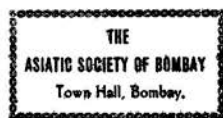




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T H E
Chronology and History
Of the World.

From the Creation to the Year of Christ, 1814.

Illustrated in LVII Tables;

Of which IV are Introductory & include the Centuries prior

To the Ist Olympiad;

And each of the remaining LIII contain, in one expanded View, 50 Years

Or Half a Century

By the Rev.^d John Blair L.L.D.

Neque enim res humanæ, ita imperiis aut regionibus divise sunt,
ut non habeant multa connexa: quare juvat certe, sita alicui seculo
aut ætati destinata, veluti una Tabula contenta & descripta inmeri.

ÆRA. DE VERULAMIO, De Augmentis Scientiarum lib. II. cap. VIII.



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To Her Royal Highness
AUGUSTA
Princess Dowager of Wales.

The Early Approbation which Your Royal Highness was pleas'd to express of these Tables of Chronology & History, did them the greatest Honour. They are now considerably improved by the addition of many Articles, as well as illustrated by concomitant Maps of those Countries where the Scenes of Action were the most interesting, dispersed in such a manner as to unite as near as possible those two essential Distributions of Time and Place, so as to give a joint View of the two great Eyes of History.

It is therefore with the hopes of their being still more worthy of your attention that I have presumed to lay them at your Royal Highness's Feet, in a more improved State than they were at their first Publication, to be sheltered under the Patronage of a Princess, whose great and Eminent Virtues have contributed so much to the lasting Glory and Happiness of this Age and Country.

They are therefore inscribed with the highest Sense of Gratitude, Submission and Respect by

Your Royal Highness's
most obliged, most faithful and
most devoted humble servant

John Blair.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

HISTORY is at present so generally esteemed, and its best Authors so much perused, that it is unnecessary to say any thing of its Importance. For it opens, like a great Avenue, into so many of the Branches of Learning, and the different Provinces of Life, that every Man finds it useful, in that Part of Knowledge to which he may give the Preference.

And yet, while the Books of all Nations upon this Subject, enter into every Library, of which, indeed, they generally occupy the largest Division; while they are become the private Amusement of so many, as well as a prevailing Topic of Conversation; it is surprising that CHRONOLOGY should have been hitherto so partially known, when it has so much higher Pretensions than that of a Sister Art. For the Series of Time, according to its proper Periods, the Interval of Occurrences, and the Train and Coincidence of Events, must be drawn together into one Body, to make what is properly called, THE THREAD OF HISTORY; without which it is really nothing more than a Bundle of detached Fragments.

But indeed, this Neglect of Chronological Knowledge has arisen from one of the vulgar Errors of the present Age, which has misrepresented the Nature of this Science, as if it were merely confined to *the intricate Points of uncertain History*; whereas its Province is of a much larger Extent, and comprehends the whole History of the World, according to the Division of Kingdoms, as well as the Succession of Ages; and is so much the more full, accurate, and useful, as the particular Ages and Centuries are the better known.

It is not, therefore, without good Reason, that Chronology, by way of Proverb, has been called THE EYE OF HISTORY; because this Metaphor expresses better than any other, how it opens a Light upon the most dark and complicated Revolutions of Mankind.

And we shall be the more confirmed in our Opinion of the Necessity of this Branch of Science, if we find that the Generality of Readers acquire their historical Knowledge by such unconnected Parcels as they are seldom able clearly to put together. And of this the following Articles may serve for an Example, as they contain the Substance of the antient Greek and Roman History, before the Birth of Christ; and every one may judge for himself, whether he has not perused many of them, in the common Method of reading, without any proper Attention to their chronological Order. Such as

THE BEGINNINGS OF ANCIENT ROME, AND ITS REGAL GOVERNMENT;
THE HISTORY OF THE ELDER CYRUS;
THE EXPULSION OF THE ROMAN KINGS, AND THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULAR GOVERNMENT;
THE PERSIAN INVASION OF GREECE, UNDER DARIUS, AND UNDER XERXES;
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR;
THE EXPEDITION OF THE YOUNGER CYRUS, AND THE RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS;
THE EXPEDITION OF AGESILAUS;
THE VICTORIES OF EPAMINONDAS;
THE BATTLES OF PHILIP OF MACEDON;
THE CONQUESTS OF ALEXANDER;
THE QUARRELS OF HIS SUCCESSORS;
THE RISE OF THE ACHÆAN LEAGUE;
THE TWO PUNIC WARS;
THE CONQUEST OF LACEDEMON, BY THE MACEDONIANS AND ACHÆANS;
THE CONQUEST OF MACEDON, BY THE ROMANS;
THE DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE;
THE DESTRUCTION OF CORINTH;
THE NUMANTIAN WAR;
THE JUGURTHINE WAR;
THE MITHRIDATIC WAR;
THE CIVIL WAR, BETWIXT MARIUS AND SYLLA;
THE CATALINE CONSPIRACY;
THE 1st TRIUMVIRATE;
THE CIVIL WAR, BETWIXT CÆSAR AND POMPEY;
THE 2^d TRIUMVIRATE;
THEIR WAR AGAINST BRUTUS AND CASSIUS;
THE WAR BETWIXT ANTONY AND AUGUSTUS.

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Now all these, though they are curious in the Detail, and PLUTARCH has given us most of them with great Beauty of Description, in the Lives of his different Heroes; yet they always appear, as if they were covered with a cloud of Darkness, and make but an imperfect Impression on the Memory, till the Lamp of Historical Chronology has enlightened them. For it is that, which fixes them, in their proper Order of Succession; which fills up their different Intervals, according to the Series of Time; which gives the precise Month and Day of each Transaction; which accompanies them with other cotemporary Circumstances; and which connects them altogether, with the Periods and established Æras of Chronology.

This Order and Connection will appear still the more necessary, if we consider the Absurdities of some Authors of Reputation, in Matters of this Sort.

Servius, upon Virgil's III^d Eclogue, v. 40. and 41.

*In medio duo signa, Conon : & quis fuit alter,
Descriptis radio totum qui gentibus orbem?*

has this remarkable Note, *Conon, Dux fuit, cujus nomen dicit, quia in omnium ore versatur, nam philosophi tacet.* And a little after, *significat autem, aut Aratum, aut Ptolemæum, aut Eudoxum.*

Now the Conon, whom Virgil mentions, was not Conon the Athenian General, but Conon of Alexandria, the Astronomer; who had given the Name of *Coma Berenices*, to one of the Constellations, and was an intimate Friend of Archimedes, who is generally thought to be the other Astronomer whom Virgil had in his Eye; but when Servius suppos'd it might be Ptolemy, he gave us a strange Contradiction in point of Time, for it may be shewn that Ptolemy the Mathematician, according to his own Observations, did not flourish till above 130 Years after Christ; and we know, that Virgil died 19 Years before the Christian Æra; so that Ptolemy did not really make a Figure till about 150 Years after the Death of Virgil.

Accursius, the famous Author of the Glosses on the Civil Law, who flourished in the Beginning of the XIIIth Century, has observed in his Gloss, *in legem 5 D. de fer.* "that our Saviour was not yet born, in the Days of Ulpian the Lawyer;" though we know that Ulpian was Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, the Roman Emperor, and that he died in the Year 226 after Christ. And others, in their Notes *ad novellam XLVIII. c. 1.* had concluded, "that the Emperor Justinian lived before the Birth of Christ, because no Mention is made of the Christian Æra, either in the Codex, or the Digest of the Law, published by that Emperor;" though the Publication of the Codex is chronologically fixed to have been on April 16th, 529 Years after the Birth of Christ.

After these few Examples, and indeed there are many such, there will be little Reason to insist any farther upon the Usefulness of this Science, in Matters of Learning. And therefore it may be sufficient, to recommend the famous Inscription on the Portal of the Academies of Pythagoras and Plato, to be considered and imitated, for it has a very universal Application.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΗΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ.

IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF GEOMETRY, PRESUME NOT TO ENTER HERE.

And the Propriety of this Exclusion is very well illustrated, by a Saying of Xenocrates, the Disciple of Plato, as it is related by Diogenes Laertius in his Life: "For when one, unacquainted with the first Principles, either of Harmony, of Geometry, or of Astronomy, had desired to frequent his School of Philosophy, he made him this Answer:

"YOU MUST DEPART FROM THIS, FOR YOU HAVE NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF PHILOSOPHY."

Πρὸς δὲ τὸν, μὴτε μουσικὴν, μὴτε γεωμετρίαν, μὴτε ἀστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βεβλόμενον δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν, φοιτᾶν, Περὶ οὗ, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας^b.

In like Manner therefore, on the Title Page of every Historian, there ought to be this Inscription in Capitals:

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ,
ΛΑΒΑΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΕΧΕΙΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ.

"ENTER NOT HERE, IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF CHRONOLOGY, FOR THOU HAST NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF HISTORY."

Where, and about what Time, Chronology first rose to be a regular Science, may be easily pointed out.

Polybius^c is of Opinion, that Ephorus of Cumæ, the Historian, was the first who attempted it, under the Form of an Universal History; and we know that he flourished in the Days of Philip of Macedon, about 310 Years before Christ; but nothing satisfactory upon this Subject seems to have appeared till after the Days of his Son Alexander; and so late, indeed, as towards the Close of the Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the Middle of the III^d Century before Christ: And the true Reason of it seems to be this, That before the Conquests of Alexander, the Greeks had very scanty Materials for such a Work; as their Knowledge was confined to the Transactions of a narrow Tract of Country, and to the Annals of a short Period of Time. For their Travellers could not easily import the Historical Memoirs of the Countries through which they passed; because such a Work would have required many Advantages of which they were seldom Masters. Such as, a thorough Knowledge of the Language of the Country, a free Access to all their principal Records,

^a Brunquelli Historia Juris, Dissert. Prelim. § XLII.

^b Diogenes Laertius, lib. IV. § 10.

^c Polybius, lib. V. § 33.

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and a Perseverance in such Application for a Series of Years. Now, general Wars, among their fatal Calamities, often produce certain accidental good Consequences, by the Opportunities they give to Numbers of observing the Situation, Nature, and Improvements of other Nations; by which the Progress and Circulation, both of Learning and of other useful Arts, has been the more easily propagated into different Countries.

Strabo tells us, "that the Greeks received great Advantages even in their Knowledge of Geography, from the Conquests of Alexander; for by his Means they became more perfectly acquainted with the larger Tracts of Asia, and all the Northern Parts of Europe, to the River Ister;" and he might have mentioned too the whole Extent of Egypt; so that, at one and the same Time, they came to the full Possession of Babylon and Egypt, the two great fountains of Ancient Learning. "The Romans," says he, "in like Manner, opened the same Light over the Western Parts of Europe, up to the River Elbe, which divided Germany into two Parts; and they went beyond the Ister even to the Tyra; and as for the Countries round the Lake Mæotis, and the Sea-coast to Colchis, they were undiscovered, till the Days of Mithridates, surnamed Eupator, King of Pontus; and the Parthian Empire made Hyrcania, Bactria, and the Scythians that lived beyond them, to be better known^d."

We may therefore take it for granted, that no General History could be properly composed, till the Geography of these Countries was sufficiently known, in order to describe the Strength of each particular Kingdom, the Number of its Inhabitants, the Progress of its Armies, or the Provinces that might be lost or acquired, in its Quarrels with other Kingdoms. But whenever the Access to all these Countries was laid open, by the Conquest of Alexander; when so many new Kingdoms were established, under the Macedonian Government, into which the Citizens of all the Greek States were freely admitted; when it extended the Greek Tongue, as an universal Language, over Asia and Egypt; it gave the most favourable Opportunity to several eminent Men to write the Histories of different Nations. BEROSUS compiled the History of Chaldæa, from the Records of Babylon; and MANETHO that of Egypt, from the Records of Memphis, and of Thebes; and THE ARUNDELIAN MARBLES gave a complete Series of the Annals of Greece, from their earliest Times; all of which were composed in that Age, by cotemporary Writers. And when we add to this, that the great Library of Alexandria was first formed under Ptolemy Philadelphus, into which the Writings of all Nations were collected; we may safely conclude from so many united Particulars, that it was then, and not before, that Universal Chronology became a Science.

And the more narrowly we consider the Situation of the World at this Time, we shall be the more fully convinced of this Opinion. For till there was a Collection of proper Materials brought together, such as the Manuscripts of all Nations must contain, it was impossible to separate the Truth of History from the Rubbish of Fable; because Facts are only to be canvassed from a Multitude of Circumstances, which combine together to give Light to each other, while the cotemporary History of one Country corresponds to the cotemporary State of another.

And as a Library was necessary to furnish the Materials for this Purpose, so we find, that the first great *Father of Chronology* was ERATOSTHENES, the Librarian of Alexandria, who had the Command of all that Treasure of Learning. For the Possession of such a Multitude of Historical Memoirs both prompted and enabled him to determine the Dates of many distant Facts. And we are informed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus^e, that in the Execution of this Work, he had laid down to himself certain *Chronological Canons*, which that great Critic declares, he found to be accurate and uncorrupted, having examined them, in a Treatise wrote purposely upon that Subject, though, to the great Misfortune of the Learned World, it is now lost.

The Tables which are now published, are not built upon any new System of Chronology; for this is a Science which, of all others, admits the least of any Innovations; though it has not escaped the fashionable Distemper of the present Age, which multiplies new Theories and new Opinions upon every Branch of Learning. And indeed this Spirit of Novelty, which is rather the Childhood and Sport of Imagination, than the Maturity of Judgment, has become a more despotic Tyrant over the Understandings of Men, than all the Prejudices of Education put together. For though we may have justly rejected many of the Errors, or the Follies, of our Forefathers, yet these can never justify an Attack upon the good Sense, the Learning, the Religion, or the Experience of past Ages; which have, and which always will outlive, both the Visions of Enthusiasm, and the Perplexities of Metaphysics.

The Ancient Chronology has been digested in the Tables according to the Hebrew Text, and agreeable to the System of ARCHBISHOP USHER; though it is proper to observe, that we do not assume the earlier Dates of Years, as if they could be demonstrated mathematically. For as we only prefer them, from their being more generally received than any other, amidst a vast Uncertainty of no less than Three hundred different Opinions, about the exact Year of the Creation, we therefore chuse to decline any Controversy upon Points, where the Data are so few, and the Range of Hypothesis so unlimited; where Authors boast of Demonstrations, and yet give us nothing more than the Play of a prolific Imagination. And we may be the easier satisfied upon this Head, if we consider, that neither Religion nor History are fundamentally concerned in precisely fixing the Times of such remote Antiquity.

But when we descend into the succeeding Ages of the World, we hope the Periods that have been adopted in the Tables, and their collateral Events, will be found, in general, to be built upon the best Authorities, without being servilely copied from the System of any one particular Author.

It is unnecessary to give a Detail of the Errors and Omissions of the other Tables of Chronology, by way of Apology for what are now published. For the Complaint against them is rather of a more general Nature, "That in them all there is either a Want of Clearness and Method in their Plan, or a Want of Materials in their Execution; that they are seldom found applicable to the different Books of History, either Ancient or Modern, which indeed ought to be their principal Point of View; and that they have rather

^d Strabo, lib. 1. p. 14. Ed. Casaub. Paris, 1620.

^e Dionysius Halicar. lib. 1. § 46. p. 60. Ed. Sylburg. Lipsæ, 1691.

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“ wanted a Commentary themselves, than helped to illustrate other Authors.” And of this there cannot be given a clearer Evidence, than the Practice of many Historians of Reputation, who have found it necessary to add to their Writings certain Chronological Excerpts, under the Form of a Table, which, though generally very imperfect, are yet a plain Proof of their Sentiments with regard to the Insufficiency of other Tables of Chronology.

For such is the Table subjoined by Dr. *Prideaux* to his Connection of the Old and New Testament; such likewise is the Table, added by Mr. *Stanley* to his Lives of the Philosophers; and such also are the Chronological Tables which have been lately published, by way of Supplement to the *Universal History*: All of which were only intended by their Authors as partial Illustrations of these particular Works.

The Tables of *Helvicus*, which were published in 1629, are what approach the nearest to the Plan of the present Work, and have been generally preferred by Men of Learning to all the rest; because they give a more united View of the collateral Succession of different Kingdoms. Whereas the more modern Tables of *Talent*, *Marshal*, *Fresnoy*, and those composed by an anonymous Author from *Petavius*, have all of them made one great and fundamental Mistake. For their chief Aim seems to have been pointed to the contracting History into as little Room as they could, by which they have lost the true Connection and Union of its Parts, which can never be preserved, without expanding them, according to *the Series of single Years*; and we therefore venture to affirm, that this Principle is the most essential in the Texture of a Chronological Table. For it is in Chronology as in Music, where the Harmony does not arise from any single Note, or from any Number of Notes, but from their being properly proportioned and tuned to each other; where, without the exact Disposition of Time and Place, the true Unison of Concert is broken, and the best Music may become Discord.

The Improvements that are to be found in the present Tables, and which are not contained in the Plan of *Helvicus*, may be reduced under different Heads.

And first, we have added to the *Æras* of Time, and to the Succession of Kings, *the principal Annals of Universal History*. For these two first will be found to be uninteresting and dry, unless accompanied with the great Stream of Remarkable Events. And the fixing of these Events to *the Precision of Months and Days*, wherever proper Authorities could enable us, will be found to be a very considerable Improvement upon the original Plan. For it opens to many other collateral Circumstances, which serve to impress them much deeper on the Memory; and it prevents that great Perplexity of confounding Time and Place, which therefore renders a Minuteness in these Articles of a much greater Importance than is generally observed.

The Column of Statesmen and Warriors, is a thing hitherto unattempted in any Tables of Chronology, and will be found to give considerable Light to the Column of Remarkable Events; because they are the great Actors in the public Transactions of the World, and are therefore so disposed in the Tables, as to be easily connected by the Eye with those Battles and Revolutions in which they were principally concerned. *Mons' le President Henaut* seems to have understood the great Use of this Column, as appears from his excellent *Chronological Abridgment of the History of France*, where, at the Beginning of every Reign, he has given us a List of such as were the most eminent in that particular Kingdom.

In the Column of Men of Learning and Genius, as well as in that of the Statesmen and Warriors, we have made one useful Improvement; and that is, *the adding to each Person, the Year of his Death and his Age*. For by these we may determine the Distance and Coincidence of a Multitude of other Circumstances; and the more intimately conversant we are with any Branch of History or Learning, we shall be the more sensible of the Usefulness and Importance of this Addition.

We have likewise added many *New Columns*, even in the Succession of several Kingdoms, which will be discovered by a more particular Comparison of them with those of *Helvicus*, or of any other; and at present we shall only refer to the Plate, N^o 29. where we have given a clear View of all the New Monarchies which sprung from the Irruption of the Northern Nations. For this is a Part of History which is of all others the most complicated, and has been hitherto the least understood; because the Rise of new Kingdoms occasions that Peculiarity of Confusion in Historical Matters, which nothing but a Chronological Table can properly clear up. And this ought to be considered, too, as a more critical Point of Time, because it is the true Source of all the considerable Monarchies now in being; and is therefore the proper *Æra* of Connection betwixt what is called the Ancient and Modern History.

The Engraving of the Tables, has enabled us to render the whole more distinct and useful than could have been done by common Printing; because the *Fifty faint Hair Lines*, which run across every Plate, contain each of them an united View of the State of the World, for one Year; and lead the Eye, by a plain and clear Direction, from any particular Event, to the Year of the Reign of the different Kings of particular Kingdoms; and so onwards, to the Year of the particular *Æras* corresponding to that Event; or by Reverse, from the Year of the *Æra*, and through the intermediate Columns, to the opposite Page, where the particular Event is registered.

There are also subjoined proper Indexes, for the reader finding both the Persons and the remarkable Events recorded in the Tables, which, we hope, will be found useful for many Purposes. The first, containing the Alphabetical List of the Persons, has many additional Articles which could not be introduced into the Body of the Tables; such as, the Place of the Birth of the Men of Learning, and some Anecdotes of the Species of Learning for which they were each most eminent; which tends a little to illustrate the Literary History of the particular Age in which they lived.

The two Indexes of remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Christ, are so contrived as to collect all the Articles of the same Nature together, and renders it much easier to make Comparisons and Conclusions, from Particulars scattered in the Tables, at a great Distance from each other. It is therefore with this View, that we have added to each Article, not only the N^o of the Plate in which it is to be found, but the particular Year whether before or after Christ; though that of the Plate would have been otherwise sufficient for the

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common Uses of an Index. And we would for this Reason recommend a frequent Perusal of these Indexes for the acquiring a more thorough Knowledge of the Tables, as it more effectually awakens our Curiosity, to examine the Events in the particular Plates; and then it fixes them in our Minds, by many strong and remarkable Connections, which is indeed the great Secret of a local Memory.

For Example, under the Word **BATTLE**, we have collected all the different Battles, in their proper Order; and we have likewise added to most of them, the Names of the Victor, and of the Vanquished; which the Brevity essential to Chronological Tables would not allow us to mention in its proper Place. In the same Manner, we have given a List of all the different **WARS**, ranged according to the Series of Time; every Thing that regards Astronomy, under **ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS**; every Thing that regards **LAW**, under that Title; and so on of many others.

And now we have little more to mention upon this Head, but only to show the first and simplest Method of entering the Tables, and acquiring a Knowledge of Chronology, for the Use of such as are not accustomed to Works of this Sort.

Suppose we should be reading any Part of the Roman History, for Example, that of Cicero, and should desire to know the State of the World at that Time. We must therefore begin with consulting the Index of Remarkable Events, before the Birth of Christ; and there we shall find his Name, accompanied with the following Articles:

- _____ Cicero, M. Tullius, born on the 3^d of the Nones of Jan.; 107 Years before Christ, and to be found in the 18th Plate.
- _____ began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age; 81 Years before Christ, to be found in the 19th Plate.
- _____ makes his Orations against Verres, when he was 36 Years old; 70 Years before Christ, and in the 19th Plate.
- _____ detects the Cataline Conspiracy, in Octo.; 63 Years before Christ, and in the 19th Plate.
- _____ banished Rome, by Clodius, Apr. 1st; and retires to Thessalonica; 58 Years before Christ, and in the 19th Plate.
- _____ is recalled, after a Banishment of a Year and 5 Months, in Sept^r; 57 Years before Christ, and in the 19th Plate.
- _____ is put to death by the II^d Triumvirate, Dec^r 7th Æt. 64. being 43 Years before Christ, and in the 20th Plate.

Let us therefore begin with the first Article, and examine the State of the World at the Birth of Cicero, which is put down as having happened 107 Years before Christ, and to be found in the 18th Plate. We must therefore turn over the Plates, till we come to No. 18. in the Title of which is inscribed, **THE II^d CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST, PART 2^d**, and under it are the different Chronological Periods, **JULIAN PERIOD—YEARS OF NABONASSAR—OLYMPIADS—YEARS OF ROME, and YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.**

Next to these are the different Columns, of **THE KINGS OF EGYPT—THE KINGS OF SYRIA—THE KINGS OF PERGAMUS—THE KINGS AND HIGH PRIESTS OF THE JEWS; MEN OF LEARNING OR GENIUS; REMARKABLE EVENTS; STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.**

Now as that of the Years before Christ, is the Æra to which the Number 107 refers, we must go down that Column of Figures, beginning with 150, till we find 107, which lies in the last Division, and 7 Places above the Bottom of the Page; and having once got this Number, we must run our Eye across the Plate and along the Hair Line, to the Column of Remarkable Events, where we find this Article thus entered:

Cicero is born on the 3^d of the Nones of January, which agreed with the Beginning of November according to the Julian Year.

But still the Year of Rome, and that of the other Æras, might be desired; to answer which, we must again carry back our Eye to the Number 107, already found, being the Year before Christ, and on the same Line on the other Side, we find these Numbers:

First 647, which is the Year of Rome, according to Varro;

Next 2, which shews it to have been on the 2^d Year of the CLXVIIIth Olympiad, which is marked on the Line above;

Then 642, the corresponding Year of Nabonassar; and in the first Column of all, is

4607, the Year of the Julian Period coinciding with these other Æras, and with the Year 107 before Christ.

We next come to inquire about the State of the different Kingdoms, in that Year 107; first, in the Column of Egypt we find the Figure 10 marked on the Hair Line, which shows it to be the 10th Year of the Reign of Ptolemy Lathurus, King of Egypt, with his Mother Cleopatra, surnamed the Elder, whose Names are marked a little higher, when they began to reign. In the Column of Kings of Syria, we find the Figure 17 marked, which shows it to be the 17th Year of Antiochus VIII. surnamed Cyprus; and in the same Column, on the other Side, though still on the same Hair Line, is the Figure 6, as being the 6th Year of the Reign of Antiochus IX. surnamed Cyzicenus, King of Cœlesyria, which was Part of Syria, then erected into a separate Kingdom. In the Column of Kings of Pergamus, we find nothing marked, because by casting our Eye upwards, we may observe that Kingdom had been bequeathed to the Romans in the Year 133 before Christ. But still along the Hair Line above mentioned, in the Column of High Priests and Princes of the Jews, we find it was the 1st Year of Aristobulus, surnamed Philellen, who had just succeeded John Hyrcanus; and was himself succeeded, in the following Year, by Alexander Jannæus.

But we may enquire still farther, what was the Situation of the Roman Republic at that Time? And in order to understand this, what we have already mentioned must be recollected, That each single Line contains the Events of that single Year to which it corresponds, along the Hair Line, by which we may easily discover, that the Romans were at that Time engaged in two great Wars, one against Jugurtha, and another against the Teutones and Cimbri; for the Line immediately below tells us, that Jugurtha was delivered up to Marius, by Bocchus, in the following Year 106, which therefore concluded the five Years of the Jugurthine War; and on the second Line below, which corresponds to the Year before Christ 105, Cæpio and Manilius were ignominiously defeated by the Teutones, on the Banks of the Rhone, where 80,000 Romans were killed: and by running our Eye upwards, along the Column of Remarkable Events, we may proceed to connect it in our Memory with a Multitude of other Particulars, such as,

That 12 Years before this, Marius, when Tribune, had imprisoned Metellus the Consul, for opposing a Law which he proposed about the Bridges of Rome.

That 14 Years before this, Caius Gracchus was killed, in attempting an Agrarian Law.

That 26 Years before this, Numantia was destroyed by P. C. Scipio, surnamed Africanus II.; being the same Year in which Pergamus was bequeathed to the Romans; and in which Tiberius Gracchus was killed, in attempting his Agrarian Law.

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That 39 Years before this, Carthage and Corinth were both destroyed, the first by Scipio, and the second by Mummius.

If we desire to know the State of Learning of that Age, we may find it from the Column of Men of Learning and Genius; for such then were, Castor of Rhodes the Chronologer and Historian;

Menecrates, of Nysa, the Grammarian^f;
 Lucilius, the first Roman Satirist, who died in 103, *Æt.* 46;
 Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian;
 Marcus Antonius fen^r, the Roman Orator, who died in 87, *Æt.* 56;
 Lucius Crassus, the Roman Orator, who died in 91, *Æt.* 49;
 Athenion, the Peripatetic Philosopher, who died about 95;
 Artemidorus, of Ephesus, the Geographer.

All of whom were alive and eminent about the Birth of Cicero, though they are placed according to the Times in which they principally flourished, without being strictly confined to a particular Year; for the Period of their flourishing is easily determined from the Year of their Death, and their Age, which is generally added, when it can be found. And the same Rule is observed, in disposing the Column of Statesmen and Warriors, though, in general, they are more directly connected with those remarkable Events which they either occasioned or conducted. For we find there the following Names:

Caius Marius, the Roman General, who died in 86;
 L. Cæcilius Metellus, surnamed Dalmaticus;
 Ptolemy Appion, King of Cyrené;
 Alexander, King of Cyprus, and afterwards of Egypt, who died in 88;
 Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who died in 106;
 Bocchus, King of Mauritania;
 Metellus, surnamed Numidicus, who was banished Rome in 100;
 Q. Servilius Cæpio, the Roman General, who died about 95;
 Antigonus the Jewish Prince, who died in 106;
 Athenion, the General of the Slaves in Sicily, who died in 102.

Let us take another Part of the Life of Cicero, which is his Suppression of the Cataline Conspiracy, and observe its Connection with the other Parts of the Roman History. And here I cannot help observing a very common Mistake, among a Number of People, who conceive, that the Cataline Conspiracy was prior in Time to the Jugurthine War, because it is printed and placed before it, in Salust's Account of both these Transactions: which is a plain Proof how much a Prejudice, only acquired by Accident, may darken the clearest Period of History. For the Tables plainly show, that the Jugurthine War began no less than 48 Years before the Cataline Conspiracy.

We have already observed, that this Conspiracy was detected by Cicero in Octo^r, 63 Years before Christ, and to be found in the 19th Plate.

According then to the Method above mentioned, we find, that the Year 63 before Christ, was the 691st Year of Rome, the 2^d Year of the CLXXIXth Olympiad, the 686th Year of Nabonassar, and 4651st of the Julian Period; and in the Column of Kings, that it was in the 3^d Year of Ptolemy Dionysius, surnamed Auletes, King of Egypt. We observe in the next Column, that the Kingdom of Syria had been conquered two Years before by Pompey, who reduced it to a Roman Province; and in the Column of Kings of the Jews, that it was the first Year of the Restoration of Hyrcanus II.; for the Remarkable Events mention, that Jerusalem was taken by Pompey (that very Year), who restored Hyrcanus. The Cataline Conspiracy appears then to have been in Agitation when Pompey was engaged in this War in Judæa; and when Mithridates killed himself, after being defeated by his Son Pharnaces: and we can discover from the Tables, that Cicero was then 43 Years old, Cæsar 37, and Pompey 39.

By looking back in the Tables, we observe, that it was 16 Years after Sylla had resigned his Dictatorship. In the Transaction itself, it is mentioned to have been detected by Cicero in October, and defeated by Antony the Consul in December: so that the whole Affair was discovered and suppressed in about two Months. And when we descend, in the Column of Events, we find, that it was a little less than three Years before the 1st Triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, which began in the Autumn of the Year 60 before Christ. We find next that Cicero was banished in the Calends of April, of the Year 58, at the very Time that Cæsar began his Expedition against Gaul, for he attacked the Helvetii upon the 1st Day of April; and this Banishment of Cicero appears to have continued one Year and five Months, as he was recalled from his Retirement at Thessalonica about the Beginning of Sept^r 57; so that his Return was about six Years after the Cataline Conspiracy. The Death of Crassus was near ten Years after it, being defeated and killed by the Parthians, at Sinnaca in Mesopotamia, on the 9th of June 53. Now the Space from this last Event, to the Beginning of the Civil War, makes an Interval of about 3 Years and 4 Months, as it broke out on the 22^d of October 50, according to the Julian Year, though the Romans, from the Mistake in their Calendar, reckoned it to be the Calends of January of the following Year. And from this Date of Octo^r 22^d, when the Senate ordered Cæsar to disband his Army, we find there was an Interval of two Months and four Days to the Siege of Brundisium, which he began on Dec^r 26th: Pompey sailed from thence Jan^r 3^d, 49, and Cæsar entered it on the 4th, and came to Rome upon the 19th; besieged Marsilles in the Spring of that Year; defeated Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in the Summer; returned to Rome in Sept^r, and crossed the Adriatic into Epirus on the 15th of Octo^r: all of which happened in the Year 49 before Christ. The Battle of Pharsalia was fought upon the 20th of July following, according to their erroneous Calendar, though really about the 12th of the Julian May, being 48 Years before Christ, the 706th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 1st Year of CLXXXIII^d Olympiad, the 701st Year of Nabonassar, and the 4666 Year of the Julian Period. And with regard to the collateral Reigns,

^f The Title of Grammarian, in those Days, was properly applied to Men eminent, both in Critical Learning, and the different Branches of the Belles Lettres.

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it was on the 4th Year of Ptolemy Dionysius, King of Egypt, with his Sister Cleopatra, and the 16th of Hircanus II. King of the Jews.

And now let us conclude these Examples, with the particular Æras and State of the World, at the Birth of our Saviour.

From the Index we are directed to the 20th Plate, where, upon the 5th Year before the Vulgar Æra, we have his Birth marked to have been on Dec^r. 25th, and by running our Eye across the Hair Line, we find it to be the 749th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 4th Year of the CXCIII^d Olympiad, the 744th Year of Nabonassar, and the Year 4709 of the Julian Period; it was likewise in the 27th Year of the Reign of Augustus the Roman Emperor, counting it from his Victory over Antony at Actium, Sept^r 3^d, 31; and it was also in the 33^d Year of Herod King of the Jews, from which Year of his Reign, as we shall shew in the Dissertations, we have been induced to fix the true Birth of Christ, as happening 4 Years before the Common Æra.

Then as to the Political State of the World, we find that Augustus was at this Time at Peace with all Nations, and continued so till the Armenian War, which began 3 Years after, under his Grandson Caius Cæsar. We may observe likewise that Augustus had then lost his two Great Ministers, as Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa died in Campania on the 19th of March, 12, which was above 7 Years and 9 Months before the true Birth of Christ, and Mæcenas died in the Month of August of the Year 8, which was only 3 Years and four Months before that Birth; Tiberius had retired the preceding Year to Rhodes, from a Jealousy of the two Young Cæsars, who were the Grandsons of Augustus, being the Sons of Agrippa, by his Daughter Julia.

As to the State of Learning, we find that the famous Varro had been dead about 23 Years, Cornelius Nepos 20, Virgil 14 Years 3 Months and 3 Days, as he died at Brundisium, or, as Servius has it, at Tarentum, Sept^r 22^d, 19 Years before the Vulgar Æra; Tibullus was dead likewise 14 Years, being on the same Year with Virgil, and Horace 3 Years and 28 Days, as he died on the 27th of Nov^r, in the Year 8, before the Vulgar Æra having survived his Patron Mæcenas about 3 Months.

These few Examples will perhaps be sufficient to instruct even the Ignorant in the Manner of consulting the Tables, and we hope that such as are more Learned, will excuse the Detail which has been thought necessary for that Purpose.

These Tables were honoured upon the first Publication in 1754, with the Countenance of some of the first Personages in this Country; particularly of the late EARLS OF BATH AND HARDWICKE, two of the ablest and most eminent Men which this Kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excused in taking this Opportunity of declaring his private Gratitude and Veneration for two such Characters who are now far removed out of the Reach either of Slander or Adulation.

The Dissertations upon the difficult Parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the Press at the Time of the first Edition of these Tables, have been long interrupted by a Duty to which the Author was called upon soon after to discharge, which was the Attendance on his late Royal Highness THE DUKE OF YORK. And as this, for the Course of near Eleven Years, engrossed without any Interruption all his Thoughts and Leisure, it is therefore the only Apology he can give for having so long delayed the Publication of that Part of his Work.

How much that excellent young Prince deserved of the World and of his Country, was evident, and will be long remembered, by every one who had the Honour of being near his Person, or to whom he was at all known. For, amidst the Gaiety of Youth, enlivened by a great constitutional Vivacity, few Personages of his high Rank had a more steady Attention to Business, or a firmer Attachment to Men whose Characters he approved.

To Science in particular he was one of the warmest Friends, and took all Opportunities of honouring and promoting every useful or ingenious Improvement in Knowledge.

Flattered, unhappily, with an Idea of having a Constitution equal to every Fatigue, and possessed of a Flow of natural Cheerfulness and animal Spirits which neither travelling nor watching seemed to lessen, he fell a Victim to this ill-grounded Prepossession. For the too intense Exercise he took in a sultry Season and Climate, brought upon him the Attack of a Putrid Fever, against which he was perhaps less fortified than most other Persons, from his great Temperance in Wine; so that its Violence soon put a Period to his Life, in the Bloom and Vigour of Youth, and when he was just entering, with uncommon Sedulity, into the Career of publick Business, where his Abilities would have rendered him of the greatest Service to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native Country. Even in his last Moments he shewed the strongest Proofs of a Fortitude and Resignation, as well as a Presence of Mind which was natural and unaffected, and would have distinguished his Character had he been born even in the lowest Rank of human Life.

It was in compliance with his Royal Highness's Desire that I have endeavoured to improve these Tables of Chronology, by adding *fourteen Maps*, Part of them containing *the ancient* and Part of them *the modern Geography*, which are so disposed in different Places of the Tables, as to illustrate the Times and Periods when the

* As the little Ornament which is given in the Title Page, has pleased some good Judges, they have desired a particular Account of the Design:

The Story then, is that of Herodotus reading his History at the Olympick Games, and is founded on a Passage of Lucian, in his Piece called Herodotus, or Aetion, and at the Recital of which Thucydides, then a Boy, is said to have cried with Tears of Admiration, as taken notice of by Macellinus in his Life of that Historian.

The Figure of Herodotus will be easily known, as being the Principal in the Piece, and having a Scroll in his Left Hand, on which may be read, ΞΕΡΞΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΣΙΣ, THE EXPEDITION OF XERXES. For as this was the most violent and dangerous Attack upon the general Liberties of Greece, and occasioned the burning of all their Temples by the Persians, which were ever afterwards left in Ruins, as a public Monument of their Barbarity; it was therefore attended with all the Circumstances which could awaken their Enthusiasm and their Horror. And we are directed to fix upon this Subject the rather, because Lucian mentions it as the Part of the History which had affected them the most. "For when the Time, says he, of the GREAT OLYMPICK GAMES drew near, Herodotus found this to be the very Opportunity he so much desired, as it assembled together all the most eminent Men of Greece. He entered therefore the ΟΙΠΕΘΟΔΟΜΟΣ, and presented himself, not as a Spectator, but as one ready to contend in the Games; and when he recited his History, he so enchanted every one present, that they distinguished his different Books, by way of Title, with the Names of the Muses, as being also Nine in Number. And he became at once more universally known than the Olympick Conquerors themselves; for there was none but had heard of the Name of Herodotus; either

"such

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the Countries delineated in each Map were the principal Scenes of Action. For in his Royal Highness's Application to the Perusal of the Political History of the World in its various Branches, to which indeed all his Mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great Advantage, for the clearer understanding of any Transaction or Event, to have the Country and the Period of Time placed before him in one View, as the proper Companions to each other. And as they have been privately used in this Manner for some Years past, they are now published to the World, with the Hopes of their being found of Service to such who may employ any of their leisure Hours in the Study either of ancient or modern History.

A few of the Maps have been copied from M. *Delisle* and M. *Robert*, but by much the greatest Number of them were drawn under the Author's immediate Inspection by M. *De Larochette*, from the latest and most accurate Discoveries and Observations. And that the Errors in other Maps, and the Times when they were rectified, might be the easier traced and known, a *Dissertation* is prefixed to the whole *on the Rise and Progress of Geography*, which though far from being so complete as the Author could have wished, may still be of some use to many who have been hitherto less conversant in this Branch of Science.

“such as were present themselves at Olympia, or had enquired of such as had been there. And wherever he appeared, they pointed him out, saying, “THIS IS THAT HERODOTUS WHO DESCRIBED THE PERSIAN BATTLES IN THE IONIAN DIALECT, AND WHO SO NOBLY CELEBRATED OUR VICTORIES *.”

His Discourse is properly addressed to the Olympick Judges, who are raised above the rest upon a particular Seat or Bench, with a semicircular Table before them, on which there lie, as THE PROPER INSIGNIA, *the Palm Branch and the three Olive Crowns*. We have placed only six Judges on the Bench, though it appears from Pausanias †, that there were ten Judges in the Days of HERODOTUS; because it would have crowded that Part of the Piece too much if we had taken them all in: So that we may suppose four of them might be absent by reason of Sickness or other Business.

Upon the Front of the Bench we have put a plain Inscription, similar to many mentioned by PAUSANIAS, signifying that it was THE SEAT OF THE OLYMPICK JUDGES, ΕΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΩΝ ΕΔΡΑ, and we have placed this *εδρα* or Seat near the Goal of the Stadium, agreeable to a Passage in Pausanias, p. 180. Ως εφεστίκειεν τρεις, ἐπὶ τῷ δρόμῳ τῷ περᾶτι, Ἑλλανοδικαί.

The Stadium, or circular Range of Trees, round which the Races were made, appear in the Picture immediately behind HERODOTUS and the Crowd ‡.

The Boy standing just under the Right Arm of Herodotus, is intended for the Figure of Thucydides, who is supposed to be about fourteen Years of Age; there is a Tear just trickling down his Left Cheek, which, joined to that Attention with which he gazed upon Herodotus, shews that he cried rather from Admiration than from Grief; as if the first Sparks of his Emulation, as an Historian, were kindled from what he then heard. For Marcellinus mentions, that Herodotus took particular Notice of his Behaviour, and made the following Observation to his Father, “Thy Son, O Olorus! has a strong Impulse in his Nature to Science.” Which is rather more expressive in the Original, Ω Ολορε, εγγῆ ἡ φύσις τῆς υἱὸς εἰς μαθήματα ||.

The round Sphere or Globe, which is raised upon the Doric Pillar in the Middle of the Picture, represents the famous Olympick Disk, which has the Word ΕΚΕΧΕΙΡΙΑ inscribed upon it; for Pausanias tells us, lib. v. p. 168, that the Eleans used this Disk for proclaiming and publishing PEACE to all Greece, during the Celebration of the Olympick Games; which *εκεχειρία*, says he, was not wrote upon the Disk in straight Lines, but round it, in a circular Manner. This Inscription upon the Disk, consisted, probably, of the two Responses of the Oracle at Delphi, which Syncellus has preserved to us in his Chronographia, p. 196., Ed. Goar. Paris, 1652, and is copied from him by Scaliger, in his Excerpts of Eusebius's Chronicon, p. 37., and which we shall give below for the Amusement of the Learned §. Upon the lower Part of the Disk, the Names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were inscribed, which is mentioned by Plutarch in the Beginning of his Life of Lycurgus, as a Quotation from Aristotle; and it is confirmed likewise by what Pausanias says of their being cotemporary, lib. v. p. 150., which Syncellus particularly takes notice of in his Quotation from Aristodemus, p. 196.

The Back Ground of the Picture, behind the Judges, represents what Pausanias calls, *The Treasury of Altis*, which was a large Tract of Olympia, containing some of the most magnificent Antiquities of Greece; for it was crowded with *Altars and Temples* to all the Heathen Deities, which had been erected there by different States and Cities at different Times, as Memorials of Battles and Conquests, of which the most remarkable was that dedicated to the Olympian Jupiter, by the Eleans, out of the Spoils of Pisa, when they destroyed that City; in which Temple was enthroned the Statue of Jupiter, the Master-piece of Phidias, and made of solid Gold and Ivory. This Treasury contained likewise many *Obelisks*, which were the Monuments of Peace betwixt different Nations, the Treaties being inscribed upon them at full Length; such as the thirty Years Truce between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians, which was wrote upon a Column of Brass; and there stood also, scattered about, a great number of *Statues* of their Gods, Heroes, and Olympick Victors. But we shall insist no farther upon these Particulars at present, and therefore we beg leave to close this Account, by referring the more curious Reader to *the Fifth and Sixth Books of Pausanias*, where he will find Materials for much Speculation, in what regards either the Antiquity or Magnificence of the fine Arts.

* Εἰς αὐτὰ ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ τὰ μεγάλα καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος, τὸτ' ἐκεῖνο. κεν οἱ νομίμας τὸν καιρὸν, ἡ μάλα ἐγγύχῃ, πλῆθεσαν τήσας τὸν πανήγυριν, ἀπαλοχόθεν ἤδη τῶν ἀριστῶν συνειλεγμένον, παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν ἀπιδόδομον, εἰ θεῶν, ἀλλ' ἀγωνίης ἢ Ὀλυμπίων παρείχεν ἑαυτὸν, ἄδον τὰς ἱστορίας, καὶ κελῶν τὰς παροντάς, ἀχρι τε καὶ Μύσας κληθῆναι τὰς εἰδῆς αὐτῶν, ἐνία καὶ αὐτὰς ἕσας. ἦδη ἐν ἀπαύεις αὐτὸν ἤδεσαν πολλὸν μαλλον, ἢ τὰς Ὀλυμπιονίκας αὐτῶν. Καὶ ἐκ ἐστὶν ὅτις ἀνέκοσ' ἢν τῷ Ἡροδοτῷ ἐνόμασθ', οἱ μὲν, αὐτοὶ ἀκασαίης ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ, οἱ δὲ, ἐκ τῶν τῆς πανηγύρεως ἐκποῶν συνθησανόμενοι, καὶ εἰ περ γε Φανείη μόνον, εἰδείκνυτο αὐτῷ δακτύλῳ, ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ἩΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ, Ὁ ΤΑΣ ΜΑΧΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΡΣΙΚΑΣ ΙΑΣΤΙ ΕΓΓΕΓΡΑΦΩΣ, Ὁ ΤΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΣ ἩΜΩΝ ἸΜΝΗΣΑΣ. Luciani Opera. Ed. Bourdelot. p. 327, 328. Paris, 1615.

† The Olympick Judges were increased at different Times, and their Number was often varied, according to Pausanias, lib. v. p. 156. Wechel. Francof. 1583, who gives the following Account of them:

Iphitus presided alone at his first Celebration of the Olympick Games, and this Honour was continued to the Posterity of Oxylius, who all presided singly till the Lth Olympiad; but, on this Olympiad, two Judges were chosen by Lot, from the City of Elis, which Number were thus continued for many Years, till, in the twenty-fifth Olympiad after this, which answers to the LXXVth Olympiad, when the Number of the ΗΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΑΙ, or *Olympick Judges*, was increased to nine, three of which were appointed for the Horse Races, three for the Pentathlon, or five united Games, and the rest for the remaining Games; and, in the LXXVIIth Olympiad, a tenth Judge was added. In the CIII^d Olympiad, the Eleans, having modelled their Government according to XII Tribes, or Divisions, each Tribe sent a particular Judge to the Olympick Games; but their War with the Arcadians following soon after, they lost great Part of their Territory, and their Tribes were contracted to *εἰς ἑπτά*; therefore only eight Olympick Judges were chosen for the CIVth Olympiad; but in the CVIIIth Olympiad, their Number was again encreased to ten, and continued so till the Days of Pausanias.

From this Account, it appears, that there were ten Judges in the Days of Herodotus, as he flourished about the LXXXIII^d Olympiad.

‡ The naked Situation of the Plains of Olympia, before the planting of the Stadium by Hercules, and the Manner how he first discovered the beautiful Olive Trees with which he enclosed it, is excellently described by Pindar, in his Third Olympick Ode, to which Mr. West has done great Justice in his Translation. See likewise Pausanias, lib. v. p. 154.

§ See Marcellinus's Life of Thucydides, prefixed to Henry Stephens's Edition of that Historian.

§ Ω Πελοποννήσου καίται περιβάμαι ἴσους
Θύετε καὶ πείθεθε τὰ καὶ μαρτυρίαι ἐνεπασι
Ἡλείοι πρόβατοι πατέρων νόμον ἰθύνουτες.

The Oracle addressed to the Eleans was as follows:

Τῆν αὐτῶν βῆδε πάραν, πολέμῳ δ' ἀπεχεθε
Κοινοδίκῃ φιλίης ἡγόμενοι Ἑλληνοσσι
Εὐτ' ἂν ἐνὶ τριόδοις ἔλθῃ Φιλόφρων ἑναυτός;

RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

IT must be obvious to every one, that ARTS and SCIENCES, when represented only in their more ripened State of Improvement, can never communicate a full Degree of Information, unless at the same Time the ruder Stages through which they passed before they arrived at that Degree of Perfection, are minutely traced and known. A young Architect would never attain to be Master of his Art, if he had only seen Buildings, however magnificent, after the Fabrics were completed. For then he could have no Opportunity of observing the Breadth or Depth of the Foundations which are necessary for carrying so great a Weight: he could know nothing of the Figure and Contrivance of the Frames by which the Arches and Vaultings were executed; the Manner of fixing those Beams which bind the different Parts of the Walls and Roof together; and all the various Application of Tools and Engines, Ladders and Scaffolding, by means of which the Efforts of Art and Labour were united to complete the Pile. For when the Superstructure is finished, then all these various Implements of Mechanism are removed like Rubbish from the Spot, and many of the ablest Exertions of Skill in the Builder lie covered and out of Sight.

Geography, therefore, is in this respect like every other Science, whose imperfect Beginnings ought to be traced, and the Time and Manner pointed out in which it received its gradual Improvements. For though it is far from my Intention to prefix any System of Geography before the few Maps which are now published by way of Illustration of my Tables of Chronology, yet having found but little Satisfaction in any one Author, though I have looked into most of them who have professedly wrote upon this Subject, I have, for my own Amusement, collected and digested from different Writers, both ancient and modern, such Particulars as I thought most interesting for giving the Outlines of this History of Geography, hoping that the Leisure and Abilities of others, more conversant in this Branch of Knowledge, may be prompted to supply more amply this *Desideratum* in the History of Learning.

It appears that the early Geographers, being destitute of Mathematical Instruments, and of Astronomical Observations, began first to determine the Situation of Places according to Climates; and they were led to fix upon those Climates from the Form and Colour of certain Animals which were to be found in those different Countries. The Appearance of *Negroes*, or what they called *Æthiopians*, and of the larger sized Animals, such as the Rhinoceros and Elephants, suggested to them the Line of Division where the Limits of the Torrid Zone began towards the North, and ended towards the South. For Reason, said they, points out to us, that similar Things appear in the same Temperature of the Elements; and that whether they were Animals or Plants, they are produced according to the similar State of the Air or Climate under the same Parallels, or a like Situation equally distant from either Pole^a.

This grosser Manner of dividing their Climates, must be considered as the first rude Outline of Geography in the more illiterate Ages of the World. For another Method was soon adopted by the Egyptians and Babylonians, which was the determining the Situation of Places, or their Distance from the Equator, by observing *the Length of their longest and shortest Days*. And that this Observation might be performed with some Accuracy, they made use of a Species of perpendicular Sun-dials, having a Stilus or *Gnomon* erected upon a horizontal Plane, by which they were enabled to measure the Length or Shortness of the Shadow, in proportion to the Height of the Stilus.

It is difficult to say which of these two Nations are intitled to the Credit of this Invention. Herodotus^b tells us, *that the Greeks first learned the Pole, the Gnomon, and the twelve Divisions of the Day, from the Babylonians*. But in opposition to this it may be observed, that the Merit of this Invention of the Gnomon in Greece, is ascribed by Pliny^c and Diogenes Laertius, to the astronomical School of Miletus, and particularly to Anaximander and Anaximenes, the Disciples of Thales; and there is Reason to believe that this Method of Observation was well known to Thales himself. For though the actual Erection of a Gnomon was an Honour reserved for one of his immediate Successors, who placed at Lacedemon the first Sun-dial upon that Construction that was seen in Greece^d; yet it may be presumed at the same Time, that Thales, who had travelled into Egypt, where he learned both his Geometry and Astronomy, might bring from thence the Idea and Principle of this Instrument of Observation; for Diogenes Laertius particularly mentions, *That he was the first who found out the Passage of the Sun from Tropic to Tropic*^e. But by what Instrument could this be determined unless by the Gnomon? For the *Astrolab* and the *Armillary Circles* are generally believed to have been invented by some of the later Greek Astronomers who flourished under the Ptolemies, such as Timocharis, Aristillus, or Eratosthenes.

Thales is likewise said to have been the Author of two Books, one *on the Tropic*, and one *on the Equinox*, the exact Times of which he probably determined by the Shadows of the Gnomon; and by this he was naturally

^a Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 9. & quam vocant Gnomonicen invenit Anaximenes Milefius Anaximandri Discipulus, primusque Horologium, quod appellant Sciotericon Lacedæmone ostendit.

^b Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 145. Ed: H. Steph.

^c Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 76. Umbrarum hanc rationem

^d Diogenes Laertius in Anaximandro, lib. 2. ἔγχε δὲ καὶ γνώμονα πρῶτος, καὶ ἔγχεσεν ἐπὶ τῶν σινοθῆρων ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ τροπὰς τε καὶ ἰσημερινὰ σημαίοντα.

^e πρῶτος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τροπῆς ἐπὶ τροπὴν παραδοὺν ἔγχε. Diog. Laert. lib 1. § 24.

lea to another of his Discoveries, which was the Division of the Year into *its four Seasons*, which was a Consequence of his finding the particular Days when the Sun appeared to be in the Tropics and in the Equinox.

His Division of the Year into 365 Days, was undoubtedly brought by him from Egypt, as it is universally allowed^f to have been an Egyptian Discovery prior to his Time, being ascribed to the second Mercury, fir-named Trismegistus, who is supposed^g to have lived about 50 Years after the Exodus, according to Eusebius. And Pliny tells us expressly, that the Discovery of this Length of the Year by the Addition of the five Days and a Quarter to the 360, was made by observing when *the Shadow returned to its Marks*^h; which is a clear Proof that it was done by the Use of a Gnomon. And that the taking the Lengths of the Shadow, by way of Calculation, was an Idea familiar to Thales, appears from his first inventing the Method of determining the Height of the Pyramids by their Shadow, at that exact Instant of Time in the Day when the Shadow of a Man is found to be equal to his Height*.

It does not therefore seem to be an improbable Supposition, that this Method of observing by the Gnomon was originally imported from Egypt, where it was known long before this Dawn of the Greek Learning; for it has been the Opinion of several eminent Writersⁱ, that their Pyramids and Obelisks, which to common Travellers appeared to be Buildings merely of Ornament and Magnificence, were really Sun-dials upon a larger Scale, by which the Variation of the Length of the Shadow in proportion to its Height, could be taken with a greater Degree of Accuracy. And to confirm this Opinion, it was found upon Examination by M. de Chazelles^k in 1694, that the two Sides, both of the larger and smaller Pyramids, were placed exactly North and South, so as to be true Meridian Lines even at this Day, and the other two Sides stood East and West; which is a clear Proof, that even in those early Times in which they were built, they were so contrived by the Egyptians to stand in the Direction of the four cardinal Points of the Heavens, for the Purposes of their astronomical Observations.

It is not my present Intention to register all the particular Discoveries of *Astronomy*, but only to explain such of them as are intimately connected with *the Progress of Geography*; for their Advances were so often made by the same Steps, that the one is not to be clearly understood without the other.

From the Days of Thales and his immediate Successors, who flourished in the sixth Century before Christ, there seems to have been little done towards the solid Improvement of Geography for two hundred Years, till the Establishment of the famous Astronomical School of Alexandria. For we have scarce any Fragments remaining of the School of Pythagoras; though at the same Time it must be owned, that their having known the true System of the World, by placing the Sun in the Center, and giving the Earth both the diurnal and annual Revolutions, are Proofs that their Knowledge of this must have been established by clear and accurate Observations.

There is however an astronomical Observation mentioned during this Period, and it is indeed the first Greek one that is on Record, and is preserved to us by Ptolemy^l, which is that of Meton and Euctemon, who observed the Summer Solstice at Athens, during the Archonship of Apseudes, upon the 21st of the Egyptian Month Phamenoth, in the Morning, being the 27th of June, 432 Years before Christ. This Observation was made with a View of determining the Beginning of their Cycle of XIX Years, which commenced upon the New Moon of the 15th of July immediately succeeding (being exactly 18 Days after the Solstice), and fell, according to Diodorus^m, upon the 13th of the Athenian Month Scirophorion.

This solstitial Observation must have given Meton and Euctemon an Opportunity of determining the Latitude of Athens at the same Time, had they but known the simple Manner of drawing the Conclusion; for as the Length of the Shadow of the Gnomon was narrowly watched at the Crisis of the Solstice, the Proportion of that to the Height of the Gnomon was easily known, by which the Angle of the Sun's Altitude was given. And though the Sun's greatest Declination was then very inaccurately known, being by someⁿ supposed to be 24°, and by others^o 23° 51', which is only found at present to be 23° 28' 10", yet still the Latitude of Athens might have been deduced within the Limitations of this Error; making at the same Time Allowances for the gross Manner in which Altitudes were determined without proper Instruments, and without the Solutions of Trigonometry, which appears to have been unknown till the Age of Hipparchus, by whom it was first introduced^p. It

^f Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 48. Macrobii Saturn. 1. 12. Strabo, lib. 17. p. 816.

^g Eusebius in Chronico. Syncelli Chronograph. p. 123. Mar-

shami Chronicon ad Sæc. x. p. 245. Ed. Lips. 1676.

^h Deinde Solis Meatum esse partium trecentarum, sed ut Observatio Umbrarum ejus redeat

ad Notas, quinos annis dies adjici, superque quartam partem diei. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 8. It is proper to observe here, that the odd Quarter of a Day,

ⁱ Diogenes Laer-

tius in Thalete, lib. 1. § 27. ^j Idemque insinuant Obelisci & Pyramides antiquissimæ, non ad Ornatum solum aut Pompam erectæ in Ægypto, sed

etiam ad captandam opæ Umbrarum Altitudinem Solis. Riccioli Almagest. Tom. 1. Præf. ix. Cassini de l'Origine & du Progrès de l'Astronomie, p. 13.

^k M. Fontenelle's Eloge de M. de Chazelles dans les Memoires de l'Academie pour 1710.

^l Mathem. Syntax. lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 62.

^m Diodorus Siculus, lib. 12. p. 305.

ⁿ Strabo ad finem, lib. 2. & Vitruvius, lib. 9. cap. 8. & Messahala Arabs, lib. 2. Astrolabii, ex Indorum

Observatione. ^o Ptolemy, Math. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 18.

^p TRIGONOMETRY appears to have been first introduced by Hipparchus, according to Theon in his Commentary on the Almagest, lib. 1. cap. 9. p. 39. where treating upon *the Quantity of Right Lines in a Circle*, and having premised that Circles are supposed to be divided into 360 Parts, the Diameter into 120, and the Radius into 60, he adds the following Words:

"The Method of finding the Right Lines (or Chords) in a Circle, is demonstrated by Hipparchus in Twelve Books, and after him by Menælaus in Six Books.—It is a Thing much to be admired (continues he), that this Man, (viz. Hipparchus), with so little Difficulty, and by a few and those easy Theorems, has made the Discovery of their Quantities; and after this, by certain short Lemmata, he demonstrated a few, and those the most useful of the Theorems, for obtaining the Quantities of these Right Lines; and then consequentially, by these very Theorems, he has demonstrated the Method of investigating a Canon or Table, by which we may not only find from the Data, without any Investigation, the Magnitudes laid down, but likewise by a linear Demonstration we may investigate them; so that if any graphical Error should be introduced in the Numbers given by the Canon, we may with great Readiness rectify them by means of the Projection."

Ptolemy, in his Almagest, or Mathem. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 9. has shewn us this Operation, by finding the real Quantities of the Pentagons and other regular Figures inscribed in a Circle, and from thence deduces his Method of calculating a Table of Subtenses or Chords, to every 30' of the Circle, which he subjoins to this Chapter.

It would seem that Timocharis and Arifillus, who began to observe 295 Years before Christ, were the first who introduced the Manner of determining the Positions of the Stars according to their Longitudes and Latitudes taken with respect to the Equator. This we know from Ptolemy, who has preserved many of their Observations in his *Almagest*¹; one in particular is well known, as it gave rise to the famous Discovery of the Precession of the Equinoxes; it was that of the Spica in Virgo, which Timocharis found to be 8° West from the autumnal equinoctial Point, and likewise that it was one Degree and two Fifths to the North of the Equator; both of which were found to be different by Hipparchus; so that this bright Star had shifted its Place with regard to these two Particulars in that Interval of Time elapsed betwixt these two Observations; for in one Case he only found it to be 6° West from the autumnal equinoctial Point; and in the other, that it was three Fifths of a Degree, or 36' to the North of the Equator; but it was found both by Timocharis and Hipparchus to have remained nearly at the Distance of two Degrees to the South of the Middle of the Zodiac or Ecliptic. From which it naturally appeared reasonable for Hipparchus to suppose that the fixed Stars had a slow Motion round the Poles of the Zodiac: "Yet, as Ptolemy¹ tells us, that though inclined to this Opinion, yet Hipparchus says of himself, *That he hesitated in his own Mind upon the Decision of the Question*, because the Observations of Timocharis were not to be confidently depended upon, as being made in a rough and gross Manner; and that the Interval of Time (though of 150 Years and upwards) was not sufficient for a clear and certain Comprehension of that Matter."

There was likewise an additional Reason for this Suspension of Judgment in Hipparchus, which Ptolemy has preserved in another Passage of his *Almagest*¹. For he tells us, that Hipparchus had found the greatest Distance of the Spica of Virgo from the autumnal Equinox to be 6° 30' in the 32^d Year of the third Calippic Period (viz. 146 before Christ), and that he found it to be only 5° 15' in the 43^d Year of the said Period (viz. 135 before Christ); and as he could not apprehend that this Star should make a Motion of 1° 15' in 11 Years, he concluded that this Difference arose from some Inequality in the apparent Motion of the Sun: For though this Variation puzzled him, yet, says Ptolemy¹, *He was prompted from his Love of Truth to conceal nothing which could tend in the least Degree to carry any Persons to a Suspicion upon his Observations*. But by way of accounting for this, he was induced at one Time to suppose, that this Motion of the fixed Stars in varying their Distance from the equinoctial Point, was confined to such of them as were near the Zodiac, as if this Irregularity was occasioned by the Sun, Moon, and Planets which moved in this Path; and this Ptolemy calls *the first Hypothesis of Hipparchus*. But this he afterwards relinquished, when he found that the Stars in the Great Bear, and others which were at a considerable Distance from the Zodiac, shifted their Places equally with those in the Zodiac, both with regard to the Equator and the equinoctial Colures.

From these Particulars, however, it sufficiently appears, that Timocharis and Arifillus are intitled to a Share of the Merit of Hipparchus, who is so much celebrated for the Boldness of his Attempt in numbering the Stars, and ranging them all according to their Situations in the Heavens². And it is likewise evident, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were reckoned from the Equator both by Timocharis and Hipparchus; for it was only after the Precession of the Equinoxes was fully established by Ptolemy, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were uniformly referred to the Ecliptic. It was then but an easy Transition of Thought in Hipparchus to assort and dispose the different Parts of the Earth according to Latitude and Longitude, being only a new Application or Transposition of that Artifice which was already so happily introduced in the Arrangement of the Constellations, and therefore equally proper to be adopted in tracing the Meridians and Parallels of the Earth.

Strabo has preserved the very Words of Hipparchus, in which he explains his Ideas upon this Subject, being a Fragment extracted from a Treatise of his wrote against Eratosthenes.

But when they came to apply these to the Purposes of Trigonometry, their Manner of Calculation was very tedious, by the *Subtenses of double Arcs* instead of Sines, which was an after Invention of the Arabians, appearing first in the Writings of Albategni; and their Cases were solved by a Composition of Ratios betwixt six different Magnitudes, from which it was intitled, *The Canon of the Six Quantities*, alluding to the three Sides and the three Angles contained in all Triangles whatever, both plain and spherical³.

In this embarrassed State it continued till towards the Middle of the Xth Century, when it was reduced by the Arabians to a clearer and more simple Method. For besides the Introduction of Sines already mentioned, all the various Propositions were reduced to three plain Theorems by Geber ben Aphla, the Astronomer of Seville, and which are contained in his Preface to his Commentary on the *Almagest*, which was published by Petreius of Norimberg in 1633.

There were two Cases in spherical Triangles, however, to which these three Theorems did not extend; which are, when the three Sides are given and the Angles required; or when the three Angles are given and the Sides are required. And the Merit of the Solution of them was reserved for Regiomontanus in the Middle of the XVth Century. Trigonometry is also indebted to him and his Master Purbachius, for having calculated a Table of Sines to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant. It was upon this Occasion, in 1464, that Regiomontanus is supposed to have introduced, for the first Time, *Decimal Arithmetic* in his *Trigonometrical Canons*, in the room of the *Sexagesimal Paris* which had formerly been in use: and this he did, as Wallis says, *silently and unobserved*. See Wallis's Preface to his Algebra, and also p. 31. Regiomontanus likewise introduced the Use and Application of Tangents; and near 100 Years after this, about 1560, Rheticus added to these the Use of Secants in Trigonometry, and composed new Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, calculated not only for Degrees and Minutes, but from ten Seconds to ten Seconds.

The greatest Addition, however, to this Branch of Mathematics, was made by John Napier of Merchiston, who introduced two new Theorems, which rendered the Solution of all the Cases of spherical Triangles still more easy and simple than they were before, by what are called *the five circular Parts*.

But whatever Reputation he might claim from that Discovery, *his Invention of Logarithms*, in 1614, is still much greater and more extensive, and has spread its Influence to every Branch of mathematical Science. Though it must be confessed, that Trigonometry in particular received an infinite Advantage from it, by shortening the tedious Multiplication and Division of natural Sines, which, besides the Consumption of so much Time, rendered the Calculations liable to frequent Errors.

¹ Menelaus, lib. 3. Prop. 1. Ptolemy *Almagest*. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 18. & lib. 2. p. 35. Montucla's *Histoire de Mathematiques*, Tome i. p. 358.

² Ptolemy *Math. Syntax*. lib. 7. cap. 2 & 3. p. 166, &c.

³ Ptolemy *Math. Syntax*. p. 161. διατάξει δ' ὁμοῦ καθάπερ καὶ αὐτὸς φησὶ,

δια το μῆτε τὰς τρήσεις τῶν περὶ τὸν Τιμόχαριν ἀξιπίους εἶναι, πάνυ ὀλοσχερῶς ἐλημμένας, μῆτε τὴν ἐν τῇ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ διαφορὰν ἰκανῶν ἢ δὴ γένονταί πρὸς βεβαίαν κατάληψιν.

⁴ *Mathem. Syntax*. p. 61.

⁵ βεβουλῆσθαι δὲ μόνον ὑπὸ φιλαληθείας, μὴ σιωπῆσαι τὴν ἐνίοις εἰς ὑποψίαν ὑπωσθηπότε δυναμένων ἐνεργεῖν.

⁶ Ptolemy *Mathem. Syntax*. p. 164. Hipparchus—ausus, rem etiam Deo improbam, annumerare posteris Stellas, ac Sidera ad normam expandere, organis excogitatis per quæ Singularum loca atque magnitudines signarent ut facile discerni posset ex eo, non modo an obirent, nascerenturve sed an omnino aliqua transirent moverenturve—cælo in hæreditate cunctis relicto, si quisquam qui rationem eam caperet, inventus est. Plinii *Nat. Hist.* lib. 2. cap. 26.

“ It is impossible (says he^a), either for an illiterate Person, or a Man of Learning, to acquire the necessary Knowledge of Geography without an Attention to the Heavens, and to the Observations of Eclipses. For whether Alexandria in Egypt is more northerly than Babylon, or more southerly, or to what Distance this amounts, cannot be determined without considering them by their Climates. In like manner, what Places lie towards the East, or towards the West, and whether more or less, no Person can know accurately, without comparing the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.” Thus far Hipparchus.

As the two Distinctions here pointed out give us the clear Ideas of Latitude and Longitude, it is with great Justice that Hipparchus is universally allowed to have fixed the first solid Foundation of Geography, by uniting it to Astronomy, and so rendering its Principles self-evident and invariable^r.

Pliny^s likewise confirms this, when after mentioning Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, who had both predicted Eclipses, he adds, *that Hipparchus had foretold the Revolution (of the Eclipses) of the Sun and Moon for 600 Years, comprehending the Months, Days, and Hours of different Nations, and the Situation of Places.* By which it would seem, that the Latitudes and Longitudes of these Places were particularly given.

But the fullest and strongest Authority for appropriating this Invention to Hipparchus, is that of Ptolemy in his Geography, lib. 1. cap. 4. who says, “ that Hipparchus was the only Author who had given *the Elevations of the North Pole of a few Cities*, in proportion to the great Number that were to be delineated, and such too as lay under the same Parallels. Some that came after Hipparchus had given those of other Places that lay upon the same Meridian, because their most favourable Voyages were commonly from North to South; but that most of the Distances, and principally those towards the East and West, were laid down in a still grosser Manner; not from any Negligence of those who recorded them, but because they had no ready Method of bringing them to a mathematical Exactness; and likewise, because there were not many Eclipses of the Moon which had been observed at different Places at the same Instant of Time: For it is upon Record, that an Eclipse, which was observed at Arbela at Five o’Clock, was seen at Carthage only at Two o’Clock; from which it clearly appeared what was the Distance of these two Places towards the East and West given in equinoctial Time.”

It is however a little remarkable, that though Latitudes and Longitudes were in this Manner introduced and pointed out by Hipparchus, yet so little were they attended to till the Days of Ptolemy, that none of the intermediate Authors, such as Strabo^a, Vitruvius, and Pliny, who all of them entered into a minute Description of the geographical Situation of Places according to the Length and Shadows of the Gnomon, have ever given us the least Hint of the Latitude or Longitude of any one Place whatever in the Language of Degrees and Minutes. So common is it in Science to see the Seeds of great and useful Discoveries often lie dormant and neglected for many Years, till there arises some Man of Abilities equal to the first Inventor, who separates them, by an original Spirit of Discernment, from the Mass of Matters otherwise of smaller Importance, restores them to their true Point of Light, and often improves them beyond the Ideas with which they were represented in the first Conception.

When the true Principles of Geography were thus pointed out by this new Invention of Latitude and Longitude, it was no Wonder that Maps were from thence made to assume a new Form of Projection essentially different from those in use prior to this Period. It was for this Purpose that the Planisphere, or the Delineation of the Sphere in Plano, is said by Synesius^b to have been introduced by Hipparchus, *in order to preserve the Sameness of the Proportions in the Diversity of the Figure.* It must be owned, however, that the previous Steps to this new Projection of the Sphere had been in a great Measure made easy by Archimedes, when he invented (at least 50 Years and upwards before Hipparchus) those noble Theorems of his for measuring the Surface of a Sphere and its different Segments; which were none of the least important Discoveries of that great Geometrician.

We find in Strabo^c an Allusion to a spherical Projection in Plano, where the Meridians bended towards each other, so as to make the Figure of a Cone.

For the Maps that were on record before the Time of Hipparchus were little more than rude Outlines and topographical Sketches of different Countries; excepting the single Map of Eratosthenes, which I shall explain more particularly after having given a short Account of those that went before it.

The earliest were those of Sesostris, mentioned by Eustathius in his Epistle prefixed to his Commentary on Dionysius’s *Περὶ ἧγησις*, who says, “ that this Egyptian King, having traversed great Part of the Earth, recorded his March in Maps, and gave Copies of his Maps not only to the Egyptians, but to the Scythians, to their great Astonishment^d.”

The Jews seem to have had Surveyors among them; and some have imagined from this that they had made a Map of the Holy Land when they gave the different Portions to the Nine Tribes at Shiloh, as mentioned in Joshua, Chap. xviii. ver. 4. 8 and 9. For they are there sent to walk through the Land, and to describe it; and they are afterwards said to have described it in seven Parts in a Book. And Josephus tells us, that when Joshua sent out People from the different Tribes to measure the Land, he gave them as Companions Persons well instructed in Geometry, who could not be mistaken in the Truth from their Skill^e.

^a Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7. ^r See likewise what Strabo says of Hipparchus, lib. 2. p. 131, 2. ἀνέγραψε γὰρ, ὡς αὐτός φησι, τὰς γωνιμίας ἐν τοῖς ἑσπερίοις διαφοραῖς καθ’ ἕκαστον τῆς γῆς τόπων ἢ ἐν τῇ καθ’ ἡμᾶς τετραρτημορίῳ τεταγμένων, λέγων δὲ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆ ἰσημερινοῦ μέχρι τῆ ἑσπερίας πόλε. ^s Utriusque Sideris Cursum in sexcentos Annos præcinit Hipparchus, Menses Gentium, diesque & horas, ac Situs Locorum & Vetus Populorum complexus, ævo teste, baud alio modo quam Confiliorum Naturæ particeps. Plinii Nat. Hist. lib. 2. cap. 12. ^a Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. makes indeed an Apology for his not having done it, as if the giving of these Observations (which determine Latitudes and Longitudes) was neither the Business of a Geographer nor a Politician, and that they were besides full of Perplexity; adding, that it was sufficient for him to propound from Hipparchus other Things that were more distinguishable and more simple. ^b Synesius de dono Astrolabii, p. 310. σφαιρμῆς ἐπιφανείας ἐξάπλωσιν, ταυτότητα λόγων ἐν ἐτερότητι τῶν σχημάτων τηροσάν. ἠνέξατο μὲν Ἰππάρχος, &c. ^c Strabo. Geogr. lib. 2. p. 117. ἐν τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ γὰρ ἡ διοίσει πίναναι τὰς ἐσπερίας μικροῦ συννεύσας ποιεῖν κῶνον τὰς μεσημβρινάς. ^d Καὶ Σατωρείς δὲ, Φασίν, ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πολλὴν περιελθὼν τὴν γῆν πινάξιν τε δέδωκε τὴν περίοδον, &c. p. 6. Ed. H. Steph. ^e Καὶ ἄνδρας πρὸς ἐπιμετρητομένους τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐξέπεμψε, παραδόντας αὐτοῖς τινὰς γεωμετρίας ἐπιστήμονας οὓς τάλανθες οὐκ ἤμελλε λήσασθαι διὰ τὴν τέχνην. Josephus, lib. v. cap. 1. p. 141.

He afterwards mentions, that the Men who were sent, being ten in Number, *περιοδύσαντες τε καὶ τιμησάμενοι τὴν γῆν*, going round and estimating the Land, returned in the seventh Month to Joshua at Shilo.

From this therefore we may reasonably presume, that a geometrical Survey was then made of the Holy Land; though it does not fully determine whether their Mensuration was only taken down in Numbers, or regularly projected and digested into a Map.

The first Grecian Map on record was that of Anaximander, mentioned by Strabo, lib. i. p. 7. It has been conjectured by some, that this was a general Map of the then known World, and is imagined to be the one referred to by Hipparchus under the Designation of *the ancient Map*¹, which he in a few Particulars preferred to that of Eratosthenes; and some conjectured, that Anaximander, “by inventing a Sphere and introducing a Map, and a Measure of the Circumference of the Sea and Land,” according to Diogenes Laertius, may be supposed² to be one of the Mathematicians alluded to by Aristotle at the End of his Second Book de Cælo³, who made *the Circumference of the Earth* to be 400,000 Stadia, being the first gross Calculation that was attempted to be given of that *great Problem in Geography*.

The Map of Aristagoras, Tyrant of Miletus, is likewise particularly worthy of our Attention, because it is so minutely described by Herodotus⁴, and will give us some Idea of the Nature of the Maps in those early Ages. He tells us, that Aristagoras shewed it to Cleomenes King of Sparta, with a View of inducing him to attack the King of Persia even in his Palace at Susa, in order to restore the Ionians to their ancient Freedom. It was traced upon Brass or Copper, and contained the intermediate Countries which were to be traversed in that March. The Words of Herodotus⁵ must not however be interpreted too literally, as if it contained “the whole Circumference of the Earth, the whole Sea or Ocean, and all the Rivers.” For notwithstanding the Pompousness of the Expression, it may fairly be concluded from the State of Geography at that Time, that *the Sea* meant only the Mediterranean, and therefore *the Earth* or Land the Coasts of that Sea, and more particularly the Lesser Asia extended towards the Middle of Persia, and *the Rivers* were the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, which Herodotus mentions as necessary to be crossed in that Expedition. It contained one straight Line called the Royal Highway, *ὁδὸς ἡ βασιλική*, taking in all the Stations or Places of Encampment, which were called *σταθμοί*, from Sardis to Susa; so that it was an Itinerary, or what the Greeks distinguished by the Title of *ἀπογραφή σταθμῶν*⁶. There were 111 of these Stations in the whole Extent of this Line or Road, containing 13500 Stadia, or 450 Parasangæ, which being reduced to the Roman Mile, allowing 8 Stadia to each Mile, amounts to 1687 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Miles; and as it was a March of 90 Days, Herodotus tells us, that 150 Stadia were allowed for a Day's March, which brings it to 18 Roman Miles $\frac{1}{4}$ for each Day. If we would accommodate this to the English Statute Mile, which contains 5280 Feet, whereas the Roman Mile consisted only of 5000 Feet, it will reduce a Day's March to 18 English Statute Miles and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile nearly, as the Roman Itinerary Foot differed very little from the present English Foot, as appears from two Itinerary Distances which have been measured; one is the 25 Miles from Bologna to Modena, taken by Ricciolus, and the other the 21 Miles betwixt London and Verulam, found by some Surveyors quoted by Bernard to contain 20, 37 Miles, of 500 English Feet to a Mile⁷.

These Itinerary Maps of the Places of Encampment, were indispensably necessary in all Armies. We find Athenæus, in his Deipnosoph. lib. x. p. 442, quotes Bæton as Author of a Work intitled *σταθμοὶ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου πορείας*, *The Encampments of Alexander's March*; and he likewise cites Amyntas, *ἐν τοῖς σταθμοῖς*. And Pliny⁸, lib. vi. cap. 17. tells us, that Diognetus and Bæton were the Surveyors of his Marches; he then quotes the exact Number of Miles according to their Mensuration, and afterwards confirms it by referring to the Letters of Alexander himself. It likewise appears from Strabo⁹, that Alexander was very careful in personally examining the Measures of his Surveyors¹⁰, having his Descriptions always from the most skilful in every Country. And the same Author acquaints us, that a Copy of this great Monarch's Survey was given by Xenocles his Treasurer to Patrocles the Geographer, who, as Pliny informs us, was Admiral of the Fleets of Seleucus and Antiochus. His Book on Geography is often quoted both by Strabo and Pliny; and it appears that this Author furnished Eratosthenes with the principal Materials and Authorities for constructing the oriental Part of his Map of the then known World. For the Voyages of Patrocles under Seleucus upon the Caspian Sea, and elsewhere, were a Kind of Supplement to those Measurements given by Bæton and Diognetus already mentioned, and by Nearchus and Onesicritus, the two Admirals who were employed under Alexander, and therefore Pliny¹¹ quotes them immediately after. It appears likewise from the same Passage, that Megasthenes and Dionysius were two Surveyors sent into India by Ptolemy Philadelphus for the Purposes of Geography, and their Authority was sometimes set in opposition to Patrocles by Hipparchus in his Criticism upon Eratosthenes's Geography¹².

¹ ἀρχαῖος πίνακας. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. lib. 1. p. 22.

² καὶ τῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περιμέτρον πρῶτος ἐγράψεν. Lib. 2. § 2.

³ Snellius in his Eratosthenes Batavus,

Vol. 1. p. 472. Ed. Du Val. This however may be an Argument against that Work being wrote by Aristotle, as Eratosthenes was generally allowed to have been the first who attempted that Mensuration.

⁴ Herodotus, lib. v. p. 347.

⁵ τῶν χαλκοῦν πίνακα, ἐν τῷ τῆς ἀπάσης περιόδου ἐνέτηκτο, καὶ

⁶ σταθμοί, and their different Distances in Parasangæ in his *Ἀναβάσις*, lib. 1.

⁷ Xenophon has given us the March of the younger Cyrus's Army through these very

Length, prefixed to Busching's Geography, vol. 1. p. xxiii. Bernardus de Mensuris Antiquis, p. 230, &c. Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries and Conjectures concerning Measures of

⁸ Verum ut Terrena Demonstratio

intelligatur, Alexandri magni Vestigiis insistamus, Diognetus & Bæton ejus Mensores scripsere, &c. Epistolæ quoque Regis ipsius consentiunt. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69.

⁹ There is a Difficulty occurs with regard to the Measures of these Surveyors of Alexander, because Pliny has given the Distances of Places as delivered by them in *the Roman Millia Passuum*, a Mensuration unknown to them, and not in the Greek Stadia. Dodwell had observed this with regard to the Voyages and Distances of Nearchus and Onesicritus, who were Alexander's Admirals; and he supposes that Pliny took the Reduction of these Distances from Juba, who had abridged their Writings, as alluded to in Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 23. and therefore Juba might perhaps have done the same to the Writings of Bæton and Diognetus; though this is not quite consistent with a Passage of his, lib. vi. cap. 17. where after having given their Mensurations in Roman Miles, he adds, *in quibusdam Exemplaribus diversi Numeri reperiuntur*, as if he had been consulting different Manuscripts of the original Writings of these Authors. See Dodwell's Dissertation de Nearcho, in Hudson's Geogr. Minor. vol. 1. p. 132. But as Pliny gives likewise the Measures of Eratosthenes and other Greek Writers in Roman Miles, it is more probable to suppose they were Reductions made by himself. Pliny, lib. vi. passim.

¹⁰ Reliqua inde Seleuco Nicatori peragrata sunt. Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 17.

¹¹ Strabo, lib. 2. passim.

I have dwelt a little the longer upon these different Surveys which took their Rise from Alexander's Expedition and Conquests and those of his immediate Successors, because Geography began to assume a new Face and Form from this memorable Æra. For Eratosthenes, who is deservedly considered as the great Father of Chronology, employed his eminent Abilities and Learning with equal Success to reduce Geography into a regular System, and laid its Foundation upon clear and solid Principles.

We must do him the Justice to allow, that it was he that first introduced into his Map a regular Parallel of Latitude. It was a geographical Outline traced over certain Places whose longest Day was observed to be exactly of the same Length. He began it from the Straits of Gibraltar, and it thence passed through the Sicilian Sea and near the southern Extremities of Peloponnesus, and was continued through the Island of Rhodes and the Bay of Iffus, and there entering Cilicia, and so crossing the Euphrates and Tigris, was extended to the Mountains of India. By means of this Line he endeavoured to rectify the Errors in the ancient geographical Map, supposed to be that of Anaximander. In drawing this Parallel, he was regulated by observing where the longest Day consisted of fourteen Hours and a Half, which Hipparchus afterwards determined to be the Latitude of 36°, making by this a Sort of Translation of it into his own astronomical Language.

This first Parallel through Rhodes, was ever afterwards considered with a Degree of Preference, like the Foundation Stone of all the ancient Maps; for it was traced through the Middle of the Mediterranean, whose Coasts were in the Center of the principal Nations of Antiquity, and the Longitude of the then known World was often attempted to be measured in Stadia and Miles, according to the Extent of that Line, by many succeeding Geographers. The running of this Parallel was so happy a Thought in Eratosthenes, that it not only encouraged him to trace upon his Map other Parallels at certain Intervals from his first, such as one through Alexandria, another through Syene, and another through Meroe, but he undertook to trace at Right Angles to these a Meridian passing through Rhodes and Alexandria down to Syene and Meroe. And as the Progress he thus made tended naturally to enlarge his Ideas upon this Science, he attempted a still more arduous Task, which was to determine the Circumference of the Globe by an actual Measurement of a Segment of one of its great Circles, making his Computation upon the whole by uniting certain accurate Observations made in the Heavens with a corresponding Distance carefully surveyed and taken upon a Meridian of the Earth.

The Segment of the Meridian which he fixed upon for this Purpose, was that between Alexandria and Syene, the Distance of which was measured, and found to be 5000 Stadia, and the Angle of the Shadow upon the Scaphia or Sun-dial which was observed at Alexandria, was equal to the 50th Part of the Circle; for at Syene there was no Shadow from the Gnomon at the Mid-day of the Summer Solstice; and that this might be more accurately taken, they dug a deep Well, which being perpendicular, was completely illuminated at the Bottom when the Sun was vertical*. Though this even was not fully sufficient to give the exact Line of the Tropic, because the Sun was found to be vertical, or to cast no Shadow at all for a circular Space of 300 Stadia, because* the Sun's Diameter being equal to 32 Minutes, would therefore appear perpendicular at the same Instant of Time to an Extent of Ground corresponding to that Number of Minutes; and therefore Ricciolus concludes, that this vertical Observation must have extended 150 Stadia on each Side of Syene†.

The Substance of this Account is taken from Cleomedes, who seems to have extracted it literally from Eratosthenes's original Work, intitled Μετρησεις‡, and it is published as such at the End of the Oxford Edition of Aratus in 1672, though under the Title of Μετρον της γης περιφερειας. By this Account Eratosthenes made the Circumference of the Earth amount only to 250,000 Stadia, whereas a Cloud of original Authors§ have uniformly given the Numbers to be 252,000. And to reconcile these two, Dr. Murdoch¶ has ingeniously supposed, that instead of 7° 12', the Difference of Latitude was 7° 8½', which was the 1/30 of the Circumference, which would bring the Calculation to 252,000 Stadia, and that Cleomedes neglected the small fractional Part of the Denominator; but that the principal Mistake was in measuring the Distance, and finding it to be 5000 Stadia. Indeed nothing is more common than to find a Confusion of Numbers in the Distances given us by ancient Authors; for though these 5000 Stadia are mentioned as the Distance betwixt Alexandria and Syene by so many Authors, yet we know that Marinus and Ptolemy¶ did not allow above 3600 Stadia to that Distance, as the 7° 12' amounted exactly to that Number upon the Proportion of 500 Stadia to a Degree, which Ptolemy tells us, was agreeable to Mensurations that were allowed and acknowledged. The same Number of 5000 Stadia is said to have been the Distance supposed by Posidonius betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria§, where he had concluded that the Segment of the Meridian was the 48th Part of a great Circle from an Observation of the Star Canopus; whereas Strabo* tells us, that the Seamen only allowed it to be a Distance of 4000 Stadia, and that Eratosthenes, by his gnomonical Observations, concluded it to be only 3750. In like manner Pliny† tells us, that it was 5000 Stadia betwixt Syene and Meroe; but in another Passage‡, after mentioning the various Measures of Eratosthenes, Artemidorus and Sebosus, who differed from each other, he adds, that the Disputes upon that Head had been lately determined by Surveyors sent thither by Nero, who found it to measure 862 Miles; though from the in-

* Strabo, lib. 2. initio, p. 67. † Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. Martianus Capella, lib. vi. p. 194. tells us, that it was measured by Ptolemy's Surveyors, per Meniores Regios Ptolemæi, though he seems to have made a Mistake in saying that the Distance was betwixt Syene and Meroe, instead of betwixt Alexandria and Syene.

‡ Pliny, lib. ii. cap. 73. & lib. vi. cap. 29. Servius ad Eclog. 3. Virgil. Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 817. § ἄσμοι γίνονται—καὶ τὸτο γίνεσθαι, λόγος, ἐπὶ σταδίων πεντακοσίων τὴν διάμετρον. Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. ¶ Almagest. vol. 1. lib. iii. cap. 27. p. 163. * Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. 2. p. 477.

* Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. Geminus apud Petav. Uranol. p. 51. Vitruvius, lib. 1. cap. 6. Macrobius, lib. 1. cap. 20. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108. Capella, lib. 6. cap. 1. Censorinus de Die Natali, cap. ii. † Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries concerning Measures of Length, prefixed to Busching's Geogr. vol. 1. p. xxvii. ‡ Ptolemy, Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ τὴν μὴν μίαν μοῖραν ὄντων ἔστιν ὁ μέγιστος κύκλος μοῖραν τ' ἕξ, πεντακοσίων ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς γῆς ἀπολαμβάνειν σταδίων, ὅτι ταῖς ἐπιλογουμέναις ἀναμετρήσεσσι συμφωνόν ἔστι. § Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 51. * Strabo, lib. 1. p. 25. & lib. 2. p. 125. Pliny, lib. 5. cap. 31. Rhodus—distat ab Alexandria ut Eratosthenes. cccclxxix mill. = 3752 Stadia. † Lib. ii. cap. 73. ‡ Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 29.

intermediate Distance there specified, it appears that the collected Numbers give 874, and by multiplying each of these by 8 to increase them to Stadia, will give in the first 6896 Stadia, and in the second 6992, both of which differ very materially from 5000 Stadia.

The Investigation of this Problem of the Circumference of the Earth, was essentially necessary for determining the radical Principles of all Maps, and therefore the most eminent of the ancient astronomical Geographers made repeated Endeavours to obtain an Accuracy in this Calculation. Eratosthenes, by making the Circumference as I have already mentioned to be 252,000 Stadia, allowed therefore 700 Stadia to a Degree; which by the Reduction of 8 Stadia to a Roman Mile of 5000 Feet, amounted to 87½ Roman Miles to each Degree.

Hipparchus added 25000 Stadia to this Measure of Eratosthenes, according to Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108; though the Observation is not mentioned from which this Conclusion is drawn, which it were to be wished Pliny had done, as it increases the Error of Eratosthenes. This Addition however makes the Circumference to consist of 277,000 Stadia, which was an Allowance of 769 Stadia, or 96 Roman Miles to each Degree^b.

Possidonius, in like Manner, computed the Circumference of the Earth to be 240,000 Stadia, by multiplying 5000 (the supposed Distance betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria) by 48, the Segment of the Meridian according to his Observation betwixt these two Places; but Cleomenes, when he mentions this Conclusion, he adds, *if the Distance is 5000, but if not, in proportion to the Distance*^c: And as Eratosthenes had made the Distance to be only 3750 Stadia, and Possidonius resting his Conclusion upon the Deduction from his astronomical Observation of the Arch of the Meridian, it was natural for him to infer, that if he admitted the Distance given by Eratosthenes to be true, being taken upwards of 170 Years before his Time, upon that Hypothesis, the Circumference of the Earth would be only 180,000 Stadia, as 3750 multiplied by 48 will produce that Number; and indeed Strabo^d tells us, that this very Calculation was approved of by Possidonius. It is for this Reason that he is quoted^e as having had two Opinions upon the Quantity of the Circumference of the Earth, and that he was therefore the first Geographer who advanced the Opinion of allowing only 500 Stadia to a Degree, which was afterwards adopted by Marinus and Ptolemy^f. By the first Hypothesis, therefore, there would be 666 Stadia, or 83 Roman Miles to a Degree; and by the second, 500 Stadia, or 62½ Roman Miles.

The Discoveries and Improvements of Eratosthenes as a Geographer, have naturally led me to explain these various Mensurations and Calculations of the Circumference of the Earth, which indeed materially affected the Dimensions of all the ancient Maps. It is proper however to observe, that his Map appears to have contained little more than the States of Greece, and the Dominions of the Successors of Alexander, digested from those Surveys already mentioned. He had seen indeed, and has quoted, the Voyages of Pytheas into the great Atlantic Ocean, which gave him some faint Idea of the western Parts of Europe; but withal so imperfect, that they could not be realised into the Outline of a Chart. Strabo^g tells us, that he was extremely ignorant of Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain, as well as of the Geti and Bastarni; he was equally ignorant of Italy, the Coasts of the Adriatic, of Pontus, and of all the Countries towards the North. And he mentions in another Passage, that Eratosthenes had made the Distance from Epidamnus, or Dyrrachium, on the Adriatic, to the Bay of Thermæ on the Ægean Sea, quite across Epirus, to be only 900 Stadia, when it was really above 2000 Stadia; and in another Instance he had enlarged the Distance from Carthage to Alexandria to be 15000 Stadia, whereas it amounted to no more than 9000 Stadia^h.

This was therefore the State of Geography and the Nature of the Maps prior to the Discoveries of Hipparchus, who like an abler Architect introduced a new Plan of Building more certain in its Principles and more simple in its Construction, and where they might employ without waste all the better Parts of the ancient Materials. His Additions tended to make a new and closer Union betwixt Astronomy and Geography, from which they derived mutual Advantages, and widened their Bottom for the Accession of new Improvements.

It appears that War has been generally the Occasion of the most accurate Maps of different Countries, and therefore Geography, about this Æra, began to make considerable Advances from the Progress of the Roman Arms. For that great People, as they were *the Conquerors*, so they became *the Surveyors* of the World. In all the Provinces they occupied, we find that Camps were every where constructed at proper Intervals, and Roads were raised with substantial Materials for an easy Communication between these different Places of Encampment; so that *Civilization* and *Surveying* were carried on *according to System* through the Extent of that large Empire. Every new War produced a new Survey and Itinerary of the Countries where the Scenes of Action passed; so that the Materials of Geography were accumulated by every additional Conquest. Polybiusⁱ, when he tells us, that at the Beginning of *the second Punic War*, Hannibal was preparing his Expedition against Rome, by crossing from Africa into Spain, and so through Gaul into Italy, he says, *that all these Places were measured or surveyed with the utmost Care by the Romans*.

Without entering into the minuter Execution of the Surveys of particular Provinces with which every Roman General was regularly furnished before his March, and which Vegetius has well described^j, I shall only add a remarkable Fact preserved to us by Æthicus in the Preface to his *Cosmographia*. We are there in-

^b It would seem from two Passages of Strabo, lib. 2. p. 113, & p. 132, as if Hipparchus admitted the Mensuration of Eratosthenes.

lib. i. p. 52. *εάν ὡσιν αἰ ἀπο Ρόδου πεντακισχίλιοι. εἰ δὲ μή, πρὸς λόγον τὰ διασημαστος.*

^c Cleomedes,

lib. i. p. 52.

^d Strabo, lib. 2. p. 95.

^e Strabo, lib. 2. p. 93.

^f Strabo, lib. 2. p. 92.

^g Polybii Historia, lib. 3. p. 193.

^h Ed. Casaub. Paris 1609.

ⁱ Ptolemy Geogr.

^j Vegetius De Re Militari, lib. 3. cap. 6.

formed, that Julius Cæsar ordered a general Survey to be made of the whole Roman Empire by a Decree of the Senate; the Surveyors are said to have been Men of great Wisdom, and instructed in every Branch of Philosophy. The three Surveyors were Zenodorus, Theodotus and Polyclitus, and were each of them appointed to survey a different Division of the Empire. It began in the Consulship of Julius Cæsar and Marc Antony, (Before Christ 44) and continued for 25 Years one Month and ten Days, to the Consulship of Sentius Saturninus and Lucretius Cinna (Before Christ 19). The Eastern Part of the Empire was assigned to Zenodorus, who finished it in 14 Years five Months and nine Days, being in the Consulship of Augustus IV. and Crassus (Before Christ 30). The Northern Part was completed by Theodotus in 20 Years eight Months and ten Days, in the Consulship of Augustus X. (and Flaccus) (Before Christ 24). And the Southern Part was finished by Polyclitus in 25 Years one Month and ten Days*.

As the different Spaces of Time taken up in each Survey are registered according to the Consulships, I have corrected the Numbers in the Manner done by Wesselingus in his Preface to the Itinerary of Antoninus, which indeed is so directly pointed out by the *Fasti Consulares*, that there can be no Doubt of the true Reading. The only Difficulty with regard to the Authenticity of the Fact, arises from the Silence of Pliny, who has made no mention of these three Surveyors and of the important Task they had executed, which one should have expected in a Roman Author who otherwise so minutely mentions the Distances taken by the Surveyors of Alexander upon a less interesting Tract of Country. But perhaps we ought to suppose that this was the general Survey ascribed to Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, who was Prime Minister and Son-in-Law to Augustus, and which is so often quoted by Pliny, as a Mensuration of great Authority; and as this was a Business too large to be executed by him in Person, it is not unlikely that it was performed by three such Surveyors under his Countenance and Protection; and indeed the Period of Time seems to point out and confirm this Hypothesis: For this Survey was begun in the Year 44 Before Christ, in which Julius Cæsar was killed in the Senate House; and as his Power was soon after devolved upon Augustus, therefore the Execution of this Survey, as one of the Plans of his Uncle Julius Cæsar, was in a Manner bequeathed to the Nephew, and must have become a proper Object of the Attention of his Ministers. It was finished likewise in the Year 19 Before Christ, when Agrippa was in the Plenitude of his ministerial Power, and just five Years before his Death.

The Roman Itineraries that are still extant, show evidently with what Accuracy their Surveys were made in every Province; and Pliny has filled the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books of his Natural History with the geographical Distances that were thus measured. We have likewise one ancient Set of Maps still preserved to us, known by the Name of the *Peutingian Tables*, published by Welfer and Bertius, which give us a sufficient Specimen of what Vegetius calls the *Itinera Picta*, for the clearer Direction of the March of their Armies.

The Roman Empire had been enlarged to its greatest Extent, and all its Provinces well known and surveyed, when Ptolemy, in the Days of Antoninus Pius, about 150 Years after Christ, composed his System of Geography, which has been happily preserved to us amidst the general Wreck that consumed so many other Books of Science. The Materials then extant, and in his Possession, for the completing of that great Work, consisted of various Particulars, some of greater and others of a less Degree of Authenticity. The principal were the *Proportions of the Gnomon* to its Shadow, taken by different Astronomers at the Times of the Equinoxes and Solstices; *Calculations* founded upon the Length of the longest Days; the *Measures* or computed Distances of the principal Roads contained in their Surveys and Itineraries, and the various *Reports of Travellers and Navigators*, who often determined the Intervals of Places by Hear-say and Guess-work. All of these were to be compared together, and digested into one uniform Body or System, and after this were converted and translated by him into a new mathematical Language, expressing their different Degrees and Minutes of Latitude and Longitude, according to the Invention of Hipparchus, but which Ptolemy had the Merit of carrying into full Practice and Execution, after it had been neglected for upwards of 250 Years.

For I believe no Author has ever supposed that Ptolemy had in his Possession real astronomical Observations sufficient to determine all the Longitudes and Latitudes he has given; so that we must always remember that their Degree of Accuracy depended upon the Veracity of the Fact or Suggestion communicated to him, from which they were afterwards deduced. Agreeable to this Idea, we find that Regiomontanus, in his Commentary upon Ptolemy's Geography, quoted by Gesner, though never published, endeavoured to explain an Instrument called *Meteoroscopium*, by which he supposes Ptolemy reduced and brought forth the Numbers of his Geography*.

We must not therefore be astonished at the Multitude of Errors to be found there, when his original Materials were so imperfect for executing so large a Work as the fixing the Longitudes and Latitudes of all the Places, Coasts, Bays and Rivers of the then known World; an Undertaking which even in our Days has not hitherto been brought to any sufficient Degree of Accuracy.

It was almost impossible for him not to have committed many Mistakes in the Places beyond the Extremities of the Roman Empire, which were indeed out of the Range both of Astronomers and Surveyors. So that those learned Writers who have so sharply criticised some few of his Errors, in these Particulars, have not treated

* Itaque Julius Cæsar, bissextilis rationis Inventor, divinis humanisque rebus singulariter instructus, cum consulatus sui fasces erigeret, ex Senatus consulto censuit omnem orbem jam Romani nominis admetiri per prudentissimos viros & omni Philosophiæ munere decoratos. Ergo a Julio Cæsare et M. Antonio Coss. orbis terrarum metiri cepit, id est, a consulatu superscripti usque ad consulatum Augusti tertium (lege quartum) & Crassi, annis XXI. (lege XIV.) mensibus V. diebus X. Zenodorus omnis oriens dimensus est, sicut inferius demonstratur. A Consulatu item Julii Cæsaris & M. Antonii usque in Consulatum Augusti decimum, annis XXIX. (lege XX.) mensibus VIII. diebus X. a Theodoto septentrionalis pars dimensa est, ut evidenter ostenditur. A Consulatu similiter Julii Cæsaris usque in Consulatum Saturni & Cinnae a Polyclito meridiana pars dimensa est, annis XXXII. (lege XXV.) mense I. diebus X. sicut definita monstratur. Ac sic omnis Orbis terræ intra annos XXXII. (lege XXV.) a dimensoribus peragratus est, & de omni ejus Continentia perlatus est ad Senatum. Æthici Cosmographia, p. 107. Ed. H. Stephani. 1577.

* Commentaria in Cosmographiam Ptolemæi, ubi exponitur fabrica ususque Instrumenti Meteoroscopii, quod Ptolemæus ipse universos ferme numeros totius operis sui elicuit: falso enim quispiam crediderit, tot longitudinum latitudinumque numeros per supernorum observationes innotuisse. Gesneri Bibliotheca, p. 439.

him with that Candour which a Work of this Nature deserved. For his Mistakes arose from the Ignorance of the Age in which he lived, which could give him no better Information, and were not properly the personal Ignorance of the Author. And this is a Remark which ought to have its due Weight in restraining the Wantonness of Criticism in a thousand Instances. Ricciolus, Cellarius, Paul Merula, and Salmasius, have all of them committed this Mistake in their Censures of his Geography, as if they were disappointed in not seeing this Science in its full Maturity in the Writings of Ptolemy at a Time when it was evidently but just beginning to advance beyond the Verge of its earliest Infancy. They might with equal Justice condemn the modern Geographers for giving no better Account of Nova Zembla, or New Holland, or of those Continents and Islands that lie on the Northern or Southern Extremities of the Great South Sea towards the two Poles.

If the Observations from which Ptolemy compiled his Geography had been as faithful and accurate as the Principles upon which it was digested were certain, then this Science would have advanced much sooner towards its full Maturity. But when Premises are admitted to be true, which are either doubtful or false, then the Conclusions drawn from them must always be erroneous. Now the principal Mistakes in Ptolemy took their rise from certain astronomical Observations and Surveys, which were supposed to have been made with Accuracy in an Age prior even to Ptolemy himself; and as that great Author received and adopted them as genuine, having none more authentic by which their Accuracy might have been tried, and having otherwise no Reason to suspect them; so succeeding Geographers, for want of better Information, were induced to copy and insert them in their Maps, as being, in their Opinion, of acknowledged and undoubted Authority. And thus Error, when it has once assumed the counterfeit Stamp of Truth by the hasty and unguarded Concession of some eminent Writer, often preserves its Currency during an amazing Length of Time. For these capital Mistakes kept their Place in all Maps whatever, by a Sort of unquestioned Prescription, down even to the Beginning of the present Century.

Neither were these Errors such as were introduced in the more distant Extremities of his Maps, which are generally less visited and more uncertain; but they were in the very Center of that Part of the World which was the best known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. For whoever is the least conversant in their History, must know that the Coasts of the Mediterranean were the classic Ground of all Antiquity; War and Commerce occasioned its being incessantly traversed by the Ships of all the contiguous Nations; several great Empires had their Capitals upon its Shores, or at a few Miles Distance; and almost all the ancient practical Astronomers made their Observations in its Neighbourhood.

I shall mention at present only three Instances of those Errors, the Consequences of which I shall explain afterwards at greater Length.

The first is that of <i>Byzantium</i> , which according to Ptolemy is in the Latitude of	43° 5'
But by the best modern Observations is only	41° 1'
	2° 4'

Error in Ptolemy is equal to 124 geographical Miles, or allowing 69 English measured Miles to a Degree, it will amount to 142 measured Miles. This Mistake in Ptolemy was occasioned by the following Passage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 134. *Ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἡ μεγίστη ἡμέρα ἄρῶν ἐστὶν ἰσημερινῶν δεκαπέντε καὶ τετάρτε, ὁ δὲ γνώμων πρὸς τὴν σκιὰν λόγον ἔχει ἐν τῇ θερμῇ τροπῇ ὅν τὰ ἑκατὸν εἰκοσι πρὸς τεσσαράκοντα δύο, λείποντα πέμπτω.*

“That at Byzantium the longest Day was fifteen equinoctial Hours and a Quarter, and that the Proportion of the Gnomon to its Shadow at the Summer Solstice was as 120 to 42 wanting one Fifth, or in other Figures as 120 to 41½.”

Strabo has mentioned in four other Passages of his Geography, that the same Proportion as at Byzantium was found at Marseilles by Pytheas, and was taken notice of as such both by Eratosthenes and Hipparchus.

As the Trigonometry made use of by Ptolemy was less accurate than at present, he had therefore determined, from the above Particulars in a grosser Manner, the Latitudes of Byzantium and Marseilles to be 43° 5'; whereas by a more accurate Trigonometry, according to the Length of the longest Day of fifteen Hours and a Quarter, without correcting it from Refraction and Parallax, and supposing with Ptolemy, that the Sun's Declination at that Time was 23° 51' 20", his Conclusion ought to have been that the Latitude was 43° 1' 24"; and if that was calculated by the second Method of the Proportion of the Gnomon to the Shadow of 120 to 41½, and admitting the same Declination, it would be 43° 3' 38". From both of which it clearly appears, that Ptolemy was in this Particular misled by Hipparchus, who is mentioned by Strabo as having visited Byzantium, and made this very Observation in Person*. It is the more surprising how this accurate Astronomer should have made so gross a Mistake, when we recollect the Character given him by Ptolemy, *Ἰππάρχου ἀνδρὶ φιλοπόνου τε ὁμοῦ, καὶ φιλαλήθει, a Lover of Labour and a Lover of Truth*; and in another Passage he distinguishes him by the Epithet of *φιλαληθεσάτων, a Lover of Truth in the superlative Degree*; which he was well justified in giving him, from a Number of Instances of his great Veracity and Candour which he has adduced in the Course of that Work.

The Latitude of Marseilles, which was supposed to be under the same Parallel with Byzantium, was not however so much mistaken, as by the best modern Observations it is found to be 43° 17' 45". And as in the above Calculation there is a Doubt whether the Sun's Semidiameter was subtracted from the Altitude, as the

* Riccioli Geogr. Præf. Cellarii Notitia Orbis Antiqui Præf. Paul Merula in Præf. Geogr. Salmasius in Solinum, p. 1186. etiam Gherardus Mercator in Præf. Ptolemæi Geogr. Philip Cluverius in Geographia. Velferus in Rerum Augustanarum Libris. See Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. iii. p. 414.

† In all the Editions of Ptolemy they by Mistake make it 43° 6' in the Latin Column, when the Greek Figures are *μγ. β.* which are 43½ = 43° 5'.

‡ Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. lib. 2. p. 71. p. 106. & p. 115. ² Ὅν γὰρ λόγον εἶρηκε τὸ ἐν Μασσαλίᾳ γνώμονος πρὸς τὴν σκιάν, τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ Ἰππάρχου κατὰ τὸν ὠμόνυμον κερδὸν εἶρειν ἐν τῷ Βυζαντίῳ Φησιν. Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. ¹ Ptolemy. Almag. p. 59. ² Almag. p. 210.

• Gassendi Opera, Tom. iv. p. 527.

Line which bounded the Shadow must have come from the upper Limb of the Sun, therefore we must add 15' 47", the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solstice, to 43° 3' 38", which will make the Latitude of Marfeilles to be 43° 19' 25", which is only a Difference of 1' 40" from the latest that has been found by the best Instruments of Observation.

If we should invert this Calculation, we shall find what was the Sun's greatest Declination in the Days of Pytheas, about 300 Years before the Christian Æra, by admitting the Latitude of Marfeilles to be 43° 17' 45", and the Sun's greatest Altitude, according to the Proportion of 120 to 41¹/₂, to be

Subtracting the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solstice	15' 47"
The Sun's Altitude corrected	70° 31' 55" 15'''
The Sun's Zenith Distance	19° 28' 4" 45'''
Which being deducted from the Latitude	43° 17' 45"
Gives the Sun's greatest Declination in the Days of Pytheas	23° 49' 40" 15'''
The mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, or greatest Declination at present in the Beginning of the Year 1768	23° 28' 10"

The Diminution of the Declination in 2068 Years is therefore 21' 30" 15''' which is nearly at the Rate of 62" 23''' every hundred Years.

But if we should determine the Rate of this Diminution from a more accurate Observation made by *Albategni* about the Year 880, when he found the Obliquity of the Ecliptic to be 23° 35', to which if 40" is added for the Refraction, after deducting the Parallax^b, neither of which were at that Time attended to or known, then the Obliquity of the Ecliptic in his Time will stand

The mean Obliquity at present	23° 28' 10"
	23° 35' 40"

The Diminution in 888 Years, being from 880 to 1768 which is nearly at the Rate of 50" in every 100 Years, or Half a Second each Year.

The mentioning this Observation of Pytheas at Marfeilles, makes it necessary to explain here a little more fully this Question of the Variation of the Sun's Declination, which was a Subject much controverted by some of the greatest Astronomers of the last two Centuries as well as at the Beginning of the present. And it is an additional Reason for entering more particularly into this Detail, because all Observations of Latitude in different Ages taken from the Sun's Altitude, require to be illustrated by a previous Knowledge of the State of this Question.

I shall therefore first give a View of the Observations made by Astronomers in different Ages of the Sun's greatest Declination, as they are collected by *Ricciolus* in his *Almagest*, Vol. 1. p. 162, and I shall add the Continuation of it from *M. De La Lande's Astronomie*, p. 1028, down to the present Year.

A S T R O N O M E R S.

	Y. bef. Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.
Pytheas of Marfeilles, as above	300	23°	49'	40" 15'''
Aristarchus of Samos, in the 50 th Year of the 1 st Calippic Period	280	24°	0'	0"
The Indians quoted by Messahala, cap. 1. part 2. Astrolabii		24°	0'	0"
Eratoſthenes of Cyrene	230	23°	51'	20"
Hipparchus of Rhodes	140	23°	51'	20"
	Af. Ch.			
Ptolemy of Pelufium, <i>Almagest</i> . lib. 1. p. 17 & 18.	140	23°	51'	20"
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, according to Alfraganus	830	23°	35'	0"
Albategni of Aracta De Scient. Stell. cap. 4. p. 14. Ed. 1645.	880	23°	35'	0"
Arzachel of Toledo	1070	23°	34'	0"
Almazon the Son of Almanzor the Arabian	1140	23°	33'	30"
Thebit Ben Corah	1210	23°	33'	30"
according to others	1287			
Prophatius the Jew	1300	23°	32'	0"
Purbacius and Regiomontanus	1460	23°	28'	0"
but by their Observations being corrected		23°	30'	0"
Petrus Nonius	1500	23°	30'	0"
Dominicus Maria	1500	23°	29'	0"
Jo. Vernerus	1510	23°	28'	30"
Nicolaus Copernicus	1525	23°	28'	24"
but being corrected by Ricciolus		23°	30'	47"
Petrus Apianus	1530	23°	30'	0"
Orontius Finæus	1555	23°	30'	0"
Egnatius Dantes	1570	23°	29'	0"
but being corrected		23°	30'	30"
Astronomers under the Landgrave of Hesse Caffel	1570	23°	31'	0"
Jo. Homelius at Leipfick	1570	23°	29'	30"

^b M. De Lande's Astronomie, § 2179. p. 1027.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. of Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.
Tycho Brahe	1586	23°	31'	30"
but from some other of his select Observations with the Corrections of Ricciolus	1586	23°	30'	36"
	1587	23°	29'	30"
	1589	23°	30'	45"
	1593	23°	30'	0"
N. B. Tycho was the first Astronomer who made Allowances for the Errors in Observation from Refraction.				
Philip Lansberg	1589	23°	30'	10"
but corrected by Ricciolus	-	23°	29'	30"
Clavius, Scheinerus, & Galileo	1600	23°	30'	0"
Vendelinus according to his own Parallax	1620	23°	30'	15"
but according to that of Ricciolus	-	23°	30'	30"
Peter Gaffendi	1630	23°	31'	0"
Ricciolus	1643	23°	30'	0"
Bullialdus	1645	23°	32'	0"
Cassini by the Gnomon in the Church of St. Petronius at Bologna	1655	23°	29'	0"
M. Richer at Cayenne, according to Cassini	1672	23°	28'	54"
Mr. Flamsteed	1689	23°	28'	56"
M. Bianchini	1703	23°	28'	35"
M. Horrebow	1709	23°	28'	47"
M. De Louville. Mémoires de l'Academie 1714, p. 88.	1714	23°	28'	41"
The same from Observations at Marfeilles. Mémoires de l'Academie 1716, p. 59.	1716	23°	28'	24"
M. De la Condamine at Quito	1736	23°	28'	24"
Dr. Bradley and M. de la Caille	1750	23°	28'	19"
Mr. Maskelyne, January 1 st	1768	23°	28'	10"

From the Uniformity of the above Table it is evident, after making all reasonable Allowances for the Coarseness of the Instruments of the earlier Astronomers, that we cannot deny the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, without doing Violence to the Observations of all the past Ages.

And yet this Position in Astronomy hath had a various Fluctuation of Opinion concerning it, having been adopted by some great Astronomers, and afterwards rejected and exploded by others of equal Abilities and Reputation, till at last, Time, which is the great Touchstone of Truth, by the Assistance of better Instruments of Observation, has at last established it beyond the Power of Contradiction.

Thebit Ben Corah, the Arabian Astronomer, who, according to some, flourished in the IXth, and according to others, in the End of the XIIIth Century, was the first who asserted the Variation of the Sun's Declination under the Name of the Motion of Trepidation.

This Opinion was resumed upon the Revival of Astronomy in Europe by Purbachius and Regiomontanus, Copernicus, Tycho, Lansberg, Longomontanus, Kepler, Vendelinus, and many others. Some of those Writers considered this apparent Change of Declination to be owing to a small periodical Vibration of the Axis of the Earth; and, being over desirous of completing an Hypothesis before there were sufficient Data, they went even so far as to determine the Maximum and the Minimum of this Vibration, pretending to fix the very Year when it changed its Direction and began to increase. And, as it is too common for many ingenious Men to make all their Knowledge to assume the Form of a System, which is the great Bane of Science, they endeavoured to calculate and apply these critical Periods to the Creation and Birth of our Saviour, with which it is now clear and evident that they have no Connexion.

The opposite Opinion, that the Obliquity of the Ecliptick had been invariably the same in all Ages, was maintained by Gaffendi, Kircher, and Ricciolus, who endeavoured to explain away the Appearances of Variation from the imperfect Manner in which the Ancients observed, and from the Contradiction and Inconsistency in many modern Observations, of which indeed the Examples were too frequent. And they were the more inclined to this Idea of no Variation whatever, foreseeing that a gradual Diminution or Declination would introduce a new Principle of Corruption into the very Stamina of all astronomical Tables. For there must be new Calculations made from time to time of oblique Ascensions, the Latitudes of the Planets and fixed Stars, the semidiurnal Arcs, and the very Motion of the Sun himself deduced from Declination, besides the infinite Number of Problems which depend upon Latitude. They therefore concluded it much more probable to suppose "God Almighty to have WILLED that there should be for ever one and the same Royal Highway, namely, the Ecliptick, through which the Sun should appear to make his invariable Path, and which should be the constant Line and Boundary for determining the Latitudes of all the Planets."

These and other Reasons made so general an Impression on the Astronomers of the last Century, that this Idea, of there being no Change whatever in the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, became the prevailing Opinion in Astronomy for upwards of fifty Years; with this difference however, that 23° 30' was supposed to be the invariable Declination, according to Ricciolus and others; whereas Messieurs Flamsteed^a, De la Hire and Cassini, who were the great practical Astronomers at the Beginning of the present Century, lowered their Station one Minute, and adopted that of 23° 29'.

^a Riccioli Almagest. Vol. 1. p. 164.

^a Flamsteedii Historia Caelestis, Vol. 3. Prolegom. p. 124.

M. De Louville once more revived the Theory of the Variation of the Obliquity, in two ingenious Papers published in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences for 1714 and 1716, where M. de Fontenelle, in giving his Account of the last of these, has the following Observation: "Malgré toutes les raisons de M. de Louville, les autres Astronomes de l'Academie sont demeurés attachés à l'Obliquité constante de l'Ecliptique de 23° 29'." And agreeable to this there is a Paper published by M. De la Hire in the Memoires of the same Year, 1716, in defence of his own Opinion and that of the rest of the Academy.

But the more ancient Doctrine of the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, was at last compleatly re-established by the accurate Observations of Dr. Bradley, published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1737, where he not only clearly proves the uniform lessening of the Declination, but has discovered a small periodical Variation of 18" in this, Diminution, increasing and lessening its Quantity by turns, according to the Revolution of the Nodes of the Moon which is called the Nutation of the Earth's Axis.

Bullialdus, in his *Astronomia Philolaica*, published in the Middle of the last Century, when he acknowledges the Variation of the Declination, has added his Opinion, "that it was impossible to investigate thoroughly the physical Cause of this Motion; we know, says he, the Reality of the Fact, but are ignorant of the Principle; neither can the utmost Force of human Genius discover these Causes."

But M. Euler, not intimidated with this Dictum, and justly considering, that every Effect uniformly produced must have a physical Cause, has applied with great Propriety the Newtonian System of Gravitation to the Solution of this Difficulty, by shewing that the Attraction of the different Planets upon the Earth ought to produce this Effect, and that too in the very Proportion in which it appears in Nature.

This Digression concerning the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, took its Rise from the Observation of the Proportion of the Gnomon to its Shadow, recorded in Strabo, from which Ptolemy was led into an Error with regard to the Latitude of Byzantium, to which I shall now return.

The Arabians, who copied after Ptolemy's Geography, instead of correcting this Error of the Latitude of Byzantium, increased it to double the Quantity, as if they had been acquainted in general that there was a Mistake of two Degrees without being told on which Side, and therefore they unfortunately added the two Degrees to the 43° given by Ptolemy, instead of subtracting them; for all their Geographers make the Latitude of Byzantium or Constantinople 45° instead of 41°, which was an Error of four Degrees, amounting to no less than 240 geographical Miles, or to 276 British measured Miles.

It is surprizing that the true Latitude of Constantinople was so grossly mistaken, and continued unknown for so long a Time, though it was the Metropolis of the eastern Empire, and afterwards of that of the Turks. For Amurath III. who was a Cotemporary of Queen Elizabeth, having begun his Reign in 1574, and died in 1595, appears from two Letters of Vendelinus to Gassendi, to have been the first who took the proper Steps to have it known. The Astronomers employed by him having found that in that Part of the City called Topchana, its Latitude was 41° 30', and its Longitude 56° 47'. Haga, the Dutch Envoy, who gave Vendelinus this Account dated from Constantinople 30th April 1633, adds, that all the Arabian Mathematicians there were of the same Opinion; though he mentions at the same Time, that there were no Astrolabs in that City fit for making an Observation. Vendelinus, who still had greater Faith in the Observation as given by Hipparchus, adds the following Words: *Vix bilem tenebis scio, vix risum, mi Gassende, ubi hæc leges, ego scio Byzantii Latitudinem Peræ inveniendam 43. grad. 20. min. Serralii proin ac veteris Byzantii. 43 grad. 19. min. si verum est Hipparchum invenisse illic eandem umbram solstitialem quam Pytheas Massiliæ.*

This Observation under Amurath III. had still an Error of making the Latitude of Constantinople betwixt twenty and thirty Minutes too much, as was found by John Greaves in 1638, who, being sent into the East by Archbishop Laud for the Purpose of purchasing Oriental Manuscripts, found the Latitude there to be 41° 6' by means of a Brass Quadrant of four Foot Radius; it has been since more accurately observed by M. Chazelles in 1694, and found to be 41° 1' 0" by M. Condamine in 1731. 41° 0' 0"

Upon the opposite Shores of the Mediterranean, though much more westerly, stood ancient Carthage.

Ptolemy has placed it in the Latitude of 32° 20' 0" But its Latitude, according to the best Observations, is 36° 52' 0"

Error in Ptolemy 4° 32' 0" equal to 272 geographical Miles, or 313 British measured Miles.

This, which is the second Error, appears to have been founded upon the following Passage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 133. *Ἐν Καρχηδόνι ὁ γνώμων λόγον ἔχει πρὸς τὴν ἰσημερινὴν σκιάν ὡς ἔχει τὰ ἑνδεκά πρὸς τὰ ἑπτὰ.* In Carthage the Gnomon has the same Proportion to the equinoctial Shadow which 11 has to 7. Now by plain Trigonometry this Proportion must give us the Latitude of 32° 28', which, being so near the Latitude adopted by Ptolemy, is a strong Presumption that his Latitude was copied or translated from the Observation as related by Strabo.

Such was the Ignorance of the World in Matters of Geography, that this remarkable Mistake, which affected

* Memoires de l'Academie R. des Sciences pour 1716, p. 64. 8vo. † Causam porro illius motus Physicam investigare penitus impossibile est, scimus rem esse, sed causam illius ignoramus, nec potest humani Ingenii Acumen pervidere Causas illas. Bullialdi *Astronomia Philolaica*, lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 229.
 ‡ M. Euler's Paper is in Tome X. of the Memoires de Berlin sur les Inegalités de Saturne, p. 79. See likewise two Papers of M. De la Lande dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1758 & 1761. And his *Astronomie*, § 2186, &c. p. 1029, &c. § Abulfeda, Nassar Eddin, Ulug Beg, Binæ Tabulæ Geogr. editæ a Jo. Grævio 1652. See likewise J. Greaves's Letter to Archbishop Usher, published in the Philosophical Transactions, N° 178, for December 1685. ¶ Gassendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 427. & p. 511. § Philosophical Transactions for December 1685, and Greaves' Works, Vol. II. p. 364. ¶ Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404. 12^{mo}.

the whole Coast of Africa from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Cape of Mercury, now called Cape Bona, stood unnoticed till the Beginning of the last Century, when Snellius, in a Letter to Gassendi dated July 20th 1625, says, that by Gassendi's Observations he had discovered an Error in Ptolemy's Latitude of Carthage of three Degrees *Atque adeo Ptolemæum, quoque in Latitudine Carthaginis Hipponis Regiæ facile tribus gradibus aberrare. Id clarissime vestræ Observationes coarguunt, pro quibus Geographiæ totius nomine, vobis & vestræ diligentia gratulor, earum enim experts secundum Ptolemæum pronunciaßem*^m.

See likewise a Paper of M. Delisle in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714, p. 236. 12^{mo}.
 The Length of the Mediterranean is the Third capital Mistake in Ptolemy's Geography. It is generally measured the Straits of Gibraltar to the Bottom of the Bay of Iffus, where Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, now stands, whose ancient Name was *Alexandria ad Iffum*, to distinguish it from other Cities of the same Designation.

The Longitude of <i>Alexandria ad Iffum</i> from the Canaries, or Fortunate Islands, according to Ptolemy ^a	69° 30'
The Longitude of Gibraltar, anciently <i>Calpe</i> , or the Pillar (viz. of Hercules) in the Inner Sea, } <i>σηλη της εντος θαλάσσης</i> , according to the same ^o	7° 30'
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Their difference of Longitude according to him ^p	62° 0'
The difference of Longitude between these two Places according to the latest Observations	41° 28'
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The Error in Ptolemy 20° 32'
 This amazing Mistake which Ptolemy committed in overrating the Length of the Mediterranean, and which continued in all our Maps more or less till the Beginning of the present Century, took its Rise from the supposed Surveys of different Persons of Reputation recorded by Strabo, several of whom seemed to confirm the Authority of each other's Computation by entering into the smallest Intervals of Distances with an Appearance of Accuracy, and then bringing it nearly to the same Measurement; so imposing is that Concurrence of the various Testimonies of Error, that gives it now and then for a Time the Colour and the Semblance of Truth.

Strabo^q says, the greatest Number agreed in allowing that the Distance from the Bay of Iffus to the western Extremities of Spain, was a little less than 30000 Stadia; and as he mentions that from the Columns to the western Part of Spain, called the Sacred Promontory, now Cape St. Vincent, was a Distance of 3000 Stadia, therefore the Distance from Gibraltar to Iffus was less than 27000 Stadia; in the Detail which he gives afterwards he makes it 26500 and upwards, in the following Manner.

	Stadia.
From the Bay of Iffus to Rhodes	5000
From Rhodes to Salmonium, being the eastern Promontory of Crete	1000
From Salmonium to the Ram's Head, <i>επι Κριε̄ μεσηπον</i> , being the western Promontory of Crete	2000
in this Distance he says more than two thousand, <i>πλείους η̄ διαχιλίους</i> .	
From thence to Pachynus, being the South-eastern Promontory of Sicily	4500
From Pachynus to the narrow Sea, <i>επι πορθμον</i> , viz. betwixt Sicily and Africa, more than a Thousand, <i>πλείους η̄ χίλιες</i>	1000
From the narrow Sea to the Columns (viz. of Hercules) or Gibraltar	13000
	<hr/>
	26500

If we reduce these to Degrees of Longitude by Ptolemy's^r Method of allowing 400 Stadia to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°, it will make the Length of the Mediterranean to be 66° 15' and upwards, which is only 4° 15' more than what are given by Marinus whom Ptolemy^s strictly adhered to in this Computation.

From Calpe to Caralli in Sardinia, now Cagliari	25° 0'
From Caralli to Lilybæum in Sicily	4° 30'
From Lilybæum to Pachynus	3° 0'
From Pachynus to Tænarus in Laconia	10° 0'
From Tænarus to Rhodes	8° 15'
From Rhodes to Iffus	11° 15'
	<hr/>
	62° 0'

Pliny has likewise given us two Computations of this Distance, one from Polybius, and the other from Agrippa, which I shall first state in his own Words^t.

Polybius—ab eodem initio (viz. Gaditano freto) ad Orientem recto cursu Siciliam xii lxx mill. ccccc passuum. Cretam ccclxxv. m. pass. Rhodum clxxxvi. m. ccccc. pass. Chelidonias tantundem. Cyprum cccxxv. m. pass. Inde Syriæ Seleuciam Pieriam^u cxx. m. passuum. Quæ Computatio efficit vicies *ter* (lege *quater* secundum Hardouinum) centena xl. m. passuum. Agrippa hoc idem intervallum a freto Gaditano ad finem Ifficum per Longitudinem directam xxxiiii. xl. passuum m. taxat; in quo haud scio an fit error numeri,—hæc est mensura inermium, & pacata audacia fortunam provocantium hominum.

The Numbers of Polybius in the Detail, make the Distance amount to 2448¹ Roman Miles, but when he sums it up he calls it 2440 Miles, according to Hardouin's reading from the Chiffletian MS. for 2340 would

^m Gassendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 393. ^a Ptolem. Geogr. p. 137. ^o Ptolem. Geogr. p. 35. ^p Snellius, by mistake in his *Eratosthenes Batavus*, lib. 2. p. 232, says, that Ptolemy made it to be nearly 68° 30', and proposes a Correction of his own as if it should be 62° 31'.
^q *Ομοιοσει γαρ οι πλειστοι*, &c. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 106. ^r Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 11. ^s Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 13.
^t Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 33. ^u *Pieria Sileucia* was a little to the South of the Bay of Iffus, and being under the same Meridian, they were equally distant from the Straits of Gibraltar.

have contradicted the very Numbers he had given. Agrippa computes the same Distance to be 3440; but Pliny, when he quotes this, adds a Suspicion of his own, as if there was an Error in the Numbers of Agrippa, *in quo haud scio an sit error numeri*; insinuating as if the two Distances were perhaps the same in the two Authors, as the adding one x too much in the Numbers of Agrippa, might occasion the Difference of one thousand Miles in his Computation exceeding that of Polybius, and being really, as I shall make it appear, the Excess above the true Distance.

Let us therefore suppose that Ptolemy had adopted the Numbers of Polybius, and made the Translation or Reduction of them into Degrees and Minutes, we shall find that it would have given him nearly the true Difference of Longitude of the Mediterranean as it has been since determined by the most accurate Observations. For by *Norwood's* Mensuration in 1635 of the Distance between London and York *, it was found that a Degree on a great Circle of the Earth contained 367196 English Feet, being a little more than 69½ English Miles; and therefore by the Proportion of the Radius to the Cosine of the Latitude, 297067 Feet will be found equal to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°. But as the Roman and English Foot is nearly equal, and 5000 Feet made a Roman Mile, therefore 73 Roman Miles and four Tenths will answer to a Degree on the Equator, and 59 Roman Miles and four Tenths to a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel of thirty-six Degrees of Latitude.

Now if we divide 2448.5 by 59.4, it will give us 41° 13'; or if we take it only to be 2440, it will give us 41° 4' for the Length of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Bay of Iffus, according to Polybius. And as both of these differ very little from the Longitude of 41° 28', which is found by the best modern Observations, I must confess that this degree of Exactness and Coincidence of Computation is to me altogether astonishing, and is a new Confirmation of the great Accuracy of the Ancients in their Surveys *.

If we next take the Measure given by Agrippa of 3440, in which Pliny suspects there was a Mistake, and divide it in the same Manner by 59.4, it will give us 58° 20' for the Length of the Mediterranean, according to Agrippa: But as the Length given by Strabo amounted, as I have already mentioned, to 66° 15', therefore Ptolemy seems to have taken a middle Path betwixt these two erroneous Computations of Strabo and Agrippa, when he adopted that of 62°.

The great Misfortune of ancient Geography, and which indeed confined it to such a lingering State of Infancy, was, that the true Method of determining with Accuracy the Difference of Longitudes was a Matter of such Difficulty, and remained so long unknown. It is not therefore so much to be wondered at, that almost all the Longitudes given by Ptolemy are erroneous, and that this remarkable Mistake in particular continued undiscovered and uncorrected for many Centuries together.

One of the first Attempts to rectify the Length of the Mediterranean, was made under the Auspice of *Monsieur de Peiresk* in 1635. He was one of the most eminent Men of his Time; and if we may judge from his Life, wrote by Gassendi, no Person contributed more effectually to the Restoration of Learning upon clear and solid Principles, which began then to be better understood, and to make quicker Advances than it had done in any former Age.

Gassendi informs us †, that M. de Peiresk, with a direct View to the correcting the Errors in the Longitudes of different Places, took particular Pains to get Observations made at Marseilles, Aleppo, and Grand Cairo, of an Eclipse of the Moon which happened in August (viz. the 27th) 1635. Before that Time the Difference of Longitude between Marseilles and Aleppo had been supposed to be 45°, but by these Observations it was found only to amount to * 30°; so that by this a very considerable Correction was made in the Length of the Mediterranean, by cutting off the Difference of one whole Hour, or 15° at once.

Geography was at this Time flattered with the Hopes of being soon brought to a fuller State of Perfection than it had ever before attained, for the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon were then thought sufficient to determine the Longitudes of all Places with a tolerable Accuracy. But when the ablest Astronomers began to apply themselves to this Branch of practical Knowledge, they soon found that from these Eclipses attended to and observed, as they were with the utmost Care, no clear Deduction could be made of the Longitude of any one Place to any sufficient Degree of Exactness, and the more Observers they employed at different Places, they generally by that increased the Multitude of Contradictions and apparent Differences of Estimation.

Ricciolus has collected the Observations of no less than fifty six Eclipses of the Sun and Moon which had happened from 1560 to 1658, all of which had been observed by Men of the first Reputation in Astronomy in that Age; but when they came to be compared, it was then evident, to the great Mortification of Science, that no two Eclipses observed in the same two Places by the same Men, ever exhibited the same Quantity of Longitude. Nay, it was rare if the very same Eclipse did not give a different Longitude according to the Observation of the same Observers taken from the four critical Times in every Lunar Eclipse, which are the BEGINNING, the IMMERSION, the EMERSON, and the END.

It was for these Reasons that several eminent Astronomers, such as Fournier ‡, Kircher, and even Ricciolus §, gave up the Correction of Geography by the Application of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon alone, as being a fruitless and desperate Undertaking.

* Dr. Wilson's Dissertation on the Rise of Navigation, prefixed to Mr. Robertson's Elements of Navigation, in two Vols. 2^d Edit. 1764.

† See a Paper of M. Delisle's upon the Measures of the Ancients in Matters of Geography. Dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714.

‡ Et omnium quidem Observata commemorari heic non possunt; sed taceri tamen non debet, quod pro votis Peireskii fuit, constitisse exinde Tabulas Chartasque Geographicas omnes nimis a nobis abducere illa Ægypti ac Syriæ loca. Quippe cum tribus prope horis, hoc est gradibus quadraginta quinque Aleppum Maffilia Orientaliorem constituent; prodiderunt Observationes integram pene horam detrahendam esse, quod inter hæc loca non plures quam triginta gradus fuerent Numerati. Gassendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 324.

§ The real Difference of Longitude has been since found to be 31° 58'.

* Furnerii Hydrograph. lib. 12. cap. 25 & 26.

† Riccioli Geograph. lib. 8. cap. 19. p. 363.

Ricciolus has endeavoured to account for the many Inconsistencies that appeared in comparing their Observations arising, as he apprehended, from the following EIGHT different Causes.

1st. Because there was a kind of Smoke or Umbrago which generally darkened the eastern Part of the Moon before the Disk really entered either the Umbra or the Penumbra of the Earth.

2^d. From the Inequalities upon the Disk of the Moon, particularly on the eastern Side, where the Eclipses always begin, and is generally termed *Littus Eclipticum*, the Shore of Eclipses.

3^d. From the Penumbra of the Earth varying according to the different Density of the Air.

4th. From the Atmosphere of the Earth, being seldom exactly spherical, arising from the Tumour of the Vapours in different Places, by which neither the Cone of the Umbra or Penumbra would be uniform and perfect, which must affect the Beginnings and Closes of Eclipses.

5th. From a Sort of Atmosphere sometimes observable about the Moon, which had been taken notice of by Mæstlinus in the Eclipse of April 3^d 1605, and by Vendelinus at several different Times, which occasioned an Indistinctness in the Observation of the Closes of Eclipses.

6th. From the Moon being like the Stones of Bologna, liable to absorb and retain the Rays of the Sun after the direct Rays are intercepted, by which there is a small Appearance of faint Light left upon the Disk, after it is completely immersed in the Shadow of the Earth.

7th. From the Difference in the Eyes of the Observers, which are often quicker or slower in their Observations of the Beginnings and Ends of Eclipses, and which cannot even be remedied by the Assistance of Telescopes.

8th. From the Inaccuracy of many in determining the Times of Eclipses, from the Imperfection of Instruments and the Use of them in taking the right Ascensions, Azimuths and Altitudes of Stars near their Meridian, or in their Tables of Sines and Logarithms, or in their Calculations from these Tables.

Such were the supposed Causes which made the Astronomers in the Middle of the last Century prefer even common Itineraries and chorographical Maps to the Eclipses of the Moon for determining the Longitudes of Places at small Distance from each other. But when the Intervals were very considerable, they did indeed allow that Eclipses well observed might be of great Use; yet still, however, in those greater Distances, they were of Opinion that they should only be admitted under Restrictions; for as Errors of 16' or 20' of Time, equal to 4° or 5° in Space, were often found to occur, it made them resolve never to acquiesce in the Longitude as determined by an Eclipse, unless it was otherwise contained within the probable Distances examined according to the chorographical Intervals.

The Length of the Mediterranean was therefore still doubtful and uncertain, and continued a Problem in Geography unresolved during the greatest Part of the last Century, till at length *the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter* were made use of and found effectual for that Purpose. They had been first discovered by Galileo^c on the 7th of January 1610, by means of the Telescopes invented by Metius in Holland in 1608, and the great Advantage that might be derived from them in determining the Longitudes of Places, was conceived very early by that great Astronomer, as appears from his *Nuncius Sidereus*, published in March 1610, which was within two Months of the first Discovery^d. After twenty Years spent in observing them, he sent a Proposal to Philip IV. King of Spain, in 1631^e, to introduce the Practice of applying them for the Purposes of Navigation and Geography. He afterwards made the same Proposition to the Dutch^f, who embraced it more readily, being at that Time the great Encouragers of Navigation. In consequence of which they sent *Hortensius* and *Blaeuw*^g, two of their best Astronomers, to Florence, to attend Galileo in his Observations, and to be initiated in all the Calculations necessary for composing the Tables of the Motions, Revolutions and Eclipses of these *Medicean Stars*, which was their Appellation at that Time in Italy. But these Ephemerides were soon interrupted by the Misfortunes which befel Galileo from the Inquisition in 1633, for his having publicly adopted the Copernican System, which they were pleased to condemn as a most dangerous Heresy: And after obliging him to make a solemn Recantation, they first imprisoned him, and afterwards softened it by a Confinement for Life in the Village of Arcetri, where he soon lost his Sight; his many Years Observation of the Satellites having in all Probability brought that Calamity upon him.

The Imperfection of the Telescopes of that Age, long retarded the Progress of this Discovery. Greaves^h mentions in a Letter dated from Sienna August 25th 1639, that Galileo never made but two good Glasses, and these were of old Venice Glas. What some others made use of in their Observations were either so indistinct from the smallness of their magnifying Power, or from the Inexperience of the Observers, that they often confounded the Satellites with the fixed Stars that were near them. Thus *Antonius Maria Schylæus de Rheita*, a Capuchin, thought he had discovered at Cologne, on December 29th 1642, *five new Satellites* round Jupiter, making up the Number *nine*, which Gassendiⁱ refuted in a Dissertation wrote on purpose, shewing that the Capuchin had converted some of the fixed Stars in the Constellation of Aquarius into Satellites. But notwithstanding this, *Fontana* and *Zupus*, two Astronomers of Naples, persisted in the same Error; *Fontana* pretending to have observed them from 1630 to 1646, when he published his Observations^k, mentioning the Days when he has seen sometimes 7, 8 and 9 Satellites, and none of them ever above ten Diameters of Jupiter's Body distant from Jupiter; and he concluded they could not be fixed Stars, because he lengthened the Tube of his Telescope when he looked at these Satellites, whereas he contracted it when he viewed the fixed Stars. *Zupus* went still farther, and asserted in a Letter to Ricciolus, dated February 4, 1644, that he had seen to the Number of *twelve* Satellites, and sent him a Delineation of their Situations and Distances. And though Rheinerus had assured Ricciolus

^c *Tres primum primusque Galilæus, Anno 1610, die 7 Januarii hora noctis prima deinde nunquam plures quam quatuor prope Jovem Stellas detexit.* Riccioli *Almagest.* Vol. i. p. 489. ^d Gassendi *Opera*, Vol. v. p. 275. ^e Langrenus *initio Selenographiæ.* ^f Riccioli *Geogr.* p. 317.

^g Weidleri *Historia Astronomiæ*, p. 425. *Les Hypotheses & les Tables des Satellites de Jupiter, par Cassini, p. 3. Ed. 1693, dans le Recueil d'Observations pour perfectionner l'Astronomie & la Géographie.* ^h Greaves's *Works*, Vol. ii. p. 480. ⁱ Gassendi *Opera*, Tom. iv. p. 511. ^k *Novæ Cælestium & Terrestrium Rerum Observationes.*

upon this Occasion, that he himself, in ten Years Observations, had never seen but *four*; yet Ricciolus, when he published his *Almagest* in 1651, was so puzzled with these various Accounts, that he would not venture to give an Opinion which of his Friends the Astronomers were in the Right, and therefore chose to pronounce upon this Question in the Words of the Roman Prætors when they were at a Loss how to determine a Cause, *Amplius quia non liquet*¹.

In this State of Uncertainty it was some Time before the Theory of the Secondary Planets came to be regularly reduced into Tables; and though *Simon Marius* first, and after him *Baptista Hodierna*, composed Ephemerides of their Motions, yet nothing of that Sort was found to be sufficiently accurate for the Purposes of Longitude, till *M. Cassini* published his Tables of the Revolutions and Eclipses of the Satellites in 1668^m.

The first Opportunity of effectually applying this Theory to the rectifying of Geography, was suggested by *M. Cassini*, and taken by *M. Picard* in the Years 1671 and 1672, who made a Voyage for that and other Purposes to *Uraniburgh*, the Observatory of *Tycho Brabé*, which was situated in the Little Island of *Huena* in Denmark, being in the Entry of the Baltick, betwixt Copenhagen and the Sound. He there observed two Immersions and three Emergences of the first Satellite of Jupiter, which were afterwards compared with the same observed by *M. Cassini* at the Observatory at Paris. The two Immersions were on October 25th 1671, and January 4th 1672; the three Emergences were on March 14th, March 29th, and April 6th 1672. The Mean of all which compared with those of Paris, gave a Difference in Time of 42' 10", being equal to 10° 32' 30" Difference of Longitude. The Telescope used at Paris was 18 Feet long, that at *Uraniburgh* 14 Feet; both of which had nearly the same magnifying Power.

It was then apparent how ineffectual all the former Methods had proved for determining this Question, as *Kepler*, who preferred the Eclipses of the Sun, had calculated the Difference of Longitude half a Degree too little. *Ricciolus* had made a Mistake of almost a whole Degree too much; and *Bullialdus* and *Longomontanus*, who had observed so many Lunar Eclipses at Paris and Copenhagen, had made a still greater Error of one Degree and a Half^a.

I have been the more particular in explaining minutely this first Experiment made by means of the Satellites, because it gave at once the Difference of Longitude in the clearest Manner beyond the Possibility of a Doubt; and it likewise communicated the certain Prospect of rectifying the whole Extent of Geography as to Longitude, upon Principles that were Self-evident, and not liable to any Mistake whatever.

In consequence of this Success, Messieurs *Picard* and *De la Hire*, two of the French Academicians, were immediately employed in examining and correcting the Map of France; in doing which they were obliged to contract it every where within less Boundaries than it was supposed according to their former Maps to have occupied^b, pareing off one Degree and upwards of Longitude from the western Capes of *Bretagne*, and from thence Southward nearly the same Quantity all along the Coast of *Poitou*, *Guienne* and *Gascogne*, to the Bottom of the Bay of *Biscay*; and in like manner they cut away half a Degree from the Shores of *Languedoc* and *Provence*; which gave occasion to *Lewis XIV.* to tell them in Joke upon their return, That he found by their Journey he had suffered a Loss of Part of his Kingdom^c.

Other Academicians determined by the same Method and Longitudes of the Isle of *Gorée*, near Cape Verde, on the Coast of Africa, and of *Guadaloupe* and *Martinique* in the West-Indies^d. And as *Mr. Cassini* had greatly improved his Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and published a new Edition of them in 1693, it was then thought proper to send *M. Chazelles* up the Levant, to observe the Longitudes and Latitudes of *Scanderoon*, *Alexandria* and *Constantinople*, in order to determine the Length and Breadth of the Mediterranean, which he executed with great Ability.

The Longitude of *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderoon*, was found by him to be 34° 15' East of the Meridian of Paris, from a Transit of the first Satellite of Jupiter over the Body of that Planet January 14th 1694, from a Conjunction of the first and second Satellite which happened the same Day, and from two Emergences of the first Satellite which happened on the 22^d and the 28th of the same Month; all of which being compared with the same Observations made at Paris by *M. Cassini*, gave a Difference in Time of two Hours and seventeen Minutes, which being reduced to Space, gave the Longitude as above-mentioned^e.

The other Part of the Longitude of the Mediterranean, containing that Division of it from the Meridian of Paris to the Straits of Gibraltar, has not hitherto been so accurately determined. *M. Deffisle* mentions in a *Memoire*^f drawn up for the Information of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, "That no astronomical Observations had been made for ascertaining this Distance prior to the Year 1720;" he had therefore by the Assistance of the Sea Charts made it to be 7° 30' from the Meridian of Paris to that of Gibraltar, having considered *Algiers* to be 1° 25' to the Eastward of that of Paris. But by an Eclipse of the Moon observed at *Algiers* by the Missionaries of *St. Lazare* on August 8th 1729, mentioned by *M. De la Condamine*^g, it would seem that *Algiers* was 7' 15" to the Westward of Paris, which makes a Difference of 1° 32' 15". So that there will a Doubt still remain with regard to the exact Situation both of Gibraltar and *Algiers*; and they may therefore be supposed to be included under *M. Deffisle's* Remark^h, "That there are many Places upon the

¹ Proinde cum Veritas nondum manifesta mihi sit, quæ amicitiæ prævaleat; nolo litem dirimere inter amicos aut ullam de hac re sententiam pronunciate; sed potius cum Romanis Prætoribus ad antiquam me formulam illum redigere, *Amplius, quia non liquet*. Riccioli *Almagest*. Vol. i. p. 490. ^a Fontenelle's Eloge de *M. Cassini* dans les *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* pour 1712. ^b Voyage d'*Uranibourg*, par *M. Picard*, p. 28. ^c The Outline of the two Maps is published dans le *Recueil d'Observations pour perfectionner l'Astronomie & la Geographie*, par Messieurs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. Paris, 1693.

^d Fontenelle's Eloge de *M. De la Hire*, dans les *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences*, pour 1718. ^e *Observations Astronomiques*, p. 65. dans le *Recueil d'Observations pour perfectionner l'Astronomie & la Geographie*. ^f *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* pour 1721, p. 75. ^g *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* pour 1720, p. 477. ^h *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* pour 1732, p. 404. "Il y a dans l'Univers beaucoup de lieux essentiels à la Geographie & à la Navigation, dans lesquels on n'a pas encore fait aucune observation pour en fixer la situation, & nous avons plusieurs autres lieux observés dont les circonstances en rendent la determination douteuse. *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* pour 1720, p. 474.

N^o. 1. From the CREATION to the end of the XVIII. CENTURY Before CHRIST

Julian Period	Years before Christ	The Births, Deaths, Ages and Generations of the Patriarchs	Remarkable Events	Julian Period	Centuries & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events	Patriarchs, Kings &c.
710	4004	Adam created & ob. 3074 at 930	4004 The Creation of the World began according to Arch Bishop Usher on Sunday October 23 ^d & in y ^e Year before the Vulgar Ann of the Birth of Christ as given in the Hebrew Text ----- 4004 In the LXX ----- 5872 In the Samaritan ----- 4700 Adam & Eve were created on Friday October the 28 th . They are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted & Fall; Sentence is pass'd upon them by God, who encourages them, at the same time with the Promise of the seed of the Woman. They are banish'd Paradise. 4003 The Birth of Cain, the first who was born of a Woman. Abel is born soon after. 3875 Abel is murder'd by Cain because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God. 3874 Seth born, whose Offspring were call'd the Children of God by way of Distinction from those of Cain who were nam'd the Children of Men.	2614	The XXI th . 2100 Century BEFORE CHRIST	2089 The Kingdom of Sicyon established according to Eusebius 1313 Years before y ^e Olympiad, little is known of this Kingdom but y ^e names of their Kings they end about y ^e Beginning of y ^e XI th Cent ^y . viz. 1089 & 15 Years after y ^e Return of y ^e Heracleidae into Peloponnesus 2059 The Kingdom of Assyria begins. 2017 The XVI th Dynasty of 5 th Theban Kings in Egypt begins & continues 190 Years.	2089 Agistaeus y ^e 1 st King of Sicyon ob. 2033 2059 Minus y ^e son of Sidonus King of Assyria ob. 2007 2038 Eurypus King of Sicyon ob. 1993 2007 Semiramis 2 ^d of Assyria ob. 1965
840	3874	Seth ob. 2962 at 912		2714	The XX th . 2000 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1996 Abram the Patriarch born at Ur in Chaldæa. 1925 Chedorlaomer King of Elam subdues y ^e Kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Gabaon & Sennar. 1921 The Covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan on y ^e 15 th of Abib or Oct ^r 4 th w ^{ch} begins y ^e 430 Years of Sojourning Abrahams & his posterity in Egypt for 400 Years & return y ^e next Year w ^{ch} they separate y ^e one to Sodom & the other to Helwan. 1912 The Kings rebelling ag st Chedorlaomer are defeated by him he plunders Sodom & carries off Lot Captive, Abram pursues & defeats Chedorlaomers forces, Lot on his return he receives y ^e benediction of Melchizedek King of Salem y ^e Priest of y ^e Most High God. 1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar.	1996 Abraham y ^e Patriarch ob. 1821 at 173 1993 Telchus K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1973 1973 Apis K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1948 1965 Zanneis or Ninus K ^g of Assyria ob. 1927 1948 Thebæan K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1896 Lot ob. post 1897 Chedorlaomer King of Elam 1927 Anis King of Assyria ob. 1897 Sarah Wife to Abraham ob. 1859 at 127 1810 Ishmael ob. 1773 at 137
1332	3382	Enoch translated 3017 at 365	3017 Enoch for his Piety is translated to Heav'n.	2814	The XIX th . 1900 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1897 The Covenant is renew'd by God w th Abram, in Memorial of w ^{ch} Circumcision is institut'd & his Name changed to Abraham. The Citys of Sodom & Gora destroyed for their Wickedness by Fire from Heav'n, Lot with his Wife & two Daughters leave Sodom before hand being warn'd, His Wife looking back is turn'd into a pillar of salt. 1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah 90 Years old. 1871 The Faith of Abraham is prov'd in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac who was y ^e 25 Years old. 1856 The Kingdom of Argos begins under Anachus 1080 Years before the Olympiad. Isaac being 50 Years old marries Rebekah the Daughter of Bethuel the Syrian. 1836 Esau & Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebekah after above 19 Years barrenness. 1827 The XVII th Dynasty of y ^e 6 th Shepherd Kings in Egypt begins & continues 103 Years. 1822 Memnon y ^e Egyptian invents y ^e Letters 15 Years before y ^e Reign of Phoroneus say'd to 1821 Abraham dies being 175 Years old.	1897 Anachus K ^g of Assyria ob. 1857 1896 Cyprius K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1862 1896 Isaac the Patriarch ob. 1716 at 180 1862 Anachus King of Sicyon ob. 1817 1857 Nereus or Balus K ^g of Assyria ob. 1827 1856 Anachus y ^e 1 st K ^g of Argos ob. 1807 1836 Jacob y ^e Patriarch ob. 1689 at 147 1827 Arnamitres K ^g of Assyria ob. 1789 1817 Sappirus K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1764 1807 Phoroneus K ^g of Argos ob. 1747
2368	2346	Alphaxad ob. 1908 at 438		2914	The XVIII th . 1800 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1796 The Reign of Ogyges begins 1020 Years before y ^e 1 st Olympiad. — Esau marries two Daughters of Seth which gives great Uneasiness to Isaac & Rebekah. 1764 The Deluge of Ogyges from which Attica lay waste for above 200 Years till y ^e coming of Deucalion. 1759 Jacob having receiv'd his Fathers Blessing, goes to Haran to his Uncle Laban & marries his two Daughters. 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan after a 20 Years servitude under Laban. 1731 Dinah Jacobs Daughter is ravish'd by Shechem, He & all his People are treacherously put to Death on the 3 ^d day after Circumcision by Simeon & Levi. 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his Brethren. 1724 The XVIII th Egyptian Dynasty of 17 Diospolitan Kings begins & continues 348 Years. 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaohs Dreams & is promoted to the VII th Years of Plenty begin. 1708 The VII th Years of Famine begin & y ^e year after Josephs Brethren come into Egypt for Corn. 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren & at Pharaohs desire sends for Jacob & his Family into Egypt. 1704 All the Money in Egypt & Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaohs Treasury, & the Year following they sold him their Herds & Stocks. 1702 The property of all the Lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who let them out w th a perpetual Tax of the 5 th Part of their Produce.	1796 Ogyges K ^g of Attica ob. 1764 1789 Belochus K ^g of Assyria ob. 1754 1764 Menapius K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1717 1754 Balus K ^g of Assyria ob. 1702 1747 Apis K ^g of Argos ob. 1712 1724 Amosis K ^g of Egypt ob. 1697. THE SONS OF JACOB. Reuben ----- Simeon Levi ob. 1619 at 137. ----- Judah Dan ----- Naphtali Gad ----- Asher Issachar ----- Zabulon Joseph ob. 1635 at 110 1717 Entus K ^g of Sicyon ob. 1671 1712 Argus K ^g of Argos ob. 1642 1702 Atidas K ^g of Assyria ob. 1670
2403	2311	Salah ob. 1878 at 433					
2433	2281	Abner ob. 1817 at 464					
2467	2247	Pelay or Phaleg ob. 2008 at 239	2247 The Tower of Babel is built about this time by Noahs Posterity in the Valley of Shinar, upon w ^{ch} God miraculously confounds their Language & thus disperses them into different Nations.				
2497	2217	Reu ob. 1978 at 239	2234 The Celestial Observations are begun at Babylon, as Callisthenes sent to Aristotle a Register of them for 1903 Years down to the taking of that City by Alexander in the Year 331 Before Christ.				
2529	2185	Serug ob. 1955 at 230					
2559	2155	Uthor ob. 2007 at 148	2188 The Kingdom of Egypt begins under Misraim the son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 Years according to Constantine Manasseus, which is down to the Conquest of Cambyses in 525 Before Christ.				
2588	2126	Serah ob. 1921 at 205					

“ Earth, the Knowledge of whose Situation is essentially necessary for Geography and Navigation, in which
 “ there has been no Observation as yet made for that Purpose; and there are besides many other Places, which
 “ though they have been observed, yet certain Circumstances attending the Observation have rendered the
 “ Determination doubtful.”

Since the Correction of Longitudes has been introduced by means of the Satellites of Jupiter, other Methods have also been adopted and devised, which are proper and effectual for that Purpose; such as the *Transits of Mercury and Venus* over the Body of the Sun; *Occultations* of the fixed Stars by the Moon: And since *the Lunar Tables* have been improved by M. Mayer, another large Field has been opened equally applicable to this important Object, by measuring from time to time the exact *Distances of the Moon from the Sun*, and *from a fixed Star* of the first and second Magnitude. Each of which Observations being carefully compared one with another, are like so many new Experiments which must either confirm or contradict the Longitudes that have been already observed. There is one fortunate Circumstance likewise attends all these various Methods, which is, that when they happen to differ in their Conclusion, there is always a *Limitation of Error* pointed out, which gives so far a Degree of Satisfaction, and prepares the Way for bringing the Point that is thus unsettled, to a more speedy and certain Determination.

In explaining the Mistake of Ptolemy in his over-rating the Length of the Mediterranean by upwards of one thousand Miles, and in shewing likewise the Method of its Correction, I have been gradually induced to trace the successive Improvements that have been introduced in taking the Longitude from that Period down to the present Times. It will not therefore be improper to give as a Counterpart some Account of *the Time and Manner of rectifying the Latitudes of different Places.*

Little was done in Geography from the Days of Ptolemy to the Restoration of Learning in Europe, for the Arabian Geographers copied and retailed all his principal Errors. They observed indeed under their Caliph Almamon, in the Beginning of the IXth Century, a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar, or Shinar, near Babylon, and found it to measure 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ Arabian Miles, each of which consisted of 4000 Cubits, or 6000 Feet, from which they determined the Circumference of the Earth.

When Science began to be revived in Europe, it was some Time before the Astronomers of that Age were able to obtain Copies of Ptolemy's Geography; and even then it was with Difficulty they could read and clear the Manuscripts of some of their grossest Errors: For wherever Numbers were inserted in any Author, and made the Bulk of the Composition, the Mistakes were generally multiplied more abundantly in the transcribing; because the Sense did not there, as in most other Books, by a kind of Self-evidence, assist the Copier in preserving the Authenticity of the Original.

It required likewise some longer Space of Time before the Astronomers constructed proper Instruments in order to try whether these Latitudes so recorded, corresponded with the Situations as they really stood in Nature. But when they came actually to observe them, they discovered the Latitude of many Places materially different from what had been set down by Ptolemy; and finding this Variation in some of them to be nearly of the same Quantity, instead of accounting for this Difference from the Imperfection of Instruments, the Inaccuracy of Observers, and the Method of Ptolemy's Conversions, which I have already explained, they hastily concluded that the Axis of the Earth had shifted its Position, by which the Latitudes of all the Places in Europe had been increased. This was the Idea of Dominicus Maria of Ferrara about the Year 1489^{*}, who fancied that the Variation was at the Rate of one Degree in 1050 Years; so that after a long Revolution of Ages, it would happen that the Countries now under the frigid Zone should be found in the Torrid; and that in like manner those Regions which suffer from the Violence of the Heat should gradually pass into the temperate and frigid Zones. Men of warm Imaginations might easily work up this Dream of Geographers into a beautiful and an equitable Disposition of Nature.

This Hypothesis was again adopted by Maginus of Bologna, about a hundred Years after, towards the Close of the XVIth Century, in which he had the Concurrence of several of the Italian Astronomers. And their Authority made such an Impression upon Tycho Brahe, that being desirous of clearing up a Doubt which he thought had some Foundation, he therefore applied to the Republic of Venice[†] to send some good Observers into Egypt, to verify whether the Height of the Pole was still the same at Alexandria as it had been found by Ptolemy. For as that City had been formerly as it were *the Metropolis of Astronomy*, there could be no Doubt but that the Height of the Pole there must have been accurately observed for a long Series of Years by their ablest Astronomers, and that Ptolemy must have examined it himself with his utmost Attention before he had made use of it in his astronomical Calculations. But Tycho's Request was not then complied with. However, when

^{*} Greaves, in his Preface to Abulfeda's geographical Description of Chorazmia, &c. being the Countries beyond the River Oxus, printed, London 1650, at the End of his *Epoche Celebriores*, has these Words: *Abulfeda alibi refert Astronomos jussu Almamonis in Campis Sinjar, prope Babylonem, ex Observationibus deprehendisse lvi Milliarum & $\frac{2}{3}$ uni gradui competere.* Ricciolus, in his *Almagest*, Tom. i. p. 61. quotes Alfraganus as saying, that this Mensuration was made on the Plains of Fingar, adjoining to the Red Sea. *Almaon Rex Arabum ut refert Alfraganus—convocatis pluribus Sapientibus Geometris jussit eos in Campis Fingar juxta rectum iter maris Rubri explorare, quot Milliarum insint uni Gradui Meridiani Circuli, &c.* [†] Snellii *Eratostrhenes Batavus*, lib. i. p. 41.

[†] Some of the Geographers among the Ancients had given some Countenance to this singular Notion. Strabo tells us, lib. ii. p. 68. in the Beginning of his Second Book, that Eratostrhenes was of Opinion that the Mountains of Asia were not then found to lie in the same Situation in which the ancient Maps had placed them, but had shifted towards the North, and that India had been attracted in the same Manner, and was become more Northerly than before. *πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπείροις παρακλίσειν τὰ ἰσθμια μὲν τῶν ὄρων κατ' αὐτὸν, συνεπισπασθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰνδιάν ἀρκινοτέρων ἤδη γενομένην.*

Pliny likewise, lib. xxxvi. cap. x. when he mentions the *Obelisk* which was erected in the *Campus Martius* at Rome, by means of which they determined the Length of the Days, and their Variations, subjoins, that the Observations for the last thirty Years did not answer, from some Change in the Heavens, or in the position of the Earth, and which had been taken Notice of in other Places. *Hæc Observatio triginta jam fere annis non congruit, sive Solis ipsius dissono cursu, & cæli aliqua ratione mutato, sive univèrsa tellure aliquid a centro suo dimota; ut deprehendi & in aliis locis accipio, &c.*

[‡] M. Cassini dans les *Memoires de Mathematique & Physique de l'Academie R. des Sciences* de 31. Juillet 1693. p. 116.

the Observation was made, it did not sufficiently support their Hypothesis; for Ptolemy having found Alexandria to be $30^{\circ} 58'$ according to his *Almagest*^a, or 31° according to his *Geography*^b; the Observations made since by Mr. Greaves^c in 1638, made it amount to $31^{\circ} 10'$, and those by M. Châzelles in 1694, and by M. Condamine in 1731^d, fix it at $31^{\circ} 11'$; which though a Variation of eleven or thirteen Minutes, may be charged, as in many other similar Cases, upon the Errors of Instruments and Observers.

Peter Petit, a Mathematician of some Eminence in France, endeavoured to revive this Opinion in a Dissertation^e published in 1660, from the apparent Variations in the Latitude of Paris, as taken by the ablest Astronomers, some of whom had made it $48^{\circ} 39'$, others $48^{\circ} 45'$ sometimes $48^{\circ} 50'$, and at other times $48^{\circ} 55'$. All of which only confirms an Observation made by an eminent French Astronomer, that they had no good Quadrant fit for taking an Observation of the Latitude, even in the whole Kingdom of France, in the Year 1664. For M. Auzot, in a Letter which he addressed to Louis XIVth in this very Year, made use of the following Words: *Mais, Sire, c'est un Malheur, qu'il n'y a pas un Instrument a Paris, ni, que je sçache, dans tout votre Royaume, auquel je voulusse m'assurer pour prendre précisément la Hauteur de Pole*^f.

The Latitude of London was known much sooner than that of Paris, and brought to a greater Degree of Accuracy; for it was determined by Edward Wright, who is otherwise distinguished as the original Inventor of what is called *Mercators Chart*, by Observations made in 1593 and 1594, from the greatest and least Height of the Pole Star, and found to be $51^{\circ} 32'$, taken by a Brass Quadrant of six Foot Radius; before that Time the Latitude of London was supposed to be $51^{\circ} 45'$ in all the Maps of that Age. And though this Observation was made at a Time when the Error from Refraction had been just discovered by Tycho, and not fully known, yet it is allowed to be just and exact even now, when the Instruments which are constructed at present enable Observers to come to the utmost Precision of Seconds.

Nothing can be a stronger Proof of the Coarseness of all the Observations, both in Astronomy and Geography, prior to the Days of Tycho, than the Ignorance of Astronomers with regard to the Error arising from Refraction; for this occasions a Mistake at the Horizon of no less than $33' 45''$, and is found in all the intermediate Altitudes, though gradually lessening, up to the Zenith. When Tycho first discovered it^g, by using better Instruments than former Observers, he erroneously supposed that the Sun had no Refraction when he was above *forty-five Degrees high*, and that the Stars had none when their Height was upwards of *twenty Degrees*^h; whereas the Refraction is now found by more accurate Experiments to be the same in both: And that though this diminishes imperceptibly, yet it never vanishes intirely, till they are quite vertical.

It must be allowed indeed, that some of the Astronomers before his Time had taken notice of it, as altering the apparent Places of the Stars; but they had a very imperfect Idea both of the Principles on which it was founded, and of the Quantity of the Error which it produced. Roger Bacon, who flourished in the XIIIth Century, tells usⁱ, "That the Stars appeared sensibly to be at a greater Distance from the North Pole when they were in the Meridian, than at the Time of their Rising." In his accounting for it he distinguishes betwixt the perpendicular and the oblique Rays, and tells us, that Ptolemy, Lib. V. *De Opticis*, and Albazen, Lib. VIII. were of the same Opinion. But when he endeavours to explain his Ideas more particularly, he introduces his Theory of the Spheres of Air and of Fire, which was the Mode in Philosophy of those dark Ages, and has been long ago exploded.

After Tycho had discovered the Error and the Quantity of Refraction as he imagined, he was then desirous of knowing whether Copernicus, from an Omission of this necessary Deduction, had not been deceived in the true Latitude of Fruenburgh, the Place of his Residence, at the Mouth of the Vistula, where it discharges itself into the Balick; and if so, then he concluded that all his other Observations must be so far erroneous, and require to be corrected by the same Deduction. He therefore sent Elias, one of his Scholars, with proper Instruments, thither in 1584, who found that the Latitude of Fruenburgh had been really mistaken no less than three Minutes, as it was observed to be $54^{\circ} 22'$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, instead of $54^{\circ} 19'$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, according to Copernicus^j. At Konigsberg likewise, where Erasmus Reinholdus had lived and published his *Tabula Prutenica*, Elias discovered in the same manner that this Astronomer had been misled by Peter Appian, so as to be mistaken twenty-six Minutes, which was near half a Degree; for the Latitude of that City was found to be $54^{\circ} 43'$ instead of $54^{\circ} 17'$, which Reinholdus had adopted in his astronomical Tables^k.

It is somewhat remarkable, that when M. Picard, the French Astronomer, went to Uraniburg in 1672, he seemed to make a fair Reprisal upon Tycho in return for his detecting the Errors in Latitude of Copernicus and Reinholdus. For though Tycho was at infinite Pains in determining the Latitude of Uraniburg to be either $55^{\circ} 54' 30''$, or $40''$, or $45''$, being in an Uncertainty betwixt these three Numbers^l; yet M. Picard, by a Variety of the most accurate Observations, discovered that all of them were too much, and that the least of them had a Mistake of one Quarter of a Minute, as the real Latitude of Uraniburg was exactly $55^{\circ} 54' 15''$.

He found a still greater Error in Tycho's Meridian Line^m, amounting to no less than $18'$ or $20'$, as the true,

^a Ptolemæi Mathem. Syntax. lib. v. cap. 13. p. 123.

^b Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. iv. p. 103.

^c Greaves's Works, vol. ii. p. 513. Dr. Birch

says in a Note there, that in other Places of the MS. our Author makes it $31^{\circ} 5'$ and $31^{\circ} 3'$.

^d Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721.

p. 75. & pour 1732: p. 404.

^e P. Petit in Epistola ad Sauvallum, De Latitudine Parisiensis.

Cassini dans les Memoires de Mathem. & Physique pour

1693. p. 117.

^f Astronomie de M. De la Lande, vol. ii. p. 842.

^g Horroccii Opera Posthuma, p. 51 & p. 70.

^h Gassendi Opera, Tom. v. p. 423 & 4.

ⁱ Tycho likewise supposed that the Sun's Refraction at the Horizon was $34'$, but that of the Stars only $30'$.

^k Nam si quis per instrumenta, quibus

experimur ea quæ sunt in cœlestibus, cujusmodi vocantur armillæ vel alia, accipiat locum alicujus Stellæ circa æquinoctialem in ortu suo, & deinde accipiat locum ejusdem quando venit ad lineam meridiani, inveniunt in loco meridiani distare eam sensibilibiter plus a polo mundi septentrionali, quam quando fuit in ortu. Rogerii Baconis Specula Mathematica, p. 37.

^l It is remarkable that Copernicus had made nearly the same Mistake in the Sun's Declination that he had done in the Latitude of Fruenburgh, being an Error of betwixt two and three Minutes, arising in both Cases from his not making Allowances for the Refraction. Copernicus, in lib. v. Revolutionum, cap. 30. comparing his Situation at Fruenburgh with Alexandria, makes use of the following Words: *Ptolemæo, Alexandria Serenitatem & Aeris Puritate plurimum fuisse, cum ipse locum incoleret, sædum nebulis & Vistulæ Vaporibus præpinguem.*

^m Gassendi Opera, Tom. IV. p. 410.

ⁿ Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 17.

^o Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 11.

Meridian was found to be so much to the West of the North of that which results from the Positions given by Tycho.

The French Astronomers seemed to think that their Advantage over Tycho in these particular Observations, arose from an Improvement made a few Years before, in 1667, by having a small Telescope fitted upon their Quadrants and Sectors instead of the Pinnulæ or Sights, which were in use before that Time; by which means they were enabled to take the Angles and Altitudes with a superior Degree of Exactness.

But however flattering it was to the Vanity of the French Astronomers to have discovered and corrected the Errors of so eminent an Observer as Tycho, yet we may reckon it as the Happiness of the present Age that so many new Improvements have been made in Instruments of all Sorts since that Time, by which the Progress in Astronomy and Geography has been quickened much beyond the Ideas of our Forefathers. Quadrants and Sectors are now so accurately divided, that the Eye can scarce distinguish so exactly as it is performed by the Instrument; so that in order to read the Observation with the Precision with which it is executed, we must take the Assistance of magnifying Glasses, the Divisions of Nonius, and those circular Micrometers where the Revolution of the small Thread of a Skrew is divided into 360 or any other aliquot Parts of a Circle. And if any one Country can claim a Merit in having distinguished itself more eminently than another in these Improvements, it is this Kingdom, where the best Instruments of Observation have been acknowledged to be made for upwards of half a Century.

There is another Particular hitherto unmentioned, which has greatly contributed to the solid Advancement both of Astronomy and Geography, and this is the more accurate Method now practised for *the Measuring of Time*, which though in appearance of a different Nature, is equally capable of being applied to *the Mensuration of Space*. For in the Tables of Longitude it is well known that Time and Space are used like two different Languages, where the same Truth is expressed with equal Clearness in both, though in Characters that are essentially different from each other; as one Hour in Time is allowed to be equal to fifteen Degrees in Space upon the Surface of the Earth, and of course all the aliquot Parts of each are in the same Proportion:

Sun Dials and *Clepsydræ*, or Water Clocks, were the principal Measurers of Time among the Ancients. It was only about the Year of Christ 1300, that *Clocks with indented Wheels* are said to have been first in use. And it was not till 200 Years after this that they seem to have been employed for the Purposes of Astronomy. For Waltherus, the Disciple of Regiomontanus, is said to have had one about the Year 1500; which Schoner, who published his Observations in 1544, says, was so regular, that from Mid-day to Mid-day it perfectly agreed with the Sun, and was almost as exact in the Times given, as in those drawn from Calculation. Tycho Brahé is said to have had four Clocks which marked Minutes and Seconds, the largest of which had only three Wheels; the Diameter of one of them was three Feet, and it had 1200 Teeth^p. But all of those were exceedingly imperfect, till Monsieur Huyghens improved them in 1656, by his Invention and Application of *the Pendulum*, whose Vibrations were regular and isochronical. The Improvements that have been since made in *Clocks* and *Timepieces*, and the Manner in which they have been applied to the Determination of Longitude, is a Branch of Knowledge that will be best learned from the Books which have been professedly wrote upon this Subject.

It was never my Intention, in this Dissertation, to enter into the Discussion of the present State of Geography, or to give the comparative Excellence of the Maps of different Countries. The Field is much too large to be attempted without better Materials and more Leisure than I am now Master of. It has, besides this, been already executed with great Ability and Knowledge by M. Robert de Vaugondy in the Introduction which he has prefixed to his *New Atlas*.

I must however observe upon the whole, that Geography is a Science even still many Stages removed from Perfection. The Maps of America, and the Eastern Parts of Asia, though they have been of late two of the great Theatres of War and Commerce, are perhaps more unfinished than any of the rest. Every new Map that is published of these Countries, seems to blast all those that went before them, and it will require perhaps the Experience of half a Century to come, before a sufficient Number of Observations shall be made to verify the Situations of their most considerable Towns, Coasts and Rivers, so as to approach the Accuracy with which the Maps of the different Kingdoms of Europe are now executed.

And yet, upon this Occasion, I must confess, that even the Maps of Great Britain and Ireland are still very imperfect and unsatisfactory; and the Numbers we have of them, varied and re-published without any real Improvements, justly confirm an Observation which Lord Bacon has wisely made in a similar Case, "*That the Opinion of Plenty is one of the Causes of Want*."^q The late Dr. Bradley was of Opinion, that there were but two Places in England whose Longitude might be depended upon as accurately taken, and that these were *the Observatory at Greenwich*, and *Sherborn Castle*, the Seat of the Earl of Macclesfield, in Oxfordshire, and that their Difference was one Degree in Space, or 4' in Time; but even this has been found to be inaccurate by the late Transit of Venus, as being only 3' 47". If we shall examine the Longitude of *the Lizard*, we shall scarce find two Geographers of the same Opinion. In the Account of Longitudes prefixed to Halley's Tables, it is said to be 4° 45' from the Observatory, which is therefore 4° 40' from London, according to others it is 5° and 5' 5', and by some 5° 14', and by others it is enlarged even to 6°; this surely is a Matter worthy the publick Attention, when we consider that it is a Point of Land the most important of all others to the Navigation of this Kingdom^r.

^p De La Lande's *Astronomie*, p. 917, &c.

^q Bacon de *Augmentis Scientiarum* Prelim. § iv.

^r *Philosophical Transactions* for

1762, vol. lii. p. 624.

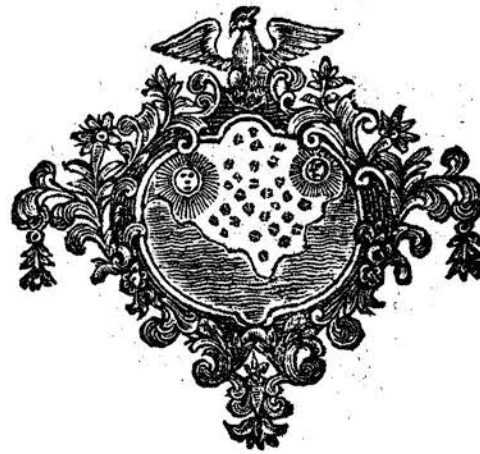
^s Robertson's *Navigation*, vol. i. p. 378.

^t This is held to be so uncertain, that Sailors when they

approach the Mouth of the Channel, generally think it safest to *grope* their Way by *Soundings*, rather than depend upon Observation or Calculation.

I shall therefore conclude this Dissertation with observing that all Maps in general ought to be considered as *unfinished Works*, where there will be always found many things to be corrected and added, and that they ought to have a kind of *floating Title* affixed to them, expressive of their imperfect State, similar to what Pliny tells us was practised by the greatest Painters and Statuaries of Antiquity; such as, *Apelles faciebat aut Polycletus, but not fecit*; claiming an Indulgence to the Artist as if he was employed to his last Moments in correcting the Faults of his Composition, *tanquam inchoata semper arte & imperfecta, ut contra judiciorum varietatis superesset artifici regressus ad veniam, velut emendaturo quicquid desideretur, si non esset interceptus*.*

* Plinii Præfatio Nat. Hist. ad Divum Vespasianum.



DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

Place the N° of the Plate on the Left-hand Page, and be careful to make the black Lines in one Page stand exactly opposite to the black Lines of the Plate which corresponds to it, that each may appear as if it was one continued Line, otherwise the whole Use of the Tables will be lost; and at the End of the Copper-plates place THE INDEX of the Emperors, Kings, High Priests, &c. so as to come in before the other two, which contain the Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Christ.

In ranging the Maps observe the following Order. Place the Map whose Title is

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palestinæ, &c. Facies Vetus, betwixt the Tables N° 1 and N° 2. 2. Palestinæ, &c. Facies Antiqua, betwixt N° 2 and N° 3. 3. Græcia Antiqua, betwixt N° 11 and N° 12. 4. Tabula Italiæ Antiquæ, betwixt N° 12 and N° 13. 5. Sicilia Antiqua, betwixt N° 15 and N° 16. 6. Iberia sive Hispania Antiqua, betwixt N° 16 and N° 17. 7. Imperium Caroli Magni, betwixt N° 36 and N° 37. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Great-Britain and Ireland, betwixt N° 48 and N° 49. 9. England and Wales, betwixt N° 49 and N° 50. 10. East-Indies, betwixt N° 50 and N° 51. 11. Germany, betwixt N° 51 and N° 52. 12. France, betwixt N° 52 and N° 53. 13. West-Indies, betwixt N° 54 and N° 55. 14. North-America, betwixt N° 55 and N° 56. |
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In those Copies where the Tables are printed on both Sides of the Paper, the Maps to be bound up at the End of the Tables, and immediately before the Index.

PALÆSTINÆ
Sive
TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS
in duodecim Tribus partita
FACIES VETUS:

Secundum Monumenta Veterum
et Observationes Recentiorum DIGESTA

Annotations
□ Regnum Suda
□ Regnum Loos
— Loci que non referuntur in Scripturis

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas

MARE MAGNUM OCCIDENTALE

nobis MEDITERRANEUM

arabibus MARE SHAM h.e. SYRIACUM.



Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ.	Remarkable Events of Sacred History.	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Assyria.	Kings of Sicyon.	Kings of Argos.	Kings of Athens.	Remarkable Events of Profane History.	Patriarchs Kings &c.
3014	The XVII th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1700	1689 Jacob on his Death Bed adopts Manasseh & Ephraim the 2 Sons of Joseph & collecting all his Children, blesses them, & foretells many things, particularly the Coming of the Messiah, he dies at 147 having resided 17 Years in Egypt. 1635 Joseph foretells the Excess of the Israelites in Egypt, & dies at 110 having been Prefect of Egypt for 80 Years, His Death concludes the Book of Genesis, which contains a Period of 2369 Years.	1699 Chebron 13 1686 Amenophis 21 1665 Mephres 12 1653 Mephres 12 1627 Sathmosis 9 1618 Amenophis 16	1670 Mamudus 30 30 1630 Manchabius 30 1600 Spherus 20	1671 Plemmeus 18 1623 Orthopolis 6	1612 Plemmeus 54		1615 The Ethiopians coming from y River Indus, settle in y Neighbourhood of Egypt.	Manasseh Ephraim
3114	The XVI th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1600	1574 Aaron born 8 y Year after Pharaoh Publishes an Edict for drowning all y Children of the Israelites. 1571 Moses born 8 3 Months aft. expos'd among the Flags on y Banks of y River where he is found by Tharmosis Pharaohs Daughter who adopts & educates him in all y Learning of y Egyptians. 1531 Moses being 40 Years of Age, visits the Israelites his Brethren, & observing their Oppression kills an Egyptian whom he found smiting a Hebrew & then slips into Midian, where he continued 40 Years, and married Zippora the Daughter of Jethro.	1587 Horus 38 1519 Oencherus 30 1537 Ochoris 9 1528 Oencherus 10 1512 Ochoris 8 1504 Ochoris	1590 Mamudus 30 1560 Sparacus 40 1520 Oencherus 40 1520 Oencherus 40		1588 Pheros 35 1560 Marathus 30 1553 Troopus 10 1530 Marathus 11 20 1510 Ochoris 55 1507 Ochoris 21 1506 Ochoris 9	Kings of Athens 1556 Cecrops 50	1582 The Chronology of y Arundelian Marbles begins here, w ^{ch} they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, w ^{ch} is 26 Years earlier than y Date given by Euseb. in Euseb. Prop. Evang. lib. 10. cap. 9. 1556 Cecrops brings a Colony of Sailors from Egypt into Attica, & begins y Kingdom of Athens, 780 Years before the 1 st Olympiad. 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, & beg ^s y Kingdom of Troy 1503 The Deluge of Deucalion in Thebais.	Prometheus Atlas y Astron. Brng. to Prometheus 1538 Deucalion k ^{ing} of Thermopylae ob. 1490 1546 Scamander k ^{ing} of Troy ob. 1502 Moses y Prophet &c. ob. 1451 at 110 1502 Tower k ^{ing} of Troy ob. 1480
3214	The XV th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1500	1491 God appears to Moses in a burning Bush, & sends him into Egypt, where he performs a Number of Miracles, & inflicts Pharaoh w th successive Plagues, till y Israelites were allow'd to depart, to the Number of 600,000 besides Children on Tuesday the 5 th of May, w ^{ch} completed y 430 Years of Sojourning; & on Monday May 11 Moses spend miraculously a Passage for y Israelites thro' y Red Sea into the Desert of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his Host following them, were drown'd. They come about y 22 nd of June to y Desert of Sinai near Mount Horeb, where they continue near a Year during which tim ^e Moses receives from God & delivers to the People, the X Commandments & the other Laws, & sets up the Tabernacle, & in it the Ark of the Covenant. 1452 The 8 Books of Moses are writ ^{en} in y Land of Moab, where he dies y Year following, at 110. 1451 The Israelites under Joshua 2 Pass y River Jordan, & enter Canaan, on Friday April 30 th Jericho is taken by Joshua, & after that the City of Ai, he makes a Treaty w th Gibeon, & defeats the 5 Kings of the Amorites, while the Sun & Moon stood still. The Israelites begin to till y Land, they had conquer'd, so that y Period of y Sabbatical Years commences from this Autumn. 1445 Joshua makes a Division of the Land of Canaan, among y Tribes of Israel, & sets from his conquests, upon the Sabbatical Year, which begins from the Autumnal Equinox. 1426 Joshua dies in his Retirement at Timnath-serah at 110. 1413 The Israelites having sunk into Idolatry after the Death of Joshua, are now in Servitude under Cushan k ^{ing} of Mesopotamia, & continued so for 8 Years. 1405 Othniel the 1 st of their Judges defeats Cushan, & gives Rest to Israel in the 40 th Year after the Rest giv ⁿ by Joshua.	1490 Orenais 1485 Orenais or Samson or Sarsstra 68 1435 Belochus 25 w th Olyssa 1416 Menophis 30 1406 Beloparus 30	1480 Olypius 45 1435 Belochus 25 w th Olyssa 1406 Beloparus 30		1497 Amphictyon 10 1487 Erichthonius 50 1475 Gelanor w ^{ch} surrenders the Kingdom to Danaus 59 1455 Orenais 30 1425 Olypius 35 1425 Olypius 31	1495 The Games call'd Panathenaei are first Celebrated at Athens. 1493 Cadmus carried y Phoenician Letters into Greece, & made y Alphabet of 1485 The 1 st Ship yppared in Greece & was br ^{ought} from Egypt by Danaus w ^{ch} Orenais who was yppell'd by his Bro ^{ther} Olypius y Ship was call'd Argo, & arriv'd at Lindus in Rhodes, he br ^{ought} w th him his 50 Daughters, introduced y Invention of Pumps into Greece, 80 Years after viz in 1475, he got y Possession of the Kingdom of Argos. 1453 The 1 st Olympic Games celebrated in Elis by the Slave Dactyl 50 Years after the Deluge of Deucalion.	1495 Helen k ^{ing} of Phthiotis 1493 Cadmus k ^{ing} of Thebes ob. 1432 1490 Orenais High Priest of y Jews ob. 1452 Danaus y Egyptian of y k ^{ing} of Argos ob. 1425 1480 Danaus k ^{ing} of Troy ob. 1449 Balaam k ^{ing} of Moab, Balaam y Prophet 1452 Cleazar High Priest of y Jews ob. 1402 Bacchus ob. 1430 Joshua, Gen ^{er} al of y Israelites ob. 1426 at 110 1419 Erichthonius k ^{ing} of Troy ob. 1374 1432 Polydorus k ^{ing} of Thebes under the Guardianship of Neleus 1413 Cushan k ^{ing} of Mesopotamia. Musaeus the Poet. 1406 Minos 1 King of Crete 1405 Othniel y 1 st Judge of Israel ob. 1352 1402 Phineas High Priest of y Jews ob. 1352	
3314	The XIV th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1400	1390 The Tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroy'd by y 11 Tribes for their cruel usage of y Wife of a Levite, it happened while Phineas was High Priest. 1343 The Israelites relapsing into Idolatry, are again in Servitude, under Eglon King of Moab for 18 Years. 1325 Chud the Benjamite being y 1 st Judge in an Embassy kills Eglon and so relieves them from their 18 th Bondage in the 80 th Year from their Rest under Othniel, a little after y Shamgar kill'd 600 Philistines with an Ox Goad. 1305 The Israelites returning to y former Wickedness upon Chud's Death, are deliver'd by God into the Hands of Sabin k ^{ing} of Canaan, & his 18 th Servitude continued 40 Years.	XIX th Dynasty 1376 Sathos 55	1380 Lampridus 32 1348 Sathos 20 1328 Lamparus 20		1390 Lamedon 40 1361 Pectus 17 1350 Sicyon 45 1344 Acrisius 31 1313 Percus 32 1305 Polybus 40	1397 Erichthonius 50 Kingd ^{om} of Mycenae 1347 Cecrops 11 40 1307 Pandion 25	1383 Ceres came to Athens & taught y ^m to sow Corn, she sent her Son Triptolemus 1376 The XIX th Egyptian Dynasty begins being y 11 th Diospolitian, it continues 194 y. 1356 The Eleusinian Mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus y Son of 1344 The Kingd ^{om} of Argos is divided & y most considerable part of it call'd Mycenae. 1341 The Rape of Ganymede 65 Years after y burning of Mount Ida. 1326 The Isthmian Games first instituted by Sisyphus k ^{ing} of Corinth 15 y ^{ears} after 1325 The Great Egyptian Canicular Year began on Saturday July 20 th & consisted of 1460 Years, The Dog Star or Sirius having ris'n heliack that Morning at Heliopolis precisely at 4 Clock.	1374 Iros King of Troy ob. 1314 Eumolpus y Inventor of y Eleusinian Mysteries 1343 Eglon k ^{ing} of Moab ob. 1325 1332 Sabin k ^{ing} of Thebes ob. 1276 1325 Chud y 1 st Judge of Israel ob. 1305 Sisyphus k ^{ing} of Corinth 1314 Sabin k ^{ing} of Troy ob. 1280 1305 Sabin k ^{ing} of Canaan Balki High Priest of y Jews ob. 1252



MARE MAGNUM OCCIDENTALE
nobis MEDITERRANEUM

NILI OSTIA

ADIRMACHIDA
LYBI
ÆGYPTUS
HEPTANOMIS
vel MIZRAIM

DESERTA
VASTISSIMA

PALESTINÆ
Seu *TERRE PROMISSIONIS*
in duodecim Tribus Partite
FACIES ANTIQUA
Cui Accessit
ITNERUM ISRAELITARUM SERIES
nec non
DAVIDICI et SOLOMONÆI IMPERII
Vicinarum que
EGYPTI et SYRIÆ
Regionum DESCRIPTIO
*Secundum Monumenta Veterum
et Observationes Recentiorum Digesta*

Assurante Jo: Bluij L.L.D. & R.S.S. ad Illustrandas Tribus suas Chronologicas.

Julian Period	Century & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History.	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Sicyon	Kings of Mycenae	Kings of Athens	Remarkable Events of Profane History.	Statesmen Warriors and Men of Learning or Geniuses
3414	The XIII th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1300	1285 Debra the Prophet of Israel in Bezek Gen. of the Israelites, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera at y Waters of Megiddo, Sisera is killed by Jael the Wife of Heber, upon y Battle was compos'd y beautiful Song of Victory, in Judges chap. 5. The Land of Israel had rest in y 40 th Year after the rest given by Chud. 1252 The X th Servitude of y Israelites under y Midianites, which continues 7 Years. 1245 Gideon the V th Judge of Israel routs y Midianites with only 300 Men, & slays their 2 Kings Zebah & Zalmunna. He is offer'd y Kingdom of Israel w ^{ch} he refuses. The Land had rest in y 40 th Year after y rest given by Debra, & 200 Y ^{rs} after y of Joshua. 1236 Upon Gibeons Death, Abimelech his Natural Son murders his 70 Brothers upon one Stone, & makes himself King of Israel for 3 Years. 1233 Jotha the V th Judge of Israel for 23 Years. 1210 Jair the VI th Judge of Israel for 22 Years. 1206 The Israelites being given to Slavery are deliver'd by God into the Hands of the Philistines & Ammonites. This is their V th Servitude & continues 18 Years.	1255 Ammenemhat 40 1215 Ammenemes 26 1207 Sautams 32	1298 Panyas 45 1265 Janiscus 1233 Socarmus 19 1234 Mitreus 1223 Phrestus 8 1215 Adrastus 4 1211 Polyphides 1207 Sautams 32	1223 Phrestus 8 1215 Adrastus 4 1211 Polyphides 1207 Sautams 32	1281 Electrya Master, & Schenclus 1283 Egeus 48 1274 Schenclus alone 8 1266 Atreus & Thyestes 65 1201 Agamemnon 18	1283 Egeus 48 1263 The Argonautick Expedition under Jason & his Companions thro' y Euxine Sea to Colchis for y Golden Fleece being 70 Years before y Saking of Troy. 1263 The I st Pythian Games celebrated by Adrastus King of Argos. 1234 Theseus collects y 12 Villages of Attica into one City, settles a Democracy, & revives y Athenian War of the 7 Herces against Egeus King of Thebes. 1222 The Celebration of the Olympic Games by Hercules. 1213 The Rape of Helen by Theseus. 1203 Menestheus	1284 The Siculi pass out of Italy into Sicily about 3 Generations before y Trojan War. Orpheus the Poet Linus the Poet 1276 Croesus King of Thebes ob. post 1266 1266 Odipus King of Thebes ob. c. 1228 1263 Jason the Argonaut. Hercules y Son of Alcmene ob. 1222 1260 Laomedon King of Troy ob. 1224 Ulysses High Priest of y Jews 1228 Croesus & Polydorus H ^{ch} of Thebes ob. 1224 1224 Priamus King of Troy ob. 1184 Nestor of Pylos y Grecian Gen. Hector y Trojan Gen. ob. ante. 1184	
3514	The XII th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1200	1188 Septhia the VII th Judge of Israel for 6 Years, he defeats the Ammonites and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his Daughter, He chastises the Insolence of the Ephraimites, having killed 42,000 of them in Battle. 1182 Ithyan the VIII th Judge of Israel for 7 Years. 1175 Elon the IX th Judge of Israel for 10 Years. 1165 Abdon the X th Judge of Israel for 8 Years. 1157 Eli the High Priest the XI th Judge of Israel for 40 Years. 1150 The VI th Servitude of y Israelites under y Philistines, which continues 40 Years. 1136 Samson kills a thousand Philistines with y Jawbone of an Ass. 1117 Samson is betray'd to the Philistines being deprived of his Strength, upon its return he pulled down y Temple of Dagon on their Heads, & with himself there perished more than he had ever kill'd before. The Israelites being encouraged by y disaster attack y Philistines, but are defeated with y loss of 4000 Men. They send then for y Ark from Shiloh, renew the Battle, but are again defeated with the loss of 30,000 Men & of the Ark. Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his Neck & died. 1116 Samuel y XII th Last Judge of Israel for 21 Years. The Philistines having plac'd y Ark in y Temple of Dagon, are smote w ^{ch} y Merods, & send it back of 7 months possession.	1189 Thuaris 7 1182 The XX th Dynasty The K ^{ing} Names are not known 1135 Thineus 30 1105 Dercilus 40	1175 Tenturis 40 1160 Louxippus 32 1128 Archelaus 1 1127 Automedon 1 1126 Theoclytus 1 1122 Eunus 6 1116 Theonemus 9 1107 Amphigyes 18	1180 Pelasgus 20 1160 Louxippus 32 1128 Archelaus 1 1127 Automedon 1 1126 Theoclytus 1 1122 Eunus 6 1116 Theonemus 9 1107 Amphigyes 18	1183 Egeus 7 1176 Orestes 70 1106 Egeus 2 Kingdom of Lacedemon 1102 Procles 42 1102 Euristhenes 43	1182 Demophont 33 1182 The XX th Egyptian Dynasty begins being y III rd Niosopolitan, & continues 178 Y ^{rs} . The Kingdom of y Latins begins y Year under Aeneas, who builds Lavinium. <small>in corp^o to Castris in Eusebio. Chron.</small> 1179 The Lybians are y I st after Minos, who acquire y Maritime Power of y Mediterranean 1119 Oxyntes 12 1117 Aphidus 1 1116 Himantes 8 1128 Melanthus 37 1104 The Return of the Heraclidae into Peloponnesus 80 Y ^{rs} after y taking of Troy & 328 before y Olym ^{pi} ad. 1102 The Heraclidae divide Peloponnesus upon which y Kingdom of Lacedemon begins under Caryathenus & Procles y 2 Sons of Aristodemus.	1198 The Rape of Helen by Paris. 1193 The Trojan War begins & continues 10 Years. 1184 Troy is taken & burnt by y Greeks on y Night betwixt y 11 th & 12 th of June. being y 23 rd & 24 th of Thargelion accord ^g to y Marbles, & 308 Y ^{rs} before y Olym ^{pi} ad. <small>without doubt the 11th & 12th of June.</small> Ulysses of Ithaca y Grecian Gen. Aeneas y Trojan Gen. ob. c. 1177 Eli High Priest of y Jews ob. 1171 1177 Aeneas y 2 nd H ^{ch} of y Latins ob. 1149 1140 Silvius Posthumus 3 rd H ^{ch} of y Latins ob. 1110 1117 Sannet High Priest of y Jews ob. 1107 Aristodemus Gen. of y Heraclidae 1110 Aeneas Silvius y 4 th H ^{ch} of y Latins ob. 1103	
3614	The XI th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1100	1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel at Eben-ezer. 1095 The Israelites ask for a King which is granted them tho' with Gods displeasure, & Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their King. <small>all his brethren.</small> 1093 Saul defeats y Philistines before y they did not allow him a Smith in 1093 Saul is rejected of God for disobedience w ^{ch} regard to y Amalekites, & David w ^{ch} 22 Years old, is anointed by Samuel to be King after Saul. 1062 David finding y Saul sought his life retires into y Deserts of Judah. 1056 David retires am ^{ong} y Philistines w ^{ch} give him Gath, where he is y 1780 M. 1055 Saul consults y Witch of Endor & is totally defeated by y Philistines next day upon Mt. Gilboa, 3 of his Sons are slain upon w ^{ch} he kills him. 1048 Jerusalem taken by David fr ^{om} y Jebusites & made y Seat of his Kingdom. 1034 David is reprov'd by Nathan for his Adultery & so reports. 1028 Absalom rebels ag ^{ainst} David & takes Jerusalem, but is defeated & killed. 1012 Solomon begins y Building of y Temple 480 Y ^{rs} after y Exodus from Egypt. 1004 The Temple is solemnly Dedicated on Fri. Oct. 30. 1000 Y ^{rs} before Christ.	Kings of Israel 1095 Saul 40 1055 David 40 1048 David 40 1034 David 40 1028 Absalom 40 1012 Solomon 40 1004 Solomon 40	1065 Eyrates 38 1027 Coothene 45	1089 Charidemus 1 1065 Eyrates 38 1027 Coothene 45	1091 Codrus 21 1070 Here End y H ^{ch} of Athens 1058 Echestratus 35 1028 Eurypion 7 1023 Pythianis	1088 Here ends y Kingdom of Sicyon. 1070 The Kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, upon w ^{ch} they are govern'd by Aristion. 1058 The Peloponnesians acquire y Maritime Power of y Mediterranean. 1048 The Migration of y Ionian Colonys fr ^{om} Greece 60 Y ^{rs} after y Return of y Heraclidae. they are properly settled in y Year, as they were moving for near 30 Y ^{rs} before. 1004 The XXI th Egyptian Dynasty of y Tanites begins & continues 120 Years.	1093 Uria High Priest of y Jews ob. 1060 1080 Latimus y 5 th H ^{ch} of y Latins ob. 1029 1070 Medon y 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 1050 1060 Amalech High Priest of y Jews. Abiathar High Priest of y Jews dep. 1014 1050 Cleastus y 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 1014 1030 Medon King of Argos ob. c. 990 1029 Alba y 6 th King of y Latins ob. 990 1014 Cadob High Priest of y Jews ob. 990 1011 Archippus y 3 rd Archon of Athens ob. 990 Hiram King of Tyre ob. 990	

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History	Kings of Israel		Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Lacedemon		Remarkable Events of Profane History	Statesmen, Warriors, and Men of Learning or Genius
			Euryptida	Agida						
3714	The X th Century BEFORE CHRIST. 1000	992 Solomon finishes Building of his Palace w th w th of y ^e Temple employd him 20 Years.	Solomon King of all Israel 975 et: 58.						1000 The Thracians are y ^e 1 st who acquire y ^e Maritime Power of y ^e Mediterranean about this time & hold it for 19 Years.	995 Therippus y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 934. 990 Othmar y ^e High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 928. 996 Capetus y ^e 7 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 964.
3734	980	975 The Division of y ^e Kingdom of Judah & Israel. — Jeroboam sets up two Golden Calves one at Dan, & y ^e other at Bethel, to prevent his Subjects going to Worship at Jerusalem. 971 Isaac King of Egypt takes Jerusalem & carries off y ^e Treasures of y ^e Temple & of y ^e Palace.	Kings of Judah 975 Rehoboam 17	Kings of Israel 975 Jeroboam y ^e Son of Nebat 21	978 Psousenes or Isaac 41	982 Pyriades 30	986 Eucnemus 986 Dorylaus 29	986 The City of Samos is built in y ^e Island of y ^e Name.		
3754	960	94 Lench of Ethiopian w th Million of Men is totally defeated by King Asa in y ^e Valley of Ziphonah. 940 Benhadad King of Syria attacks Basma King of Israel & takes several of his Citys.	958 Abia 3 955 Asa 41	954 Nadab 953 Baasa 24		932 Ophraeus 20 932 Ophraeus 50	957 Agonitus 44		963 Capys y ^e 8 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 936. 958 Azaria High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 896. 954 Thebes y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 923.	
3774	940	924 Omri trans ferri d y ^e Seat of y ^e Kingdom of Israel from Tirza to Samaria.		930 Elia 929 Zimri Omri	937 Nephthocher 4 933 Amocaphthis 9			926 Lycurgus y ^e Spartan Lawgiver is born 150 Y ^{rs} before y ^e 1 st Olympiad.	940 Benhadad King of Syria ob. 885. 936 Capetus y ^e 9 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 923.	
3794	920		914 Jehosaphat 25	918 Ahaz 22	924 Osochor 6 918 Pinaches 9		913 Archelaus 60	916 The Rhodians are y ^e 1 st who acquire y ^e Maritime Power of y ^e Mediterranean and hold it for 23 Years.	923 Tiberinus y ^e 10 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 915. 923 Megacles y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 898. 915 Agrippa y ^e 1 st King of y ^e Latins ob. 874. Chas y ^e Prophet taken up into Heavn in 896. Avoid the Boet. Homer y ^e Prince of Epic Poets.	
3814	The IX th Century BEFORE CHRIST. 900	807 Ahaz is killed by y ^e Syrians in y ^e Battle of Ramoth Gilead accord to y ^e Prophecy of Micah upon this y ^e Moabites revolt having been tributary from y ^e Days of King David. 896 Chas the Prophet is taken up into Heavn	897 Ahaz 12 896 Joram 12	889 Joram 4 885 Ahaz 1 884 Athalia 6	884 Jehu 28		898 Lycurgus 42	900 The End of y ^e Kingdom of Assyria by y ^e Conquest & Death of Sardanapalus is placed here by Justin & others, tho' we have followed Eusebius. 893 The Phrygians are y ^e 1 st who acquire y ^e Maritime Power of y ^e Medit ^r & hold it for 23 Years. 884 Lycurgus after 10 Y ^{rs} Travelling establishes his Body of Laws in Lacedemon. 884 Sphitus, Lycurgus, & Oeosthenes restore y ^e Olympic Games at Elis which was 108 Years before what is vulgarly calld y ^e 1 st Olympiad.	Thaletas of Crete y ^e Poet. 896 Johanan High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 850. 893 Diognetus y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 865. 884 Lycurgus y ^e Lawgiver of Sparta ob. 874. 884 Sphitus King of Elis. Elisha y ^e Prophet ob. 830. Hirzael King of Syria ob. 836.	
3834	880	878 Athalia Queen of Judah is put to death by order of y ^e High Priest Jehoiada. viz. Johanan.	878 Joash 10			882 Ozoraptes 42	873 Charilaus 40	874 The XXII ^d Egyptian Dynasty of y ^e Bubastides begins & continues 49 Years. 869 Phidon King of Argos invented Scales & Measures & Coin'd Silver at Argos. 869 The City of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time. 868 The Cyprians are y ^e 1 st who acquire y ^e Maritime Power of y ^e Mediterranean. 855 Alladius K ^{ing} of y ^e Latins endeav ^r to imitate Thunder is destroyed by Lightning.	874 Athalia y ^e 12 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 853. 869 Phidon King of Argos ob. 854. 865 Theocles y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 846. 855 Alventinus y ^e 13 th K ^{ing} of y ^e Latins ob. 818. 850 Lecharia High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 840. 846 Tryphon y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 826.	
3854	860		856 Jehoash 17							
3874	840	839 The Army of Hazael King of Syria desolates great part of y ^e Kingdom of Judah.	838 Amazia 29	839 Joash 16	838 Tacelothis 12	840 Sardanapalus or Sardanapalus 20			840 Maria High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 810. 836 Benhadad II King of Syria.	
3894	820			823 Jeroboam II 41	823 Petubastes 25	826 The Kingdom of Assyria finish'd	813 Alcamenus 37	826 The Ethonicians are y ^e 1 st who acquire y ^e Maritime Power of y ^e Mediterranean. 825 The XXIII ^d Egyptian Dynasty of y ^e Tanites begins & continues 42 Years. 820 Ninivah is taken after 39 Years Siege by Artaxerxes & Belshazzar finishes y ^e Kingdom of Assyria. Sardanapalus burns himself to Death. The Kingdom is subdued. 814 The Kingdom of Macedon begins & continues 636 Y ^{rs} till y ^e Battle of Pydna.	826 Thespisius y ^e 1 st Archon of Athens ob. 799. Belshazzar y ^e 1 st Priest of Babylon. 820 Erbaeus Prefect of Media. 818 Ptoas y ^e 14 th King of y ^e Latins ob. 795. 814 Caranus y ^e 1 st King of Macedon ob. 780. 810 Hithul High Priest of y ^e Jews ob. 772.	
			809 Uzziiah or Azariah 52							

Julian Period	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon	Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
3914			800	10 Uzziah	24 Jeroboam II	10 Sorthon II		15 Caranus		10 Nicander	14 Alkamenes			
3915			799	11 Azariah	25	2		16		11	15			Abiath II Jewish High Priest ob. 779 Agamemnon of Athens ob. 779
3916			798	12	26	3		17		12	16			
3917			797	13	27	4		18	1 Ardyus	13	17		The Kingdom of Lydia begins & continues 249 Years.	
3918			796	14	28	5		19	2	14	18			
3919			795	15	29	6		20	3	15	19		Amulius usurps of Kingdom of Latins setting aside his Elder Brother Numitor.	Amulius of Latins ob. 754
3920			794	16	30	7		21	4	16	20			
3921			793	17	31	8		22	5	17	21			
3922			792	18	32	9		23	6	18	22			
3923			791	19	33	10		24	7	19	23			Sebastus King of Corinth ob. 779
3924			790	20	34	2		25	8	20	24			
3925			789	21	35	3		26	9	21	25			
3926			788	22	36	4		27	10	22	26			
3927			787	23	37	5		28	11	23	27			
3928			786	24	38	6		29	12	24	28			
3929			785	25	39	7		30	13	25	29			
3930			784	26	40	8		31	14	26	30			
3931			783	27	41	9		32	15	27	31			
3932			782	28	Interregnum	10		33	16	28	32			
3933			781	29	of 11 Years	11		34	17	29	33			
3934			780	30		2		35	18	30	34			
3935			779	31		3		36	19	31	35			
3936			778	32		4		37	20	32	36			
3937			777	33		5		38	21	33	37			
3938	I	1	776	34		6	1 Phul	39	22	34	38			
3939		2	775	35		7		40	23	35	39			
3940		3	774	36		8		41	24	36	40			
3941		4	773	37		9		42	25	37	41			
3942	II	1	772	38		10		43	26	38	42			
3943		2	771	39	10	11		44	27	39	43			
3944		3	770	40	11	12		45	28	40	44			
3945		4	769	41	12	13		46	29	41	45			
3946	III	1	768	42	13	14		47	30	42	46			
3947		2	767	43	14	15		48	31	43	47			
3948		3	766	44	15	16		49	32	44	48			
3949		4	765	45	16	17		50	33	45	49			
3950	IV	1	764	46	17	18		51	34	46	50			
3951		2	763	47	18	19		52	35	47	51			
3952		3	762	48	19	20		53	36	48	52			
3953		4	761	49	20	21		54	37	49	53			
3954	V	1	760	50	21	22		55	38	50	54			
3955		2	759	51	22	23		56	39	51	55			
3956		3	758	52	23	24		57	40	52	56			
3957		4	757	53	24	25		58	41	53	57			
3958	VI	1	756	54	25	26		59	42	54	58			
3959		2	755	55	26	27		60	43	55	59			
3960		3	754	56	27	28		61	44	56	60			
3961		4	753	57	28	29		62	45	57	61			
3962	VII	1	752	58	29	30		63	46	58	62			
3963		2	751	59	30	31		64	47	59	63			

Jubilee Period	Years of Natona's an	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedaemon	Kings of Macedonia	Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
3964	VII	3	4	750	8. Iotham	9. Pekah	32. Bocchoris	28. Phul	12. Alyattes	26. Hieronymus	27. Polydorus	25. Numa		The Rape of the Sabine Virgins by the Romans.	Julius K. of the Sabines ob. 742
3965		4	5	749	9	10	33	29	13	22	28	5			
3966	VIII	1	6	748	10	11	34	30	14	23	29	6		This is call'd by the name of I. Olympiad because of the Games presided in it the 1 st was rather in the 1 st year of the King of Syria ob. 741	
3967		2	7	747	11	12	35	31	15	24	30	7	Julius 1	The Romans & Sabines make Peace & unite their States. The War of Nabonassar begins	
3968		3	8	746	12	13	36	32	16	25	31	8	2		
3969		4	9	745	13	14	37	33	17	26	32	9	3		
3970	IX	1	10	744	14	15	38	34	18	27	33	10	4		Romulus II. Dec. Archon at Athens
3971		2	11	743	15	16	39	35	19	28	34	11	5	The 1 st Messenian War betw. them & the Lacedaemonians begins & continues 19 Years.	
3972		3	12	742	16	17	40	36	20	29	35	12	6		Euphorus K. of Messenia ob. 730
3973		4	13	741	17	18	41	37	21	30	36	13			
3974	X	1	14	740	18	19	42	38	22	31	37	14			
3975		2	15	739	19	20	43	39	23	32	38	15			
3976		3	16	738	20	21	44	40	24	33	39	16		Romulus triumphs over the Camerini.	
3977		4	17	737	21	22	45	41	25	34	40	17		The 2 ^d Egyptian Dynasty of the Ethiopians begins & continues 44 Years.	
3978	XI	1	18	736	22	23	46	42	26	35	41	18	Eumelus of Corinth Poet		Midas K. of Phrygia ob. 697
3979		2	19	735	23	24	47	43	27	36	42	19		The Carians about this time have the Command of the Mediterranean.	Clitarchus Dec. Archon at Athens
3980		3	20	734	24	25	48	44	28	37	43	20			
3981		4	21	733	25	26	49	45	29	38	44	21			
3982	XII	1	22	732	26	27	50	46	30	39	45	22		Romulus triumphs over the Veientes. Syracuse built by a Colony of Corinthians	Archias of Corinth
3983		2	23	731	27	28	51	47	31	40	46	23	Malakkuk of Prohet		
3984		3	24	730	28	29	52	48	32	41	47	24			Aristodemus K. of Messenia ob.
3985		4	25	729	29	30	53	49	33	42	48	25			
3986	XIII	1	26	728	30	31	54	50	34	43	49	26			
3987		2	27	727	31	32	55	51	35	44	50	27			
3988		3	28	726	32	33	56	52	36	45	51	28		The Lacedaemonians being defeated by Aristodemus allow their Wives to prostitute themselves	
3989		4	29	725	33	34	57	53	37	46	52	29			
3990	XIV	1	30	724	34	35	58	54	38	47	53	30		The 1 st Messenian War ended by the taking of Athens by them they become Vassals to the Colony of the Messenians under Alcidaemus settle at Rhegium.	Hippomenes Dec. Archon at Athens
3991		2	31	723	35	36	59	55	39	48	54	31			
3992		3	32	722	36	37	60	56	40	49	55	32			
3993		4	33	721	37	38	61	57	41	50	56	33		Samarra taken after 3 Years Siege & Kingdom of Israel finish'd by Salmanassar K. of Assyria	
3994	XV	1	34	720	38	39	62	58	42	51	57	34		The 2 ^d & 3 ^d Eclipses of the Moon on second according to Ptolemy March 8. 50 before Midnight & 4. 30 on Sept. 4 hours	
3995		2	35	719	39	40	63	59	43	52	58	35		The 1 st Olympiad was added to the Olympic Games & they first run naked in the Games of Peloponnesus	Elatus K. of Tyre
3996		3	36	718	40	41	64	60	44	53	59	36			
3997		4	37	717	41	42	65	61	45	54	60	37		Tyre is besieged in vain for about five Years by Salmanassar K. of Assyria.	
3998	XVI	1	38	716	42	43	66	62	46	55	61	38	Interregnum		
3999		2	39	715	43	44	67	63	47	56	62	39	Numa		
4000		3	40	714	44	45	68	64	48	57	63	40	Pomilius		
4001		4	41	713	45	46	69	65	49	58	64	41			
4002	XVII	1	42	712	46	47	70	66	50	59	65	42			
4003		2	43	711	47	48	71	67	51	60	66	43			
4004		3	44	710	48	49	72	68	52	61	67	44			
4005		4	45	709	49	50	73	69	53	62	68	45			
4006	XVIII	1	46	708	50	51	74	70	54	63	69	46			
4007		2	47	707	51	52	75	71	55	64	70	47			
4008		3	48	706	52	53	76	72	56	65	71	48			
4009		4	49	705	53	54	77	73	57	66	72	49			
4010	XIX	1	50	704	54	55	78	74	58	67	73	50			
4011		2	51	703	55	56	79	75	59	68	74	51			
4012		3	52	702	56	57	80	76	60	69	75	52			
4013		4	53	701	57	58	81	77	61	70	76	53			

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Euryptidae	Kings of Agidae	Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors, &c.
4014	48	XX	1	54	700	27	16	10	3	1	19	30	2	16			
4015	49		2	55	699	28	15	11	2	20	31	25	26	17			
4016	50		3	56	698	29	16	12	3	21	32	26	27	18			
4017	51		4	57	697	30	17	13	4	22	33	27	28	19			
4018	52	XXI	1	58	696	2	18	14	5	23	34	28	29	20		Tobias sen. ob. 648 aet. 102	Isaiah the Prophet is put to Death by Manasses being cut asunder by a Saw
4019	53		2	59	695	3	19	15	6	24	35	29	30	21			
4020	54		3	60	694	4	20	16	7	25	36	30	31	22			Erycius 7 th Decem. Archen at Athens
4021	55		4	61	693	5	1	17	8	26	37	31	32	23		The XXVI th Egyptian Dynasty of the Saites begins.	
4022	56	XXII	1	62	692	6	2	18	9	27	38	32	33	24			
4023	57		2	63	691	7	3	19	10	28	39	33	34	25			
4024	58		3	64	690	8	4	20	11	29	40	34	35	26			
4025	59		4	65	689	9	5	21	12	30	41	35	36	27			
4026	60	XXIII	1	66	688	10	6	22	13	31	42	36	37	28			
4027	61		2	67	687	11	7	23	14	32	43	37	38	29			
4028	62		3	68	686	12	8	24	15	33	44	38	39	30			
4029	63		4	69	685	13	9	25	16	34	45	39	40	31			
4030	64	XXIV	1	70	684	14	10	26	17	35	46	40	41	32			
4031	65		2	71	683	15	11	27	18	36	47	41	42	33			
4032	66		3	72	682	16	12	28	19	37	48	42	43	34			
4033	67		4	73	681	17	13	29	20	38	49	43	44	35			
4034	68	XXV	1	74	680	18	2	30	21	39	50	44	45	36			
4035	69		2	75	679	19	3	31	22	40	51	45	46	37			
4036	70		3	76	678	20	4	32	23	41	52	46	47	38			
4037	71		4	77	677	21	5	33	24	42	53	47	48	39			
4038	72	XXVI	1	78	676	22	6	34	25	43	54	48	49	40			
4039	73		2	79	675	23	7	35	26	44	55	49	50	41			
4040	74		3	80	674	24	8	36	27	45	56	50	51	42			
4041	75		4	81	673	25	9	37	28	46	57	51	52	43			
4042	76	XXVII	1	82	672	26	10	38	29	47	58	52	53	44			
4043	77		2	83	671	27	11	39	30	48	59	53	54	45			
4044	78		3	84	670	28	12	40	31	49	60	54	55	46			
4045	79		4	85	669	29	13	41	32	50	61	55	56	47			
4046	80	XXVIII	1	86	668	30	14	42	33	51	62	56	57	48			
4047	81		2	87	667	31	15	43	34	52	63	57	58	49			
4048	82		3	88	666	32	16	44	35	53	64	58	59	50			
4049	83		4	89	665	33	17	45	36	54	65	59	60	51			
4050	84	XXIX	1	90	664	34	18	46	37	55	66	60	61	52			
4051	85		2	91	663	35	19	47	38	56	67	61	62	53			
4052	86		3	92	662	36	20	48	39	57	68	62	63	54			
4053	87		4	93	661	37	21	49	40	58	69	63	64	55			
4054	88	XXX	1	94	660	38	22	50	41	59	70	64	65	56			
4055	89		2	95	659	39	23	51	42	60	71	65	66	57			
4056	90		3	96	658	40	24	52	43	61	72	66	67	58			
4057	91		4	97	657	41	25	53	44	62	73	67	68	59			
4058	92	XXXI	1	98	656	42	26	54	45	63	74	68	69	60			
4059	93		2	99	655	43	27	55	46	64	75	69	70	61			
4060	94		3	100	654	44	28	56	47	65	76	70	71	62			
4061	95		4	101	653	45	29	57	48	66	77	71	72	63			
4062	96	XXXII	1	102	652	46	30	58	49	67	78	72	73	64			
4063	97		2	103	651	47	31	59	50	68	79	73	74	65			

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Euryponidae	Kings of Agidae	Kings of Lacedemon	Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statemen Warriors &c.
1061	98	XXXII	3	104	650	18	Manasse	11	Kammielides	18	Sardanapalus	1	1	1	1			
1062	99		4	105	649	49		12	19	19	52	32	30	3	30	24	Hastilius	
1066	100	XXXIII	1	106	648	30		13	20	20	53	33	31	4	40	25		The <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> & <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> are both added to <i>γ</i> Olympick Games. The <i>βωθ</i> of <i>γ</i> Year of
1067	101		2	107	647	51		14	21	21	54	34	32	5	41	26		
1068	102		3	108	646	32		15	22	22	55	35	33	6	42	27		
1069	103		4	109	645	53		16	23	23	56	36	34	7	43	28		
1070	104	XXXIV	1	110	644	54		17	24	24	57	37	35	8	44	29		Pantaleon in his Poems provided in <i>γ</i> Olympiad having excluded <i>γ</i> Cleans who <i>γ</i> for expunged it after <i>γ</i> Panatium King of <i>γ</i> Pisans.
1071	105		2	111	643	55		18	25	25	58	38	36	9	45	30		
1072	106		3	112	642	56	1	19	26	26	59	39	37	10	46	31		
1073	107		4	113	641	57	2	20	27	27	60	40	38	11	47	32		Amon King of Judah is treacherously put to death by his Domestick Servants.
1074	108	XXXV	1	114	640	58	3	21	28	28	61	41	39	12	48	33		
1075	109		2	115	639	59	4	22	29	29	62	42	40	13	49	34		Politorium a City of the Latins taken & destroyed by <i>γ</i> Romans.
1076	110		3	116	638	60	5	23	30	30	63	43	41	14	50	35		Damasias Archon at Athens.
1077	111		4	117	637	61	6	24	31	31	64	44	42	15	51	36		
1078	112	XXXVI	1	118	636	62	7	25	32	32	65	45	43	16	52	37		
1079	113		2	119	635	63	8	26	33	33	66	46	44	17	53	38		
1080	114		3	120	634	64	9	27	34	34	67	47	45	18	54	39		Thrasibulus Tyr. of Miletus.
1081	115		4	121	633	65	10	28	35	35	68	48	46	19	55	40		
1082	116	XXXVII	1	122	632	66	11	29	36	36	69	49	47	20	56	41		The <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> & <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> are both added to <i>γ</i> Olympick Games.
1083	117		2	123	631	67	12	30	37	37	70	50	48	21	57	42		The Sidenates & Sabines rebell ag. <i>γ</i> Romans. War continues by Intervals for about 50 Years.
1084	118		3	124	630	68	13	31	38	38	71	51	49	22	58	43		
1085	119		4	125	629	69	14	32	39	39	72	52	50	23	59	44		Cyrene is built by Battus who begins that Kingdom.
1086	120	XXXVIII	1	126	628	70	15	33	40	40	73	53	51	24	60	45		The Government of Corinth is usurped by Pericles who holds it for 4 Years. Pericles in Bithynia <i>γ</i> Tyr. of Corinth ob. 538.
1087	121		2	127	627	71	16	34	41	41	74	54	52	25	61	46		The <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> & <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> is added to <i>γ</i> Olympick Games but it was after <i>γ</i> discontinued.
1088	122		3	128	626	72	17	35	42	42	75	55	53	26	62	47		Jeremiah <i>γ</i> Prophet ob. c. 577
1089	123		4	129	625	73	18	36	43	43	76	56	54	27	63	48		Ezephania <i>γ</i> Prophet
1090	124	XXXIX	1	130	624	74	19	37	44	44	77	57	55	28	64	49		Phraortes <i>γ</i> of Medes is killed in battle by <i>γ</i> Assyrians.
1091	125		2	131	623	75	20	38	45	45	78	58	56	29	65	50		The Scythians invade Media Lydia &c. keep possession of <i>γ</i> Provinces for 28 Years.
1092	126		3	132	622	76	21	39	46	46	79	59	57	30	66	51		Draco establishes his Laws at Athens
1093	127		4	133	621	77	22	40	47	47	80	60	58	31	67	52		A War betw <i>γ</i> Lydians & Medians continues 11 Years. The <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> ob. 570 or 682.
1094	128	XL	1	134	620	78	23	41	48	48	81	61	59	32	68	53		Arion <i>γ</i> Musician
1095	129		2	135	619	79	24	42	49	49	82	62	60	33	69	54		
1096	130		3	136	618	80	25	43	50	50	83	63	61	34	70	55		
1097	131		4	137	617	81	26	44	51	51	84	64	62	35	71	56		
1098	132	XLI	1	138	616	82	27	45	52	52	85	65	63	36	72	57		Melanchrus Tyr. of Lesbos ob. 562
1099	133		2	139	615	83	28	46	53	53	86	66	64	37	73	58		The Apollonians conquered by <i>γ</i> Romans. The <i>αυτοκρατωρ</i> is added to <i>γ</i> Olympick Games.
1100	134		3	140	614	84	29	47	54	54	87	67	65	38	74	59		Hemichides Archon at Athens.
1101	135		4	141	613	85	30	48	55	55	88	68	66	39	75	60		
1102	136	XLII	1	142	612	86	31	49	56	56	89	69	67	40	76	61		Panatus Tyrant of Lemnus
1103	137		2	143	611	87	32	50	57	57	90	70	68	41	77	62		Thobolus <i>γ</i> Tyr. of Tyre ob. c. 595.
1104	138		3	144	610	88	33	51	58	58	91	71	69	42	78	63		Phrynis <i>γ</i> Athen Gen. ob. 590.
1105	139		4	145	609	89	34	52	59	59	92	72	70	43	79	64		
1106	140	XLIII	1	146	608	90	35	53	60	60	93	73	71	44	80	65		Necho began about this time <i>γ</i> famous Canal betwixt <i>γ</i> Nile & <i>γ</i> Red Sea.
1107	141		2	147	607	91	36	54	61	61	94	74	72	45	81	66		Josiah <i>γ</i> of Judah is slain in Battle at Megiddo in <i>γ</i> Spring by Pharaoh Necho King of Egypt.
1108	142		3	148	606	92	37	55	62	62	95	75	73	46	82	67		
1109	143		4	149	605	93	38	56	63	63	96	76	74	47	83	68		Niniveh taken & destroyed by <i>γ</i> joint Armies of Cyprians & Nabopolassar.
1110	144	XLIV	1	150	604	94	39	57	64	64	97	77	75	48	84	69		The beginning of the Captivity
1111	145		2	151	603	95	40	58	65	65	98	78	76	49	85	70		By Necho's Order some Phenicians at <i>γ</i> time sail'd <i>γ</i> Red Sea round Africa & return'd by <i>γ</i> Medi.
1112	146		3	152	602	96	41	59	66	66	99	79	77	50	86	71		Aristoteles Archon at Athens.
1113	147		4	153	601	97	42	60	67	67	100	80	78	51	87	72		Critias Archon at Athens.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Judah	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
											Euryptidae	Agidae				
4114	148	XIV	154	600	1. Apries or	3. Nebuchadne	9. Schiashum	26. Gyaxares	20. Halpattar	3. Propas	6. Agaricles	8. Leon	17. Tarquinus	Sappho of Lesbos Poetess		
4115	149		155	599	2. Sepsa	6. Nabucolassar	10	27	21	4	7	9	18. Priscus			
4116	150		156	598	3	7	"	28	22	5	8	10	19			
4117	151		157	597	4	8	1. Zedekiah	29	23	6	9	"	20	Chilo of Lacedemon	Schiashum K. of Judah is carried away Captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.	
4118	152	XV	158	596	5	9	2	30	24	7	10	12	21	Gimenesias of Croton Builder of Temples in Greece	The Scythians expelled from the Upper Asia by Gyaxares of 28 Years	
4119	153		159	595	6	10	3	31	25	8	"	13	22	Thales of Miletus ob. 548		Solon Archon & Lawgiver of Athens ob. 538 at 80
4120	154		160	594	7	"	4	32	26	9	12	14	23	Ezechiel y Prophet		
4121	155		161	593	8	12	5	33	27	10	13	15	24	Anacharsis y Scythian		
4122	156	XLVII	162	592	9	13	6	34	28	11	14	16	25			
4123	157		163	591	10	14	7	35	29	12	15	17	26		The Pythian Games first celebrated at Delphi & continued on the 2 Year of every Olympiad.	Arcaulus K. of Cyrene ob. 575
4124	158		164	590	"	15	8	36	30	13	16	18	27		The Lydian War begins between Gyaxares & Halpattar & continues 6 Years.	
4125	159		165	589	12	16	9	37	31	14	17	19	28			
4126	160	XVIII	166	588	13	17	10	38	32	15	18	20	29			
4127	161		167	587	14	18	11 cong. by Nebuchadnezzar	39	33	16	19	21	30		The City of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a Siege of 18 Months.	Nabuzardan Babylonian Gen.
4128	162		168	586	15	19		40	34	17	20	22	31		The Temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the 7 th day of the 5 th Month.	Godolias Bab. Gov. of Judaea
4129	163		169	585	16	20		41	35	18	21	23	32	Alcops of Mythologist ob. 561	Battle upon y River Halys betw. Gyaxares & Halpattar interrupted by a	Syennesis or Labpattar Gov. of Cilicia
4130	164	XLIX	170	584	17	21		42	36	19	22	24	33			
4131	165		171	583	18	22		43	37	20	23	25	34			
4132	166		172	582	19	23		44	38	21	24	26	35		The Isthmian Games restored being celebrated y 1 & 3 Year of every Olympiad.	Damasius Archon of Athens
4133	167		173	581	20	24		45	39	22	25	27	36			
4134	168	L	174	580	21	25		46	40	23	26	28	37			
4135	169		175	579	22	26		47	41	24	27	29	38	Stasichorus y Poet ob. 556		
4136	170		176	578	23	27		48	42	25	28	30	1. Servius			
4137	171		177	577	24	28		49	43	26	29	31	2. Tullius			
4138	172	LI	178	576	25	29		50	44	1. Allectus	30	32	3			
4139	173		179	575	26	30		51	45	2	31	33	4			Battus II. of Cyrene ob. 554
4140	174		180	574	27	31		52	46	3	32	34	5			
4141	175		181	573	28	32		53	47	4	33	35	6			
4142	176	LII	182	572	29	33		54	48	5	34	36	7		Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a Siege of 13 Years.	
4143	177		183	571	30	34		55	49	6	35	37	8		Apries K. of Egypt dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar.	
4144	178		184	570	Interregnum	35		56	50	7	36	38	9			Aristomenes Archon of Athens
4145	179		185	569	1. Umasis	36		51	51	8	37	39	10			
4146	180	LIII	186	568	2	37		52	52	9	38	40	11	Anaximander of Miletus ob. 547 at 64	The Nemean Games restored being celebrated y 1 & 3 Year of every Olympiad.	Phalaris Tyr. of Agrigentum ob. 552
4147	181		187	567	3	38		53	53	10	39	41	12			
4148	182		188	566	4	39		54	54	11	40	42	13			
4149	183		189	565	5	40		55	55	12	41	43	14	Bias of Priene one of y 7 sages		
4150	184	LIV	190	564	6	41		56	56	13	1. Anaxion	44	15			
4151	185		191	563	7	42		57	57	14	2	1. Anaxander	16			
4152	186		192	562	8	43		1. Croesus	58	15	3	2	17	Susarion & Dolon y Inven ^{tor} of Comedy	The first Comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable Scaffold by Susarion	Hippochides Archon of Athens
4153	187		193	561	9	1. Anaxodamus		25	59	16	4	3	18			
4154	188	LV	194	560	10	2		26	60	17	5	4	19		Pisistratus first usurped the Tyranny of Athens & held it two Years.	Pisistratus Tyr. of Athens ob. 527
4155	189		195	559	"	1. Miricassolassar		27	61	18	6	5	20			
4156	190		196	558	12	2		28	62	19	7	6	21	Daniel y Prophet		
4157	191		197	557	13	3		29	63	20	8	7	22		Pisistratus after an Expulsion recovers y Tyranny of Athens a 2 nd time	
4158	192	LVI	198	556	14	4	1. Labrosarchod y	30	64	21	9	8	23	Anaximenes of Miletus ob. 504	Pisistratus is expelled Athens & continues so for 11 Years.	Chilo one of y 7 sages at Lacedemon
4159	193		199	555	15	5	1. Nabonadius	31	65	22	10	9	24			
4160	194		200	554	16	6		32	66	23	11	10	25			Arcaulus II. of Cyrene ob. 550
4161	195		201	553	17	7		33	67	24	12	11	26			Atys Son of Croesus ob. 549
4162	196	LVII	202	552	18	8		34	68	25	13	12	27		Camarina in Sicily taken & destroyed by the Syracuseans.	
4163	197		203	551	19	9		35	69	26	14	13	28			

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		Kings of Rome	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
										Euryptidae	Agidae					
1164	198	LVII	3 204	550	20 Amasis	6 Nabonadius	10 Cyrus & both of Media	13 Croesus	27 Alcetas	15 Ariston	14 Anacandrides	29 Servius				
1165	199		4 205	549	21	7	11 & Persia	14	28	16	15	30 Tullius		Theognis of Poet		
1166	200	LVIII	1 206	548	22	8	12	15 ^{Comp. of Cyrus}	29	17	16	31		Phenocycles of Syriam ob. 515	Cyrus after crossing of Hellespont by a Bridge contriv'd by Thales is defeated by Harpagus Persian Gov ^r of Lydia	
1167	201		2 207	547	23	9	13	16	30	18	17	32				
1168	202		3 208	546	24	10	14	17	29	19	18	33				
1169	203		4 209	545	25	11	15	18	28	20	19	34				
1170	204	LIX	1 210	544	26	12	16	19	27	21	20	35				
1171	205		2 211	543	27	13	17	20	26	22	21	36				
1172	206		3 212	542	28	14	18	21	25	23	22	37				
1173	207		4 213	541	29	15	19	22	24	24	23	38				
1174	208	LX	1 214	540	30	16	20	23	23	25	24	39				
1175	209		2 215	539	31	17	21	24	22	26	25	40		Pythagoras ob. 497	The Phocaeans desert of Native Country & settle in Gaul where they build Masselles.	
1176	210		3 216	538	32	18	22	25	21	27	26	41			The Kingdom of Babylon finish'd. City being taken by Cyrus. Darius is made Viceroys	
1177	211		4 217	537	33	19	23	26	20	28	27	42		Simonides of Ceæ the Poet		
1178	212	LXI	1 218	536	34	20	24	27	19	29	28	43		Jeshuah of Ben	Cyrus gives an Edict for return of Jews & the Rebuilding of Temple w th foundations	Zorobabel of Jewish Leader
1179	213		2 219	535	35	21	25	28	18	30	29	44		Xenophanes of Colophon of Phil.	The first Tragedy was acted at this time at Athens on a Wagon by the poets of that place	
1180	214		3 220	534	36	22	26	29	17	31	30	45		2 of Josedeke		
1181	215		4 221	533	37	23	27	30	16	32	31	46		3		
1182	216	LXII	1 222	532	38	24	28	31	15	33	32	47		2 S. Superbus		
1183	217		2 223	531	39	25	29	32	14	34	33	48		4	Anacron of Poet	Polyarchus Tyrant of Samos
1184	218		3 224	530	40	26	30	33	13	35	34	49		5		
1185	219		4 225	529	41	27	31	34	12	36	35	50		6		
1186	220	LXIII	1 226	528	42	28	32	35	11	37	36	51		7		
1187	221		2 227	527	43	29	33	36	10	38	37	52		8		
1188	222		3 228	526	44	30	34	37	9	39	38	53		9		
1189	223		4 229	525	45	31	35	38	8	40	39	54		10		
1190	224	LXIV	1 230	524	46	32	36	39	7	41	40	55		11		
1191	225		2 231	523	47	33	37	40	6	42	41	56		12		
1192	226		3 232	522	48	34	38	41	5	43	42	57		13		
1193	227		4 233	521	49	35	39	42	4	44	43	58		14		
1194	228								3	45	44	59		15		
1194	229	LXV	1 234	520	50	36	40	43	3	46	45	60		16		
1195	230		2 235	519	51	37	41	44	2	47	46	61		17		
1196	231		3 236	518	52	38	42	45	1	48	47	62		18		
1197	232		4 237	517	53	39	43	46	0	49	48	63		19		
1198	233	LXVI	1 238	516	54	40	44	47	0	50	49	64		20		
1199	234		2 239	515	55	41	45	48	0	51	50	65		21		
1200	235		3 240	514	56	42	46	49	0	52	51	66		22		
1201	236		4 241	513	57	43	47	50	0	53	52	67		23		
1202	237	LXVII	1 242	512	58	44	48	51	0	54	53	68		24		
1203	238		2 243	511	59	45	49	52	0	55	54	69		25		
1204	239		3 244	510	60	46	50	53	0	56	55	70		26		
1205	240		4 245	509	61	47	51	54	0	57	56	71		27		
1206	241	LXVIII	1 246	508	62	48	52	55	0	58	57	72		28		
1207	242		2 247	507	63	49	53	56	0	59	58	73		29		
1208	243		3 248	506	64	50	54	57	0	60	59	74		30		
1209	244		4 249	505	65	51	55	58	0	61	60	75		31		
1210	245	LXIX	1 250	504	66	52	56	59	0	62	61	76		32		
1211	246		2 251	503	67	53	57	60	0	63	62	77		33		
1212	247		3 252	502	68	54	58	61	0	64	63	78		34		
1213	248		4 253	501	69	55	59	62	0	65	64	79		35		
1214	249				70	56	60	63	0	66	65	80		36		

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia		Kings of Macedon		Kings of Lacedemon		High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.		
					Darius	Xerxes	Amintus	Perdiccas	Euryponidae	Agidae						
4214	249	LXX	1 254	500	22	Darius I. the Son of Hystaspas	48	Amintus	27	Demaratus	31	Cleomenes	37	Jeshua		
4215	250		2 255	499	23		49		28		32		38			
4216	251		3 256	498	24		50		29		33		39			
4217	252		4 257	497	25	1 Alexander			30		34		40			
4218	253	LXXI	1 258	496	26		2		31		35		41			
4219	254		2 259	495	27		3		32		36		42			
4220	255		3 260	494	28		4		33		37		43			
4221	256		4 261	493	29		5		34		38		44			
4222	257	LXXII	1 262	492	30		6		35		39		45			
4223	258		2 263	491	31		7	1 Archelaus	1 Leonidas		40		46			
4224	259		3 264	490	32		8		2		41		47			
4225	260		4 265	489	33		9		3		42		48			
4226	261	LXXIII	1 266	488	34		10		4		43		49			
4227	262		2 267	487	35		11		5		44		50			
4228	263		3 268	486	36		12		6		45		51			
4229	264		4 269	485	1 Xerxes I. of Great		13		7		46		52			
4230	265	LXXIV	1 270	484	2		14		8		47		53			
4231	266		2 271	483	3		15		9		48		54			
4232	267		3 272	482	4		16		10		49		55			
4233	268		4 273	481	5		17		11		50		56			
4234	269	LXXV	1 274	480	6		18		12	1 Plutarchus	1 Socrates		57			
4235	270		2 275	479	7		19		13		2 under of Guardianship		58			
4236	271		3 276	478	8		20		14		3 of Pausanias		59			
4237	272		4 277	477	9		21		15		4		60			
4238	273	LXXVI	1 278	476	10		22		16		5		61			
4239	274		2 279	475	11		23		17		6		62			
4240	275		3 280	474	12		24		18		7		63			
4241	276		4 281	473	13		25		19		8		64			
4242	277	LXXVII	1 282	472	14		26		20		9		65			
4243	278		2 283	471	15		27		21		10		66			
4244	279		3 284	470	16		28		22		11		67			
4245	280		4 285	469	17		29	1 Archelaus II	12		12		68			
4246	281	LXXVIII	1 286	468	18		30		2		13		69			
4247	282		2 287	467	19		31		3		14		70			
4248	283		3 288	466	20		32		4	1 Phileas	15		71			
4249	284		4 289	465	21		33		5		16		72			
4250	285	LXXIX	1 290	464	22	Artabanus 7 th Artaxerxes	34		6		17		73			
4251	286		2 291	463	23	S. Longimanus	35		7		18		74			
4252	287		3 292	462	24		36		8		19		75			
4253	288		4 293	461	25		37		9		20		76			
4254	289	LXXX	1 294	460	26		38		10		21		77			
4255	290		2 295	459	27		39		11		22		78			
4256	291		3 296	458	28		40		12		23		79			
4257	292		4 297	457	29		41		13		24		80			
4258	293	LXXXI	1 298	456	30		42		14		25		81			
4259	294		2 299	455	31		43		15		26		82			
4260	295		3 300	454	32		44	1 Pentecost II	16		27		83			
4261	296		4 301	453	33		45		17		28		84			
4262	297	LXXXII	1 302	452	34		46		18		29		85			
4263	298		2 303	451	35		47		19		30		86			



GRÆCIA ANTIQUA
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Chronologicas

LIBYICUM PELAGUS

ASIATICUM MARE

Th: Kitchin sculpit

Julian Period.	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads.	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia		Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon		High Priests of the Jews.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c				
					Artaxerxes	Darius		Euryptidæ	Agidæ								
4264	299	LXXXII 3	304	450	15	Artaxerxes I Longimanus	5	Perdiccas II	20	Archidamus	17	Phistoanax	31	Joiakim	Zolucus of Sargiver of Boeri	A War betw ^o Persians & Athenians at Sea, it continues 2 Years, the Persians are often defeated by Grecians Persian Gen ^l	Persian Gen ^l 310
4265	300		305	449	16		6		21		18		32				
4266	301	LXXXIII 1	306	448	17		7		22		19		33				
4267	302		307	447	18		8		23		20		34				
4268	303		308	446	19		9		24		21		35				
4269	304		309	445	20		10		25		22	Phistoanax is	36		Charondas of Sargiver of Thurium	A thirty Years Truce agreed on betw ^o Athenians & Lacedemonians.	
4270	305	LXXXIV 1	310	444	21		11		26		23	Phistoanax is	36		Herodotus of Halicarnassus	Herodotus reads his History in a Council at Athens & receives public Thanks of Honour	
4271	306		311	443	22		12		27		24		2		Empedocles of Agrigento of Sicily	The Athenians send a Colony to Thurium in Italy. Herodotus invents the Art of Gunpowder	
4272	307		312	442	23		13		28		25		3		Herodotus of Gyrrhæstie Phys ^{ic}	The Censors first created at Rome.	
4273	308		313	441	24		14		29		26		4		Euripides of Tragick Poet ob. 407	Euripides first gained a Prize of Tragedy at Athens being 43 y ^o old	
4274	309	LXXXV 1	314	440	25		15		30		27		5		Artemenus of Clazomenæ	Pericles subdues Samos it had revolted fr ^o Athenians, Artemenus is vent ^o of Battering Ram.	
4275	310		315	439	26		16		31		28		6				
4276	311		316	438	27		17		32		29		7				
4277	312		317	437	28		18		33		30		8				
4278	313	LXXXVI 1	318	436	29		19		34		31		9				
4279	314		319	435	30		20		35		32		10				
4280	315		320	434	31		21		36		33		11				
4281	316		321	433	32		22		37		34		12				
4282	317	LXXXVII 1	322	432	33		23		38		35		13				
4283	318		323	431	34		24		39		36		14				
4284	319		324	430	35		25		40		37		15				
4285	320		325	429	36		26		41		38		16				
4286	321	LXXXVIII 1	326	428	37		27		42		39		17				
4287	322		327	427	38		28		43		40		18				
4288	323		328	426	39		29		44		41		19				
4289	324		329	425	40		30		45		42		20				
4290	325	LXXXIX 1	330	424	41		31		46		43		21				
4291	326		331	423	42		32		47		44		22				
4292	327		332	422	43		33		48		45		23				
4293	328		333	421	44		34		49		46		24				
4294	329	XC 1	334	420	45		35		50		47		25				
4295	330		335	419	46		36		51		48		26				
4296	331		336	418	47		37		52		49		27				
4297	332		337	417	48		38		53		50		28				
4298	333	XC I 1	338	416	49		39		54		51		29				
4299	334		339	415	50		40		55		52		30				
4300	335		340	414	51		41		56		53		31				
4301	336		341	413	52		42		57		54		32				
4302	337	XCII 1	342	412	53		43		58		55		33				
4303	338		343	411	54		44		59		56		34				
4304	339		344	410	55		45		60		57		35				
4305	340		345	409	56		46		61		58		36				
4306	341	XCIII 1	346	408	57		47		62		59		37				
4307	342		347	407	58		48		63		60		38				
4308	343		348	406	59		49		64		61		39				
4309	344		349	405	60		50		65		62		40				
4310	345	XCIV 1	350	404	61		51		66		63		41				
4311	346		351	403	62		52		67		64		42				
4312	347		352	402	63		53		68		65		43				
4313	348		353	401	64		54		69		66		44				

TABULA ITALIÆ ANTIQVÆ

IN PROVINCIAS et POPULOS DIVISA.
Accurate Jo: Blair L.L.D & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.



MARE AFRICUM

SARDIUM MARE

TUSCUM MARE

sive
ETRUSCUM
quod et TYRRHENUM
et INFERUM

Aeoliae quæ et Vulcaniæ
et
Lipariæ Insulae

TARENTINUS

SICULUM
MARE

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome before Christ	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidae	Kings of Lacedemon Agidae	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1314	349	XCV	1354	100	5 Artaxerxes II	9 Psammiticus	1 Archelaus	28 Agia	9 Pausanias	11 Soada	Xenophon of Phis. & of Olic Muse ob. 359 at. e. 90	Socrates is put to Death by y Athenians.	Evagoras of Salamis intyrus ob. 371
1315	350		2 355	399	6 Mnemon	10	1 Amyntas	29	10	12			Demophilus Laced. Gen. 371
1316	351		3 356	398	7		1 Pausanias	30	11	13	Cleasius of Phys. & Hist ob. post 384	The Military Catapulte were invented abt y time by Dionysius of Syr.	Pisander y Laced. Gen. ob. 394
1317	352		4 357	397	8		1 Amyntas II	1 Agesilaus II	12	14	Zenois of Heraclea y Painter	Dionysius of Syracuse makes War agt y Carthaginians & continues about 5 Years.	Simico y Carthag. Gen.
1318	353	XCVI	1 358	396	9	1 Nephthysis	2	2	13	15	Antiphonus y y Greek Philos.	Agesilaus King of Laced. makes an Expedition into Asia agt y Persians.	Shandro y Spartan Gen. ob. 391
1319	354		2 359	395	10		3	3	14	16		An Alliance of the Athenians Thebans Corinthians & Argives agt y Lacedemonians begins the	Sideronius Persian Gen.
1320	355		3 360	394	11		4	4	1 Agesipolis	17	Archytas of Tarentum y Pythag. Philo	The Sea Fight at Caudus a few days before y Solar Eclipse daught y Laced. under Pisander even	Siderus Persian M.
1321	356		4 361	393	12		5	5	2	18	& Mathon ob. post 360		Struthus Pers. Gen.
1322	357	XCVII	1 362	392	13	1 Argaeus y Tyrant	6	6	3	19	Aristippus son of Cyrene y Philos.		Mago y Carthagin. Gen.
1323	358		2 363	391	14		7	7	4	20			
4324	359		3 364	390	15		1 Amyntas II rest.	8	5	21		The Battle of Allia July 17 th in it y Romans are defeated by y Gauls & y City of Rome taken & burnt	Cantharus Rom. Dictator ob. 365
4325	360		4 365	389	16	1 Acoris	2	9	6	22	Plato y Philosopher ob. 348 or 81	Plato made his 1 st Voyage into Sicily.	Phygon Gen. of y Boeotians ob. 387
4326	361	XCVIII	1 366	388	17		3	10	7	23	Philostratus y Dithyrambic Poet	Dionysius begins y Siege of Rhegium it is taken after a Defence of 11 Months.	M. Manlius Capitolinus ob. 384
4327	362		2 367	387	18		4	11	8	24	Damon & Pythias y Pythag. Philos.	The Peace of Antalcidas betw. y Persians & y Laced. by w. y Greek Cities thus were made	Antalcidas y Laced. Gen. ob. 370
4328	363		3 368	386	19		5	12	9	25	& Friends		Spheroates y Athen. Gen.
4329	364		4 369	385	20		6	13	10	26		The War of Cyprus finished by Treaty after it had lasted 2 Years.	Crotus Praevan Gen.
4330	365	XCIX	1 370	384	21		7	14	11	27			Chabrias y Athen. Gen. ob. 376
4331	366		2 371	383	22		8	15	12	28	Philostatus of Agrigone y Hist. Gen.		Mithradates King of Pontus ob. 363
4332	367		3 372	382	23		9	16	13	29	to Dionysius jun. y Tyr. ob. e. 356		
4333	368		4 373	381	24		10	17	14	30			
4334	369	C	1 374	380	25		11	18	1	31	Isacus of Chalcis y Athen. Controver.		Phocylides y Laced. Gen. ob. 377
4335	370		2 375	379	26		12	19	2	32			
4336	371		3 376	378	27		13	20	3	33	Socrates y Mathematician ob. 338 at 99		Pollis y Laced. Gen. ob. 377
4337	372		4 377	377	28		14	21	4	34	Arce of Cyrene y Female Philos.	The Sea Fight at Naevus Sept. 20 th y Lacedem. und Pollis are defeated by Chabrias.	
4338	373	CI	1 378	376	29	1 Pammuthis	15	22	5	35			Mausolus Prince of Caria ob. 353
4339	374		2 379	375	30	Nepherites Mectanides	16	23	6	36			Epaminondas y Theban Gen. ob. 363
4340	375		3 380	374	31		17	24	7	37	Philolaus y Pythag. Philos.	Artaxerxes Sends an Army into Egypt under Pharnabazus assisted w. 20,000 Greeks	Archeus of Salamis in Cyprus
4341	376		4 381	373	32		18	25	8	38			Pelopidas y Theban Gen. ob. 364
4342	377	CII	1 382	372	33		19	26	9	39	Digenes y Cynick Philos. ob. 324 at 60		Dion of Syracuse ob. 354
4343	378		2 383	371	34		1 Alexander II	27	1	40		The Battle of Leuctra July 8 th in it y Lacedem. are defeated by y Thebans under Epaminondas.	
4344	379		3 384	370	35		1 Ptolemy Alortus	28	1	41			
4345	380		4 385	369	36		2	29	2	42			Alexander y Tyr. of Phocia ob. 357
4346	381	CIII	1 386	368	37		3	30	3	43		Eudoxus went into Egypt abt y time fr. w. the bro. y Celestial Sphere & y regular Astronomy into	Dionysius Torjanus Tyr. of Syracuse
4347	382		2 387	367	38		4	31	4	44		The Populace of Rome obtain y Privilege of having one of y Consuls a Plebeian.	ban. 357 recover in 347 & retain
4348	383		3 388	366	39		1 Perdiccas III	32	5	45	Eudoxus of Cnidus y Astronomer		
4349	384		4 389	365	40		2	33	6	46	ob. e. 352 at 53	The Rom. renew y Custom of fixing y Chronological Nail in y Temple of Jupiter on y Ides or 13 th	
4350	385	CIV	1 390	364	41		3	34	7	47		The Persians provide in y Olympiad having excluded y Greeks. Pelopidas is killed in a Battle he	Clearchus y Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 355
4351	386		2 391	363	42	1 Sathocor Teos	4	35	8	48	Aristippus jun. y Cyrenae Philos.	The Battle of Mantinea gaind over y Laced. by Epaminondas who dies of a wound received in it.	Archeus y Tyrant of Phrygia ob. 357
4352	387		3 392	362	43		5	36	9	49	S. Mnæcodactos	Agesilaus carries an Army into Egypt to assist Sathoc agt y Pers. Gen. of y Pers. Gen. y Greek	Darius Satrap of Cappadocia
4353	388		4 393	361	44	1 Mectanebus	6	1 Archidamus III	10	50			S. Manlius Torquatus
4354	389	CV	1 394	360	45		1 Philip II y. son	2	11	51			
4355	390		2 395	359	46		2 of Amyntas	3	12	52		The first Battle gaind by Philip was at Methon over y Athenians. Plato's 2 ^d Voyage into Sicily ob.	Bardylis 1 st y Myrcians
4356	391		3 396	358	47	1 Artaxerxes III	4	4	13	53		The Second Battle gaind by Philip was over y Myrcians after an obstinate Engagement.	
4357	392		4 397	357	48	1 Ochus	5	5	14	54			
4358	393	CVI	1 398	356	49		6	6	15	55		Dionysius jun. y Tyrant is expelled Syracuse by Dion. The II Sacred War begins fr. y Delphick	C. M. Rubilius y Plebeian Dictator
4359	394		2 399	355	50		7	7	16	56			
4360	395		3 400	354	51		8	8	17	57			
4361	396		4 401	353	52		9	9	18	58	Theopompus of Chios y Hist. & Hist.	Dion is put to Death by y Lacynian Mercenarys & Syracuse is governed by a Succession of Short	Onomarchus y Phocian Gen. ob. 355
4362	397	CVII	1 402	352	53		10	10	19	59		The Phocians under Onomarchus assisted by Lycophron Tyr. of Phocia are defeated in the field	Satyrus Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 354
4363	398		2 403	351	54		11	11	20	60			

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Lacedemon	Agida	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4364	399	CVII.	3404	350	11 Philip	9 Artaxerxes III	12 Nectanebus	12 Archidamus	21 Cleomenes II	25 Jonathan		Egypt is conquered by Ochus who compells Nectanebus to retire into Ethiopia.	Hermias, King of Asia in Mysia ob. 345
4365	400		4405	349		10. s. d. Ochus		13	22	26			Parpsades K ^g of Pontus ob. 310
4366	401	CVIII.	4406	348				14	23	27	Speusippus of Academic Philos. ob. 339	The Sacred War finished by Philip K ^g of Macedon he having taken all of Cities of the Phocians.	
4367	402		4407	347				15	24	28		Dionysius recovers of Tyranny of Syracuse after 10 years Banishment & keeps it 43 years.	
4368	403		4408	346				16	25	29			Timoleon of Corinth, Gen. at Syr. ob. 337
4369	404		4409	345				17	26	30	Aristotle of Philos. ob. 322 at 63		Scetes of Scythia Syr. ob. c. 310
4370	405	CIX.	4410	344				18	27	31			Marcus Tyr. of Calania ob. c. 340
4371	406		4411	343				19	28	32	Protagoras of Rhodes of Painter ob. c. 320	The War betw ^o of Romans & Samnites begins & continues 71 years. Timoleon recovers Syracuse to its Liberty, & afterwards comes to Corinth & settles a Democracy.	Phocion of Athens Gen. ob. 318 at 80
4372	407		4412	342				20	29	1. Jaddus	Archimedes of Centauri ob. c. 330		
4373	408		4413	341				21	30	2			M. Terquatus Rom. Gen.
4374	409	CX.	4414	340				22	31	3		The Carthaginians are defeated by Timoleon in a great Battle near Agrigentum in Sicily fought on June 15.	
4375	410		4415	339				23	32	4	Democritus of Academic Philos. ob. 312 at 82		Parmenio of Maced. Gen. ob. 330 at 70
4376	411		4416	338				24	33	5	Demosthenes of Centauri ob. Atheniensis	The Battle of Charonea Aug. 2 ^d in A. of Athens & Thebans were defeated by Philip.	
4377	412		4417	337				25	34	6	resulted in 323 & ob. 322 at 60		Dariusus of Cuneus & Pro. M. ob. 335
4378	413	CXI.	4418	336	1 Alexander s. d.			26	35	7	Nipso of Megara of Philos. ob. post 204	Philip K ^g of Macedon is killed by Pausanias at the end of Aug.	Mithradates II K ^g of Pontus ob. 302
4379	414		4419	335	2 the Great	1 Darius III s. d. Codomannus		27	36	8	Demades of Athens Orator ob. 322	Alexander enters Greece ob. Sept. 6. obliges of Athenians to submit & destroys the City of Thebes, leaving only the Temple of Juno standing.	Phidias of Maced. Gen. ob. 330
4380	415		4420	334				28	37	9	Apollonius of Cos of Painter	The Battle on the River Granicus in Phrygia gained by Alexander over Darius on 10 th of May.	Mentem of Rhodes of Pros. Gen. ob. 333
4381	416		4421	333				29	38	10	Callisthenes of Philos. ob. 328	The 2 ^d Battle gained by Alexander at Issus in 10 th of Month of Oct.	
4382	417	CXII.	4422	332				30	39	11	Democritus of Methon	Tyre taken by Alex. Aug. 26 th after a Siege of 7 Months. He takes Ptolemy of Egypt & builds Alexandria.	
4383	418		4423	331				31	40	12		The 3 ^d & last Battle of Arbela gained Oct. 2 ^d being 11 days after a total Eclipse of the Moon on Sept. 21.	Alphastion of Maced. Gen. ob. 325
4384	419		4424	330				32	41	13	Calippus of Cyzicum of Astron.	The 70 Years Cycle of Calippus begins from Darius's Death upon 1 st of July it consists of 27759 Days equal.	Antipater Maced. Gen. ob. 310
4385	420		4425	329				33	42	14	Hyperides of Athens Orator ob. 322		Thalestris Queen of the Amazons
4386	421	CXIII.	4426	328				34	43	15	Philetas of Cos of Poet & Gram. ob. c. 280	Alexander's Expedition into India against Porus.	Narpatus Gov. of Babylon ob. 325
4387	422		4427	327				35	44	16			Porus King of India
4388	423		4428	326				36	45	17	Lysippus of Statuary		Ptolemy s. of Lagus Mac. Gen. ob. 284
4389	424		4429	325				37	46	18	Menedemus of Eretria of Philos. ob. c. 301 at 74		Critonius Maced. Gen. ob. 321
4390	425	CXIV.	4430	324	13 Egypt	Syria & Babylonia	Afia	38	47	19	Crates of Thebes of Cynic Philos. ob. post 287	Alexander dies April 21 st His Empire is divided into 4 Kingdoms, 2 of which were unsittled for just 12 years.	Leosthenes Athen. Gen. ob. 323
4391	426		4431	323	1 Ptolemy the			39	48	10 Onias	Praxiteles of Statuary ob. post 288		Ptolemy s. of Lagus Mac. Gen. ob. 284
4392	427		4432	322	2 Son of Lagus			40	49	2	Theophrastus of Peripatetic Philos. ob. c. 288 at 85	The prin ^l Athenian Orators viz. Demosthenes, Hyperides & Demades are put to Death by Antipater.	Neopolemus Maced. Gen. ob. 321
4393	428		4433	321	3 s. d. Soter			41	50	3		The Romans defeated by J. Summitas pass under y ^e Yoke at Trever Cantine near Beneventum.	Polysperchon Maced. Gen. ob. c. 309
4394	429	CXV.	4434	320				42	51	4	Menander of Surrent of New Comedy ob. 293 at 62	Polyperchon publishes a Generall Liberty to all of Greek Cities.	Caninius of Maced. Gen. ob. 313
4395	430		4435	319				43	52	5			Antigonius of Sydon of Maced. Gen. ob. 301
4396	431		4436	318				44	53	6		Phocion unjustly put to Death by the Athenians.	Zipeetas K ^g of Bithynia ob. 270 at 70
4397	432		4437	317				45	54	7	Demetrius Phalereus of Peripat. Philos. ob. Atheniensis in 307 & ob. c. 284	Syracuse & soon after all Sicily usurp'd by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 years.	Agathocles Tyrant of Sicily ob. 289 at 72
4398	433	CXVI.	4438	316				46	55	8			Seleucus s. of Antiochus Gen. ob. 280
4399	434		4439	315				47	56	9	Diarchus of Athens Orator ob. in 307	Antiochus after having gain'd two Battles over Antigonus is deserted by his Army & deliver'd by them as a Prisoner to Antigonus.	
4400	435		4440	314				48	57	10			
4401	436		4441	313				49	58	11	Seleucus of Academic Philos. ob. 270		Lyfimachus of Maced. Gen. ob. 281 at 80
4402	437	CXVII.	4442	312		1 Seleucus s. d.		50	59	12	Teno of Citium in Cyprus of first of J. Stoic Philosophers ob. 264 at 58	The Romans begin of Helvetic War. Seleucus takes Babylon s. d. begins of Om of Seleucides or	Amulcar of Carthage Gen. ob. 309
4403	438		4443	311		2 Nicator	1 Antigonus s. d.	51	60	13			Antiochus K ^g of Cilicia & Bosphorus ob. 301
4404	439		4444	310				52	61	14	Antiochus of Academic Philos. ob. ante 270	Agathocles def ^d by J. Carthage on 1 st of July 22 nd carries of War into Africa in his passage of Jun	
4405	440		4445	309				53	62	15	Arctus or Arcus	Agathocles s. d. his entering Africa continues conquering of Carthage for 4 years.	Quintus Scaevola of Rom. Gen.
4406	441	CXVIII.	4446	308				54	63	16	Philemon of Comic Poet & Rival of Menander ob. c. 274	The Samnites Marsi, Peligni defeated by Fabius, & the Umbri likewise surrender.	Demetrius s. of Phalaris of King of Siphac
4407	442		4447	307				55	64	17		Demetrius s. of Antiochus changes of Government of Athens from an Oligarchy to a Democracy banishing Demetrius	of J. Siphac Asia ob. 280
4408	443		4448	306				56	65	18		The title of Kings is first assum'd by J. Successors of Alexander.	Clearchus II King of Macedonia ob. 288
4409	444		4449	305				57	66	19	Megasthenes the Hist.		Spartacus K ^g of Cil. Bosphorus ob. 284
4410	445	CXIX.	4450	304				58	67	20	Pyrrho of J. of Sceptick Philos. ob. c. 272		Magas K ^g of Cyrene ob. 257
4411	446		4451	303				59	68	21			Mithradates III K ^g of Pontus ob. 280
4412	447		4452	302				60	69	22			
4413	448		4453	301				61	70	2	Simon s. d. the Just	The Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia Antigonus is defeated & killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lyfimachus & Cassander.	

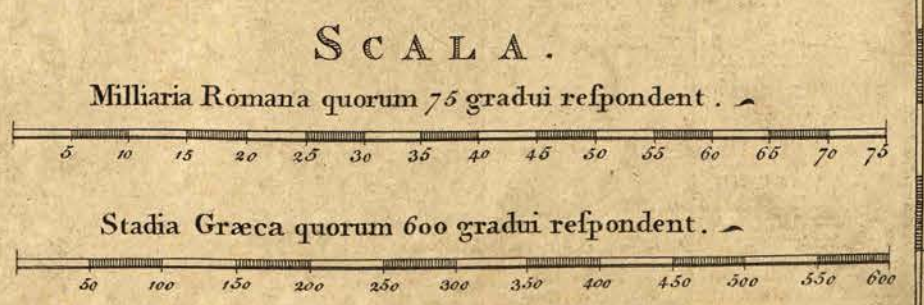
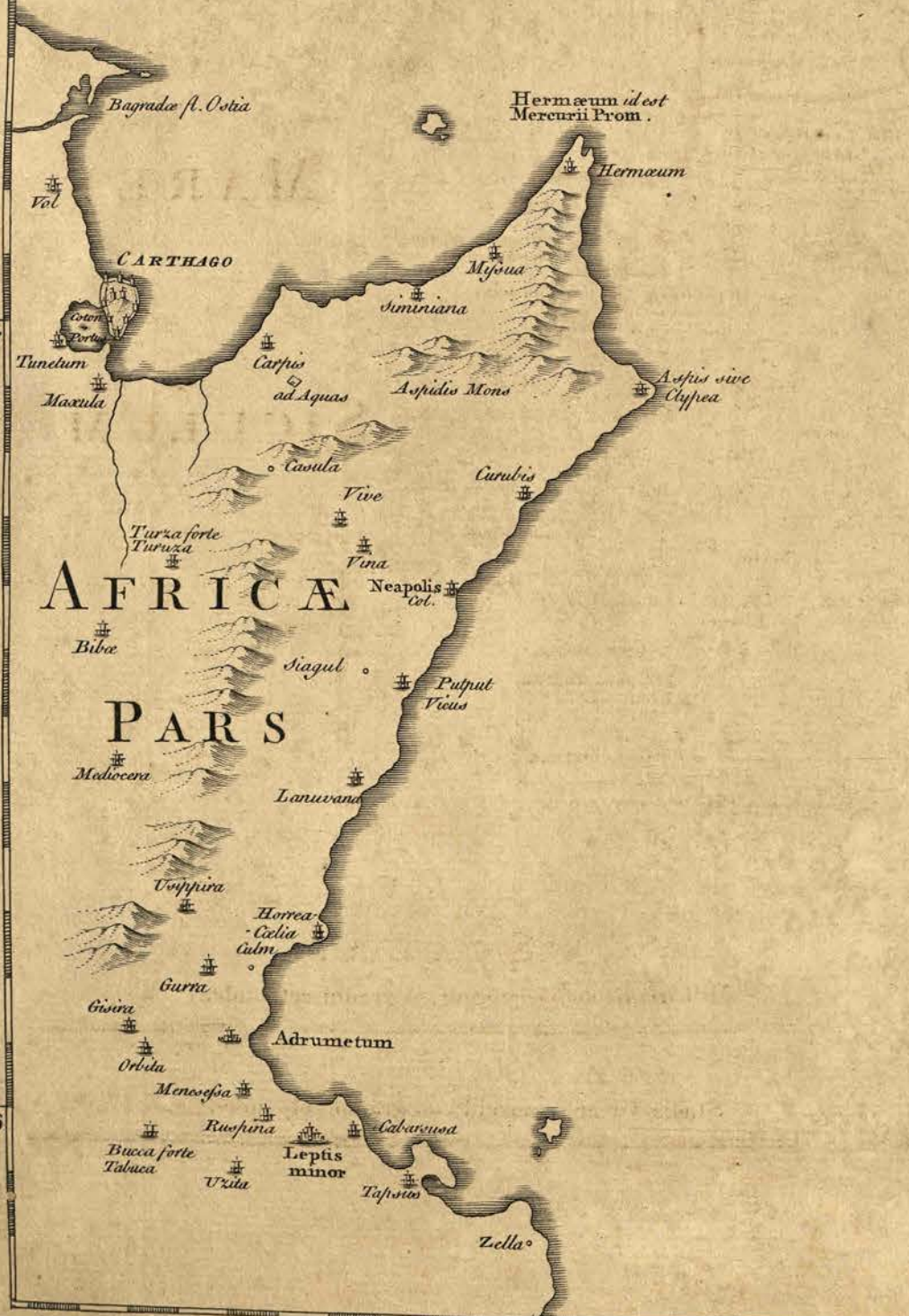
Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Asia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
4414	449	CXX	1 454	300	24 Ptolemy 1 st son	13 Seleucus 1 st	2 Demetrius 1 st	17 Casander	29 Eudamidas 1	10 Arctasor Arcus	3 Simon 3 rd Just		
4415	450		2 453	299	25 of Lagos Soter	14 Nicator	3 Poliorcetes	18	30	11	4	Euclid of Alexandria of Math ^s	
4416	451		3 450	298	26	15	4	19	31	12	5	Author of Elements of Geom ^y	Agathocles passes w th his Army into Italy & takes Crotona.
4417	452		4 457	297	27	16	5	20	32	13	6	Arctasor of Philo ^s & Author of <i>the middle Academy</i> ob. c. 211 at 73	
4418	453	CXXI	1 458	296	28	17	6	21	33	14	7	Epicurus of Philo ^s ob. 270. wt. 72	Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes after a Years Siege.
4419	454		2 459	295	29	18	7	22	Archedamus	15	8	Simocharis of Alexandria of Astron ^y	
4420	455		3 460	294	30	19	8	23	Demetrius takes P ^{er} g ^o of Macedon	16	9	ob. post 272	Simocharis observ'd March 7 th 4 hours before Midnight a conjunction of γ Moon w th γ Spica of <i>Virgo</i> being γ according to them 82 Degrees West fr ^o γ Equinoctial Point
4421	456		4 461	293	31	20	9	24		17	10	Erasistratus of Phys ^{ic} ob. c. 257	The first Sun Dial erect'd at Rome by Papius Cursor on γ Temple of Quirinus, γ time was γ first
4422	457	CXXII	1 462	292	32	21	10	25		18	11	Aristyllus of Alexandria of Astron ^y	
4423	458		2 463	291	33	22	11	26		19	12		Seleucus had built about 40 New Cities in Asia which he now peopled with different Nations.
4424	459		3 464	290	34	23	12	27		20	13		
4425	460		4 465	289	35	24	13	28		21	14		
4426	461	CXXIII	1 466	288	36	25	14	29		22	15		
4427	462		2 467	287	37	26	15	30		23	16		
4428	463		3 468	286	38	27		31		24	17		
4429	464		4 469	285	39	28		32		25	18		
4430	465	CXXIV	1 470	284	1 Ptolemy 2 nd	29		33		26	19		
4431	466		2 471	283	2 Philadelphus	30		34		27	20		
4432	467		3 472	282	3	31		35		28	21		
4433	468		4 473	281	4	32		36		29	22		
4434	469	CXXV	1 474	280	5	1 Antiochus 1 st	4	1 Ptolemy 3 rd Cleopatra 1 st	30	4	23		
4435	470		2 475	279	6	2 Soter	5	2 Mithridates 1 st	31	5	24		
4436	471		3 476	278	7	3		32		6	25		
4437	472		4 477	277	8	4		33		7	26		
4438	473	CXXVI	1 478	276	9	5		34		8	27		
4439	474		2 479	275	10	6		35		9	28		
4440	475		3 480	274	11	7		36		10	29		
4441	476		4 481	273	12	8		37		11	30		
4442	477	CXXVII	1 482	272	13	9		38		12	31		
4443	478		2 483	271	14	10		39		13	32		
4444	479		3 484	270	15	11		40		14	33		
4445	480		4 485	269	16	12		41		15	34		
4446	481	CXXVIII	1 486	268	17	13		42		16	35		
4447	482		2 487	267	18	14		43		17	36		
4448	483		3 488	266	19	15		44		18	37		
4449	484		4 489	265	20	16		45		19	38		
4450	485	CXXIX	1 490	264	21	17		46		20	39		
4451	486		2 491	263	22	18		47		21	40		
4452	487		3 492	262	23	19		48		22	41		
4453	488		4 493	261	24	20		49		23	42		
4454	489	CXXX	1 494	260	25	21		50		24	43		
4455	490		2 495	259	26	22		51		25	44		
4456	491		3 496	258	27	23		52		26	45		
4457	492		4 497	257	28	24		53		27	46		
4458	493	CXXXI	1 498	256	29	25		54		28	47		
4459	494		2 499	255	30	26		55		29	48		
4460	495		3 500	254	31	27		56		30	49		
4461	496		4 501	253	32	28		57		31	50		
4462	497	CXXXII	1 502	252	33	29		58		32	51		
4463	498		2 503	251	34	30		59		33	52		

SICILIA ANTIQUA quæ et SICANIA et TRINACRIA dicta.

28 29 30 Accurata Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S. ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas. 32 33 34



ÆOLIÆ quæ et VULCANIÆ five LIPAREÆ INSULÆ MARE TYRRHENUM five TUSCUM



Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Euryptidae Agidae	High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.			
4464	499	CXXXII	3	504	250	35 Ptolemy I st	12 Antiochus I st	14 Eumenes	28 Antigonus I st	Eudamidas II	8 Leonidas	2 Manages	3	3	The Parthians under Arsaces & the Bactrians under Sardanotus both revolt from Macedonia.	Arsaces K th of Parthia ob: 245.
4465	500		4	505	249	36 Philadelphus	13 Deos	15	29 Genatas		9		3	3	The Sea Fight of Drepanum in Sicily betw ^{en} the Romans under Claudius Pulcher are totally defeated by the Carthaginians.	Theodotus K th of Bactria.
4466	501	CXXXIII	1	506	248	37	14	16	30		10	Antigonus Cerystius of Macedonia.	4	4		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4467	502		2	507	247	38	15	17	31		11	Simon of Jerusalem.	5	5		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4468	503		3	508	246	1 Ptolemy I st	1 Seleucus II S th	18	32		12	Conon of Samos of the town of post 223.	6	6	Ptolemy kills Lacedæ in revenge of his Sister Berenice & overruns great Part of Syria.	Antiochus II nd of Parthia ob: 217.
4469	504		4	509	245	2 Evergetes	2 Callinicus	19	33		13	Enicethenus of Cyrene ob: 245.	7	7		Antiochus II nd of Parthia ob: 217.
4470	505	CXXXIV	1	510	244	3	3	20	34		14	Soterian of Alexandria ob: 245 at 82.	8	8		Antiochus II nd of Parthia ob: 217.
4471	506		2	511	243	4	4	21	1 Demetrius		1 Clombrotus	1 Sphærus of Sicily Philo ^s ob: 245.	9	9	The Citadel of Corinth call'd Cleo-Corinthus taken by Aratus on the 12 th of Aug.	Aratus of Sicyon Factor of Peloponnesus.
4472	507		3	512	242	5	5	22	2		2	Apollonius of Parga of Sicily ob: 245.	10	10	The Carthaginians defeated by Scipio at the Siege of Saguntum in making way for Peace & so concludes the 2 nd Punic War.	Caio Scipio Rom ^{an} Gen ^l .
4473	508		4	513	241	6	1 Attalus	3	4		1 Leonidas rest.	1 Lucius of Sicily ob: 245.	11	11	Agis King of Sparta having attempted to settle an Egyptian Law is put to Death.	Agrippa of Sparta an Ephor.
4474	509	CXXXV	1	514	240	7	2	4			2	Lucius Andronicus of Rome Dramat ^{ist} ob: 245.	12	12	The first Plays acted at Rome were of Lucius Andronicus 32 Years after the Death of Menander.	Mattho Gen ^l of Carth ^{age} ob: 245.
4475	510		2	515	239	8	3	5			3	Chrypsippus of Cilicia of Sicily ob: 245.	13	13		
4476	511		3	516	238	9	4	6			4	Polystratus of Sicily Philo ^s ob: 245.	14	14	The Carthaginians finish the Libyan War betw ^{en} them & the Romans in had lasted 3 Years & 4 Months.	
4477	512		4	517	237	10	5	7			5	Cypselion of Sicily ob: 245 at 56.	15	15	Annibal carries a Carthag ^{ian} Army into Spain & w ^{ith} him his son Annibal 9 Years old.	Scipio of Sicily of Megalopolis ob: 246.
4478	513	CXXXVI	1	518	236	11	6	8			6	Archimedes of Syracuse of Sicily ob: 245.	16	16		Scipio K th of Africa ob: 246.
4479	514		2	519	235	12	7	9			1 Cleomenes	1 The Temple of Janus shut y ^e 1 st time after Roma.	17	17		Scipio K th of Africa ob: 246.
4480	515		3	520	234	13	8	10			2	C. Mævius of Com ^{ed} ob: 245.	18	18	The Sardinian War begins & continues 3 Years.	Scipio K th of Africa ob: 246.
4481	516		4	521	233	14	9	11			3	The Original M ^o of Archyphus Epicurus & Sphærus are lent at y ^e time to Ptolemy by the Athenians.	19	19		Scipio K th of Africa ob: 246.
4482	517	CXXXVII	1	522	232	15	10	12	1 Antigonus I st		4	Megalopolis is join'd to the Achaean League by Scipio at y ^e Persuasion of Aratus.	20	20		C. Popilius Mæso Rom ^{an} Gen ^l .
4483	518		2	523	231	16	11	13	2		5	The 1 st Divorce at Rome by Scipio Carvilius — Sardinia & Corsica subdued by the Romans.	21	21		Scilla Queen of Africa.
4484	519		3	524	230	17	12	3	Archidamus		6	Apollonius of Sicily ob: 245.	22	22		
4485	520		4	525	229	18	13	4			7	Soterian of Alexandria.	23	23	The Romans make War ag st the Egyptians for y ^e Province of Cyrene & so continues one Year & y ^e 1 st time they get the Province.	
4486	521	CXXXVIII	1	526	228	19	14	5			8	Philochorus of Athens of Sicily ob: 245.	24	24	The Roman Embassy to Sicily first appear at Athens Corinth ^{ian} being invited by the Achaean League.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4487	522		2	527	227	20	15	6			9	The War betw ^{en} Cleomenes & Aratus begins & continues 5 Years.	25	25		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4488	523		3	528	226	1 Seleucus III S th	16	7			10	Aristo Ceus of Peripat ^{ist} Philo ^s ob: 245.	26	26		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4489	524		4	529	225	2 Cerannus	17	8	1 Euclides		11	Cleomenes after killing the Ephori restores y ^e Egyptian Laws of Sparta. — The Gauls enter Italy but are defeated by the Romans.	27	27		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4490	525	CXXXIX	1	530	224	3	18	9			12	The Rom ^{ans} first cross the Sea pursuing y ^e Gauls — The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an Earthquake.	28	28		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4491	526		2	531	223	1 Antiochus I st	19	10			13		29	29		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4492	527		3	532	222	2 the Great	20	11			14		30	30		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4493	528		4	533	221	1 Ptolemy I st	3	21	1 Philip		15		31	31		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4494	529	CXL	1	534	220	2 Philopator	4	22			16	Phylarchus of Sicily ob: 245.	32	32		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4495	530		2	535	219	3	5	23			17	Phylarchus of Umbria of Com ^{ed} ob: 245.	33	33	The Social War in Greece betw ^{en} the Romans & the Greeks begins & continues 3 Years & Philip is put to death.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4496	531		3	536	218	4	6	24			18	Archagathus of Sicily ob: 245.	34	34	The Roman Embassy to Sicily first appear at Athens Corinth ^{ian} being invited by the Achaean League.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4497	532		4	537	217	5	7	25			19	The 2 nd Punic War begins & continues 17 Years — The Romans defeated the Carthaginians at the Lake of Trasimene.	35	35		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4498	533	CXLI	1	538	216	6	8	26			20	The Rom ^{ans} totally defeated in y ^e Battle of Cannæ in Apulia Aug ^{ust} 2. ob: y ^e 1 st of Jul ^{ian} Year.	36	36		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4499	534		2	539	215	7	9	27			21		37	37		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4500	535		3	540	214	8	10	28			22	Evander of Sicily ob: 245.	38	38		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4501	536		4	541	213	9	11	29			23	Telesphorus of Sicily ob: 245.	39	39	The Rom ^{ans} make an Auxiliary War ag st Philip in Epirus w ^{hich} is continued by Scipio till the 14 th of Jul ^{ian} Year.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4502	537	CXLII	1	542	212	10	12	30			24		40	40		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4503	538		2	543	211	11	13	31			25		41	41	Syracuse after a Siege of 3 Years is taken by Marcellus upon y ^e Festival of Diana in August. He sent y ^e Sicilians to Rome consisting of 300000 Men.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4504	539		3	544	210	12	14	32			26		42	42		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4505	540		4	545	209	13	15	33			27		43	43		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4506	541	CXLIII	1	546	208	14	16	34			28		44	44	Machanidas Tyr ^{ant} of Lacedæmon is defeated at Mantinea by Philopomen.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4507	542		2	547	207	15	17	35			29		45	45	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4508	543		3	548	206	16	18	36			30		46	46	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4509	544		4	549	205	17	19	37			31		47	47	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4510	545	CXLIV	1	550	204	1 Ptolemy I st	20	38			32		48	48		Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4511	546		2	551	203	2 Epiphanes	21	39			33		49	49	The War of Philip ag st the Rhodians first by Attalus it continues 6 Years till y ^e End of y ^e 1 st of Jul ^{ian} Year.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4512	547		3	552	202	3	22	40			34		50	50	The Battle of Zama in Africa where Annibal is totally defeated by Scipio soon after a small Eclipse of the Sun.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.
4513	548		4	553	201	4	23	41			35		51	51	The Carthaginians have a Peace granted y ^e on very ignominious Terms w ^{hich} finishes y ^e 2 nd Punic War.	Antiochus I st of Syria ob: 246.



IBERIA
 sive
HISPANIA VETUS
 in tres praecipuas partes
 necnon in populos
DIVISA

Secundum Monumenta Antiqua & Observations Astronomicae Redacta

Nominia Romiorum *Loca Dubia*

Acurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicae.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	Kings of Macedon	Tyrants of Lacedemon	High Priests and Princes of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1514	549	CXLV	1554	200	5 Ptolemy sir ^d	24 Antiochus III sir	42 Attalus	22 Philip	7 Nabis of Tyrant	12 Simon II	Christophanes of Byzantium Gram ^{at} ob. 100	The 1 st Macedonian War begins & continues near 4 Years.	Scopas Egyptian Gen ^l ob. 196
1515	550		2555	199	6 Epiphaneus	25 the Great	43	23	8	13			
1516	551		3556	198	7	26	44	24	9	14			
1517	552		4557	197	8	27	44	25	10	15			
1518	553	CXLVI	1558	196	9	28	2	26	11	16			
1519	554		2559	195	10	29	3	27	12	17			
1520	555		3560	194	11	30	4	28	13	18			
1521	556		4561	193	12	31	5	29	14	19			
1522	557	CXLVII	1562	192	13	32	6	30		20			
1523	558		2563	191	14	33	7	31		21			
1524	559		3564	190	15	34	8	32		22			
1525	560		4565	189	16	35	9	33		23			
1526	561	CXLVIII	1566	188	17	36	10	34		24			
1527	562		2567	187	18	37	11	35		25			
1528	563		3568	186	19	38	12	36		26			
1529	564		4569	185	20	39	13	37		27			
1530	565	CXLIX	1570	184	21	40	14	38		28			
1531	566		2571	183	22	41	15	39		29			
1532	567		3572	182	23	42	16	40		30			
1533	568		4573	181	24	43	17	41		31			
1534	569	CL	1574	180	25	44	18	42		32			
1535	570		2575	179	26	45	19	43		33			
1536	571		3576	178	27	46	20	44		34			
1537	572		4577	177	28	47	21	45		35			
1538	573	CLI	1578	176	29	48	22	46		36			
1539	574		2579	175	30	49	23	47		37			
1540	575		3580	174	31	50	24	48		38			
1541	576		4581	173	32	51	25	49		39			
1542	577	CLII	1582	172	33	52	26	50		40			
1543	578		2583	171	34	53	27	51		41			
1544	579		3584	170	35	54	28	52		42			
1545	580		4585	169	36	55	29	53		43			
1546	581	CLIII	1586	168	37	56	30	54		44			
1547	582		2587	167	38	57	31	55		45			
1548	583		3588	166	39	58	32	56		46			
1549	584		4589	165	40	59	33	57		47			
1550	585	CLIV	1590	164	41	60	34	58		48			
1551	586		2591	163	42	61	35	59		49			
1552	587		3592	162	43	62	36	60		50			
1553	588		4593	161	44	63	37	61		51			
1554	589	CLV	1594	160	45	64	38	62		52			
1555	590		2595	159	46	65	39	63		53			
1556	591		3596	158	47	66	40	64		54			
1557	592		4597	157	48	67	41	65		55			
1558	593	CLVI	1598	156	49	68	42	66		56			
1559	594		2599	155	50	69	43	67		57			
1560	595		3600	154	51	70	44	68		58			
1561	596		4601	153	52	71	45	69		59			
1562	597	CLVII	1602	152	53	72	46	70		60			
1563	598		2603	151	54	73	47	71		61			

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamas	High Priests & Princes of Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statefmen Warriors &c.	
4564	599	CLVII	3604	150	31 Ptolemy sir ^d	1 Alexander ^d Balas	10 Attalus ^s Philadel ^d	4 Jonathan Maccab ^e	Aristobulus of Alexandria y ^e Jew 3 ^d	Demetrius King of Syria is defeated & killed by Alexander Balas.	P. Corn. Scipio Africanus II ob. 129	
4565	600		4605	149	32 Philometor	2	11 - plus	5	Peripatetic Philos. ob. post 124	The III Punic War begins & continues 3 Years. Prusias K. of Bithynia is put to Death by his Son Nicomedes Philopator.	Nicomedes II K. of Bithynia Philopator ob. 90	
4566	601	CLVIII	1606	148	33	3	12	6	Satyrus y ^e Peripat. Philos. & Hist.	Jonathan Maccab ^e defeats Apollonius Pref. of Galatryia in y ^e Battle of Azotus after which he took both y ^e City & Ascalon.	L. Lic. Metellus s. Macedonicus ob. 115	
4567	602		2607	147	34	4	13	7		The Rom. make War ag. y ^e Aethians w. is finish'd by Mammias y ^e following Year.	Antimonius Syrian ob. 110	
4568	603		3608	146	35	1 Demetrius II sir ^d	14	8		Carthage destroy'd by P. Scipio & Corinth by L. Mammias w. bro. fr. y ^e first fine Paintings to Rome y ^e 2 ^d year more y ^e Brauchus by the Sea.	L. Lucius Mammias y ^e Rom. Gen. ob. 110	
4569	604		4609	145	1 Ptolemy sir ^d	2 Antiochus	15	9		L. Lucius defeats Viriathus who had occupi'd Lusitania the Year before, this War continues afterwards for five Years.	Viriathus Tyrant of Lusitania ob. 110	
4570	605	CLIX	1610	144	2 Euergetes II or	1 Antiochus VI	16	10	1 Simon Maccab ^e	Antiochus treacherously betray'd & put to Death by Tryphon.	Caius Julius y ^e Rom. Praetor ob. post 129	
4571	606		2611	143	3 Ptolemy	1 Diodotus s. Trypho	17	11	2	Tryphon observes y ^e Autumnal Equinox on Wed. Sept. 26 th ab. Sun sets fr. y ^e New Moon of Sept. 28 he began his new Cycle of the	Sarpedon Syrian Gen.	
4572	607		3612	142	4	2	18	12	3	Simon takes y ^e Castle of Jerusalem by Famine aft. a long Blockade.	Micipsa K. of Numidia ob. 119	
4573	608		4613	141	5	3	19	13	4	The War of Numantia begins & continues 8 Years. An Eclipse of y ^e Moon observ'd at Alexandria on Tuesday Jan. 7 th 2 hours before	Tiberius Egyptian M.	
4574	609	CLX	1614	140	6	4	20	14	5	Diodorus y ^e Peripat. Philos.	Philopomen Pergamenian ob. 138	
4575	610		2615	139	7	1 Antiochus VII sir ^d	21	15	6	L. Lucius Accius y ^e Tragic Poet	Antiochus Syrian Gen. in Judaea ob. 133	
4576	611		3616	138	8	2 Antiochus	1 Attalus s. Philometor	22	7	Panatus of Rhodes y ^e Stoic Phil. ob. 136	Mithridates s. Euergetes K. of Pontus ob. 123	
4577	612		4617	137	9	3	2	16	8	Nicander of Colophon y ^e Phys. & Poet	Decimus Junius Brutus Rom. Gen. ob. 133	
4578	613	CLXI	1618	136	10	4	3	17	9	Cassius of Alexandria y ^e Math. & Inven. of y ^e Hydraulic Instrum.	P. Corn. Scipio Nasica s. Scipion ob. 133	
4579	614		2619	135	11	5	4	18	10	1 John Hyrcanus	Lucius Scipio Africanus s. Mammias & L. Metellus attended by Panctus y ^e Stoic Phil. made y ^e famous Embassy into Egypt, Syria & Greece	Lucius Scipio Africanus ob. 132
4580	615		3620	134	12	6	5	19	11		The History of y ^e Apocrypha ends. The Servile War begins in Sicily & continues 3 Y. Hipparchus observ'd y ^e Vernal Equinox on Wednesday	Pharnaces II K. of y ^e Parthians ob. 129
4581	616		4621	133	13	7	6	20	12		Numantia taken & destroy'd by Scipio. The Kingdom of Pergamus annex'd to y ^e Rom. Empire. Tiberius Gracchus is put to Death.	Tiberius Gracchus y ^e Tribune ob. 133
4582	617	CLXII	1622	132	14	8	7	21	13		P. Papilius Mutilus Rom. Gen. ob. 132	
4583	618		2623	131	15	9	8	22	14		Aristonicus y ^e Tyrant of Pergamus ob. 132	
4584	619		3624	130	16	1 Demetrius II sir ^d	6	23	15		M. Perperna Rom. Gen. ob. 130	
4585	620		4625	129	17	2 Micator rest ^d	7	24	16		Antiochus Siletus King of Syria is defeated & kill'd by Phraates King of Parthia. Aristonicus is defeated by Perperna.	Antiochus Siletus ob. 130
4586	621	CLXIII	1626	128	18	3	8	25	17	Chitomachus of Carthage Phil. of y ^e 3 ^d Academy ob. c. 100	Antiochus Siletus ob. 130	
4587	622		2627	127	19	4 Alexander Zebina	9	26	18	Hipparchus observ'd y ^e Vernal Equinox to be on Thursday March 23 rd ab. Sunset, & after. y ^e Star call'd Cor Leonis was 29.50 from	Antiochus Siletus ob. 130	
4588	623		3628	126	20	5	10	27	19	The Battle of Damascus in w ^{ch} Demetrius Micator is totally defeated by Alexander Zebina & is soon aft. kill'd at Tyre.	Mammius Aquilius Rom. Gen. in Asia ob. 130	
4589	624		4629	125	21	6	11	28	20	Crymneus y ^e Peripat. Philos.	Dorylaeus of Pontus Gen. of y ^e Cossians ob. 130	
4590	625	CLXIV	1630	124	22	7	12	29	21		Antiochus Siletus ob. 130	
4591	626		2631	123	23	8	13	30	22		Antiochus Siletus ob. 130	
4592	627		3632	122	24	9	14	31	23		The Rom. make War ag. y ^e Sabaecians for y ^e Piracy. Carthage is rebuilt by order of y ^e Roman Senate.	Mithridates s. Great K. of Pontus ob. 129
4593	628		4633	121	25	10	15	32	24		Caius Gracchus is kill'd in attempting an Agrarian Law. The Weather of y ^e Year was so favorable y ^e Wine of it was kept 200 Years.	Caius Gracchus y ^e Tribune ob. 121
4594	629	CLXV	1634	120	26	11	16	33	25		Caius Gracchus is kill'd in attempting an Agrarian Law. The Weather of y ^e Year was so favorable y ^e Wine of it was kept 200 Years.	Caius Gracchus y ^e Tribune ob. 121
4595	630		2635	119	27	12	17	34	26		Caius Marius as Tribune of y ^e People imprisons Metellus y ^e Consul for opposing a Law w ^{ch} he propos'd about y ^e Bridges of Rome.	Caius Marius Rom. Gen. ob. 86
4596	631		3636	118	28	13	18	35	27		The Romans settle a Colony at Narbonne in Gaul. Dalmatia is conquer'd by Metellus.	L. Lic. Metellus s. Dalmaticus ob. 112
4597	632		4637	117	29	14	19	36	28		Cleopatra assumes the Government of Egypt & at first endeavors to exclude her eldest Son Ptolemy Latharus but is prevented by	Ptolemy Apion K. of Cyrene ob. 112
4598	633	CLXVI	1638	116	30	15	20	37	29		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4599	634		2639	115	31	16	21	38	30		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4600	635		3640	114	32	17	22	39	31		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4601	636		4641	113	33	18	23	40	32		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4602	637	CLXVII	1642	112	34	19	24	41	33		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4603	638		2643	111	35	20	25	42	34		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4604	639		3644	110	36	21	26	43	35		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4605	640		4645	109	37	22	27	44	36		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4606	641	CLXVIII	1646	108	38	23	28	45	37		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4607	642		2647	107	39	24	29	46	38		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4608	643		3648	106	40	25	30	47	39		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4609	644		4649	105	41	26	31	48	40		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4610	645	CLXIX	1650	104	42	27	32	49	41		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4611	646		2651	103	43	28	33	50	42		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4612	647		3652	102	44	29	34	51	43		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	
4613	648		4653	101	45	30	35	52	44		Alexander K. of Cyprus & afterw. ends of Egypt ob. 88	

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4614	649	CLXX	1654	100	7 Alexander I. Cleopatra I	2 Antiochus Antiochus IX	7 Alexander Jannaeus	Philo of Philo's of y. 3. Academy.	Jullius Caesar is born on y. 4. of y. Ides or y. 12. of y. Month Quintilis after. called July.	Antiochus III. King of Syria ob. 100.
4615	650		2655	99		2 VIII. Antiochus X			Sustania is conquer'd by the Romans under Dolabella.	L. Cornelius Dolabella Rom. Genl.
4616	651		3656	98		26				
4617	652		4657	97		1				
4618	653	CLXXI	1658	96		2			Ptolemy Apion King of Cyrene dies & bequeaths his Kingdom to y. Romans. Mesopotamia is at y. time occup'd by y. Parthians.	
4619	654		2659	95		3		Charmidas y. Philo's of y. 3. Academy.	Mithridates began to plead when he was but 19 Years of Age.	
4620	655		3660	94		4			Antiochus Cyzicus is defeated near Antioch by Seleucus & kills himself w. ready to be taken Prisoner.	P. Sestius Rufus ban. in 94. ob. post 88.
4621	656		4661	93		1 Philip & Antiochus X	14	Apollonius of Sidon y. Proprietor of a famous Library at Athens ob. c. 30.	Seleucus being defeated by Antiochus Pius retires to Moposustia in Cilicia where he is burnt alive.	Tigranes King of Armenia ob. post 63.
4622	657	CLXXII	1662	92		2 Demetrius S. Cyrenus	2 15	L. Suetonius y. Rom. Hist.	The Social or Marne War begins & continues 8 Years & is finish'd by Sylla in 88. Antiochus Pius being defeated by Philip & Sylla.	C. Pompeius S. Sinto ob. 87.
4623	658		2663	91		3				Syrachus, Egyptian Genl.
4624	659		3664	90		4		Aclepiades of Prusis y. Phys. & Author of a new sect in Phrygia. ob. post 63.	The Mithridatic War begins & continues 26 Years.	Nicomachus III. King of Bithynia ob. 75.
4625	660		4665	89		5		Alexander S. Polyhistor y. Gram. & Hist.	The Civil War betw. Marius & Sylla begins & continues 6 Years.	L. Corn. Syllae Rom. Genl. Dictator ob. 78. at 60.
4626	661	CLXXIII	1666	88	1 Ptolemy Sathurnus Soter	6		Plotius Gallus y. Latin Rhetorician.		P. Sulpicius Rufus y. Tribune ob. 88.
4627	662		2667	87		7			Sylla takes Athens on March y. 1. accord. to y. Rom. Calendar & sends Apollonius S. Libr. to Rome in w. was y. Orig. Ma. of the Stoicks Works.	Athenion S. Ariston Tyr. of Athens ob. 80.
4628	663		3668	86		8			Mithridates begs Peace of Sylla w. is granted him.	Archelaus Genl. to Mithridates.
4629	664		4669	85		9 Antas King of Colchidia	1 22	Diogenes y. Sic. Philo's. ob. post 83.		L. Cornelius Cinna y. Rom. Tyr. ob. 84.
4630	665	CLXXIV	1670	84		10		2 Valerius Antias y. Rom. Hist.		Domitius Genl. to Mithridates ob. 71.
4631	666		2671	83		1 Tigranes King of Armenia	24	2 Lucan y. Sidon y. Epicur. Philo's.		L. Lucius Murena Rom. Genl.
4632	667		3672	82		2		2 D. Horatius y. Rom. Orator ob. 50 at 63.		Magadates Armenian Genl. of Syria ob. post 69.
4633	668		4673	81	Cleopatra II. & Alexander II.	3		A. Varius Antias y. Poet ob. post 60.		
4634	669	CLXXV	1674	80	1 Ptolemy S. Alexander III.	4		Antipater of Sidon y. Poet.		2 M. Metellus Rom. Genl.
4635	670		2675	79		5		1 Hipparchus II. (Alexander I)		2 M. Sertorius y. Tyr. in Spain ob. 73.
4636	671		3676	78		6		2 is High Priest		M. Aemilius Lepidus ob. 77.
4637	672		4677	77		7		3 Geninus of Rhodes y. Astron. & Math.		
4638	673	CLXXVI	1678	76		8		4 Apollonius of Rhodes & Masaxos y. Rhetor.		Metrodorus Scipius y. Philo's & M.
4639	674		2679	75		9		5 Theodorus of Eriopoli y. Mathem.		to Mithridates King of Pontus ob. 72.
4640	675		3680	74		10				L. Licinius Lucullus y. Rom. Genl. ob. post 62.
4641	676		4681	73		11				Spartacus y. Gladiator ob. 71.
4642	677	CLXXVII	1682	72		12				M. A. Cotta S. Ponticus y. Rom. Genl.
4643	678		2683	71		13		9 Tigranes y. Gram. & Poet. Philo's ob. post 50.		M. Licinius Crassus y. Triumvir ob. 53.
4644	679		3684	70		14				C. Pompeius Magnus y. Triumvir ob. 48.
4645	680		4685	69		1 Antiochus S. Asiaticus	11	M. Terentius Varro S. y. most learned of the Romans ob. 28 at 88.		
4646	681	CLXXVIII	1686	68		2		Aristodemus of Myra y. Gram.		
4647	682		2687	67		3		1 Aristobulus		Phraates II. King of y. Parthians ob. 56.
4648	683		3688	66		4				L. Licinius Lucullus y. Rom. Genl. ob. post 62.
4649	684		4689	65		5				C. Julius Caesar y. Dictator ob. 44 at 56.
4650	685	CLXXIX	1690	64		6		L. Lucius Curus y. Poet ob. 51 at 44.		
4651	686		2691	63		7		Diemysius S. y. Thracian y. Gram.		C. Antonius, Rom. Consul
4652	687		3692	62		8		M. Tullius Cicero y. Orator ob. 43 at 69.		
4653	688		4693	61		9		Antiochus y. Philo's of y. 3. Academy.		
4654	689	CLXXX	1694	60		10		L. Varro y. Spurius y. Mathem. ob. post 54.		
4655	690		2695	59		11		2 Val. Catullus y. y. Poet ob. 40 at 46.		
4656	691		3696	58		12		Andronicus of Rhodes y. Poet. Philo's & Restorer of Aristotles Works.		
4657	692		4697	57		13		C. Crispus Sallustius y. Hist. ob. post 51.		
4658	693	CLXXXI	1698	56		14				
4659	694		2699	55		15				
4660	695		3700	54		16				
4661	696		4701	53		17		Timagenes of Alexandria y. Hist. & Philo's.		
4662	697	CLXXXII	1702	52		18		Cratippus y. Poet. Philo's.		
4663	698		2703	51		19				

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Roman Emperors	Kings of Egypt	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4664	699	CLXXXII	3704	50		2 Ptolemy Dionysius n. Cleo. 2	Hyrcanus II		The Civil War properly begins on 22 ^d of Oct. when y ^e Senate order'd Caesar to disband his Army. Caesar besieged Pompey in Brundisium Dec. 26 th	C. Scribonius Curio y ^e Tribune ob. B.C. 48
4665	700		4705	49		3 Ptolema III 3	15	Cornelius Nepos ob. B.C. c. 25	Pompey sails fr ^m Brundisium Jan. 3. & Caesar enters it on 4. & comes to Rome ably 19. He besieges Marselles in y ^e Spring	J. Pompeius Atticus ob. B.C. 32 at 77
4666	701	CLXXXIII	1706	48	Julius Caesar	4	16	P. J. Varr ^o s. ^a Uacinius, y ^e Poet	The Battle of Pharsalia fought about y ^e 20 th of July of y ^e erroneous Calendar but ab ^t May 12 th of y ^e Julian Year	
4667	702		2707	47		5	17		The War of Alexandria, y ^e City being retaken by Julius Caesar Jan. 14 th	
4668	703		3708	46		1 Cleopatra III 1	18	18 Soigenes of Alexand. y ^e Mathem.	The War of Africa in w ^{ch} Cato kills himself at Utica Feb. 3 rd . This is call'd The Year of Confusion being corrected by Soigenes & consisting of 37 Months & of 44 5 days.	Caius Cyprian ob. B.C. 42
4669	704		4709	45		2 Ptolemy jun ^r 2	19		The Battle of Munda in Spain gain'd over Pompey's Son & Lieut. on March 17 th . Caesar return'd to Rome in Oct. Only Death of Pub. Marcus Brutus ob. B.C. 42 Oct.	
4670	705	CLXXXIV	1710	44		3 Ptolemy ob. 3	20	20 Diodorus Siculus y ^e Hist.	Caesar kill'd in y ^e Senate House March 15 th at 56.	Octavius of ^a Augustus ob. A.C. 14 at 70
4671	706		2711	43	The II ^d Triumvirate	4	21		The Battle of Mutina April 15 th . The II ^d Triumvirate betw th Octavius, Antony, & Lepidus began Nov. 27 th . Cicero put to Death Dec. 7 th	Marcus Antonius ob. B.C. 30
4672	707		3712	42		5	22		Cephus & Brutus defeated at Philippa in two Battles having an Interval of 20 days y ^e last being fought about y ^e end of October.	M ^r Amilius Lepidus banish'd B.C. 36 ob.
4673	708		4713	41		6	23	23 Troguus Pompeius y ^e Hist.	The Short Peruvian War in w ^{ch} Antony's Bro ^r Lucus is overpowered by Octavius.	Sextus Pompeius ob. B.C. 35
4674	709	CLXXXV	1714	40		7	12	12 Antigonus	Jerusalem is tyrannically occup'd by Antigonus assist'd by y ^e Parthians.	Prius of Parthian Gen. ob. B.C. 39
4675	710		2715	39		8	13		Pacorus Gen. of y ^e Parthians is defeated & kill'd by Venidius 14 Years after y ^e Defeat of Crassus on y ^e same day of y ^e same Month	Ventidius y ^e Roman Gen.
4676	711		3716	38		9	14			Demochares Gen. to J ^r Pompeius ob. B.C. 6
4677	712		4717	37		10	15	15 Herod	Jerusalem is taken by Josias & Herod on Jan. 4 th . Antigonus is soon after put to Death & finishes y ^e Hasmonaean Family 126 y ^r	Mefala Corvinus ob. A.C. 9 at 77
4678	713	CLXXXVI	1718	36		11	16	16 Virgilius Maro ob. B.C. 19 at 51	Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily by Octavius & Lepidus, but Lepidus soon aft. arrogating too much is degraded fr ^m y ^e Triumvirate &	
4679	714		2719	35		12	17		Octavius goes into Pannonia & Sicily & returns Nov. 13. to Rome.	Octavia Sister to Augustus ob. B.C. 10
4680	715		3720	34		13	18	18 Marcus Manilius y ^e Astron. Poet	Antony takes Artabazus K. of Armenia Pris ^r	Phraortes K. of Parthia ob. A.C. 13
4681	716		4721	33		14	19	19 Discorides Phys. in Ant. & Cleop.		Artaxares K. of Armenia ob. B.C. 1
4682	717	CLXXXVII	1722	32		15	20	20	Octavius & Antony after a long Misunderstanding openly prepare for War.	Gracius Domitius ob. B.C. 31
4683	718		2723	31	Augustus	16	21	21 Quinius Pollio y ^e Orator & Hist. ob. A.C. 80	The Battle of Actium fought Sept. 2 ^d in w ^{ch} Antony & Cleopatra are totally defeated fr ^m The Roman Emperors properly begin.	Maccenas Roman M ^r ob. B.C. 8
4684	719		3724	30		17 reduced by Augustus to a Roman Province	22	22 Strabo y ^e Geographer ob. A.C. 25	Alexandria is taken by Octavius Aug st upon n ^o Antony & Cleopatra put y ^e selves to Death, Egypt is then reduced to a Roman Province.	Cornelius Gallus Prefect of Egypt ob. B.C.
4685	720		4725	29		9	23	23 Horatius Flaccus ob. B.C. 8 at 57	Octavius deliberating w th Maccenas & Agrippa about divesting himself of y ^e Empire is dissuaded by Maccenas.	M ^r Vp. Agrippa Rom. M ^r ob. B.C. 12 at 50
4686	721	CLXXXVIII	1726	28		10	24	24 Virgilius Maro ob. Verona y ^e Poet ob. 80		
4687	722		2727	27		11	25	25 M ^r Marcellus Propertius y ^e Eleg. Poet.	Octavius receives Jan. 13 th by a Decree of y ^e Senate y ^e Title of Augustus, y ^e Power of Imperator for 10 Years, next y ^e Censorship, y ^e Tribune	Manatius Plancus Rom. Senat.
4688	723		3728	26		12	26	26		Petronius 2 ^d Prof. of Egypt ob. B.C.
4689	724		4729	25		13	27	27 Julius Silius ob. A.C. 17 at 76	The Egyptianis adopt y ^e Julian Year & for their Cloth to begin always on Aug. 29 th	Marcellus ob. B.C. 23 at 19
4690	725	CLXXXIX	1730	24		14	28	28	Albius Gallus makes an unsuccessful Exp. into Arabia. The Senate by a solemn Voth on Jan. 1 st confirm to Augustus y ^e Tribuneship.	Albius Gallus 3 ^d Prof. of Egypt
4691	726		2731	23		15	29	29 Antonia Musa y ^e Phys. whose	M ^r Agrippa retires to Mitylene from a Grudge betw th him & Marcellus & continues there two Years till Augustus sends for him.	
4692	727		3732	22		16	30	30	A Conspiracy of Murena & others ag st Augustus w ^{ch} is discovered & suppress'd.	Empress Livia ob. A.C. 29 at 86
4693	728		4733	21		17	31	31 Tibullus y ^e Elegiac Poet ob. c. 19 at 24	Augustus goes into Greece & Asia for 2 Years, he recalls Agrippa gives him Julia in Marriage & y ^e Govern ^{mt} of y ^e Empire in his	
4694	729	CXC	1734	20		18	32	32	The Roman Ensigns recover'd from y ^e Parthians by Tiberius.	Julia Dau ^r to Augustus ban ^d B.C. 2
4695	730		2735	19		19	33	33		& ob. A.C. 14
4696	731		3736	18		20	34	34	Augustus reduces y ^e Senate to 300, but y ^e being gen ^l complain'd of helimits, y ^e to 600, many being degraded. Celibacy is discouraged.	Antistius Labeo Rom. Senat.
4697	732		4737	17		21	35	35	The Secular Games celebrated.	Marcus Lollius ob. A.C. 1
4698	733	CXCI	1738	16		22	36	36	Agrippa goes into Syria for 4 Years. M. Lollius is defeated by y ^e Germans in Gaul & brings Augustus thither for 3 Years & by this he	Ferentia Wife to Maccenas
4699	734		2739	15		23	37	37	The Phari & Tindichs defeated by Drusus Aug. 1 st being exactly 3 Lustra or 15 Years to a day fr ^m y ^e taking of Alexandria by Augustus.	Taurus Prof. of Italy
4700	735		3740	14		24	38	38		Drusus ob. B.C. 9 at 30
4701	736		4741	13		25	39	39	Augustus assumes y ^e Office of Pontifex Maximus March 6 th turns all the Pontifical Books being about 2000 reserving only y ^e	
4702	737	CXCII	1742	12		26	40	40	The Pannonians are Conquer'd by Tiberius. Agrippa returning fr ^m Pannonia dies in Campania March 19 th at 51.	Tiberius Rom. M ^r of ^a Emperor ob. A.C. 37
4703	738		2743	11		27	41	41	Drusus conquers y ^e Siambrs Chauis & sev ^l other German Nations.	Titus Volturnus Prof. of Syria
4704	739		3744	10		28	42	42		
4705	740		4745	9		29	43	43	Drusus makes an Expedition into Germany ag st y ^e Chatti & Cherusci in which he dies in Frisland July 20 th	Sentius Saturninus Prof. of Syria
4706	741	CXCIII	1746	8		30	44	44	Augustus corrects y ^e Calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing Years to pass without Interpolation. The Month Sextilis is nam'd Augustus	
4707	742		2747	7		31	45	45		
4708	743		3748	6		32	46	46	Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years from a Jealousy of y ^e two Young Caesars by way of imitating y ^e Retirement of Agrippa.	Quintilius Varus Prof. of Syria ob. A.C. 10
4709	744		4749	5		33	47	47	Our Saviour Jesus Christ born on Monday Dec. 25 th 4 Years before y ^e common Era.	
4710	745	CXCIV	1750	4		34	48	48	An Eclipse of the Moon observ'd at Jerusalem March 13 th y ^e Middle 2. 45 after Midnight. Howard dies Nov. 25 th being y ^e 7 th of Caesar	
4711	746		2751	3		1 Archelaus	49	49		Caius Caesar ob. A.C. 4 at 23
4712	747		3752	2		2	50	50	Julia is ban ^d by Augustus for her Adultery to y ^e little Isle Pandatarium off Campania. Caius Caesar goes as Gen ^l of Armenia	Lucius Caesar ob. A.C. 3 at 19
4713	748		4753	1		3	51	51	An Interview in y ^e Isle of Samos betw th Caius Caesar & Tiberius by y ^e mutual Avercion is rather increas'd.	Tigranes II K. of Armenia

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4714	754	1	32 Augustus			
4715	755	2			Tiberius returns to Rome & soon after Lucius Caesar dies at Marcellus Caesars dies at Smyrna in Lycia on his return fr. Syria.	
4716	756	3			The Leap Year corrected having been formerly by every 3 rd Y ^r .	
4717	757	4		Phaedrus		
4718	758	5				
4719	759	6				
4720	760	7				
4721	761	8		Asinius Gallus imp ^r 21 & 33	Jesus being XII years old disputes w th Jewish Doctors in the Temple in April w ^{ch} of his power is ended.	Germanicus ob. 19. at 34
4722	762	9			Ovid is banish'd to Tomi in y ^e beg ^g of Octo ^r .	
4723	763	10			Varius with three Legions cut to pieces in Germany by	Arminius the German
4724	764	11				General ob. 19. at 37
4725	765	12				
4726	766	13				
4727	767	14	1 Tiberius		Augustus dies at Nola in Campania Aug ^r 19 th Oct 76.	
4728	768	15		Velleius Paterculus ob. 31		
4729	769	16				
4730	770	17		Cornelius Celsus	Twelve Cities in Asia ruin'd by an Earthquake.	
4731	771	18				Drusus Son of Tiberius ob.
4732	772	19			Germanicus dies at Antioch being poison'd by Piso before y ^e Megalensia w ^{ch} were celebr'd April 3 rd .	Agrippina sent w th her Germanicus ob. 33
4733	773	20			Agrippina brought the clothes of Germanicus to Rome in March a little	
4734	774	21				
4735	775	22				
4736	776	23		Valerius Maximus		Sejanus R. M. ob. 31
4737	777	24				
4738	778	25				
4739	779	26			Tiberius goes to the Island Caprea & never returns to Rome	
4740	780	27			Jesus is baptis'd by John in y ^e beg ^g of y ^e year.	
4741	781	28		John the Baptist ob. 32		Artabanus King of the Parthians
4742	782	29			The Empress Livia dies upon w ^{ch} Tiberius became more cruel & abandoned	
4743	783	30				
4744	784	31			Sejanus is disgraced & soon after Executed October 17 th .	
4745	785	32		Columnella		Macro R. M. ob. 38
4746	786	33		Apion of Alexandria y ^e Gram ^r .	at 3 rd Clock P. M. His Resurrection on Sunday April 5 th His Ascension Thursd ^y May 15 th	Pontius Pilate kills him.
4747	787	34		The Trumpet of the World	Our Saviour Jesus Christ Crucify'd on Friday April 3 rd	
4748	788	35				
4749	789	36			S ^t . Paul converted.	
4750	790	37	1 Caligula		Tiberius dies at Misenum near Baiae March 16 th Oct. 78.	Flaccus Gov. of Egypt ob. 39
4751	791	38				Helicon R. M. ob. 41
4752	792	39		Philo Judaeus	S ^t . Matthew writes his Gospel	
4753	793	40			The Name of Christians f st given at Antioch to y ^e followers of Jesus.	
4754	794	41	1 Claudius	S ^t . Peter ob. 67	Caligula is put to Death by Chereas & y ^e o th r. Conspirators Jan. 24 th	Asinius Pollio
4755	795	42				
4756	796	43		S ^t . Paul ob. 67	Claudius's Expedition into Britain.	Empress Messalina ob. 48
4757	797	44			S ^t . Mark wrote his Gospel	Narcissus R. M. ob. 54
4758	798	45		Pomponius Mela y ^e Geog ^r .		Pallas R. M. ob. 61.
4759	799	46				
4760	800	47			The Secular Games Celebrated at Rome	Caractacus y ^e British King
4761	801	48			The Empress Messalina publicly marrys Silus but they are both soon put to Death by Claudius	
4762	802	49				Ostorius Rom. Gen. in Britain ob. 55.
4763	803	50				

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4864	904	151	14 Antoninus Pius	11 Pius	Maximus Tjrius ob. c. 180		
4865	905	152	15	12		Antoninus stops the Persecution ag. y Christians.	
4866	906	153	16	13	Pausanias ob. p. 173		Sollus Urbicus Gov. of Br.
4867	907	154	17	14			
4868	908	155	18	15			
4869	909	156	19	16	Diophantus ob. at 84	<small>is of Empire & is only instance of Persecution in y Reign.</small> Altilius Titianus is put to Death by y Senate for a sp.	
4870	910	157	20	1 Anicetus			
4871	911	158	21	2	Lucian ob. cir. 180 at 60		
4872	912	159	22	3			
4873	913	160	23	4			
4874	914	161	1 Marc. Aurelius Lucius	5	Hermogenes became an	Antoninus Pius dies March 7 th at 75.	Vologesus II. King of y Par.
4875	915	162	2 S. of P. P. Verus	6	Isidot at 24	A new War begins w. the Parthians & continues 3 years.	
4876	916	163	3	3 7	Galen ob. 193 at 70		
4877	917	164	4	4 8			
4878	918	165	5	5 9			Statius Priscus Rom Gen.
4879	919	166	6	6 10			
4880	920	167	7	7 11			
4881	921	168	8	8 1 Soter	Athenagoras ob. 177		
4882	922	169	9	9 2		The War with the Marcomani begins.	Empress Faustina ob. 176
4883	923	170	10 Marcus Aurelius	3			
4884	924	171	11 Antoninus Alex	4	Julian		Avid. Cassius y Syrian ob. 175
4885	925	172	12	5	Athenaus Maur. ob. cir. 194		
4886	926	173	13	6	Montanus y Heretic		
4887	927	174	14	7		The War w. y Marcomani Vandals &c. finished by Anton.	
4888	928	175	15	8		Avidius Cassius rebels & is slain.	
4889	929	176	16	9			Lucilla ob. 185
4890	930	177	17	1 Eleutherus		Another War w. the Marcomani w. lasts 3 years.	
4891	931	178	18	2	Diogenes Laertius ob. c. 222		
4892	932	179	19	3			
4893	933	180	1 Commodus	4		Marcus Aurelius dies at Sirmium in Pannonia March 17 th at 69.	
4894	934	181	2	5		Commodus makes Peace w. the Germans & returns to Rome.	Perennis R. M. ob. 187
4895	935	182	3	6	S. Ireneus ob. 202		
4896	936	183	4	7	Theodotion y Interpreter	A Violent War in Britain ended by Marcellus.	Ulp. Marcellus Gov. of Br.
4897	937	184	5	8			
4898	938	185	6	9		Lucilla conspires ag. her Brother Commodus & is put to Death.	
4899	939	186	7	10	Julius Pollux ob. at 58		Martia Fav. to Com. & a Che.
4900	940	187	8	11			
4901	941	188	9	12		Maternus conspires in Spain & comes into Italy.	Cleander R. M. ob. 190
4902	942	189	10	13			
4903	943	190	11	14			Electus & Latus R. M.
4904	944	191	12	15			Perenn Niger Gov. of Syria ob. 194
4905	945	192	13	1 Victor		Commodus is put to Death by Marthia & Latus Dec. 31 st at 31.	Clodius Albinus Gov. of Britain ob. 198
4906	946	193	14 Pertinax D. Julianus	2		Pertinax is kill'd March 28. upon a W. diff. Perens assume the Empire. <small>of Empire. Pertinax, P. Niger, & Albinus.</small>	
4907	947	194	15 Pesc. Niger, Severus	3		Niger def. by S. Severus in y Battle of Ipsus w. besieges Byzantium for 3 years.	
4908	948	195	16 alone	4		Disputes first begin about the time of Easter.	
4909	949	196	17	5	Tertullian ob. sen. & Her.		
4910	950	197	18	6			
4911	951	198	19	7		Albinus is defeated in Gaul & kill'd at Lyons ob. 198.	Numerianus Gram. & Gen.
4912	952	199	20	8			Scapula Pro Cons. of Afr.
4913	953	200	21	9		Severus goes into y East & conquers y Parthians &c. <small>Continues y. in Egypt 3 years.</small>	

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4914	954	201	9. Septimius Severus	1 Zephyrinus	Papinianus ob: 212		Plautianus R.M. ob: 204
4915	955	202	10	2		The V th Persecution ag st the Christians begins ab ^t Apr. ^{continues two Years}	
4916	956	203	11	3			
4917	957	204	12	4		The Iucular Games celebrated at Rome in y ^e beg ^g of June.	
4918	958	205	13	5			Balas y ^e fam ^l Robber ob: 206
4919	959	206	14	6	Clement Alex. andrinus		
4920	960	207	15	7	Miltius Felix	Severus goes into Brit. w ^h he continues till he dies.	
4921	961	208	16	8			
4922	962	209	17	9		Severus builds his Wall across Brit. fr: y ^e Firth of Forth	
4923	963	210	18	10	Philostatus ob. cir. 244		
4924	964	211	1 Caracalla. Geta	11		Severus dies at York Feb. 4 th at 66.	
4925	965	212	2	12		Caracalla kills his Brother Geta & many others.	Antabanus II. G. of Parth. ob: 229
4926	966	213	3	13	Oppian ob: et: 30		
4927	967	214	4	14			
4928	968	215	5	15			
4929	969	216	6	16			
4930	970	217	10. Opilius Macrinus	17		The Septuagint found in a Cask. Caracalla is killed near Edessa by Macrinus April 8. 217. A.D.	Quadamenianus ob: 218
4931	971	218	11. Helioabalus or	18		Macrinus is put to Death by y ^e Soldiers June 7 th	
4932	972	219	2. Magabalus Anton	1 Callictus			Julia R. M. ob: 222
4933	973	220	3	2	Julius Africanus y ^e Chron.		
4934	974	221	4	3			
4935	975	222	1 Alexander Severus	4		The Goths have an Annual Tribute not to invade y ^e Empire. Helioabalus dies March 10 th 222.	Oppian y ^e Law: R.M. ob: 226
4936	976	223	2 the Son of Mamma	5			Mamma M. M. ob: 235
4937	977	224	3	1 Urban I			
4938	978	225	4	2			
4939	979	226	5	3			
4940	980	227	6	4			
4941	981	228	7	5			
4942	982	229	8	6	Dion Cassius y ^e Hist.	The Kings of y ^e Parthians. Artabanus end being sent by	Artabanus King of Persia ob: 242
4943	983	230	9	7			
4944	984	231	10	1 Pontianus	Origen ob: 254 at 69		
4945	985	232	11	2	Ammonius y ^e Chr. & Plat. Phil.	Ammonius begins a School of Platonick Philos. at Alexandria	Jul. Celsius R. Gen. in Maur.
4946	986	233	12	3	ob. post 243		V. Macrinus Gen. in Myria
4947	987	234	13	4		Alexander marches into y ^e East & defeats y ^e Persians triumphs afterwards at Rome Sept 25 th	Jul. Palmatus Gen. in Arme.
4948	988	235	1 Maximinus	5 Anterus 1 ^m		The VI th Persecution ag st the Christians upon y ^e Death of Alexander who is killed in Gaul March 18.	Vitalianus } ob: 236
4949	989	236	2 The 2 Gordians	1 Fabianus			Sabinus } R.M. ob: 236
4950	990	237	Max. Pupienus & Balbi	2		The two Gordians killed in Africk by Pupienus in June during y ^e Capitoline Games on March.	Capelianus Gen. in Maur.
4951	991	238	1 Gordian Jun.	3	Censerinus	Balbinus & Pupienus put to death by y ^e Soldiers.	
4952	992	239	2	4			Miltitheus R.M. ob: 243
4953	993	240	3	5		Sabinianus revolts in Africk but is defeated.	
4954	994	241	4	6	Gregory 3 ^d Thaumaturgus ob: 266		
4955	995	242	5	7		Gordian makes an Expedition ag st the Persians.	Sapor King of Persia ob: 273
4956	996	243	6	8			Philip R.M. of Empr. ob: 249
4957	997	244	1 Philip 3 ^d y ^e Arabian	9		Gordian is put to Death by Philip in March.	Severianus Gov. of Mysia
4958	998	245	2	10		Philip makes Peace w th Sapor & returns to Rome.	
4959	999	246	3	11			Philip Jun. R.M. ob: 249
4960	1000	247	4	12	Herodian y ^e Hist.		Priscus Gov. of Syria ob: 249
4961	1001	248	5	13			
4962	1002	249	1 Decius	14		The two Philips are killed by Elder at Verona y ^e 11 th of Oct. at Rome sometime in Autumn	Valerianus R.M. of Empr. ob: 260
4963	1003	250	2	15	Vac. for 14 & 16	The VII th Persecution ag st the Christians. beg. in Apr.	

Julian Period.	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4964	251	1 Gallus Hostilius Volusianus	1 Cornelius	S ^t . Cyprian ob. 258		
4965	252	2	2		A great Pestilence over the Roman Empire.	
4966	253	3	1 Lucius			
4967	254	3 ^m Valerianus	1 2	Plotinus ob. 270. at. 66		
4968	255	2 & Gallienus	2 1 Stephen			
4969	256	3	3 2			
4970	257	4	4 1 Sixtus II		The VIII th Persecution against the Christians.	Balista R. M. ob. 259
4971	258	5	5 2		The Empire is harass'd successively by thirty Tyrants.	Cyriades y. of 430 Tyrants
4972	259	6	6 1 Dionysius			
4973	260	7 Gallienus alone	7 2		Valerianus is taken Pris. by Sapor K. of Per. & flead alive.	Posthumus Tyr. of Gaul for 7 ¹ / ₂ years
4974	261	8	3	Longinus ob. 273		Regillianus Tyr. of Pan. ob. 262
4975	262	9	4	Paulus Samosatenus Bishop of Antioch dep. in 270		Saburinus Tyr. of Egypt ob. 263
4976	263	10	5			Odenatus K. of Palmyra ob. 267
4977	264	11	6		Odenatus K. of Palmyra governs y East Empire for 4 ¹ / ₂ years.	
4978	265	12	7			Aureolus y. Tyr. ob. 268
4979	266	13	8			Cleodanus Rom. Gen.
4980	267	14	9		The Scythians & Goths defeated by Cleodanus & Athenaus.	Athenaus Rom. Gen.
4981	268	1 Claudius II	10		Gallienus is kill'd at Milan Feb. 21 st at. 50.	
4982	269	2	11		Claudius gains a great Vict. over y Goths in 300,000 men.	Quintillus R. M. ob. 270
4983	270	1 Aurelian	12			
4984	271	2	1 Felix			
4985	272	3	2		The IX th Persecution against the Christians.	
4986	273	4	3		Zenobia Queen of Palmyra defeated by Aurelian at Edessa.	Felicjan. Petricus Tyr. in Gaul
4987	274	5	4		Aurelian gives up Dacia to the Barbarians.	Mnestheus
4988	275	Tacitus 6 ^m	1 Eutychianus		Aurelian is kill'd near Byzantium Jan. 29 th .	Hormisdas K. of Persia
4989	276	Horianus 2 ^m 1 Probus	2	Porphyrus ob. circ. 304 at. 71	Tacitus dies at Tarsus April 13 th .	
4990	277	2	3		Probus makes an Expedition into Gaul.	
4991	278	3	4			
4992	279	4	5			
4993	280	5	6		Probus goes into y East & defeats y Persians.	
4994	281	6	7			
4995	282	1 M. Aurelius Carus	8		Probus is put to Death at Firmum Nov. 2 ^d .	
4996	283	2 Carinus & Numerianus	9	1 Caius		Arrius Aperus R. M. ob. 284
4997	284	1 Dioclesian	2		The Era of Dioclesian begins Aug. 29 th accord. to y fixed Egyptian Year tho he did not enter upon his Regn till Sept. 17 th .	
4998	285	2	3	Arnobius		
4999	286	3 Maximianus	4		The Empire is attack'd by North Nations & sev. provinces are usurp'd by Tyrants.	Carausius Tyr. of Brit. ob. 293
5000	287	4	2 5			Achilleus Tyr. of Egypt ob. 296
5001	288	5	3 6			
5002	289	6	4 7	Gregory } Lawyers		
5003	290	7	5 8	Hermogenes }	The Gregorian & Hermogenian Codex published.	
5004	291	8	6 9	1 Aulus Spartianus y Hist.	The two Emp. & y two Caesars march to defend y 4 Quarters of the Empire.	Armentarius & Const. Chlorus
5005	292	9	7 10			
5006	293	10	8 11		Carausius is kill'd by Allectus after a 7 Years Usurp. of Br.	Allectus Tyr. of Br. ob. 296
5007	294	11	9 12			
5008	295	12	10 13			
5009	296	13	11 1 Marcellinus		Britain recover'd to y Emper. after a 10 Years Usurpation.	Narses K. of Persia ob. 301
5010	297	14	12 2			Asclepiodotus R. M.
5011	298	15	13 3			
5012	299	16	14 4			
5013	300	17	15 5			

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5064	351	15 Constantinus alone	16 Julius			Gallus R: M: ob: 354
5065	352	16 II	17.1 Sabinus			
5066	353	17	2	Alius Donatus of Gram		
5067	354	18	3		Gallus is put to Death by Constantinus.	Masonianus R: M:
5068	355	19	4			Julian of Caesar of. Empr:
5069	356	20	5	Eutropius of Hist: & Sophist		Syriacus Gen: in Eg:
5070	357	21	6		Julian defeats & brings Pris: to Rome Chonodomani	Chonodomarus at perm: King
5071	358	22	7	Sibanius of Sophist	An Earthquake ruins 150 Cities in Greece & Asia	
5072	359	23	8	Ammianus Marcellinus		
5073	360	24	9	ob: ab: 380	Constantinus & Julian quarrel & prepare for War.	
5074	361	25 1 Julian	10	Greg: Nazianzen ob: 389	Constantinus dies at Tarsus Nov: 3: at: 45.	Sallust R: M:
5075	362	2 1 Theodostate	11	Themistius of Soph: ob: c: 390		
5076	363	3 1 Jovian	12	Aurelius Victor	Julian endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of ^{Torus^m dies June 17th in a n. Expedition in Persia} ^{open by Death of Julian} ^{at Sardis}	
5077	364	4 1 Valens Eastern	13		The Roman Empire divided into East: & Western.	
5078	365	5 2 Western Valentinian	14			Procopius of Syr: ob: 366
5079	366	6 3	15			Modestus East: M:
5080	367	7 4 Gratian	16 1 Damasus			
5081	368	8 5	17 2			
5082	369	9 6	18 3			
5083	370	10 7	19 4	S: Basil ob: 379. at: 51		Anicius Probus West: M:
5084	371	11 8	20 5			Severus Rom: Gen:
5085	372	12 9	21 6	Epaphroditus		Parasit: of Armenia ob: 373
5086	373	13 10	22 7		Firmus Tyrant of Africa is defeated & hang'd by	Theodosius sen Rom: ob: 376
5087	374	14 11	23 8	S: Ambrose made Bish: of Milan ob: 397		
5088	375	15 12 1 Valenti-	24 9			Fritigernes } Gothic Gen: ob: 382.
5089	376	16 2 nian II	25 10		The Goths being expelled by J: Hunns are allow'd to ^{settle in Thrace}	Athamarick }
5090	377	17 3	26 11			
5091	378	18 4	27 12			
5092	379	19 1 Theodosius	28 13	Ausonius ob: ab: 394.	The Lombards first leave Scandinavia & defeat J: ^{Vandalis}	
5093	380	20 2 J: of Great	29 14			Artaxerxes II K: of Persia ob: ³⁸⁴
5094	381	21 7	30 15	Macedonius of Illyr: ^{in May & continued to the End of July}	The II General Council of Constantinople began	Ausonius Pro: Consul of Asia
5095	382	22 8	31 16			Andragathius ob: 388
5096	383	23 9	32 17	Pappus of Alex: ^{and Math:}	The Empr: Gratian is defeated & kill'd by Andragathius. ^{Aug: 25th}	Maximus of Tyrant ob: 388
5097	384	24 10	33 18			Supor III K: of Persia ob: 389
5098	385	25 11	34 19	Theon Jun: of Alexan: ^{and Math:}		Cyprius East: M: ob: 388
5099	386	26 12	35 20	J: Mathem: ^{and}		Symmachus Gov: of Rome
5100	387	27 13	36 21	S: Jerome ob: 420 at: 78		
5101	388	28 14	37 22		The Tyr: Maximus defeated & kill'd at Aquileia ^{by Theodosius} ^{July 28th}	Arbogastus West: M: ob: 394
5102	389	29 15	38 23			Varanes IV K: of Persia ob: ⁴⁰⁰
5103	390	30 16	39 24			
5104	391	31 17	40 25			Eugenius of Tyr: ob: 394
5105	392	32 18	41 26	Prudentius		
5106	393	33 19	42 27			
5107	394	34 20	43 28	S: Augustine ob: 430 at: 70	Theodosius defeats both Eugenius & Arbogastus ^{near Aquileia Sept: 6th}	Ruffinus West: M: ob: 395
5108	395	35 21	44 29	1 Arcadius 1 Honorius	Theodosius of Great dies Jan: 17 th at: 60	Eutropius East: M: ob: 399
5109	396	36 22	45 30	2		Stilicho West: M: ob: 408
5110	397	37 23	46 31	3		Gildo Gov: of Africa ob: 398
5111	398	38 24	47 32	4		Gainas of Tyr: of Asia ob: 400
5112	399	39 25	48 33	5		Favritta the Goth: ⁴²⁰
5113	400	40 26	49 34	6		Indigerdes I K: of Persia ob: ⁴²⁰

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Kings of Vifi-Goths	Kings of the Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Kings of the South Britain	Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
5114	401	7. Arcadius	7. Honorius								4. Anastasius	Sulpicius Severus Eccl. Hist. ob. 420		Radagaisus the Gothick Gen. ob. 405
5115	402	8	8								1. Innocent I	Anianus of Alac. Monk & Chron.		
5116	403	9	9								2	Macrobias ob. cir. 415		
5117	404	10	10							1. Fergus	3	Panodorus of Alac. Monk & Chron.		
5118	405	11	11	Vifi-Goths							4	John Stobaeus	Silicho defeats Radagaisus & 200,000 Goths in the Mountains of Tosula.	Heracianus ob. 413
5119	406	12	12	Alarick							5	Plagius of Herclick ob. cir. 430.	The Vandalls Alans & Suevi spread into France & Spain by a Concession of Honorius.	
5120	407	13	13								6			
5121	408	14	14		Suevi in Spain						7	Hypatia the Math. ^m and	Adregentis King of Persia is appointed by the Will of Arcadius Guardian to Theodosius	Constantin Tyrant of Gaul ob. 411
5122	409	15	15		1. Hermerick						8	Dau. to Theon ob. 415		Antiochus of Persian Tutor to Theod. ob. 411
5123	410	16	16		2	Vandalls in					9	Servius the Comment. on Virgil	Rome taken & plunderd by Alaric King of the Vifi-Goths August 24 th .	
5124	411	17	17	1. Athaulfus	3	Spain	Burgundians				10	Synsius B. of Cyrene & Plat. Phil.		Empress Pulcheria East. Reg. ob. 452
5125	412	18	18		4	1. Gunderic	in Alsace				11	1. Cyril Bishop of Alex. ob. 441	The Vandalls begin their Kingdom in Spain.	Constantius West. M. ob. 420
5126	413	19	19		5	2	1. Gunderic				12		The Kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.	
5127	414	20	20	King. of Toulouse	6	3	2				13		The Vifi-Goths begin the Kingdom of Toulouse.	
5128	415	21	21	1. Wallia	7	4	3				14			
5129	416	22	22	2	8	5	4				15	Orosius the Histor. ^m		
5130	417	23	23	3 w. part of Spain	9	6	5				16	1. Cosimus	The Alans defeated & extirpated by Vifi-Goths, extends Vifi-Goths Kingdom of Toulouse into Spain.	Castinus Rom. Gen. West. M. ob. 424
5131	418	24	24	4	10	7	6	French on the			17	1. Boniface I		
5132	419	25	25	1. Theodoric I	11	8	7	lower Rhine			18			
5133	420	26	26	2	12	9	8	1. Pharamond			19	1. Eugenius	The Kingdom of the French begins upon the lower Rhine.	Graham Regent of Scotland
5134	421	27	27	3	13	10	9				20			Varanes V. King of Persia ob. 441
5135	422	28	28	4	14	11	10				21			Rhoilas Gen. of Nomad Scyth. ob. 425
5136	423	29	29	5	15	12	11				22		The Western Empire usurp'd by John sir. the Notary assisted by Castinus upon the	John sir. the Notary ob. 425
5137	424	30	30	1. Valentinian III	16	13	12				23	1. Celestinus		Empress Placidia West. M. ob. 449
5138	425	31	31	7	17	14	13				24		Theodosius endeavors to restore Learning at Constantin. by establishing Publick Schools &c.	
5139	426	32	32	8	18	15	14	1. Genseric			25		The Romans leave Britain & never return	
5140	427	33	33	9	19	16	15	2. goes into off.			26	1. Cosimus	The Romans recover Pannonia from Vifi-Goths after 50 y ^r 186 th the Vandalls pass into Africa in May.	Boniface Rom. Gen. in Africa ob. 423
5141	428	34	34	10	20	17	16	1. Clodion sir.			27		The French defeated by Aetius.	
5142	429	35	35	11	21	18	17	2. the Slairy			28			Ardaburus Rom. Gen. ag. Vifi-Goths ob. 471
5143	430	36	36	12	22	19	18	3			29			
5144	431	37	37	13	23	20	19	Romans leave			30			
5145	432	38	38	14	24	21	20	Britain.			31	1. Sixtus III	The III ^d General Council of Ephesus began June 22 & continued till end of July.	Aetius W. M. sir. Defender of the Empire ob. 454
5146	433	39	39	15	25	22	21				32			Aspar Rom. Gen. ob. 471
5147	434	40	40	16	26	23	22				33			Sitorius Roman Gen. ob. 439
5148	435	41	41	17	27	24	23				34		The Theodosian Codex publish'd Febr. 15 th .	Paulinus East. M. ob. 440
5149	436	42	42	18	28	25	24				35			
5150	437	43	43	19	29	26	25				36	Theodoret B. of Cyrus ob. c. 460		Anatolius Roman Gen.
5151	438	44	44	20	30	27	26	1. Rechila			37			Rleda King of the Huns ob. 444
5152	439	45	45	21	31	28	27	14 Kingdom of			38		Genseric takes Carthage & begins the Kingdom of the Vandalls in Africa upon	
5153	440	46	46	22	32	29	28	15 Carthage			39	1. Leo sir. the		
5154	441	47	47	23	33	30	29				40			
5155	442	48	48	24	34	31	30				41			Vitus Roman Gen. ob. 445
5156	443	49	49	25	35	32	31				42			
5157	444	50	50	26	36	33	32				43			
5158	445	51	51	27	37	34	33				44			Constantin East. M.
5159	446	52	52	28	38	35	34	1. Vortigern			45			Attila sir. the Scourge of God King of the Huns ob. 454
5160	447	53	53	29	39	36	35				46		The Britons make a famous Complaint to Aetius of Romans ag. Vifi-Goths Incursions of Vifi-Goths & Picts.	
5161	448	54	54	30	40	37	36				47		Attila with his Huns ravage all Europe.	Chrysaphius of Cunuch East. M. ob. 450
5162	449	55	55	31	41	38	37	1. Meroveus			48			
5163	450	56	56	32	42	39	38				49		The Saxons first come into Britain being invited by Vortigern.	
											50		Theodosius II dies July 29 th ob. 459.	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Vin-gods	Kings in Spain	Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls in Africk	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Britons	Kings of South Britain	Saxons	Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors, &c.
5164	451	2 ^d Marrianus	2 ^d Valentinian	1 st Theodoric	1 st Theodoric	26	1 st Genseric	1 st Gunderic	1 st Meroveus	7 th Vortigern		32	Eugenius	12	Leo	The General Council of Chalcedon began Octo 8 th & ended Nov. 1 st . Attila defeated the City of Reims takes it's rise about this time.	
5165	452	3	3 ^d III	2 nd Theodoric	27	2	2	2	3	8							
5166	453	4	4 th	3 rd II	28	3	3	3	4	9	The Saxon Kingdom	2					
5167	454	5	5 th	4 th	29	4	4	4	5	10	1 st Vortimer	3					
5168	455	6	6 th	5 th	30	5	5	5	6	11	2 nd Hengist	4			Rome taken by Genseric. The Kingdom of Kent begins.	Empress Eudoxia ob. 472	
5169	456	7	7 th	6 th	31	6	6	6	7	12	3 rd	5		Prosper ob. 466	The Suevi defeated by Theodoric in a great Battle on River Ebro on Friday	Fronto West. M.	
5170	457	8	8 th	7 th	32	7	7	7	8	13	4 th	6			Vortimer defeated by Hengist in Battle of Cranford in Kent. Marcianus	Reorg King of Mansob. 464	
5171	458	9	9 th	8 th	33	8	8	8	9	14	5 th	7					Perseus King of Persia ob. 482
5172	459	10	10 th	9 th	34	9	9	9	10	15	6 th	8					Igidius Rom. Gen. Gov. of Suisson
5173	460	11	11 th	10 th	35	10	10	10	11	16	7 th	9					ob. 465
5174	461	12	12 th	11 th	36	11	11	11	12	17	8 th	10					Ricimer West. M. ob. 472
5175	462	13	13 th	12 th	37	12	12	12	13	18	9 th	11					Urinomadus F. M.
5176	463	14	14 th	13 th	38	13	13	13	14	19	10 th	12					Marcellinus West. M. ob. 468
5177	464	15	15 th	14 th	39	14	14	14	15	20	11 th	13					Zeno East. M. after Emp.
5178	465	16	16 th	15 th	40	15	15	15	16	21	12 th	14					Basiliscus ban. in 468 ob. 476
5179	466	17	17 th	16 th	41	16	16	16	17	22	13 th	15					Edicinus Rom. Gen. in Gaul
5180	467	18	18 th	17 th	42	17	17	17	18	23	14 th	16					Agnar East. Patrician ob. 471
5181	468	19	19 th	18 th	43	18	18	18	19	24	15 th	17					
5182	469	20	20 th	19 th	44	19	19	19	20	25	16 th	18					
5183	470	21	21 st	20 th	45	20	20	20	21	26	17 th	19					
5184	471	22	22 nd	21 st	46	21	21	21	22	27	18 th	20					
5185	472	23	23 rd	22 nd	47	22	22	22	23	28	19 th	21					
5186	473	24	24 th	23 rd	48	23	23	23	24	29	20 th	22					
5187	474	25	25 th	24 th	49	24	24	24	25	30	21 st	23					
5188	475	26	26 th	25 th	50	25	25	25	26	31	22 nd	24					
5189	476	27	27 th	26 th	51	26	26	26	27	32	23 rd	25					
5190	477	28	28 th	27 th	52	27	27	27	28	33	24 th	26					
5191	478	29	29 th	28 th	53	28	28	28	29	34	25 th	27					
5192	479	30	30 th	29 th	54	29	29	29	30	35	26 th	28					
5193	480	31	31 st	30 th	55	30	30	30	31	36	27 th	29					
5194	481	32	32 nd	31 st	56	31	31	31	32	37	28 th	30					
5195	482	33	33 rd	32 nd	57	32	32	32	33	38	29 th	31					
5196	483	34	34 th	33 rd	58	33	33	33	34	39	30 th	32					
5197	484	35	35 th	34 th	59	34	34	34	35	40	31 st	33					
5198	485	36	36 th	35 th	60	35	35	35	36	41	32 nd	34					
5199	486	37	37 th	36 th	61	36	36	36	37	42	33 rd	35					
5200	487	38	38 th	37 th	62	37	37	37	38	43	34 th	36					
5201	488	39	39 th	38 th	63	38	38	38	39	44	35 th	37					
5202	489	40	40 th	39 th	64	39	39	39	40	45	36 th	38					
5203	490	41	41 st	40 th	65	40	40	40	41	46	37 th	39					
5204	491	42	42 nd	41 st	66	41	41	41	42	47	38 th	40					
5205	492	43	43 rd	42 nd	67	42	42	42	43	48	39 th	41					
5206	493	44	44 th	43 rd	68	43	43	43	44	49	40 th	42					
5207	494	45	45 th	44 th	69	44	44	44	45	50	41 st	43					
5208	495	46	46 th	45 th	70	45	45	45	46	51	42 nd	44					
5209	496	47	47 th	46 th	71	46	46	46	47	52	43 rd	45					
5210	497	48	48 th	47 th	72	47	47	47	48	53	44 th	46					
5211	498	49	49 th	48 th	73	48	48	48	49	54	45 th	47					
5212	499	50	50 th	49 th	74	49	49	49	50	55	46 th	48					
5213	500	51	51 st	50 th	75	50	50	50	51	56	47 th	49					

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Vandals in Africk	Kings of the OstroGoths in Italy	Kings of the ViliGoths in Spain	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French in Gaul				Kings in South Britain			Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
							Britons	Sussex	Kent	Britons	Sussex	Kent						
5214	501	1. Anastasius	7. Thrasa-	9. Theoderic	18. Alaric	29. Gondobaud	21. Clovis	37. Ambrosius	10. Etha	Ejus	13	1. Genau	4. Symmachus	1. Cereus	Councillor to Gondobaud	Gondobaud publishes his laws of Burgundians call'd La Loy Gomb.	Labadeh: 2. of Persia: rest: ob: 532	
5215	502	12	8. =mend	10	19	30	22	38	11		14	2	5				Lando E.M.	
5216	503	13	9	11	20	31	23	39	12		15	3	6		Anastasius's Army cut to pieces by Labades.			
5217	504	14	10	12	21	32	24	40	13		16	4	7				Celer East: M: Gen: of Persi.	
5218	505	15	11	13	22	33	25	41	14		17	5	8		Celer defeats Labades & puts an End to y ^e Persian War.			
5219	506	16	12	14	23	34	26	42	15		18	6	9	1. Anien Chan.	1. Anien Chan: to Alaric	Anien Chancellor of Alaric reforms y ^e Theodosian Codex, and	Sabinianus Rom: Gen:	
5220	507	17	13	15	24	35	27	43	16		19	7	10		The Battle of Vouille near Poitiers Alaric is defeated & killed by Clovis			
5221	508	18	14	16	25	36	28	44	17	1. Prince Arthur	20	8	11				Abba of Goth: Gen:	
5222	509	19	15	17	26	37	29	45	18	2. Kingdoms of	21	9	12	1. Alimus Avitus	ob: 523			
5223	510	20	16	18	27	38	30	46	19	3. Araris Merz Soissons Orleans	22	10	13		Paris is made the Capital of the French Dominions.			
5224	511	21	17	19	28	39	31	47	20	4. Childeric	23	11	14	1. Proclus of Platonic Phil:	Prince Arthur defeats y ^e Saxons in y ^e Battle of Badonhill or Bata			
5225	512	22	18	20	29	40	32	48	21	5. Bert	24	12	15				Vitalianus Goth: Gen: ob: 520.	
5226	513	23	19	21	30	41	33	49	22	6. Childeric	25	13	16	1. Boetius the Phil:	ob: 524			Symmachus Prof: of Rome ob: 526
5227	514	24	20	22	31	42	34	50	23	7. Childeric	26	14	17	1. Hermisdas	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus w ^{ch} is burnt by a peccatum			
5228	515	25	21	23	32	43	35	51	24	8. Childeric	27	15	18	1. Cassiodorus	Sec: to Theoderic			
5229	516	26	22	24	33	44	36	52	25	9. Childeric	28	16	19	1. Dionysius of Monk: of little	The computing of Time by y ^e Christian Era is introduced by Diony-			
5230	517	27	23	25	34	45	37	53	26	10. Childeric	29	17	20		ob: 540		Ruffinus East: M:	
5231	518	1. Justin I. Air:	24	26	35	46	38	54	27	11. Childeric	30	18	21					
5232	519	2. Justinian	25	27	36	47	39	55	28	12. Childeric	31	19	22		Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Childeric w ^{ch} begins y ^e Saxon			
5233	520	3	26	28	37	48	40	56	29	13. Childeric	32	20	23					
5234	521	4	27	29	38	49	41	57	30	14. Childeric	33	21	24	1. Honyphius of Miletus				
5235	522	5	28	30	39	50	42	58	31	15. Childeric	34	22	25		Thrasamond King of y ^e Vandalls defeated & killed by y ^e Moors.			
5236	523	6	29	31	40	51	43	59	32	16. Childeric	35	23	26	1. John I				
5237	524	7	30	32	41	52	44	60	33	17. Childeric	36	24	27		The Battle of Veiron in w ^{ch} Clodomir K: of Orleans is killed by Gen:			
5238	525	8	31	33	42	53	45	61	34	18. Childeric	37	25	28	1. Priscian of Gram:				
5239	526	9	32	34	43	54	46	62	35	19. Childeric	38	26	29	1. Felix III				
5240	527	1. Justinian I	33	35	44	55	47	63	36	20. Childeric	39	27	30		Erchenwin founds y ^e W th Saxon Kingdom of Essex.			
5241	528	2	34	36	45	56	48	64	37	21. Childeric	40	28	31					
5242	529	3	35	37	46	57	49	65	38	22. Childeric	41	29	32	1. Theodosius of Cappadocian East: M:	The Codex of Justinian is published April 16 th The Persian War			
5243	530	4	36	38	47	58	50	66	39	23. Childeric	42	30	33	1. Boniface II				
5244	531	5	37	39	48	59	51	67	40	24. Childeric	43	31	34					
5245	532	6	38	40	49	60	52	68	41	25. Childeric	44	32	35	1. John II				
5246	533	7	39	41	50	61	53	69	42	26. Childeric	45	33	36		Kingdom of Burgundy Conq: by Childbert & Clotaire. An Insur:			
5247	534	8	40	42	51	62	54	70	43	27. Childeric	46	34	37	1. Procopius of Hist: & Secret:	The Digest of Justinian is published Dec: 30 th			
5248	535	9	41	43	52	63	55	71	44	28. Childeric	47	35	38	1. Eugenius	Kingdom of y ^e Vandalls sin: by Belisarius w ^{ch} took Carthage at			
5249	536	10	42	44	53	64	56	72	45	29. Childeric	48	36	39	1. Agapetus				
5250	537	11	43	45	54	65	57	73	46	30. Childeric	49	37	40	1. Sylvester	Rome taken by Belisarius Dec: 30 th			
5251	538	12	44	46	55	66	58	74	47	31. Childeric	50	38	41		Count Marcellinus of Chron:			
5252	539	13	45	47	56	67	59	75	48	32. Childeric	51	39	42					
5253	540	14	46	48	57	68	60	76	49	33. Childeric	52	40	43		Theoderic K: of Metz enters Italy & takes y ^e Camps both of y ^e Romans			
5254	541	15	47	49	58	69	61	77	50	34. Childeric	53	41	44	1. Vigilius	Vitiges taken Prisoner by Belisarius in Ravenna.			
5255	542	16	48	50	59	70	62	78	51	35. Childeric	54	42	45					
5256	543	17	49	51	60	71	63	79	52	36. Childeric	55	43	46		The Consulship of Basilus being y ^e last at Rome. Prince Arthur and			
5257	544	18	50	52	61	72	64	80	53	37. Childeric	56	44	47	1. Paul six: the Silentiary	A Great Plague m th came from Afr: & desolated Asia & Europe.			
5258	545	19	51	53	62	73	65	81	54	38. Childeric	57	45	48					
5259	546	20	52	54	63	74	66	82	55	39. Childeric	58	46	49					
5260	547	21	53	55	64	75	67	83	56	40. Childeric	59	47	50		Rome taken by Totila & pillaged in a barbarous manner.			
5261	548	22	54	56	65	76	68	84	57	41. Childeric	60	48	51	1. Ida	Ida founds y ^e Saxon Kingdom of Northumberland.			
5262	549	23	55	57	66	77	69	85	58	42. Childeric	61	49	52					
5263	550	24	56	58	67	78	70	86	59	43. Childeric	62	50	53					

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Ostro-Goths in Italy	Kings in Spain		Kings in France			Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Britain					Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
				Villogoths	Suevi	Paris	Metz	Soissons	Northumberland	Wales	Suffex	Essex	Kent					
5264	551	25 Justinian	1 Totila	3 Alila	11 Childa	11 Shode	11 Clotaire	5 Tla	18 Henric	23 Edwin	17 Eugenius	12 Vigilius				The Manufacture of Silk introduced into Europe from India by some		
5265	552	26	12	4	42 Bert	5 bald	42	6	19	39	18	13						
5266	553	27	13	5	43	6	43	7	20	40	19	14				The V. General Council of Constantinople began May 4 th		
5267	554	28	14	6	44	7	44	8	21	41	20	15				Tera is defeated & killed at Cambray by Harasius & c. thus finished the		
5268	555	29	15	7	45	8	45	9	22	42	21	16						
5269	556	30	16	8	46	9	46	10	23	43	22	17						
5270	557	31	17	9	47	10	47	11	24	44	23	18						
5271	558	32	18	10	48	11	48	12	25	45	24	19						
5272	559	33	19	11	49	12	49	13	26	46	25	20						
5273	560	34	20	12	50	13	50	14	27	47	26	21						
5274	561	35	21	13	51	14	51	15	28	48	27	22						
5275	562	36	22	14	52	15	52	16	29	49	28	23						
5276	563	37	23	15	53	16	53	17	30	50	29	24						
5277	564	38	24	16	54	17	54	18	31	51	30	25						
5278	565	39	25	17	55	18	55	19	32	52	31	26						
5279	566	40	26	18	56	19	56	20	33	53	32	27						
5280	567	41	27	19	57	20	57	21	34	54	33	28						
5281	568	42	28	20	58	21	58	22	35	55	34	29						
5282	569	43	29	21	59	22	59	23	36	56	35	30						
5283	570	44	30	22	60	23	60	24	37	57	36	31						
5284	571	45	31	23	61	24	61	25	38	58	37	32						
5285	572	46	32	24	62	25	62	26	39	59	38	33						
5286	573	47	33	25	63	26	63	27	40	60	39	34						
5287	574	48	34	26	64	27	64	28	41	61	40	35						
5288	575	49	35	27	65	28	65	29	42	62	41	36						
5289	576	50	36	28	66	29	66	30	43	63	42	37						
5290	577	51	37	29	67	30	67	31	44	64	43	38						
5291	578	52	38	30	68	31	68	32	45	65	44	39						
5292	579	53	39	31	69	32	69	33	46	66	45	40						
5293	580	54	40	32	70	33	70	34	47	67	46	41						
5294	581	55	41	33	71	34	71	35	48	68	47	42						
5295	582	56	42	34	72	35	72	36	49	69	48	43						
5296	583	57	43	35	73	36	73	37	50	70	49	44						
5297	584	58	44	36	74	37	74	38	51	71	50	45						
5298	585	59	45	37	75	38	75	39	52	72	51	46						
5299	586	60	46	38	76	39	76	40	53	73	52	47						
5300	587	61	47	39	77	40	77	41	54	74	53	48						
5301	588	62	48	40	78	41	78	42	55	75	54	49						
5302	589	63	49	41	79	42	79	43	56	76	55	50						
5303	590	64	50	42	80	43	80	44	57	77	56	51						
5304	591	65	51	43	81	44	81	45	58	78	57	52						
5305	592	66	52	44	82	45	82	46	59	79	58	53						
5306	593	67	53	45	83	46	83	47	60	80	59	54						
5307	594	68	54	46	84	47	84	48	61	81	60	55						
5308	595	69	55	47	85	48	85	49	62	82	61	56						
5309	596	70	56	48	86	49	86	50	63	83	62	57						
5310	597	71	57	49	87	50	87	51	64	84	63	58						
5311	598	72	58	50	88	51	88	52	65	85	64	59						
5312	599	73	59	51	89	52	89	53	66	86	65	60						
5313	600	74	60	52	90	53	90	54	67	87	66	61						

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchis of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain										Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
						Burgundy	Anstrafia	Northumb	Merca	East Anglia	Elsex	Kent	Northumb	Merca	East Anglia	Elsex	Kent					
5314	601	Mauricius	Agilulfus	Callinicus	Lindab II	Shuric	Shrodelca	Clotaire	Althelfrid	Coelulph	7 Hilda	Re-3	Albert	Edab	32	Adrian	Gregory 3 ^d					
5315	602	Phocas													33	Gregory 3 ^d		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov. 23.	Narsus Rom. Gen. ob. 605			
5316	603														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5317	604														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5318	605														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5319	606														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5320	607														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5321	608														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5322	609														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5323	610	Heraclius													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5324	611														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5325	612														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5326	613														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5327	614														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5328	615														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5329	616														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5330	617														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5331	618														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5332	619														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5333	620	Caliphs of													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5334	621	the Saracens													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5335	622	Mahomet													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5336	623														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5337	624														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5338	625														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5339	626														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5340	627														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5341	628														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5342	629														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5343	630														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5344	631														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5345	632														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5346	633														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5347	634														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5348	635														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5349	636														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5350	637														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5351	638														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5352	639														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5353	640														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5354	641	Constantin III													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5355	642	Constantin II													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5356	643														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5357	644	Otoman													34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5358	645														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5359	646														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5360	647														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5361	648														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5362	649														34	Gregory 3 ^d						
5363	650														34	Gregory 3 ^d						

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Kings of Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of Spain	Kings of France		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain						Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
							Austrasia	Burg. & Neustria	Bretania	Nordhamberland	Deira	Westsex	Subsex	Mercia					
5364	651	10 Constant II	8 Othman	14 Poltharis	2 Olypius	14 Rachawind	14 Sigebert II	14 Clovis II	9 Olypius	6 Cenwalch	27 Pentadimus	29 Sigebert II	2	Richard II	3 Martin				
5365	652	11	9	15	1 Theod. Balli	4	15	15	10 Aldelwald	10 Aldelwald	28	9	30	4					
5366	653	12	10	16	20 Pius Agius	5	16	16	11	2	11	6	29	10	5 Sigebert II	11		The Saracens take Rhodes & cut to pieces the famous Colossus.	
5367	654	13	11	17	1 Theod. Balli	6	17	17	12	3	12	7	30	11	6			Theodosius Sr. Constantinob. 659	
5368	655	14	12	18	2	7	18	18	13	4	13	8	31	12	7			The Battle of Eds in West. Saxon of Mercia is def. & kill'd by Oswy.	
5369	656	15	13	19	3	8	19	19	14	5	14	9	Mercia poss. d	13	8				
5370	657	16	14	20	4	9	20	20	15	6	15	10	by Oswy of 3	14	9			The Saracens obtain Peace of Oswy Constantinob. agreeing to pay him	
5371	658	17	15	21	5	10	21	21	16	7	16	11	Northumb. d	15	10				
5372	659	18	16	22	6	11	22	22	17	8	17	12	11	16	11				
5373	660	19	17	23	7	12	23	23	18	9	18	13	2	17	12				
5374	661	20	18	24	8	13	24	24	19	10	19	14	3	18	13				
5375	662	21	19	25	9	14	25	25	20	11	20	15	4	14	14				
5376	663	22	20	26	10	15	26	26	21	12	21	16	5	15	15				
5377	664	23	21	27	11	16	27	27	22	13	22	17	6	16	16				
5378	665	24	22	28	12	17	28	28	23	14	23	18	7	17	17				
5379	666	25	23	29	13	18	29	29	24	15	24	19	8	18	18				
5380	667	26	24	30	14	19	30	30	25	16	25	20	9	19	19				
5381	668	27	25	31	15	20	31	31	26	17	26	21	10	20	20				
5382	669	28	26	32	16	21	32	32	27	18	27	22	11	21	21				
5383	670	29	27	33	17	22	33	33	28	19	28	23	12	22	22				
5384	671	30	28	34	18	23	34	34	29	20	29	24	13	23	23				
5385	672	31	29	35	19	24	35	35	30	21	30	25	14	24	24				
5386	673	32	30	36	20	25	36	36	31	22	31	26	15	25	25				
5387	674	33	31	37	21	26	37	37	32	23	32	27	16	26	26				
5388	675	34	32	38	22	27	38	38	33	24	33	28	17	27	27				
5389	676	35	33	39	23	28	39	39	34	25	34	29	18	28	28				
5390	677	36	34	40	24	29	40	40	35	26	35	30	19	29	29				
5391	678	37	35	41	25	30	41	41	36	27	36	31	20	30	30				
5392	679	38	36	42	26	31	42	42	37	28	37	32	21	31	31				
5393	680	39	37	43	27	32	43	43	38	29	38	33	22	32	32				
5394	681	40	38	44	28	33	44	44	39	30	39	34	23	33	33				
5395	682	41	39	45	29	34	45	45	40	31	40	35	24	34	34				
5396	683	42	40	46	30	35	46	46	41	32	41	36	25	35	35				
5397	684	43	41	47	31	36	47	47	42	33	42	37	26	36	36				
5398	685	44	42	48	32	37	48	48	43	34	43	38	27	37	37				
5399	686	45	43	49	33	38	49	49	44	35	44	39	28	38	38				
5400	687	46	44	50	34	39	50	50	45	36	45	40	29	39	39				
5401	688	47	45	51	35	40	51	51	46	37	46	41	30	40	40				
5402	689	48	46	52	36	41	52	52	47	38	47	42	31	41	41				
5403	690	49	47	53	37	42	53	53	48	39	48	43	32	42	42				
5404	691	50	48	54	38	43	54	54	49	40	49	44	33	43	43				
5405	692	51	49	55	39	44	55	55	50	41	50	45	34	44	44				
5406	693	52	50	56	40	45	56	56	51	42	51	46	35	45	45				
5407	694	53	51	57	41	46	57	57	52	43	52	47	36	46	46				
5408	695	54	52	58	42	47	58	58	53	44	53	48	37	47	47				
5409	696	55	53	59	43	48	59	59	54	45	54	49	38	48	48				
5410	697	56	54	60	44	49	60	60	55	46	55	50	39	49	49				
5411	698	57	55	61	45	50	61	61	56	47	56	51	40	50	50				
5412	699	58	56	62	46	51	62	62	57	48	57	52	41	51	51				
5413	700	59	57	63	47	52	63	63	58	49	58	53	42	52	52				

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Kings of Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.	
								Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex						Kent
5414	701	5 <i>Alboin</i>	17 <i>Abdulmelik</i>	1 <i>Alberic II</i>	1 <i>Joan</i>	1 <i>Childbert III</i>	1 <i>Vizca</i>	17 <i>Alchfrid</i>	14 <i>Ina</i>	27 <i>Phred</i>	20 <i>Offa</i>	16	10 <i>Eugenius VI</i>	1 <i>John VI</i>				
5415	702	6 <i>Siberius</i>	18	2	2	3	2	18	15	28	20	17	1 <i>Amberkelethus</i>	2				
5416	703	7	19	3	3	4	3	19	16	29	21	18	1 <i>Eugenius VII</i>	3				
5417	704	1 <i>Justinian II</i>	20	4	4	5	4	20	17	1 <i>Conrad</i>	22	19	2	4		<i>Justinian is restored by Assistance of Tribellus K^g of Bulgarians.</i>	<i>Gilulfus D^{ke} of Beneventum ob. 707</i>	
5418	705	2 <i>rest. 3rd ser.</i>	1 <i>Malid I</i>	5	5	6	5	1 <i>Orad under</i>	18	2	23	20	3	1 <i>John VII</i>				
5419	706	3 <i>Revol metus</i>	2	6	6	7	6	2 <i>ifward of</i>	19	3	24	21	4	2		<i>Justinian defeats Bulgarians.</i>		
5420	707	4	3	7	7	8	7	3 <i>Witric</i>	20	4	25	22	5	3			<i>Rathbod D^{ke} of Frisland ob. 719</i>	
5421	708	5	4	8	8	9	8	4	21	5	26	23	6	1 <i>John VIII</i>				
5422	709	6	5	9	9	10	9	5	22	1 <i>Coelred</i>	27	1 <i>Coelred</i>	24	7	2		<i>Ina K^g of Wessex publishes abt. y^e time his Laws of y^e Saxons.</i>	<i>Wiler D^{ke} of Swabia</i>
5423	710	7	6	10	10	11	10	6	23	2	28	25	8	3				
5424	711	1 <i>Philippicus</i>	7	11	11	12	11	7	24	3	29	26	9	4		<i>Justinian II is put to Death by Philippicus in Dec.</i>	<i>Julian Count of Cantu ob. 714</i>	
5425	712	2 <i>Bardanes</i>	8	12	12	13	12	8	25	4	30	27	10	5			<i>Artemius East. M^o of Emp^o ob. 715</i>	
5426	713	1 <i>Anastasius II</i>	9	13	13	14	13	9	26	5	31	28	11	6		<i>The Saracens conquer Spain under Alahabang bro. in by Count Julian Muga Saracen Gen^l ob. 714</i>	<i>Rainfray M^o du Palais ob. 719</i>	
5427	714	2	1 <i>Suliman</i>	14	14	15	14	10	27	6	32	29	12	1 <i>Gregory II</i>				
5428	715	1 <i>Theodosius III</i>	2	15	15	16	15	11	28	7	33	30	13	2				
5429	716	2	3	16	16	17	16	12	29	8	34	31	14	3				
5430	717	1 <i>Leo Isaacus</i>	1 <i>Omar II</i>	17	17	18	17	13	30	2	35	32	15	4		<i>The Saracens besiege Constantin^{le} unsuccessfully - Cha^l Martel def^{eat} King Chilperic</i>	<i>Alahab Sar^o Gov^o of Spain</i>	
5431	718	2 <i>ser.</i>	2	18	18	19	18	14	31	3	36	33	16	5			<i>Tiberius Tyrant of Sicily</i>	
5432	719	3 <i>Sanomachus</i>	1 <i>Tezid II</i>	19	19	20	19	15	32	4	37	34	17	6			<i>Char^l Martel M^o du Palais ob. 741</i>	
5433	720	4 <i>8th III</i>	2	20	20	21	20	16	33	5	38	35	1 <i>Mordacus</i>	7				
5434	721	5	3	21	21	22	21	17	34	6	39	36	2	8				
5435	722	6	4	22	22	23	22	18	35	7	40	37	3	9			<i>Eudo Duke of Aquitain ob. 735</i>	
5436	723	7	1 <i>Hajam</i>	23	23	24	23	19	36	8	41	38	4	10				
5437	724	8	2	24	24	25	24	20	37	9	42	39	5	11				
5438	725	9	3	25	25	26	25	21	38	10	43	40	6	12			<i>Childbrand Bro^o to Cha^l Martel & French Gen^l</i>	
5439	726	10	4	26	26	27	26	22	39	11	44	41	7	13		<i>The Controversy about Images by y^e Iconoclasts begins & occasions many Incursions of Eastern Empire</i>		
5440	727	11	5	27	27	28	27	23	40	12	45	42	8	14		<i>Ina K^g of Wessex begins y^e Tax of Peter Pence for y^e support of Alology</i>		
5441	728	12	6	28	28	29	28	24	41	13	46	43	9	15			<i>Odoysa Sar^o Gov^o of Spain</i>	
5442	729	13	7	29	29	30	29	25	42	14	47	44	10	16			<i>Agathianus Gen^l of the Iconoclasts</i>	
5443	730	14	8	30	30	31	30	26	43	15	48	45	1 <i>Elfinus</i>	17			<i>Stephen</i>	
5444	731	15	9	31	31	32	31	27	44	16	49	46	2	1 <i>Gregory III</i>			<i>Abdurrahman Sar^o Gov^o of Spain</i>	
5445	732	16	10	32	32	33	32	28	45	17	50	47	3	2			<i>The Saracens defeated by Cha^l Martel betw^o Tours & Poitiers in Oct.</i>	
5446	733	17	11	33	33	34	33	29	46	18	51	48	4	3				
5447	734	18	12	34	34	35	34	30	47	19	52	49	5	4				
5448	735	19	13	35	35	36	35	31	48	20	53	50	6	5			<i>Abdelmelich Sar^o Gov^o of Spain ob. 738</i>	
5449	736	20	14	36	36	37	36	32	49	21	54	51	7	6			<i>Leo destroys all the Images in his Empire & persecutes y^e Monks</i>	
5450	737	21	15	37	37	38	37	33	50	22	55	52	8	7		<i>Joanna Damascenus ob. 760</i>	<i>Artaudus East. M^o ob. 743</i>	
5451	738	22	16	38	38	39	38	34	51	23	56	53	9	8			<i>Herald Duke of Aquitain</i>	
5452	739	23	17	39	39	40	39	35	52	24	57	54	10	9			<i>Ocha Sar^o Gov^o of Spain ob. 741</i>	
5453	740	24	18	40	40	41	40	36	53	25	58	55	11	10			<i>The Duchy of Spoleto seiz'd by the Lombards & recover'd by y^e Pope</i>	
5454	741	1 <i>Constantin VI</i>	19	41	41	42	41	37	54	26	59	56	12	1 <i>Zachary</i>			<i>Leo III s^o Iconomachus dies of Cholick June 18th</i>	<i>Abdelmelich S^o Gov^o of Spain res.</i>
5455	742	2 <i>Copronymus</i>	20	42	42	43	42	38	55	27	60	57	13	2			<i>Carloman M^o of Austrasia res. 746</i>	
5456	743	3	1 <i>Tezid III</i>	43	43	44	43	39	56	28	61	58	14	3		<i>Fredegair y^e French Hist^o</i>	<i>Pepin M^o du Palais of Neustria afterwards K^g of France ob. 768</i>	
5457	744	4	1 <i>Arakim</i>	44	44	45	44	40	57	29	62	59	15	4				
5458	745	5	1 <i>Merman II</i>	45	45	46	45	41	58	30	63	60	16	5			<i>Nictus East. M^o ob. 780</i>	
5459	746	6	2	46	46	47	46	42	59	31	64	61	17	6			<i>A broadful Pestilence over Europe & Asia for 3 Years</i>	
5460	747	7	3	47	47	48	47	43	60	32	65	62	18	7			<i>Ethelun a West Saxon Lord</i>	
5461	748	8	4	48	48	49	48	44	61	33	66	63	19	8			<i>The computing of Years from y^e Birth of Christ began to be used in Hist^o</i>	
5462	749	9	1 <i>Abdalla of y^e</i>	49	49	50	49	45	62	34	67	64	20	9			<i>The Race of Abbas become Caliphs of y^e Saracens & encourage Learning</i>	
5463	750	10	2 <i>Suer of Abbas</i>	50	50	51	50	46	63	35	68	65	21	10			<i>The Merovingia Race in France ends</i>	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Kings of France	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of Lombards	Kings of Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
								Northumberland.	Wessex	Merca	East Angles	Essex					
5161	751	1 Constantin I	3 Abdalla II	1 Pepin ^{sr.}	25 Eutychius	2 Ausulfus	1 Alfonso ^{sr.}	15 Edbert	12 Cudred	36 Ethelwald	3 Ethelbert	28	22 Efrinus	1 Zachary		The Second Race of y ^e French Kings begins.	Burhard B. of Westburgh
5165	752	12 Copronimus	4	2 the little	26 Longobard	3	15 Athelick	16	13	37 Beorna	4	7 Suthred	23	Stephen II. & Stephen III		The Exarchs of Ravenna conquered by the Lombards after having	
5166	753	13	1 Abu jafar	3	4		16	17	14	38 Ethelbert	5	8	24				
5167	754	14	2 Almanson	4	5		17	18	15	39 Sigbert	6	9	25				
5168	755	15	3 Obolarus	5	6		18	19	2	40	7	10	26				
5169	756	16	4	6	7	1 Desiderius	19	20	3	41	8	11	27			The Saracens in Spain revolting f. y ^e House of Abbas begin y ^e Kingdom	
5170	757	17	5	7	2		17 Froila	21	4	1 Offa	9	12	28	1 Paul I			Bornard y ^e Usurper of Merca ob. 757
5171	758	18	6	8	3		2	3	5	2 Beorna	10	13	29				
5172	759	19	7	9	4		3	4	6	3 alone	11	14	30				
5173	760	20	8	10	5		4	2	7	4	12	15	31				
5174	761	21	9	11	6		5	3	8	5 Ethelred	1	16	2				
5175	762	22	10	12	7		6	4	9	6	2	17	3			The City of Bagdad built by Almanson & made y ^e Capital for y ^e Caliphs	Fulrad F.M.
5176	763	23	11	13	8		7	5	10	7	3	18	4			A violent Frost began Oct. 1 & continued ab. 450 Days to y ^e end of Feb.	Hanaud Duke of Aquitain
5177	764	24	12	14	9		8	6	11	8	4	19	5				
5178	765	25	13	15	10		9	7	12	9	5	20	6				
5179	766	26	14	16	11		10	8	13	10	6	21	7				
5180	767	27	15	17	12		11	9	14	11	7	22	8				
5181	768	28	16	18	13		1	10	15	12	8	23	9				
5182	769	29	17	19	14		2	11	16	13	9	24	10				
5183	770	30	18	20	15		3	12	17	14	10	25	11				
5184	771	31	19	21	16		4	13	18	15	11	26	12				
5185	772	32	20	22	17		5	14	19	16	12	27	13				
5186	773	33	21	23	18		6	15	20	17	13	28	14				
5187	774	34	22	24	19		7	16	21	18	14	29	15				
5188	775	1 Leo IV	1 Mahomet	8	18	conquered by Charlemagne	1 Ethelred	21	22	19	15	30	16				
5189	776	2	2 Mahadia	9	19		2	18	23	20	16	31	17				
5190	777	3	3	10	20		3	19	24	21	17	32	18				
5191	778	4	4	11	21		4	20	25	22	18	33	19				
5192	779	5	5	12	22		5	21	26	23	19	34	20				
5193	780	1 Constantin VII	6	13	23		6	22	27	24	20	35	21				
5194	781	2 Porphyrog	7	14	24		7	23	28	25	21	36	22				
5195	782	3 netus with his	8	15	25		8	24	29	26	22	37	23				
5196	783	Mother Irene	9	16	26		1	25	30	27	23	38	24				
5197	784	10	17	17	27		2	26	31	28	24	39	25				
5198	785	1	18	18	28		3	27	32	29	25	40	26				
5199	786	2	19	19	29		4	28	33	30	26	41	27				
5200	787	3	20	20	30		5	29	34	31	27	42	28				
5201	788	4	21	21	31		6	30	35	32	28	43	29				
5202	789	5	22	22	32		1	31	36	33	29	44	30				
5203	790	6	23	23	33		2	32	37	34	30	45	31				
5204	791	7	24	24	34		1	33	38	35	31	46	32				
5205	792	8	25	25	35		2	34	39	36	32	47	33				
5206	793	9	26	26	36		3	35	40	37	33	48	34				
5207	794	10	27	27	37		4	36	41	38	34	49	35				
5208	795	11	28	28	38		5	37	42	39	35	50	36				
5209	796	12	29	29	39		6	38	43	40	36	51	37				
5210	797	13	30	30	40		7	39	44	41	37	52	38				
5211	798	14	31	31	41		8	40	45	42	38	53	39				
5212	799	15	32	32	42		9	41	46	43	39	54	40				
5213	800	16	33	33	43		10	42	47	44	40	55	41				



Emperors of the West
1 Charlemagne

Georgius ^{sr.} Synellus & y^e Monk y^e Chronol.
Ethelbert K. of East Anglia treacherously murdered by Offa K. of Merca who thus takes Possession of East Anglia.
Offa by way of Atone^{mt} for his Villany begins y^e Sax called Peter Pence in

The Emperors of the West or of Germany begin Dec. 25th



IMPERIUM CAROLI MAGNI

Occidentis Imperatoris

ad finem

SECVLI POST CHRISTVM VIII.

Acurate Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.

ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

Theo: Kitchin sculpit

ATLANTICUS OCEANUS qui et OCCIDENTALIS

AFRICAE PARS

PONTUS EUXINUS

EGEUM MANORIS

MARE IONICUM id est GRECUM

MARE CRETICUM

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France	Kings in Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain					Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c	
							Northumb-berland	Wessex	Mercia	Essex	Kent								
5514	801	5. <i>Trene</i>	6. <i>Abbas</i>	2. <i>Charlemagne</i>	3. <i>Clotaire II</i>	11. <i>Wulfstan II</i>	6. <i>Adulf</i>	2. <i>Egbert</i>	6. <i>Cenulf</i>	3. <i>Sigered</i>	4. <i>Alchamus</i>	15.		1. <i>Gotricus</i>	7. <i>Leo III</i>				
5515	802	1. <i>Nicophorus</i>	17. <i>Haron</i>	3. <i>Empereur</i>	3. <i>King of France</i>	12. <i>Haldem</i>	7. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	4. <i>Andro</i>	5. <i></i>	10.		2.	8.				
5516	803	2. <i>Engotheta</i>	18. <i>Jidus</i>	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	17.		3.	9.			Popiel Duke of Poland ob: 823.	
5517	804	3. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	18.		4.	10.			Stauracus East ⁿ M ^r ob. 811.	
5518	805	4. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	7. <i>Baldm</i>	8. <i></i>	19.		5.	11.				
5519	806	5. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	2. <i></i>	20.		6.	12.				
5520	807	6. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	21.		7.	13.			<i>Jupiter was eclipsed by Moon Jan. 31. 3 hours after Midnight being</i>	
5521	808	7. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	13. <i>Wulfwald II</i>	9. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	22.		8.	14.			<i>Crumnus K^o of Bulgarians ob. c. 814</i>	
5522	809	8. <i></i>	1. <i>Abdalla</i>	10. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	14. <i>2</i>	10. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	23.		<i>Olaus</i>	15.				
5523	810	9. <i></i>	2. <i>Alaminus</i>	11. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	15. <i>Androl</i>	11. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	24.		<i>Hemmingus</i>	16.			<i>A civil War among Saracens betw Alaminus & Almamun.</i>	
5524	811	1. <i>Michael I</i>	3. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	16. <i>2</i>	12. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	25.		1. <i>Simard</i>	17.	<i>Eginhard of Hist. ob: 842</i>		<i>Wagthoms is defeated & killed by Crumnus K^o of Bulgarians July 6th</i>	<i>Raison of Saracen ob: 812.</i>
5525	812	2. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	17. <i>3</i>	13. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	26.		2. <i>Ringo</i>	18.			<i>Michael is def^d by Crumnus May 23. & retires into a Monastery July 6th</i>	<i>Stecodorus Eastⁿ M^r</i>
5526	813	1. <i>Leo V</i>	5. <i>Almamun</i>	14. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	18. <i>4</i>	14. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	27.		1. <i>Harold V</i>	19.			<i>Crumnus enters Constantinople in Dec.</i>	
5527	814	2. <i>Armenian</i>	2. <i></i>	1. <i>Louis</i>	1. <i>Leclonnaire</i>	24. <i></i>	19. <i>5</i>	15. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	28.		2. & <i>Regner</i>	20.			<i>Michael is def^d by Crumnus May 23. & retires into a Monastery July 6th</i>	
5528	815	3. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	2. <i>or the Pious</i>	2. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	20. <i>6</i>	16. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	29.		3.	21.				
5529	816	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	21. <i>7</i>	17. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	30.		4.	1. <i>Stephen V</i>			<i>Learning is greatly encouraged among Saracens by Almamun</i>	
5530	817	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	22. <i>8</i>	18. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	31.		5.	1. <i>Pascal I</i>				<i>Hilduin F. M^r</i>
5531	818	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	28. <i></i>	23. <i>9</i>	19. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	32.		6.	2.			<i>Almamun ordered his Astro. to measure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains</i>	
5532	819	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	29. <i></i>	24. <i>10</i>	20. <i></i>	<i>Kenelm Godulf</i>	21. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	33.		7.	3.			<i>Leo V's killed in Temple at Constantinople by Michael on Dec. 25th</i>	<i>Thomas sir^l the Slave ob: 822.</i>
5533	820	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	30. <i></i>	25. <i>11</i>	21. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	34.		8.	4.				
5534	821	1. <i>Michael II</i>	9. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	31. <i>12</i>	22. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	<i>Bernulf</i>	23. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	35.		9.	5.				
5535	822	2. <i>Stammerr</i>	10. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	32. <i>13</i>	23. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	2. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	36.		10.	6.			<i>Constantinople besieged by Sar. under Thomas of Slave</i>	
5536	823	3. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	33. <i>14</i>	24. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	1. <i>Ludecan</i>	25. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	37.		11.	7.			<i>The Saracens of Spain take Possession of Cordova give it to Almamun</i>	
5537	824	4. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	34. <i>15</i>	25. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	2. <i>Wigby Egbert</i>	1. <i>Dongallus</i>	1. <i>Brudemun-</i>	38.		12.	1. <i>Eugenius II</i>			<i>Harold K^o of Denmark dethroned by his Subjects for being a Christ.</i>	<i>Prasti de Cruswit D^o of Poland</i>
5538	825	5. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	35. <i>16</i>	26. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	1. <i>Wigby</i>	2. <i></i>	2. <i>der</i>	39.		13.	2.			<i>The Almogast of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by order of Almamun.</i>	<i>Wulfherd English gen^l ob: 838</i>
5539	826	6. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	36. <i>17</i>	27. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	40.		14. <i>Regner</i>	3.			<i>Bernard Comte de Barcelone</i>	
5540	827	7. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	37. <i>18</i>	28. <i></i>	28. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	41.		15.	4.			<i>The Kingdom of England begins under Egbert.</i>	<i>Empress Judith ob: 843</i>
5541	828	8. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	38. <i>19</i>	29. <i></i>	29. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	42.		16.	2.			<i>Michael II. of Stammer dies Oct. 1st</i>	
5542	829	1. <i>Theophilus</i>	18. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	39. <i>20</i>	30. <i></i>	30. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	43.		17.	3.			<i>The Sense of Lewis shut him up in a Monast^y 30 years but he is soon</i>	<i>Gombaud of Monk F. M^r</i>
5543	830	2. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	40. <i>21</i>	31. <i></i>	31. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	44.		18.	4.				
5544	831	3. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	41. <i>22</i>	32. <i></i>	32. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	45.		19.	5.			<i>Theophilus unishes the Pagans out of Eastern Empire from his</i>	
5545	832	4. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	42. <i>23</i>	33. <i></i>	33. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	46.		20.	6.			<i>The 3. Eldest Sons of Lewis again rebel agst his Father.</i>	<i>Peppin I King of Aquitain ob: 838</i>
5546	833	5. <i>Mutasimus</i>	20. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	43. <i>24</i>	34. <i></i>	34. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	47.		21.	7.				<i>Theophobus Eastⁿ M^r ob: 841.</i>
5547	834	6. <i>Billa</i>	21. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	44. <i>25</i>	35. <i></i>	35. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	48.		22.	8.				
5548	835	7. <i>Octavianus</i>	22. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	45. <i>26</i>	36. <i></i>	36. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	12. <i></i>	49.		23.	9.				
5549	836	8. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	46. <i>27</i>	37. <i></i>	37. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	13. <i></i>	50.		24.	10.				
5550	837	9. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	47. <i>28</i>	38. <i></i>	38. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	14. <i></i>	51.		25.	11.				
5551	838	10. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	48. <i>29</i>	39. <i></i>	39. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	15. <i></i>	52.		26.	12.			<i>The Picts defeated & their Nation extirpated by Kenneth K^o of Scotland.</i>	<i>Alstun B^o of Northorn Eng. M^o ob: 868</i>
5552	839	11. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	49. <i>30</i>	40. <i></i>	40. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	16. <i></i>	53.		27.	13.				<i>Peppin II. of Aquitain ob: 864.</i>
5553	840	12. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	50. <i>31</i>	41. <i></i>	41. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	17. <i></i>	54.		28.	14.			<i>Lewis le debonnaire dies at Ingelheim June 20th ob: 64.</i>	
5554	841	13. <i></i>	28. <i></i>	28. <i></i>	28. <i></i>	51. <i>32</i>	42. <i></i>	42. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	18. <i></i>	55.		29.	15.			<i>The Battle of Fontenoi where Lotharius is defeated by Louis II. King of Burgundy</i>	
5555	842	1. <i>Michael III</i>	2. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	3. <i></i>	52. <i>33</i>	43. <i></i>	43. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	19. <i></i>	56.		30.	16.			<i>Theophilus dies Jan 30th</i>	
5556	843	2. <i>of Sot</i>	3. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	4. <i></i>	53. <i>34</i>	44. <i></i>	44. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	20. <i></i>	57.		31.	17.			<i>Godscalcus of Sher. ob: 870</i>	
5557	844	3. <i>of Mof</i>	4. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	5. <i></i>	54. <i>35</i>	45. <i></i>	45. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	21. <i></i>	58.		32.	18.			<i>The French Peers assembled at Elion in 1688 and made a new Partition of France</i>	
5558	845	4. <i>Theodora</i>	5. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	6. <i></i>	55. <i>36</i>	46. <i></i>	46. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	22. <i></i>	59.		33.	19.			<i>Ramirus K^o of Leon defeats Albulrahman K^o of Cordova & kills</i>	<i>Swithin B^o of Winchester Eng. M^r ob: 851</i>
5559	846	5. <i>Matushelus</i>	6. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	56. <i>37</i>	47. <i></i>	47. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	23. <i></i>	60.		34.	20.				
5560	847	6. <i></i>	7. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	57. <i>38</i>	48. <i></i>	48. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	24. <i></i>	61.		35.	21.				
5561	848	7. <i></i>	8. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	58. <i>39</i>	49. <i></i>	49. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	25. <i></i>	62.		36.	22.				
5562	849	8. <i></i>	9. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	59. <i>40</i>	50. <i></i>	50. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	26. <i></i>	63.		37.	23.			<i>The Venetian Fleet is totally defeated by Saracens in Bay of Croatia.</i>	
5563	850	9. <i></i>	10. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	11. <i></i>	60. <i>41</i>	51. <i></i>	51. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	27. <i></i>	64.		38.	24.				

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France.	Kings of Germany	Kings in Spain	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5564	851	10 Michael III	6 Motavahelus	12 Lotharius	12 Charles I st	9 Lewis	2 Antono ^{us} Abdur	13 Ethelwolf	18 Kenneth II	18 Hlo	2 Eric I	5 Leo IV			
5565	852	11 A. y. Sol.	7	13	13 le Chauve	10	3 Mahomet 1	15	19	19	3	6			
5566	853	12	8	14		11	4	2 16	20	20	4	7		The Normans get possession of some Cities in France.	
5567	854	13	9	15		12	5	3 17	21	21	5	8 Pope Joan d. 850			
5568	855	14	10	16	1 Lewis II	13	6	4 18	2	22	6	1 Bonadict III		The Emperor Lotharius being sick of World retires to a Monastery & dies	
5569	856	15	11	17		14	7	5 19	3	23	7	2	1 Charles VI	Abd y Histor ^{us} ob. 874	
5570	857	16	12	18		15	8	6 20	4	24	8	3			
5571	858	17	13	19		16	9	7 21	5	25	9	4	1 Constantin II		Michael Bardas East ^{er} M. ob. 866
5572	859	18	14	20		17	10	8 22	6	26	10	5	1 Photius Patriarch of Constantinople	A remarkably violent Frost when they uild Carriages on y ^e Adriatic	
5573	860	19	15	21		18	11	9 23	7	27	11	6	2 or y ^e Child	deposid in 886	
5574	861	20	16	22		19	12	10 24	8	28	12	7			
5575	862	21	17	23		20	13	11 25	9	29	13	8	1 John Scotus d. Erigena ob. 883		
5576	863	22	18	24		21	14	12 26	10	30	14	9			
5577	864	23	19	25		22	15	13 27	11	31	15	10			
5578	865	24	20	26		23	16	14 28	12	32	16	11			
5579	866	25	21	27		24	17	15 29	13	33	17	12	1 Anastasius d. y ^e Librarian	A Civil War among the Saracens	
5580	867	26	22	28		25	18	16 30	14	34	18	13	1 Adrian II	The Danes under Ivar being brought into England by Carl Briern conquer	Carl Briern of Northumb.
5581	868	27	23	29		26	19	17 31	15	35	19	14	2 ob. circ ^o 886	The Danes under Ivar being brought into England by Carl Briern conquer	Ivar y ^e Danish Gen. in England
5582	869	28	24	30		27	20	18 32	16	36	20	15		The Government of Egypt becomes independent of y ^e Sar. Caliphs of Bagdad under	Almed Sar. Gov. of Egypt ob. 883
5583	870	29	25	31		28	21	19 33	17	37	21	16			Lambert Duke of Spoleto
5584	871	30	26	32		29	22	20 34	18	38	22	17			
5585	872	31	27	33		30	23	21 35	19	39	23	18			
5586	873	32	28	34		31	24	22 36	20	40	24	19			
5587	874	33	29	35		32	25	23 37	21	41	25	20			
5588	875	34	30	36	1 Charles le Chauve both Emperor & King of France	33	26	24 38	22	42	26	21			
5589	876	35	31	37	1 Lewis II	34	27	25 39	23	43	27	22			
5590	877	36	32	38	2 Kingdom of Arles	35	28	26 40	24	44	28	23		Charles le Chauve dies at Briss passing y ^e Alps on the 5 th of Oct. 877 being	
5591	878	37	33	39	3 Boson	36	29	27 41	25	45	29	24		Alfred conceals himself in y ^e Isle of Athelney in Somersetshire but soon after	Guthorm the Dane
5592	879	38	34	40	4 Lewis III & Carloman	37	30	28 42	26	46	30	25		The Kingdom of Arles begins.	Baldwin E. of Flanders ob. 919
5593	880	39	35	41	5 Charles 5 th y ^e Gros	38	31	29 43	27	47	31	26	1 Alfraganus y ^e Arab. Astron. s. Logista		
5594	881	40	36	42		39	32	30 44	28	48	32	27	1 Albatigni y ^e Mathem. s. r.		
5595	882	41	37	43		40	33	31 45	29	49	33	28	2 Martin II	Albatigni y ^e Arabian Mathem. observes y ^e Autumnal Equinox at Aractus	Sigebert of Norman
5596	883	42	38	44		41	34	32 46	30	50	34	29	3 Mahomet of Aractus ob. 883	Albatigni observat. at y ^e time y ^e first Star of Aris was 18. 2 ^d y ^e Equinoctial	Hamaru Jaliph of Egypt ob. 893
5597	884	43	39	45	5 Charles le Gros possesess all the Dominions of Charlemagne	42	35	33 47	31	51	35	30	4 Reginon y ^e Histor. ob. 908		
5598	885	44	40	46		43	36	34 48	32	52	36	31	5 Stephen VI		
5599	886	45	41	47		44	37	35 49	33	53	37	32		The University of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time	
5600	887	46	42	48	8 Germany	45	38	36 50	34	54	38	33		Paris besieged by the Normans but bravely defended by Gostin B. of	Gostin B. of Paris
5601	888	47	43	49	1 Arnolph	46	39	37 51	35	55	39	34		The Dominions of Charles le gros are divided into five Kingdoms	
5602	889	48	44	50	2 enger	47	40	38 52	36	56	40	35			
5603	890	49	45	51	3	48	41	39 53	37	57	41	36		Alfred composes his famous Body of Laws about this time.	Zuendbold Duke of Moravia
5604	891	50	46	52		49	42	40 54	38	58	42	37			Adalbert Marquis of Tuscany
5605	892	51	47	53		50	43	41 55	39	59	43	38			
5606	893	52	48	54		51	44	42 56	40	60	44	39			
5607	894	53	49	55		52	45	43 57	41	61	45	40			
5608	895	54	50	56		53	46	44 58	42	62	46	41			
5609	896	55	51	57	1 Lambert	54	47	45 59	43	63	47	42			
5610	897	56	52	58		55	48	46 60	44	64	48	43		Arnolph besieges & takes Rome from Guido who had made himself	Empereur
5611	898	57	53	59	2 Charles III.	56	49	47 61	45	65	49	44	1 Bonifac VI. s. Steph. John Asser y ^e Hist. ob. 909		
5612	899	58	54	60	3 Simple	57	50	48 62	46	66	50	45			
5613	900	59	55	61	4 Lewis III	58	51	49 63	47	67	51	46			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Transjuran Burgundy	Kings of Arles	Kings in Spain	Kings of Sicily	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5614	901	16 Leo VI. ^{1st}	1 Muctafis	2 Lewis III	3 Lewis	4 Charles III	1 Rodolph	1 Alfonso III	10 Edward I	10 Donald VI	2 Ingo II			11 Canute	1 Theodor			Prince Ethelward ob. 903
5615	902	17 Philosopher	2	3	4	5 the Simple	15	3 41	11 Mandrin	7 the Elder	11	3		1 Frotho	2 IX		The Saracens defeated by Himerius at Sea Octo. 6 th	Himerius East. Gen.
5616	903	18	3	4	5	6	16	4 42	18 4	1 Constantin	4			2	3			
5617	904	19	4	5	1 Berenger	7	17	5 43	19 5	2 III	5			3			The Hungarians ravage Italy. A Frost of 120 Days began in the end of y ^r Year.	Prince of Sclada ob. 918
5618	905	20	5	6	2 restor'd	8	18	6 44	20 6	3	6			4	1 Benedict IV		Harun Caliph of Egypt & y ^e last of y ^e race of Tulun conquer'd & kill'd by	Mahomet Sar. Gen. to Muctafis
5619	906	21	6	7	3	9	19	7 45	21 7	4	7			5	1 Leo V. Christopher			
5620	907	22	1 Muctadims	8	4	10	20	8 46	22 8	5	8			6	1 Eric VI. 1 st			Shadon of Roman Court; Jan
5621	908	23	2	9	5	11	21	9 47	23 9	6	9			7	1 Roderhat			Robert Comte de Paris Grand
5622	909	24	3	10	6	12	22	10 48	24 10	7	10			8				Father to Hugh Capet E. M. ob. 923
5623	910	25	4	11	7	13	23	11 49	25 11	8	11			9	1 Anastasius III		A War begins in England ag ^t y ^e Danes. continues for 12 Years.	
5624	911	1 Alexander	5	12	8	14	1 Rodolph II	12 2	12	9	12			10	2		Leo VI. dies June 1 st he wrote sev ^l learned Treatises in y ^e Art of Governance.	Empress Zoe East. M. ob. 919
5625	912	1 Constantin IX	6	1 Conrad	9	15	2	13 3	13	10	13			11	1 Lando		The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo.	Rollo Sir. & Great Duke of Normandy ob. 917
5626	913	2 Prophyrogonus	7	2	10	16	3	14 4	14	11	14			12	1 John X			
5627	914	3	8	3	11	17	4	15 1	15	12	15			13	2			
5628	915	4	9	4	12	18	5	16 2	16	13	16			14	3			
5629	916	5	10	5	13	19	6	17 3	17	14	17			15	4		Ordonno defeats y ^e Saracens in Spain & kills 70,000 of them at	Phocas East. Gen. ob. 919
5630	917	6	11	6	14	20	7	18 4	18	15	18			16	5			William Longsword Duke of Normandy ob. 943
5631	918	7	12	7	15	21	8	19 5	19	16	19			17	6			
5632	919	8 Romanus	13	8	16	22	9	20 6	20	17	20			18	7		Phocas having rais'd a Soldier at Const. is kill'd by Romanus who is	
5633	920	9	2 14	1 Henry 1 st	17	23	10	21 7	21	18	21			19	8			
5634	921	10	3 15	2 Bindacher	18	24	11	22 8	22	19	22				9			
5635	922	11	4 16	3	19	25	12	23 9	23	20	23			10	10			
5636	923	12	5 17	4	20	26	13	24 10	24	21	24			11	11		The Battle of Placentia in w ^{ch} Berenger is defeated by Rodolph R. of Burgundy.	
5637	924	13	6 18	5	21	27	14	25 11	25	22	25			12	12		Siefs begin to be established in France w ^{ch} they chose Rodolph.	Hugh Sir. Great of White & y ^e Albe E. M. ob. 936.
5638	925	14	7 19	6	22	28	15	26 12	26	23	26			13	13			
5639	926	15	8 20	7	23	29	16	27 13	27	24	27			14	14		Hugh being made R. of Italy gives y ^e Sicily to Rodolph.	Sigifrid C. de Kinndheim y ^e first Marquis of Brandenburg.
5640	927	16	9 21	8	24	30	17	28 14	28	25	28			15	15			Marcia late Concubine to Pope
5641	928	17	10 22	9	25	31	18	29 15	29	26	29			16	16			Sergius III. y ^e first of y ^e name.
5642	929	18	11 23	10	26	32	19	30 16	30	27	30			17	17			Herbert Comte de Normandy ob. 943
5643	930	19	12 24	11	27	33	20	31 17	31	28	31			18	18			
5644	931	20	13 25	12	28	34	21	32 18	32	29	32			19	19			
5645	932	21	14 26	13	29	35	22	33 19	33	30	33			20	20			
5646	933	22	15 27	14	30	36	23	34 20	34	31	34			21	21		Arnulph ob. of Bavaria defeated at Verona by y ^e Hugh R. of Italy.	Alberic Gov. of Rome ob. 931
5647	934	23	16 28	15	31	37	24	35 21	35	32	35			22	22		A Frost of 120 Days began in y ^e end of y ^e Year.	Atchidius Caliph of Egypt ob. 934
5648	935	24	17 29	16	32	38	25	36 22	36	33	36			23	23			Bertold ob. of Bavaria ob. 947
5649	936	25	18 30	17	33	39	26	37 23	37	34	37			24	24			
5650	937	26	19 31	18	34	40	27	38 24	38	35	38			25	25		The Saracen Empire is divided by Usurpation into 7 Kingdoms.	
5651	938	27	20 32	19	35	41	28	39 25	39	36	39			26	26			
5652	939	28	21 33	20	36	42	29	40 26	40	37	40			27	27			
5653	940	29	22 34	21	37	43	30	41 27	41	38	41			28	28		Ramirus defeats y ^e Saracens in Spain soon after y ^e Eclipse of y ^e Sun	
5654	941	30	23 35	22	38	44	31	42 28	42	39	42			29	29			
5655	942	31	24 36	23	39	45	32	43 29	43	40	43			30	30			
5656	943	32	25 37	24	40	46	33	44 30	44	41	44			31	31		The Eastern Emperors take Possession of y ^e Kingdom of Naples.	Turketul Chan & Ero. M.
5657	944	33	26 38	25	41	47	34	45 31	45	42	45			32	32			Buzan y ^e Turk. Sir. M. ob. 103
5658	945	34	27 39	26	42	48	35	46 32	46	43	46			33	33			Rich 1 st ob. of Normandy
5659	946	35	28 40	27	43	49	36	47 33	47	44	47			34	34			
5660	947	36	29 41	28	44	50	37	48 34	48	45	48			35	35		Berenger pactions w th Hugh for y ^e Reversion of y ^e Kingdom of Italy.	Casorus Equy. M. after Caliph of Egypt & Syria ob. 168
5661	948	37	30 42	29	45	51	38	49 35	49	46	49			36	36			
5662	949	38	31 43	30	46	52	39	50 36	50	47	50			37	37			
5663	950	39	32 44	31	47	53	40	51 37	51	48	51			38	38			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Burgundy	Kings of France	Kings in Spain	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statefmen Warriors &c
5714	1001	27 Basilias	27 ulalcrus	10 Otto III	8 Rodolph III	6 Robert I	3 Alfonso I	24 Ethelred II	7 Grimus	22 Olaf II	22 Sueno II	Sueno I	3 Boleslaus	3 Silvester II			Mikondalgen zalez C. de Galicia's Regent of Leon
5715	1002	28 Constantin	28 12	11 Henry II	9 Le Rainant	7 the Wise	4 Abdalmalek	25	8	23	23		4	4		A general Massacre of the Danes in England on Sunday Nov. 5 th	
5716	1003	29 X	29 13	12 the same	10	8	5	26	9	24	24		5	5			
5717	1004	30	30 14	13	11	9	6	27	10	25	25		6	6			
5718	1005	31	31 15	14	12	10	7	28	11	26	26		7	7		All of Old Churches are rebuilt at y ^e time in a new manner of Architecture	
5719	1006	32	32 16	15	13	11	8	29	12	27	27		8	8		A Pestilence all over Europe w ^h lasts 3 Years	
5720	1007	33	33 17	16	14	12	9	30	13	28	28		9	9			
5721	1008	34	34 18	17	15	13	10	31	14	29	29		10	10			Boleslaus D ^{ke} of Bohemia
5722	1009	35	35 19	18	16	14	11	32	15	30	30		11	11			Ulnoth Thane of Sussex
5723	1010	36	36 20	19	17	15	12	33	16	31	31		12	12			
5724	1011	37	37 21	20	18	16	13	The Saracens	17	32	32	Clau II	13	13			
5725	1012	38	38 22	21	19	17	14	decline in Spain	18	33	33		14	14			Edic & Iron King M. ob. 1017
5726	1013	39	39 23	22	20	18	15	10	19	34	34		15	15		The Danes under Sueno get possession of England.	British English Admiral
5727	1014	40	40 24	23	21	19	16	11	20	35	35		16	16		A Violent Storm Sept. 28 th brought an Inundation over Flanders.	Ulfrid Earl of Northumb. ob. 1011
5728	1015	41	41 25	24	22	20	17	2	21	36	36		17	17			
5729	1016	42	42 26	25	23	21	18	13	22	37	37		18	18			
5730	1017	43	43 27	26	24	22	19	14	23	38	38		19	19			
5731	1018	44	44 28	27	25	23	20	15	24	39	39		20	20			
5732	1019	45	45 29	28	26	24	21	16	25	40	40		21	21			
5733	1020	46	46 30	29	27	25	22	17	26	41	41		22	22			Alc. Tolens Caliph of Egypt ob. 1023
5734	1021	47	47 31	30	28	26	23	5	27	42	42		23	23			
5735	1022	48	48 32	31	29	27	24	6	28	43	43		24	24			
5736	1023	49	49 33	32	30	28	25	7	29	44	44		25	25			
5737	1024	50	50 34	33	31	29	26	8	30	45	45		26	26			
5738	1025	51 Constantin	51 35	34	32	30	27	9	31	46	46		27	27			
5739	1026	52 alone	52 36	35	33	31	28	10	32	47	47		28	28			
5740	1027	53	53 37	36	34	32	29	11	33	48	48		29	29			
5741	1028	54 Romanus III	54 38	37	35	33	30	12	34	49	49		30	30			
5742	1029	55 Gregorius	55 39	38	36	34	31	13	35	50	50		31	31			
5743	1030	56	56 40	39	37	35	32	14	36	51	51		32	32			
5744	1031	57	57 41	40	38	36	33	15	37	52	52		33	33			
5745	1032	58	58 42	41	39	37	34	16	38	53	53		34	34			
5746	1033	59	59 43	42	40	38	35	17	39	54	54		35	35			
5747	1034	60	60 44	43	41	39	36	18	40	55	55		36	36			
5748	1035	61	61 45	44	42	40	37	19	41	56	56		37	37			
5749	1036	62	62 46	45	43	41	38	20	42	57	57		38	38			
5750	1037	63	63 47	46	44	42	39	21	43	58	58		39	39			
5751	1038	64	64 48	47	45	43	40	22	44	59	59		40	40			
5752	1039	65	65 49	48	46	44	41	23	45	60	60		41	41			
5753	1040	66	66 50	49	47	45	42	24	46	61	61		42	42			
5754	1041	67	67 51	50	48	46	43	25	47	62	62		43	43			
5755	1042	68	68 52	51	49	47	44	26	48	63	63		44	44			
5756	1043	69	69 53	52	50	48	45	27	49	64	64		45	45			
5757	1044	70	70 54	53	51	49	46	28	50	65	65		46	46			
5758	1045	71	71 55	54	52	50	47	29	51	66	66		47	47			
5759	1046	72	72 56	55	53	51	48	30	52	67	67		48	48			
5760	1047	73	73 57	56	54	52	49	31	53	68	68		49	49			
5761	1048	74	74 58	57	55	53	50	32	54	69	69		50	50			
5762	1049	75	75 59	58	56	54	51	33	55	70	70		51	51			
5763	1050	76	76 60	59	57	55	52	34	56	71	71		52	52			



Guy d'Arce 7th in Italy
Archiep. of Monk

John XVIII

Canutus of Norway

Canutus of Novarro

Casimir

Benedit IX

Benedit IX

Gregory VI

Clement

Damasus II

Leo IX

Archiep. of Monk

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Leo IX

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castile	Kings in Spain	Earls of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Geniis	Remarkable Events	Statefimen Warriors &c.
5764	1051	10 Constantine XI	21 Capinus	13 Henry III	21 Henry I	17 Ferdinand	17		11 Edward III	12 Malcolm III	11 Haquin III	4 Sueno	11 Harold I	18 Casimir	3 Leo IX			
5765	1052	11 Monomachus	22 Biamentis	14 y Blude	22	18 y great	18		12 y Confessor	13	12 y y Ricd	5 II	5	19	4	Peter Damiani ob. 1072		
5766	1053	12	23	15	23	19	19		13	14	13	6	6	20	5	Michael Cerularius ob. 1058	Pope Leo IX def: taken Prising Kingd. of Naples by Germans	
5767	1054	1 Theodora II	24	16	24	20	20		14	15	14	7	7	21	1 Victor II			
5768	1055	2	25	17	25	21	21		15	16	15	8	8	22	2			
5769	1056	1 Michael VI	26	1 Henry IV	26	22	22		16	17	16	9	9	23	3			Theodorus son to Const. Monom.
5770	1057	1 Isaac Comnenus	27	2	27	23	23		17	18	17	10	10	24	1 Stephen X 8 ^m	Geo. Cedrenus y Hist.		
5771	1058	2	28	3	28	24	24		18	19	18	11	11	25	2		Robert Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily.	Robt. Guiscard y Norman ob. 1083
5772	1059	1 Constantin	29	4	29	25	25		19	20	19	12	12	1	1 Nicholas II	Liberenger ob. 1088 at 90		
5773	1060	2 Ducas	30	5	30	26	26		20	21	20	13	13	2	2			Baldwin Earl of Flanders Fr. King
5774	1061	3	31	6	31	27	27		21	22	21	14	14	3	1 Alexander II			
5775	1062	4	32	7	32	28	28		22	23	22	15	15	4	2	Michael Pallas of Constantinople y. Feignat. Phil. & Hist.		
5776	1063	5	33	8	33	29	29		23	24	23	16	16	5	3	& Favorite to Mich. Ducas & Co.		
5777	1064	6	34	9	34	30	30		24	25	24	17	17	6	4			
5778	1065	7	35	10	35	31	31		25	26	25	18	18	7	5			
5779	1066	8	36	11	36	32	32		26	27	26	19	19	8	6		Jerusalem taken by y. Turks from y. Saracens	
5780	1067	9	37	12	37	33	33		27	28	27	20	20	9	7		The Conquest of England by Will. 1. y. Bastard D. of Norm. in y. Battle	Earls Edwin & Morcar
5781	1068	1 Romanus IV	38	13	38	34	34		28	29	28	21	21	10	8			Empress Eudoxia put into a Mon.
5782	1069	2 Diogenes	39	14	39	35	35		29	30	29	22	22	11	9			Chan. Gervais Ab. of Rheims
5783	1070	3	40	15	40	36	36		30	31	30	23	23	12	10			Earl Malthoff ob. 1075
5784	1071	1 Michael VII	41	16	41	37	37		31	32	31	24	24	13	11			
5785	1072	2 Ducas	42	17	42	38	38		32	33	32	25	25	14	12			
5786	1073	3 Parafinacius	43	18	43	39	39		33	34	33	26	26	15	13			
5787	1074	4	44	19	44	40	40		34	35	34	27	27	16	14			
5788	1075	5	45	20	45	41	41		35	36	35	28	28	17	15			
5789	1076	6	46	21	46	42	42		36	37	36	29	29	18	16			
5790	1077	7	47	22	47	43	43		37	38	37	30	30	19	17			
5791	1078	1 Michael VIII	48	23	48	44	44		38	39	38	31	31	20	18			
5792	1079	2 Bonitatus	49	24	49	45	45		39	40	39	32	32	21	19			
5793	1080	3	50	25	50	46	46		40	41	40	33	33	22	20			
5794	1081	1 Alexius	51	26	51	47	47		41	42	41	34	34	23	21			
5795	1082	2 Comnenus	52	27	52	48	48		42	43	42	35	35	24	22			
5796	1083	3	53	28	53	49	49		43	44	43	36	36	25	23			
5797	1084	4	54	29	54	50	50		44	45	44	37	37	26	24			
5798	1085	5	55	30	55	51	51		45	46	45	38	38	27	25			
5799	1086	6	56	31	56	52	52		46	47	46	39	39	28	26			
5800	1087	7	57	32	57	53	53		47	48	47	40	40	29	27			
5801	1088	8	58	33	58	54	54		48	49	48	41	41	30	28			
5802	1089	9	59	34	59	55	55		49	50	49	42	42	31	29			
5803	1090	10	60	35	60	56	56		50	51	50	43	43	32	30			
5804	1091	11	61	36	61	57	57		51	52	51	44	44	33	31			
5805	1092	12	62	37	62	58	58		52	53	52	45	45	34	32			
5806	1093	13	63	38	63	59	59		53	54	53	46	46	35	33			
5807	1094	14	64	39	64	60	60		54	55	54	47	47	36	34			
5808	1095	15	65	40	65	61	61		55	56	55	48	48	37	35			
5809	1096	16	66	41	66	62	62		56	57	56	49	49	38	36			
5810	1097	17	67	42	67	63	63		57	58	57	50	50	39	37			
5811	1098	18	68	43	68	64	64		58	59	58	51	51	40	38			
5812	1099	19	69	44	69	65	65		59	60	59	52	52	41	39			
5813	1100	20	70	45	70	66	66		60	61	60	53	53	42	40			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5814	1101	21 Alexius	8 Mustadim	16 Henry IV	42 Philip I	30 Alfonso VII	8	11 Henry	2 Henry I	5 Edgar	22 Philip	6 Eric Magnus	20 Ladislaus		Humbert III	3 Pascal II			The Norman Family of Guiscard take y ^e Title of K ^{ing} of Naples &	Arch Bishop Anselm ob. 1109
5815	1102	22 Comnenus	9 Billa	47	43 Amauric	31	9	15	3 Beauclerc	6	23	7 III	33	1 Boleslaus III		1 Roger II	4			
5816	1103	23	10	48	44	32	10	16	4	7	24	8	34	2	2	5				
5817	1104	24	11	49	45	33	11	17	5	8	25	9	35	3	3	6			Baldwin K ^{ing} of Jerusalem defeats y ^e Saracens & takes Ptolemais	
5818	1105	25	12	50	46	34	12	18	6	9	26	10	36	4	4	7				
5819	1106	26	13	1 Henry V	47	35	13	19	7	10	27	11	37	5	5	8			The Battle of Tinchebray in Normandy wh ^{ch} Robert y ^e Duke is	
5820	1107	27	14	2	48	36	14	20	8	Alexander	28	12	38	6	6	9				
5821	1108	28	15	3	1 Lewis VI	37	15	21	9	2	29	2	39	7	7	10				
5822	1109	29	16	4	2 Lewis	1	16	22	10	3	30	3	40	8	8	11			Joseph K ^{ing} of Morocco defeats y ^e Span. in y ^e sam. Battle of y ^e 7	
5823	1110	30	17	5	3	2	17	23	11	4	1	4	41	9	9	12			Learning is revived at the University of Cambridge.	
5824	1111	31	18	6	4	3	18	24	12	5	2	5	42	10	10	13				Anseau de Garlande F.M. ob. 1118
5825	1112	32	19	7	5	4	19	25	13	6	3	6	43	11	11	14				Baldwin Eof Flanders ob. 1119
5826	1113	33	20	8	6	5	20	26	14	7	4	7	44	12	12	15				
5827	1114	34	21	9	7	6	21	27	15	8	5	8	45	13	13	16			Peter Abelard ob. 1143 at 63	Roger B. of Salisbury E.M. ob. 1149
5828	1115	35	22	10	8	7	22	28	16	9	6	9	46	14	14	17				Will ^m de Garlande F.M. ob. 1120
5829	1116	36	23	11	9	8	23	29	17	10	7	10	47	15	15	18				
5830	1117	37	24	12	10	9	24	30	18	11	8	11	48	16	16	19			Ann Comnena y ^e Hist.	
5831	1118	1 John Comnena	11	13	11	10	25	31	19	12	9	12	49	17	17	20			The Order of y ^e Knights Templars instituted.	
5832	1119	2	14	14	12	11	26	32	20	13	10	13	50	18	18	21			Lewis le gros defeated by Henry I. at Brunneville.	
5833	1120	3	15	15	13	12	27	33	21	14	11	14	51	19	19	22			Prince William a Number of English Lords drowned in y ^e storm	
5834	1121	4	16	16	14	13	28	34	22	15	12	15	52	20	20	23				Chancellor de Sens F.M. ob. 1130
5835	1122	5	17	17	15	1	29	35	23	16	13	16	53	21	21	24			John Comnenus defeats y ^e Scythians &c. who had passed the	
5836	1123	6	18	18	16	2	30	36	24	17	14	17	54	22	22	25				W ^m de Poitiers D. of Aquitaine ob. 1137
5837	1124	7	19	19	17	3	31	37	25	1	15	18	55	23	23	26				Honorius II
5838	1125	8	20	20	18	4	32	38	26	2	16	19	56	24	24	27				
5839	1126	9	21	21	19	5	33	39	27	3	17	20	57	25	25	28				
5840	1127	10	22	22	20	6	34	40	28	4	18	21	58	26	26	29			The Pope declares War ag st Roger K ^{ing} of Sicily.	Will ^m Earl of Flanders ob. 1129
5841	1128	11	23	23	21	7	35	41	29	5	19	22	59	27	27	30				
5842	1129	12	24	24	22	8	36	42	30	6	20	23	60	28	28	31				
5843	1130	13	25	25	23	9	37	43	31	7	21	24	61	29	29	32				
5844	1131	14	26	26	24	10	38	44	32	8	22	25	62	30	30	33				
5845	1132	15	27	27	25	11	39	45	33	9	23	26	63	31	31	34				
5846	1133	16	28	28	26	12	40	46	34	10	24	27	64	32	32	35				
5847	1134	17	29	29	27	13	41	47	35	11	25	28	65	33	33	36				
5848	1135	18	30	30	28	14	42	48	36	12	26	29	66	34	34	37			Roger K ^{ing} of Sicily takes Beneventum & Capua from y ^e Pope.	Stephen de Garlande F.M. ob. 1150
5849	1136	19	31	31	29	15	43	49	37	13	27	30	67	35	35	38				
5850	1137	20	32	32	30	16	44	50	38	14	28	31	68	36	36	39				
5851	1138	21	33	33	31	17	45	51	39	15	29	32	69	37	37	40				William of Spres E. M. ob. 1152
5852	1139	22	34	34	32	18	46	52	40	16	30	33	70	38	38	41				Abbe Super F.M. ob. 1152
5853	1140	23	35	35	33	19	47	53	41	17	31	34	71	39	39	42			Alfonso defeats five Saracen Kings at Ouriques takes Lisbon &	Empress Matilda ob. 1167 at 67
5854	1141	24	36	36	34	20	48	54	42	18	32	35	72	40	40	43				
5855	1142	25	37	37	35	21	49	55	43	19	33	36	73	41	41	44				
5856	1143	1 Manuel	38	38	36	22	50	56	44	20	34	37	74	42	42	45				
5857	1144	2 Comnenus	39	39	37	23	51	57	45	21	35	38	75	43	43	46				
5858	1145	3	40	40	38	24	52	58	46	22	36	39	76	44	44	47				
5859	1146	4	41	41	39	25	53	59	47	23	37	40	77	45	45	48				
5860	1147	5	42	42	40	26	54	60	48	24	38	41	78	46	46	49				
5861	1148	6	43	43	41	27	55	61	49	25	39	42	79	47	47	50				
5862	1149	7	44	44	42	28	56	62	50	26	40	43	80	48	48	51				
5863	1150	8	45	45	43	29	57	63	51	27	41	44	81	49	49	52				

Indian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castile	Kings of Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.	
5864	1151	Manuel 3	Maestrius 16	Conrad 14	Lewis VII 15	Alfonso VIII 30	Alfonso 14	Alfonso 17	Stephen 28	David 12	Svecher II 5	Sueno 4	Boleslaus IV 6		Humbert III 3	Roger III 23	Eugenius III 7	Gratian	The Canon law composed by Gratian after 24 Years Labour		
5865	1152	Isidore 17	Frederick 16	Frederick 16		Raimond 31									4 th of saint 14			Jeffrey of Monmouth	Kingdom of Henry 1 st of Eng. ob. 1135	Robert Comte de Dreux ob. 1188	
5866	1153		Barbansha 17				16	42	19	Malcolm II 14					5	William I 2	Anastasius IV	Mosue of Corduba of Hipp.	The Treaty of Winchester by which Stephen grants the Reversion of his Kingdom to Henry 1 st of Eng.	Earl Eustace Pr ^{of} Eng. ob. 1154	
5867	1154			3	18		17	43	Henry II 2						6	2 nd of Wickard	Adrian IV	Al Edrisius the Arabian	The Party Names of Guelfs & Gibbelines begin.		
5868	1155			4	19		18	44	Plantagenet 3						7	3		Geographer			
5869	1156			5	20		19	45		4					8	4				Robert Earl of Leicester	
5870	1157			6	21		20	46		5					9	5					
5871	1158			7	22		21	47		6					10	6					
5872	1159		Musteney 8		23		22	48		7					11	7		Alexander III	John Fitzes of Critic		
5873	1160			9	24		23	49		8					12	8			8 th Hist. ob. post 1176		
5874	1161			10	25		24	50		9					13	9			Eustathius of Commentator		
5875	1162			11	26		25	51		10					14	10			on Homer	The Emperor Fred. destroys Milan & leaves nothing but of Church	Becket Arch B ^{ishop} of Canterb. ob. 1171
5876	1163			12	27		26	52		11					15	11			John of Salisbury ob. 1177		Anaury K ^{ing} of Jerusalem ob. 1174
5877	1164			13	28		27	53		12					16	12				The Council of Clarendon in Eng. ob. Becket. The Teutonic Order	
5878	1165			14	29		28	54		13					17	13			Simon of Durham		Saladin Sultan of Egypt ob. 1193
5879	1166			15	30		29	55		14					18	14			Maimonides of Corduba of most learned of Jews ob. 1204		
5880	1167			16	31		30	56		15					19	15			Henry of Huntingdon		
5881	1168			17	32		31	57		16					20	16					Henry 1 st of England's joint King of Ireland & Irish Monarch ob. 1171
5882	1169			18	33		32	58		17					21	17					
5883	1170		Mustetzi 19		34		33	59		18					22	18					
5884	1171			20	35		34	60		19					23	19				Dermot King of Leinster calls in English to assist him against Irish Kings	Richard 1 st of England's joint King of Ireland & Irish Monarch ob. 1199
5885	1172			21	36		35	61		20					24	20					Henry II of England takes Possession of Ireland & remains about 3 Years
5886	1173			22	37		36	62		21					25	21					Richard 1 st of England's joint King of Ireland & Irish Monarch ob. 1199
5887	1174			23	38		37	63		22					26	22					Richard 1 st of England's joint King of Ireland & Irish Monarch ob. 1199
5888	1175			24	39		38	64		23					27	23					Richard 1 st of England's joint King of Ireland & Irish Monarch ob. 1199
5889	1176			25	40		39	65		24					28	24				The Dispensing of Justice by Circuits first appointed in England.	
5890	1177			26	41		40	66		25					29	25				Saladin defeated & repulsed before Jerusalem.	
5891	1178			27	42		41	67		26					30	26					
5892	1179		Matzar 28		43		42	68		27					31	27					
5893	1180			29	44		43	69		28					32	28					
5894	1181			30	45		44	70		29					33	29					
5895	1182			31	46		45	71		30					34	30					
5896	1183			32	47		46	72		31					35	31					
5897	1184			33	48		47	73		32					36	32					
5898	1185			34	49		48	74		33					37	33				Andronicus orders all the Latins in Constantinople to be murdered.	
5899	1186			35	50		49	75		34					38	34				The great Conjunction of the Sun Moon & all the Planets in Libra half this Year upon September 14 th	
5900	1187			36	51		50	76		35					39	35				The Kingdom of Jerusalem finished that City being taken by Saladin	
5901	1188			37	52		51	77		36					40	36					
5902	1189			38	53		52	78		37					41	37				The Third Crusade.	
5903	1190			39	54		53	79		38					42	38				The Kings of England & France go to the Holy Land.	
5904	1191			40	55		54	80		39					43	39					
5905	1192			41	56		55	81		40					44	40					
5906	1193			42	57		56	82		41					45	41					
5907	1194			43	58		57	83		42					46	42					
5908	1195			44	59		58	84		43					47	43					
5909	1196			45	60		59	85		44					48	44					
5910	1197			46	61		60	86		45					49	45					
5911	1198			47	62		61	87		46					50	46					
5912	1199			48	63		62	88		47					51	47					
5913	1200			49	64		63	89		48					52	48					

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castille	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5914	1201	7. <i>Alacius III</i>	23. <i>Nat'zar</i>	Philip	22. <i>Philip II.</i>	44. <i>Alfonso III.</i>	6. 17. <i>Sancho</i>	3. <i>John suc.</i>	37. <i>William</i>	10. <i>Sverker</i>	20. <i>Canute III.</i>	22.	8. <i>Leschus V.</i>	14. <i>Thomas</i>	4. <i>Innocent III.</i>				
5915	1202	8. <i>Alacius & y Mar 7. yte</i>	24	5	23. <i>Augustus</i>	45. <i>Peter II.</i>	7. 18	4. <i>Lackland</i>	38	11. III	11. III	23.	1. <i>Sathislaus III.</i>	15	5		<i>Gervase of Canterbury</i>		
5916	1203	French Emper. <i>Emper. of Nice</i>	25	6	24	46	8. 19	5	39	12	2	24	2	16	6			<i>The fourth Crusade sets out from Venice & arrives at Chalki</i>	<i>Marshall Earl of Pembroke</i>
5917	1204	1. <i>Baldwin</i>	26	7	25	47	9. 20	6	40	13	3	25	3	17	7			<i>Constantinople taken by y French & Venetians</i>	<i>Lord Protector</i>
5918	1205	2. <i>Isacarius</i>	27	8	26	48	10. 21	7	41	14	4	26	4	18	8			<i>The Emperor Baldwin is defeated & taken Prisoner by y English</i>	
5919	1206	1. <i>Henry</i>	28	9	27	49	11. 22	8	42	15	5	27	1. <i>Leschus V.</i>	19	9			<i>The first Towns erected into Corporations in Normandy were those</i>	<i>Raymond VI. C. de Toulouse</i>
5920	1207	2	29	10	28	50	12. 23	9	43	16	6	28	2. <i>Adorid</i>	20	10				<i>Simon C. de Montfort</i>
5921	1208	3	30	1. <i>Otho IV.</i>	29	51	13. 24	10	44	17	7	29	3	21	11			<i>The works of Aristotle being just imported fr. Constantinople</i>	
5922	1209	4	31	2	30	52	14. 25	11	45	18	8	30	4	22	12			<i>The Persecution ag. y Albigenes is very hot being begun the</i>	
5923	1210	5	32	3	31	53	15. 26	12	46	1. <i>Eric XI.</i>	9	31	5	23	13				
5924	1211	6	33	4	32	54	16. 27	13	47	2	10	32	6	24	14			<i>The Victory over the Moors at Navas de Tolosa</i>	<i>Arch Bishop Langton</i>
5925	1212	7	34	5. <i>Frederick II.</i>	33	55	17. 28	14	48	3	11	33	7	25	15				
5926	1213	8	35	6. 2	34	56	18. 29	15	49	4	12	34	8	26	16			<i>The Battle of Bouvines gained by y French over Otho IV.</i>	<i>Mal. de Montmorency Count of Fland</i>
5927	1214	9	36	7. 3	35	57	19. 30	16	50	5	13	35	9	27	17			<i>Magna Charta signed by King John & the Barons</i>	<i>Gilbert Earl of Gloucester</i>
5928	1215	10	37	8. 4	36	58	20. 31	17	51	6	14	36	10	28	18				
5929	1216	11	38	9. 5	37	59	21. 32	18	52	7	15	37	11	29	19			<i>Theodore Comnenus Pr. of Cyprus</i>	
5930	1217	1. <i>Peter de Courcy</i>	39	10. 6	38	60	22. 33	19	53	8	16	38	12	30	20			<i>The Battle of Lincoln May 19. y French are defeated by y</i>	<i>Peter de Roches B. of Winchester</i>
5931	1218	15	40	7	39	61	23. 34	20	54	9	17	39	13	31	21				
5932	1219	16	41	8	40	62	24. 35	21	55	10	18	40	14	32	22				
5933	1220	17	42	9	41	63	25. 36	22	56	11	19	41	15	33	23				
5934	1221	18	43	10	42	64	26. 37	23	57	12	20	42	16	34	24			<i>St. Anthony of Padua</i>	
5935	1222	1. <i>John Duan III.</i>	44	11	43	65	27. 38	24	58	13	21	43	17	35	25				
5936	1223	2	45	12	44	66	28. 39	25	59	14	22	44	18	36	26			<i>Lewis VIII. purchased all y Navas in France.</i>	<i>Rich. Marshall Earl of Pembroke</i>
5937	1224	3	46	13	45	67	29. 40	26	60	15	23	45	19	37	27				<i>Raymond VII. C. de Toulouse</i>
5938	1225	4	47	14	46	68	30. 41	27	61	16	24	46	20	38	28			<i>John de Sarraceno-bosco of Hales</i>	<i>Gingis Khan Emper. of Tartars</i>
5939	1226	5	48	15	47	69	31. 42	28	62	17	25	47	21	39	29			<i>Front Verona & Padua possessed by Eclinius for 34 Years.</i>	<i>Queen Blanche French Reg.</i>
5940	1227	6	49	16	48	70	32. 43	29	63	18	26	48	22	40	30			<i>The Tartars under Gingis Khan overrun all y Saracens</i>	
5941	1228	1. <i>Baldwin II.</i>	50	17	49	71	33. 44	30	64	19	27	49	23	41	31				
5942	1229	2	51	18	50	72	34. 45	31	65	20	28	50	24	42	32				
5943	1230	3	52	19	51	73	35. 46	32	66	21	29	51	25	43	33			<i>St. Bernard in y University of Paris in y Disputes about</i>	<i>Peter de Brouaux Emper. of Trebizond</i>
5944	1231	4	53	20	52	74	36. 47	33	67	22	30	52	26	44	34			<i>The Allegory of Ptolemy was translated fr. y Arabic into</i>	
5945	1232	5	54	21	53	75	37. 48	34	68	23	31	53	27	45	35				<i>Richard Earl of Cornwall</i>
5946	1233	6	55	22	54	76	38. 49	35	69	24	32	54	28	46	36			<i>The Inquisition begun in 1204 is now trusted to y Domin</i>	<i>Seignior Emper. of Sicily</i>
5947	1234	7	56	23	55	77	39. 50	36	70	25	33	55	29	47	37				<i>John de Brienne Emper.</i>
5948	1235	8	57	24	56	78	40. 51	37	71	26	34	56	30	48	38				
5949	1236	9	58	25	57	79	41. 52	38	72	27	35	57	31	49	39				
5950	1237	10	59	26	58	80	42. 53	39	73	28	36	58	32	50	40				
5951	1238	11	60	27	59	81	43. 54	40	74	29	37	59	33	51	41				
5952	1239	12	61	28	60	82	44. 55	41	75	30	38	60	34	52	42				
5953	1240	13	62	29	61	83	45. 56	42	76	31	39	61	35	53	43				
5954	1241	14	63	30	62	84	46. 57	43	77	32	40	62	36	54	44			<i>The Battle of Taillebourg.</i>	<i>Enguerrand de Coucy</i>
5955	1242	15	64	31	63	85	47. 58	44	78	33	41	63	37	55	45				
5956	1243	16	65	32	64	86	48. 59	45	79	34	42	64	38	56	46				
5957	1244	17	66	33	65	87	49. 60	46	80	35	43	65	39	57	47			<i>The General Council of Lyons for renewing y Crusades.</i>	<i>Roger Bigod Earl of Marshale</i>
5958	1245	18	67	34	66	88	50. 61	47	81	36	44	66	40	58	48				
5959	1246	19	68	35	67	89	51. 62	48	82	37	45	67	41	59	49				
5960	1247	20	69	36	68	90	52. 63	49	83	38	46	68	42	60	50				
5961	1248	21	70	37	69	91	53. 64	50	84	39	47	69	43	61	51			<i>The 5th Crusade under Lewis IX who set out on Friday</i>	
5962	1249	22	71	38	70	92	54. 65	51	85	40	48	70	44	62	52			<i>Damietta in Egypt taken by Lewis IX June 5th</i>	
5963	1250	23	72	39	71	93	55. 66	52	86	41	49	71	45	63	53			<i>Lewis IX defeated in Egypt & taken Prisoner April 5th</i>	<i>Muteo Sultan of Egypt</i>

Julian Period	Years of Christ	French Emperors	Emperors of Nice	Caliphs of Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castile	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5964	1251	24	John III	8	William	26	26	6	6	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	Innocent IV			Peter de Villebon F.M. ob. 1270
5965	1252	25	34	9	3	27	27	7	7	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	1	10	Albertus Magnus ob. 1280		
5966	1253	26	32	10	1	28	28	8	8	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	2	11		The famous Astronomical Tables are composed by Alfonso X	
5967	1254	27	34	11	5	29	29	9	9	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	3	11	Thomas Aquinas ob. 1274		Rich ^d Earl of Gloucester ob. 1262
5968	1255	28	34	12	6	30	30	10	10	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	4	12			Rich ^d Earl of Cornwall & King of Romans ob. 1272
5969	1256	29	2	13	Interregnum for 17 Years	31	31	11	11	8	8	7	7	7	6	7	5	13			
5970	1257	30	3	14		32	32	12	12	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	6	14			
5971	1258	31	1	15		33	33	13	13	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	7	15			The Empire of Saracens finish'd by Tartars taking Bagdad
5972	1259	32	1	16		34	34	14	14	11	11	10	10	10	9	10	8	16			
5973	1260	33	2	17		35	35	15	15	12	12	11	11	11	10	11	9	17			
5974	1261	34	3	18		36	36	16	16	13	13	12	12	12	11	12	10	18			
5975	1262	4				37	37	17	17	14	14	13	13	13	12	13	11	19			Henry de Agnes King of Navarre ob. 1275
5976	1263	5				38	38	18	18	15	15	14	14	14	13	14	12	20			
5977	1264	6				39	39	19	19	16	16	15	15	15	14	15	13	21			
5978	1265	7				40	40	20	20	17	17	16	16	16	15	16	14	22			
5979	1266	8				41	41	21	21	18	18	17	17	17	16	17	15	23			
5980	1267	9				42	42	22	22	19	19	18	18	18	17	18	16	24			
5981	1268	10				43	43	23	23	20	20	19	19	19	18	19	17	25			
5982	1269	11				44	44	24	24	21	21	20	20	20	19	20	18	26			
5983	1270	12				45	45	25	25	22	22	21	21	21	20	21	19	27			
5984	1271	13				46	46	26	26	23	23	22	22	22	21	22	20	28			
5985	1272	14				47	47	27	27	24	24	23	23	23	22	23	21	29			
5986	1273	15				48	48	28	28	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	22	30			
5987	1274	16				49	49	29	29	26	26	25	25	25	24	25	23	31			
5988	1275	17				50	50	30	30	27	27	26	26	26	25	26	24	32			
5989	1276	18				51	51	31	31	28	28	27	27	27	26	27	25	33			
5990	1277	19				52	52	32	32	29	29	28	28	28	27	28	26	34			
5991	1278	20				53	53	33	33	30	30	29	29	29	28	29	27	35			
5992	1279	21				54	54	34	34	31	31	30	30	30	29	30	28	36			
5993	1280	22				55	55	35	35	32	32	31	31	31	30	31	29	37			
5994	1281	23				56	56	36	36	33	33	32	32	32	31	32	30	38			
5995	1282	24				57	57	37	37	34	34	33	33	33	32	33	31	39			
5996	1283	25				58	58	38	38	35	35	34	34	34	33	34	32	40			
5997	1284	26				59	59	39	39	36	36	35	35	35	34	35	33	41			
5998	1285	27				60	60	40	40	37	37	36	36	36	35	36	34	42			
5999	1286	28				61	61	41	41	38	38	37	37	37	36	37	35	43			
6000	1287	29				62	62	42	42	39	39	38	38	38	37	38	36	44			
6001	1288	30				63	63	43	43	40	40	39	39	39	38	39	37	45			
6002	1289	31				64	64	44	44	41	41	40	40	40	39	40	38	46			
6003	1290	32				65	65	45	45	42	42	41	41	41	40	41	39	47			
6004	1291	33				66	66	46	46	43	43	42	42	42	41	42	40	48			
6005	1292	34				67	67	47	47	44	44	43	43	43	42	43	41	49			
6006	1293	35				68	68	48	48	45	45	44	44	44	43	44	42	50			
6007	1294	36				69	69	49	49	46	46	45	45	45	44	45	43	51			
6008	1295	37				70	70	50	50	47	47	46	46	46	45	46	44	52			
6009	1296	38				71	71	51	51	48	48	47	47	47	46	47	45	53			
6010	1297	39				72	72	52	52	49	49	48	48	48	47	48	46	54			
6011	1298	40				73	73	53	53	50	50	49	49	49	48	49	47	55			
6012	1299	41				74	74	54	54	51	51	50	50	50	49	50	48	56			
6013	1300	42				75	75	55	55	52	52	51	51	51	50	51	49	57			

Julian Period	Year of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille Spain	Kings of Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Kings of Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statelimen Warriors &c.
6014	1301	19th Romanus	1 Ottoman	1 Albert I of Austria	17 Philip IV	1 Ferdinand I	2 Dionysius	1 Edward I	Interregnum	20 Birger	16 Valdemar	2 Wenceslaus			17 Amadeus	18 Charles II	18 Boniface VIII	Peter de Luna		Drants with the White faction banished Florence; by Charles of Valois & Boniface VIII	Langton B. of Ditchfield E.M. 1322
6015	1302	20 Paleologus	2 Osman	3 Austria	18 John the Fair	2 Alfonso X	2 Dionysius	2 Alfonso I			21	17 Haakon	3		18 the Great	19 James I	19 Benedict X	19		Violent Quarrel betw. Philip the Fair and the Pope.	
6016	1303	21	3	4	19	3	3	3			22	18	4		20	20	20	20		The Mariner's Compass invented or improved by Flavio.	Sir Nich. de Longespée ob. 1321
6017	1304	22	4	5	20	4	4	4			23	19	5		21	21	21	21			
6018	1305	23	5	6	21	5	5	5			24	20	6		22	22	22	22			
6019	1306	24	6	7	22	6	6	6			25	21	7		23	23	23	23			
6020	1307	25	7	8	23	7	7	7			26	22	8		24	24	24	24			
6021	1308	26	8	9	24	8	8	8			27	23	9		25	25	25	25			
6022	1309	27	9	10	25	9	9	9			28	24	10		26	26	26	26			
6023	1310	28	10	11	26	10	10	10			29	25	11		27	27	27	27			
6024	1311	29	11	12	27	11	11	11			30	26	12		28	28	28	28			
6025	1312	30	12	13	28	12	12	12			31	27	13		29	29	29	29			
6026	1313	31	13	14	29	13	13	13			32	28	14		30	30	30	30			
6027	1314	32	14	15	30	14	14	14			33	29	15		31	31	31	31			
6028	1315	33	15	16	31	15	15	15			34	30	16		32	32	32	32			
6029	1316	34	16	17	32	16	16	16			35	31	17		33	33	33	33			
6030	1317	35	17	18	33	17	17	17			36	32	18		34	34	34	34			
6031	1318	36	18	19	34	18	18	18			37	33	19		35	35	35	35			
6032	1319	37	19	20	35	19	19	19			38	34	20		36	36	36	36			
6033	1320	38	20	21	36	20	20	20			39	35	21		37	37	37	37			
6034	1321	39	21	22	37	21	21	21			40	36	22		38	38	38	38			
6035	1322	40	22	23	38	22	22	22			41	37	23		39	39	39	39			
6036	1323	41	23	24	39	23	23	23			42	38	24		40	40	40	40			
6037	1324	42	24	25	40	24	24	24			43	39	25		41	41	41	41			
6038	1325	43	25	26	41	25	25	25			44	40	26		42	42	42	42			
6039	1326	44	26	27	42	26	26	26			45	41	27		43	43	43	43			
6040	1327	45	27	28	43	27	27	27			46	42	28		44	44	44	44			
6041	1328	46	28	29	44	28	28	28			47	43	29		45	45	45	45			
6042	1329	47	29	30	45	29	29	29			48	44	30		46	46	46	46			
6043	1330	48	30	31	46	30	30	30			49	45	31		47	47	47	47			
6044	1331	49	31	32	47	31	31	31			50	46	32		48	48	48	48			
6045	1332	50	32	33	48	32	32	32			51	47	33		49	49	49	49			
6046	1333	51	33	34	49	33	33	33			52	48	34		50	50	50	50			
6047	1334	52	34	35	50	34	34	34			53	49	35		51	51	51	51			
6048	1335	53	35	36	51	35	35	35			54	50	36		52	52	52	52			
6049	1336	54	36	37	52	36	36	36			55	51	37		53	53	53	53			
6050	1337	55	37	38	53	37	37	37			56	52	38		54	54	54	54			
6051	1338	56	38	39	54	38	38	38			57	53	39		55	55	55	55			
6052	1339	57	39	40	55	39	39	39			58	54	40		56	56	56	56			
6053	1340	58	40	41	56	40	40	40			59	55	41		57	57	57	57			
6054	1341	59	41	42	57	41	41	41			60	56	42		58	58	58	58			
6055	1342	60	42	43	58	42	42	42			61	57	43		59	59	59	59			
6056	1343	61	43	44	59	43	43	43			62	58	44		60	60	60	60			
6057	1344	62	44	45	60	44	44	44			63	59	45		61	61	61	61			
6058	1345	63	45	46	61	45	45	45			64	60	46		62	62	62	62			
6059	1346	64	46	47	62	46	46	46			65	61	47		63	63	63	63			
6060	1347	65	47	48	63	47	47	47			66	62	48		64	64	64	64			
6061	1348	66	48	49	64	48	48	48			67	63	49		65	65	65	65			
6062	1349	67	49	50	65	49	49	49			68	64	50		66	66	66	66			
6063	1350	68	50	51	66	50	50	50			69	65	51		67	67	67	67			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castile Kings of Spain	Aragon Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Naples Kings of Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.	
6064	1351	11 John V	27 Orchan	5 Charles IV	1 John II	2 Peter I	2 Alfonso V	23 Edward III	23 David II	26 Magnus III	19 Maddemar	19 Casimir III	9 Amadeus	9 Joan I	10 Clement VI				
6065	1352	12 Paleologus	28	6 of Luxemb.	2	3 of Cruel	28	26 of Windsor	24	27	20 of Mayn	20 of Great	10 of the	10 Lewis I	11 Innocent VI		The Turks first enter Europe	Pierre de la Foret F.M. ob. 1361	
6066	1353	13	29	7	3	4	29	27	25	28	21	26	11	12	2				
6067	1354	14	30	8	4	5	30	28	26	29	22	27	12	13	3	Franc. Petrarch ob. 1374			
6068	1355	15	31	9	5	6	31	29	27	30	23	28	13	14	4	Jovanni Boccaccio ob. 1375			
6069	1356	16	32	10	6	7	32	30	28	31	24	29	14	15	5		The Battle of Poitiers Sept. 19 th in which John K. of France was taken Prisoner	Philip of Valois Prince ob. 1376	
6070	1357	17	33	11	7	8	33	31	29	32	25	30	15	16	6			Sir John Chandos ob. 1370	
6071	1358	18	34	12	8	9	34	32	30	33	26	31	16	17	7				
6072	1359	19	35	13	9	10	35	33	31	34	27	32	17	18	8				
6073	1360	20	36	14	10	11	36	34	32	35	28	33	18	19	9		The Treaty of Bretigni May 8 th	Sir Rob. Knolles ob. 1407	
6074	1361	21	37	15	11	12	37	35	33	36	29	34	19	20	10	Mathew Westminster civ.		Chas. Wickes of Navarre ob. 1387	
6075	1362	22	38	16	12	13	38	36	34	37	30	35	20	21	11	Urban V	The Law Plead. in England changed fr. French to English as a favour of Chas. III who People called 30 th for Jubilee Year		
6076	1363	23	39	17	13	14	39	37	35	38	31	36	21	22	12			Philip II of Bold D. of Burgundy ob. 1404	
6077	1364	24	40	18	14	15	40	38	36	39	32	37	22	23	13			The Battle of Cocheret May 6 th The Battle of Arrai Sept. 29 th	R. de Montfort D. de Bretagne ob. 1300
6078	1365	25	41	19	15	16	41	39	37	40	33	38	23	24	14				
6079	1366	26	42	20	16	17	42	40	38	41	34	39	24	25	15				
6080	1367	27	43	21	17	18	43	41	39	42	35	40	25	26	16			The Battle of Nevria in Castile April 4 th	Alfonso de Instamar after King of Castile ob. 1378
6081	1368	28	44	22	18	19	44	42	40	43	36	41	26	27	17				
6082	1369	29	45	23	19	20	45	43	41	44	37	42	27	28	18	John Wickliff the Head of the Lollards. ob. 1385.		Hastings E. of Pembroke ob. 1375	
6083	1370	30	46	24	20	21	46	44	42	45	38	43	28	29	19			Constable de Guischin ob. 1380	
6084	1371	31	47	25	21	22	47	45	43	46	39	44	29	30	20				
6085	1372	32	48	26	22	23	48	46	44	47	40	45	30	31	21			La Grange Card. d'Almericus F.M. ob. 1402	
6086	1373	33	49	27	23	24	49	47	45	48	41	46	31	32	22	John Gower of Stienham Yorkshire the 1. English Poet. ob. 1402.		Earl of Pembroke defeated at Sea by Boccanegra June 23 ^d	
6087	1374	34	50	28	24	25	50	48	46	49	42	47	32	33	23			Sir John Hawkwood ob. 1394	
6088	1375	35	51	29	25	26	51	49	47	50	43	48	33	34	24			John de Vienne Fr. Aldm. ob. 1393	
6089	1376	36	52	30	26	27	52	50	48	51	44	49	34	35	25	John Traispart ob. 1400		John of Ghent D. of Lancas F.M. ob. 1383	
6090	1377	37	53	31	27	28	53	51	49	52	45	50	35	36	26				
6091	1378	38	54	32	28	29	54	52	50	53	46	51	36	37	27	John Traispart ob. 1400		The Popes return from Avignon to Rome Jan. 17 th	
6092	1379	39	55	33	29	30	55	53	51	54	47	52	37	38	28				
6093	1380	40	56	34	30	31	56	54	52	55	48	53	38	39	29			The Schism of double Popes continues 38 th till 4 th Count of Savoy	
6094	1381	41	57	35	31	32	57	55	53	56	49	54	39	40	30			Rich. Scroppe 1. Chancellor ob. 1402	
6095	1382	42	58	36	32	33	58	56	54	57	50	55	40	41	31			John de Montaigne F.M. ob. 1400	
6096	1383	43	59	37	33	34	59	57	55	58	51	56	41	42	32				
6097	1384	44	60	38	34	35	60	58	56	59	52	57	42	43	33				
6098	1385	45	61	39	35	36	61	59	57	60	53	58	43	44	34				
6099	1386	46	62	40	36	37	62	60	58	61	54	59	44	45	35				
6100	1387	47	63	41	37	38	63	61	59	62	55	60	45	46	36				
6101	1388	48	64	42	38	39	64	62	60	63	56	61	46	47	37				
6102	1389	49	65	43	39	40	65	63	61	64	57	62	47	48	38				
6103	1390	50	66	44	40	41	66	64	62	65	58	63	48	49	39				
6104	1391	51	67	45	41	42	67	65	63	66	59	64	49	50	40				
6105	1392	52	68	46	42	43	68	66	64	67	60	65	50	51	41				
6106	1393	53	69	47	43	44	69	67	65	68	61	66	51	52	42				
6107	1394	54	70	48	44	45	70	68	66	69	62	67	52	53	43				
6108	1395	55	71	49	45	46	71	69	67	70	63	68	53	54	44				
6109	1396	56	72	50	46	47	72	70	68	71	64	69	54	55	45				
6110	1397	57	73	51	47	48	73	71	69	72	65	70	55	56	46				
6111	1398	58	74	52	48	49	74	72	70	73	66	71	56	57	47				
6112	1399	59	75	53	49	50	75	73	71	74	67	72	57	58	48				
6113	1400	60	76	54	50	51	76	74	72	75	68	73	58	59	49				

A MAP OF
GREAT BRITAIN
and
IRELAND
from the latest
Authorities and Observations
By
John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.



Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Castile Kings of Spain	Aragon Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Denmark Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.		
6114	1401	11 Manuel II	13 Bayezet I	2 Rupert King of Bohemia	22 Charles VI	12 Henry III	17 John I	3 Henry IV	12 Robert III	6 Erick XIII	27 Margant	10 Ladislaus	11 Amadeus	16 Ladislaus	13 Boniface IX			Gen: Desj. Orleans E.M. ob. 1407		
6115	1402	12 Palaeologus	14	3 sine of Bohemia	23 Sigismond	13 Martin	18 of Castile	4 of	13	7	28 Queen Catharine	17 IV	12 VIII	17	14		The Battle of Angora where Bayezet is taken Prisoner	Jamrach ob. 1403		
6116	1403	13	15 Solomon	4	24	14	9	19	3 Bullingbrook	14	8	29 of	15	18			The Battle of Shrewsbury July 22 ^d in a hot dispute	Constable d'Albret ob. 1413		
6117	1404	14	2	5	25	15	10	20	6	15	9	30 Pen. Slor	19		1 Innocent VII			John sans peur Desj. ob. 1409		
6118	1405	15	3	6	26	16	11	21	7	16	10	31	17	20	2		Conspiracy of 4 Nobles of York & of Northumb. & of Gascony	Ralph Nevil Esq. ob. 1423		
6119	1406	16	4	7	27	17	12	22	8	17	11	32	18	21	3	1 Gregory XII	Leonard Arctin ob. 1443 Oct. 7	Rob: Esq. of Wharfedale ob. 1429		
6120	1407	17	5	8	28	18	13	23	9	18	12	33	19	22	4		Orbanus of Treviso Sec. of France	Pierre des Pairs E.M. ob. 1413		
6121	1408	18	6	9	29	19	14	24	10	19	13	34	20	23	5			Sir John Chabocle ob. 1417		
6122	1409	19	7	10	30	20	15	25	11	20	14	35	21	24	6	1 Alexander V	The Council of Pisa begins March 25 th	M. de Meingre Sec. of France ob. 1421		
6123	1410	20	1. Musa	11. Sigismond	31	21	16	26	12	21	15	36	22	25	7	1 John XXV				
6124	1411	21	2	12. King	32	22	17	27	13	22	16	37	23	26	8		John Huss ob. 1415	Ber: Constable of Armagnac E.M. ob. 1413		
6125	1412	22	3	13. King	33	23	18	28	14	23	17	38	24	27	9		Jerome of Prague ob. 1416	Ed Mortimer Esq. March ob. 1421		
6126	1413	23	1. Mahomet	4	34	24	19	29	15	24	18	39	25	28	10			Edmund Bonville Esq. Sec. of State ob. 1420		
6127	1414	24	2	5	35	25	20	30	16	25	19	40	26	29	11	1 Joan II	5. d. at Constance	The Council of Constance begins Nov. 10 th in w ^{ch}	M. de Montcaute Esq. ob. 1428	
6128	1415	25	3	6	36	26	21	31	17	26	20	41	27	30	12		Vacancy for near 3 Years	The Battle of Azincourt Oct. 25 th	The Duc of Clarence ob. 1421	
6129	1416	26	4	7	37	27	22	32	18	27	21	42	28	31	13	1 Martin V			Ar: Esq. of Douglas ob. 1424	
6130	1417	27	5	8	38	28	23	33	19	28	22	43	29	32	14		6. The 2 King- doms United			
6131	1418	28	6	9	39	29	24	34	20	29	23	44	30	33	15		7. d. of	Poggio of Florence ob. 1492		
6132	1419	29	7	10	40	30	25	35	21	30	24	45	31	34	16				M. de la Good Desj. ob. 1407	
6133	1420	30	8	11	41	31	26	36	22	31	25	46	32	35	17			The Treaty of Troyes signed May 21 st The Island	M. de la Good Desj. ob. 1407	
6134	1421	31	1. Manuel II	12	42	32	27	37	23	32	26	47	33	36	18			The Battle of Beaugency April 3 rd in w ^{ch} Desj. ob. 1407	Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6135	1422	32	2	13	43	33	28	38	24	33	27	48	34	37	19				Jamrach ob. 1403	
6136	1423	33	3	14	44	34	29	39	25	34	28	49	35	38	20			The Battle of Cravant by Esq. of Salisbury in June	Esq. of Courcy ob. 1425	
6137	1424	1. John VI	4	15	45	35	30	40	26	35	29	50	36	39	21			The Battle of Vermandoy by Esq. of Bedford in Aug	John Desj. of Bedford ob. 1433	
6138	1425	2 Palaeologus	5	16	46	36	31	41	27	36	30	51	37	40	22				Esq. de Richemont ob. 1438	
6139	1426	3	6	17	47	37	32	42	28	37	31	52	38	41	23				J. de la Roche ob. 1451	
6140	1427	4	7	18	48	38	33	43	29	38	32	53	39	42	24			Theodre Ga:za ob. 1478 Oct. 90	Humphrey Desj. ob. 1417	
6141	1428	5	8	19	49	39	34	44	30	39	33	54	40	43	25			The Siege of Orleans first blown by English in Fr.	Jean d'Almeida of Oct. ob. 1431	
6142	1429	6	9	20	50	40	35	45	31	40	34	55	41	44	26			The Battle of Herrings - Battle of Ridway by Richm.	J. de la Roche ob. 1451	
6143	1430	7	10	21	51	41	36	46	32	41	35	56	42	45	27				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6144	1431	8	11	22	52	42	37	47	33	42	36	57	43	46	28	1 Eugene IV	Geo: Trapesuntinus ob. 1485 Oct. 90	Cosmo de Medici ob. 1464 Oct. 75		
6145	1432	9	12	23	53	43	38	48	34	43	37	58	44	47	29				Sir John Fastolf	
6146	1433	10	13	24	54	44	39	49	35	44	38	59	45	48	30				Geo: de la Trainsville E.M. ob. 1410	
6147	1434	11	14	25	55	45	40	50	36	45	39	60	46	49	31				Cosmo de Medici recalled from Banishment - w ^{ch} was	
6148	1435	12	15	26	56	46	41	51	37	46	40	61	47	50	32				The Treaty of Arras betw ^{ch} Esq. of Burgundy	Beauch: Esq. of Warwick ob. 1413
6149	1436	13	16	27	57	47	42	52	38	47	41	62	48	51	33				Paris retaken by the French on Friday April 13	Esq. of Shrewsbury ob. 1433
6150	1437	14	17	28	58	48	43	53	39	48	42	63	49	52	34				Esq. of Livingston Esq. of Scotland	
6151	1438	15	18	29	59	49	44	54	40	49	43	64	50	53	35				Esq. of Livingston Esq. of Scotland	
6152	1439	16	19	30	60	50	45	55	41	50	44	65	51	54	36				The famous Promissio function settled in France	Esq. of Livingston Esq. of Scotland
6153	1440	17	20	31	61	51	46	56	42	51	45	66	52	55	37				The Art of Printing discovered at Mentz 28 th was	M. de la Roche ob. 1451
6154	1441	18	21	32	62	52	47	57	43	52	46	67	53	56	38				Francis Sforza ob. 1466 Oct. 00	
6155	1442	19	22	33	63	53	48	58	44	53	47	68	54	57	39				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6156	1443	20	23	34	64	54	49	59	45	54	48	69	55	58	40				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6157	1444	21	24	35	65	55	50	60	46	55	49	70	56	59	41				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6158	1445	22	25	36	66	56	51	61	47	56	50	71	57	60	42				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6159	1446	23	26	37	67	57	52	62	48	57	51	72	58	61	43				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6160	1447	24	27	38	68	58	53	63	49	58	52	73	59	62	44				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6161	1448	1. Constantin	28	39	69	59	54	64	50	59	53	74	60	63	45				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6162	1449	2 Palaeologus	29	40	70	60	55	65	51	60	54	75	61	64	46				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	
6163	1450	3	30	41	71	61	56	66	52	61	55	76	62	65	47				Esq. of Buchan Constable of Fr. ob. 1424	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of the East	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Catholice Spain	Kings of Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
6164	1451	1 Mahomet II	4 Constantine	12 Frederick III	30 Charles VII	16 John II	14 Alfonso V	30 Henry VI	13 James II	1 Charles VIII	4 Christian I	5 Casimer IV	18 Lewis	15 Alfonso King of Aragon	5 Nicholas V	Aneas Sylvius Pius II ob: 1464		Gen. Castriot Skanderberg ob: 1467	
6165	1452		5 Palaeologus	13 III	31 Sixtus the Victorious	17 Alfonso V	15	31	16	5	5	6	19	19	6	Cardinal Bessarion ob: 1472		the English Government ends in the Battle of Tewkesbury	1 Duke of York ob: 1460 at 50
6166	1453		6 Constantine	14	32	18	16	32	17	6	6	7	20	20	7			Constantinople taken by the Turks May 29 th	
6167	1454		7 taken by the Eastern Emperors	15	33	19	17	33	18	7	7	8	21	21	8		Thoma Kempis ob: 1471		
6168	1455			16	34	20	18	34	19	8	8	9	22	22	9	Calixtus III		The Battle of S. Albans May 31 st	Richd Nevill E. of Warwick ob: the King Maker ob: 1471
6169	1456			17	35	21	19	35	20	9	9	10	23	23	10		Joan: Ungro-polus ob: 1480 at 70		
6170	1457			18	36	22	20	36	21	10	10	11	24	24	11				
6171	1458			19	37	23	21	37	22	11	11	12	25	25	12	Pius II			
6172	1459			20	38	24	22	38	23	12	12	13	26	26	13				
6173	1460			21	39	25	23	39	24	13	13	14	27	27	14			The Battle of Northampton Aug. 10 th	The Battle of Wakefield Dec. 19 th
6174	1461			22	40	26	24	40	25	14	14	15	28	28	15		Regiomontanus ob: 1476 at 70	The Battle of Towton M. 29 th	Robt Lord Boyd Regent of Scot.
6175	1462			23	41	27	25	41	26	15	15	16	29	29	16		Bapt. Platina ob: 1481 at 60	The first book printed was the Vulgate Bible in 2 Vol.	
6176	1463			24	42	28	26	42	27	16	16	17	30	30	17				
6177	1464			25	43	29	27	43	28	17	17	18	31	31	18	Paul II	Prod. Agricola ob: 1485 at 43	The League agt Lewis XI called La Guerre du Bien Public.	Ed Duke of Somerset ob: 1471
6178	1465			26	44	30	28	44	29	18	18	19	32	32	19				Constable de S. Paul ob: 1475
6179	1466			27	45	31	29	45	30	19	19	20	33	33	20				
6180	1467			28	46	32	30	46	31	20	20	21	34	34	21				Chas the Bold D. of Burgundy ob: 1477
6181	1468			29	47	33	31	47	32	21	21	22	35	35	22				Earl of Rivers E.M. ob: 1469
6182	1469			30	48	34	32	48	33	22	22	23	36	36	23				
6183	1470			31	49	35	33	49	34	23	23	24	37	37	24				
6184	1471			32	50	36	34	50	35	24	24	25	38	38	25				
6185	1472			33	51	37	35	51	36	25	25	26	39	39	26				
6186	1473			34	52	38	36	52	37	26	26	27	40	40	27				
6187	1474			35	53	39	37	53	38	27	27	28	41	41	28				
6188	1475			36	54	40	38	54	39	28	28	29	42	42	29				
6189	1476			37	55	41	39	55	40	29	29	30	43	43	30				
6190	1477			38	56	42	40	56	41	30	30	31	44	44	31				
6191	1478			39	57	43	41	57	42	31	31	32	45	45	32				
6192	1479			40	58	44	42	58	43	32	32	33	46	46	33				
6193	1480			41	59	45	43	59	44	33	33	34	47	47	34				
6194	1481	1 Bajazet II		42	60	46	44	60	45	34	34	35	48	48	35				
6195	1482			43	61	47	45	61	46	35	35	36	49	49	36				
6196	1483			44	62	48	46	62	47	36	36	37	50	50	37				
6197	1484			45	63	49	47	63	48	37	37	38	51	51	38				
6198	1485			46	64	50	48	64	49	38	38	39	52	52	39				
6199	1486			47	65	51	49	65	50	39	39	40	53	53	40				
6200	1487			48	66	52	50	66	51	40	40	41	54	54	41				
6201	1488			49	67	53	51	67	52	41	41	42	55	55	42				
6202	1489			50	68	54	52	68	53	42	42	43	56	56	43				
6203	1490			51	69	55	53	69	54	43	43	44	57	57	44				
6204	1491			52	70	56	54	70	55	44	44	45	58	58	45				
6205	1492			53	71	57	55	71	56	45	45	46	59	59	46				
6206	1493			54	72	58	56	72	57	46	46	47	60	60	47				
6207	1494			55	73	59	57	73	58	47	47	48	61	61	48				
6208	1495			56	74	60	58	74	59	48	48	49	62	62	49				
6209	1496			57	75	61	59	75	60	49	49	50	63	63	50				
6210	1497			58	76	62	60	76	61	50	50	51	64	64	51				
6211	1498			59	77	63	61	77	62	51	51	52	65	65	52				
6212	1499			60	78	64	62	78	63	52	52	53	66	66	53				
6213	1500			61	79	65	63	79	64	53	53	54	67	67	54				
6214	1501			62	80	66	64	80	65	54	54	55	68	68	55				
6215	1502			63	81	67	65	81	66	55	55	56	69	69	56				
6216	1503			64	82	68	66	82	67	56	56	57	70	70	57				
6217	1504			65	83	69	67	83	68	57	57	58	71	71	58				
6218	1505			66	84	70	68	84	69	58	58	59	72	72	59				
6219	1506			67	85	71	69	85	70	59	59	60	73	73	60				
6220	1507			68	86	72	70	86	71	60	60	61	74	74	61				
6221	1508			69	87	73	71	87	72	61	61	62	75	75	62				
6222	1509			70	88	74	72	88	73	62	62	63	76	76	63				
6223	1510			71	89	75	73	89	74	63	63	64	77	77	64				
6224	1511			72	90	76	74	90	75	64	64	65	78	78	65				
6225	1512			73	91	77	75	91	76	65	65	66	79	79	66				
6226	1513			74	92	78	76	92	77	66	66	67	80	80	67				
6227	1514			75	93	79	77	93	78	67	67	68	81	81	68				
6228	1515			76	94	80	78	94	79	68	68	69	82	82	69				
6229	1516			77	95	81	79	95	80	69	69	70	83	83	70				
6230	1517			78	96	82	80	96	81	70	70	71	84	84	71				
6231	1518			79	97	83	81	97	82	71	71	72	85	85	72				
6232	1519			80	98	84	82	98	83	72	72	73	86	86	73				
6233	1520			81	99	85	83	99	84	73	73	74	87	87	74				
6234	1521			82	100	86	84	100	85	74	74	75	88	88	75				
6235	1522			83	101	87	85	101	86	75	75	76	89	89	76				
6236	1523			84	102	88	86	102	87	76	76	77	90	90	77				
6237	1524			85	103	89	87	103	88	77	77	78	91	91	78				
6238	1525			86	104	90	88	104	89	78	78	79	92	92	79				
6239	1526			87	105	91	89	105	90	79	79	80	93	93	80				
6240	1527			88															



A MAP
of the
EAST INDIES
from the latest
Authorities and Observations
By
John Blair LLD & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

I N D I A N O C E A N

The
**PHILIPPINE
ISLANDS.**

E M P I R E
C H I N A

PERSIA
TIBET OR
B U D D A N
K M OF ASAM
G U L F OF SCINDI
G U Z E R A T
M A L V A
S A N D E H
G O L C O N D
B E N G A L
P E G U
U P P E R S I A M
K I N G D O M
S I A M
M A L A Y A P E N I N S U L A
S T R A I T OF M A L A C C A
S O N D A

70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c
6211	1501	21 Bajazet	9 Maximilian	1 Lewis XII	28 Ferdinand I st	7 Emmanuel	17 Henry VII	14 James IV	19 John King	21 John	1 Alexander	5 Philibert II		10 Alexander VI	Aldus Manutius ob. 1513		Card. d'Albano E.M. ob. 1510
6215	1502	22 II	10 I	5	29 of Catholic	8	18	15	20 of Denmark	22	2	65 of Savoy		11	Pomponatius ob. 1525	The Bat of Congo: a finish of French Power in N. Africa	Gen. d'Albano ob. 1510
6216	1503	23	11	6	30	9	19	16	21	23	3	7		12	Pius III Julius III		Card. Ximenes S.M. ob. 1517
6217	1504	24	12	7	31 Philip of I	10	20	17	22	24	4	1 Charles III rd		13	Rinaldo d'Alvici ob. 1520		
6218	1505	25	13	8	32 Austria 2	11	21	18	23	25	5	2 of the fortune		14	Gavin Douglas ob. 1521		
6219	1506	26	14	9	33 Joan his	12	22	19	24	26	6	3		15	Albert Durer ob. 1528		
6220	1507	27	15	10	34 Hije 2	13	23	20	25	27	7	4		16	N. Machiavel ob. 1529		
6221	1508	28	16	11	35	3 14	21	21	26	28	2	5		17	Lewis Ariosto ob. 1533		
6222	1509	29	17	12	36	4 15	22	22	27	29	3	6		18	Budens of Paris ob. 1510	The famous League of Cambray ag. y. French	
6223	1510	30	18	13	37	5 16	2	23	28	30	4	7		19		The Battle of Agnadell May 14 th	Gen. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6224	1511	31	19	14	38	6 17	3	24	29	31	5	8		20			
6225	1512	1 Selim	20	15	39	7 18	4	25	30	32	6	9		21	Raphael ob. 1520	The Battle of Ravenna on Easter day April 11 th	Marshal Sueder ob. 1518
6226	1513	2	21	16	40	8 19	5	26	31	33	7	10		22	Erasmus ob. 1536	The Battle of Marignano Oct. 13 th	Adm. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6227	1514	3	22	17	41	9 20	6	27	32	34	8	11		23	Leo X	The first defeat of Navarre by y. France	Adm. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6228	1515	4	23	18	42	10 21	7	28	33	35	9	12		24	Polycarpus ob. 1520	The Battle of Marignano Oct. 13 th	Adm. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6229	1516	5	24	19	43	11 22	8	29	34	36	10	13		25	Corneilius Agrippa ob. 1535	The Treaty of Noyon Aug. 16 th	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6230	1517	6	25	20	44	12 23	9	30	35	37	11	14		26	San. Guicciardini ob. 1532	Luther began the Reformation.	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6231	1518	7	26	21	45	13 24	10	31	36	38	12	15		27	Martin Luther ob. 1546		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6232	1519	8	27	22	46	14 25	11	32	37	39	13	16		28	Luningius ob. 1531		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6233	1520	1 Seliman II	2	23	47	15 26	12	33	38	40	14	17		29	Card. Bentivoglio ob. 1526		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6234	1521	3	24	24	48	16 27	13	34	39	41	15	18		30	Adrianus Verus ob. 1536		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6235	1522	4	25	25	49	17 28	14	35	40	42	16	19		31	Copernicus ob. 1543		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6236	1523	5	26	26	50	18 29	15	36	41	43	17	20		32	Mic. Angelo ob. 1564	The Sale of Rhodes taken by y. Turks	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6237	1524	6	27	27	51	19 30	16	37	42	44	18	21		33	Paracelsus ob. 1541		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6238	1525	7	28	28	52	20 31	17	38	43	45	19	22		34	Clem. Marot ob. 1527		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6239	1526	8	29	29	53	21 32	18	39	44	46	20	23		35	Julio Romano ob. 1527	The Battle of Pavia in Francis I was made Prisoner	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6240	1527	9	30	30	54	22 33	19	40	45	47	21	24		36	Paul Jovius ob. 1527		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6241	1528	10	31	31	55	23 34	20	41	46	48	22	25		37	San. Rabelais ob. 1553	Rome taken & plundered by Charles V's Army	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6242	1529	11	32	32	56	24 35	21	42	47	49	23	26		38	Claud. Magnus ob. 1548		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6243	1530	12	33	33	57	25 36	22	43	48	50	24	27		39	Geo. Friseno ob. 1530	The name of Protestants begins fr. y. Diet of Spire	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6244	1531	13	34	34	58	26 37	23	44	49	51	25	28		40	Martin Bucer ob. 1551	The Union of Smalcald ob. y. Diet of Spire	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6245	1532	14	35	35	59	27 38	24	45	50	52	26	29		41	Hieron. Vida ob. 1556		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6246	1533	15	36	36	60	28 39	25	46	51	53	27	30		42	Vito Giraldi ob. 1527	The Treaty of Nuremberg Aug. 2 ^d	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6247	1534	16	37	37	61	29 40	26	47	52	54	28	31		43	Ignatius Loyola ob. 1556		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6248	1535	17	38	38	62	30 41	27	48	53	55	29	32		44	Jul. Cas. Scaliger ob. 1558	The Reformation takes place in England March 30 th	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6249	1536	18	39	39	63	31 42	28	49	54	56	30	33		45	Al. B. Cammer ob. 1560	Charles V's Expedition into Africa ends Aug. 1 st	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6250	1537	19	40	40	64	32 43	29	50	55	57	31	34		46	John Leland ob. 1552		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6251	1538	20	41	41	65	33 44	30	51	56	58	32	35		47	Francistorius ob. 1530		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6252	1539	21	42	42	66	34 45	31	52	57	59	33	36		48	Peter Arctin ob. 1530	The Treaty of Nice betw. Chas. V. & Fran. I. Oct. 18 th	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6253	1540	22	43	43	67	35 46	32	53	58	60	34	37		49	John Skidan ob. 1536	A Rebellion at Ghent occas. Chas. V's passage thro. France	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6254	1541	23	44	44	68	36 47	33	54	59	61	35	38		50	Rob. Stephens ob. 1551		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6255	1542	24	45	45	69	37 48	34	55	60	62	36	39		51	Melanchthon ob. 1546		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6256	1543	25	46	46	70	38 49	35	56	61	63	37	40		52	Titian Vecelli ob. 1576		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6257	1544	26	47	47	71	39 50	36	57	62	64	38	41		53	John Calvin ob. 1564		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6258	1545	27	48	48	72	40 51	37	58	63	65	39	42		54	Adrian Junctus ob. 1528	The Battle of Cerisoles - The Treaty of Crete	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6259	1546	28	49	49	73	41 52	38	59	64	66	40	43		55	Conrad Gencr ob. 1530	The Council of Trent begins & continues 18 Years	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6260	1547	29	50	50	74	42 53	39	60	65	67	41	44		56	Camerarius ob. 1574		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6261	1548	30	51	51	75	43 54	40	61	66	68	42	45		57	Hieron. Cardan ob. 1576	The Conspiracy in Genoa Dec. of Jaxx taken Prison	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6262	1549	31	52	52	76	44 55	41	62	67	69	43	46		58	Jo. Genesius de Sepulveda the	The Interim granted by Chas. V to the Protos. May 15 th	Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520
6263	1550	32	53	53	77	45 56	42	63	68	70	44	47		59	Peripat. & Aristotle of Learning		Chan. d'Alvici ob. 1520



THE EAST INDIES
including more particularly
The BRITISH DOMINIONS on the CONTINENT of INDIA
by the Rev. John Blair, LL.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to his Tables of Chronology.





A MAP
of
GERMANY
divided into its
CIRCLES
by John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

German Miles 15 to a Degree.
British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

Degrees of Longitude East from the Isle of Ferro.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
6261	1551	32 Soliman	33 Charles V	5 Henry II	36 Charles 5 th	31 John III	5 Edward VI	10 Mary	31 Gustavus 4 th	19 Christian III	4 Sigismund II	18 Charles 5 th	19 John	2 Julius III	Annibal Caro ob. 1566		Dudley Digby Northumb. E. M. ob. 1553
6265	1552	33	34	6	37 V. as Emp.	32	6	11	32 Erickson	20 III	5 Augustus	19 Unfortunate	20 Basilowitz	3	Paul. Manutius ob. 1571 at 62	The Treaty of Passau July 31 st	
6266	1553	34	35	7	38	33	7	12	33	21	6	1 Emmanuel 3 rd	21	4	Edward VI dies July 6 th at 16	Cardinal Pool E.M. ob. 1558	
6267	1554	35	36	8	39	34	8	13	34	22	7	2 Ironhead	22	5	Castro ob. 1571 at 66		Ja. Hamilton E. of Arran ob. 1575
6268	1555	36	37	9	1 Philip II	35	9	14	35	23	8	3	23	Marcell II Paul IV	Fred. Commandin ob. 1575 at 66		
6269	1556	37	38	10	2	36	10	15	36	24	9	4	24	2	Kier. Wolfius ob. 1580 at 61		
6270	1557	38	39	11	3	1 Sebastian	11	16	37	25	10	5	25	3	Campespannus ob. 1580 at 59	The Battle of St. Quintin Aug. 10 th	Cons. de Montmorency ob. 1567
6271	1558	39	1 Ferdinand	12	4	2	6 Elizabeth	17	38	26	11	6	26	4	Ronsard ob. 1585 at 61	Calais taken by the French Jan 8 th 1558	Fr. de Guise E.M. ob. 1563
6272	1559	40	2	1 Francis II	5	3	2	18	39	1 Frederick II	12	7	27	5	Geor. Buchanan ob. 1582 at 70	The Peace of Cateau Cambresis ob. 1559	Card. de Lorraine ob. 1571
6273	1560	41	3	1 Charles IX	6	4	3	19	1 Erick XIV	2	13	8	28	1 Pius IV	The Consp. at Amboise begins of Civil Wars in France	The Consp. at Amboise begins of Civil Wars in France	Prince of Conde ob. 1560
6274	1561	42	4	2	7	5	4	20	2	3	14	9	29	2	Campeus ob. 1579 at 50		R. Vich. Duval, 1 st of Hosp. ob. 1578
6275	1562	43	5	3	8	6	5	21	3	4	15	10	30	3	Peter Ramus ob. 1572	The Battle of Dreux Dec. 19 th	Admiral Coligny ob. 1572 at 56
6276	1563	44	6	4	9	7	6	22	4	5	16	11	31	4	Cicorius ob. 1580	The Council of Trent finishes Dec. 4 th	E. of Horn & Episcopus ob. 1568
6277	1564	45	1 Maximilian	5	10	8	7	23	5	6	17	12	32	5			Mary D. of Parma gov. of Flanders
6278	1565	46	2 II	6	11	9	8	24	6	7	18	13	33	6	Antoret ob. 1591 at 82		Card. Gynvello S.M. ob. 1586 at 70
6279	1566	1 Solim II	3	7	12	10	9	25	7	8	19	14	34	1 Pius V	Shelton Beza ob. 1605 at 80	The first Commotions in the Netherlands begin in April by Request of the States presented to the Governor	W ^m Prince of Orange ob. 1584
6280	1567	2	4	8	13	11	10	26	8 James VI	8 deposed	9	15	35	2	James Cujas ob. 1590 at 68	The Battle of St. Dennis Nov. 10 th	Lord R. of Ulster ob. 1582 at 77
6281	1568	3	5	9	14	12	11	27	9	10	21	16	36	3	Cicorius ob. 1581 at 56	Queen Mary is defeated in the Battle of Glasgow May 15 th returns into England in the boat of France	Arch. of Murray R. of
6282	1569	4	6	10	15	13	12	28	10	11	22	17	37	4	Pamilius ob. 1591	The Battle of Turnay, The Battle of Montcontour	Ar. Earl of Argyll ob. 1576
6283	1570	5	7	11	16	14	13	29	11	12	23	18	38	5	Carolus Sigonius ob. 1585 at 60		W ^m Earl of Burleigh E.M. ob. 1598
6284	1571	6	8	12	17	15	14	30	12	13	24	19	39	6	Henry Stephens ob. 1598 at 70	The famous victory over the Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7 th	John of Austria ob. 1578
6285	1572	7	9	13	18	16	15	31	13	14	25	20	40	1 Gregory XIII	Bolinus ob. 1585	The Massacre of Paris on Sunday August 24 th	Catharine of Medici ob. 1589 at 70
6286	1573	8	10	14	19	17	16	32	14	15	26	21	41	2	Paul Veronese ob. 1588 at 56		Earl of Morton R. of Scot. ob. 1581
6287	1574	1 Amurat III	11	1 Henry III	20	18	17	33	15	16	27	22	42	3	Montagne ob. 1592 at 59		Roy Guise 3. de Lorraine ob. 1588
6288	1575	2	12	2	21	19	18	34	16	17	28	23	43	4	Jann. Rotomanus ob. 1590 at 65	The University of Leyden founded	Duke of Alençon ob. 1584
6289	1576	3	1 Rodolph II	3	22	20	19	35	17	18	29	24	44	5	Palladio	The League begins in France upon the Edict of Pacification signed in May	D. de Joyeuse E.M. ob. 1587
6290	1577	4	2	4	23	21	20	36	18	19	30	25	45	6	Jann. Douss ob. 1601 at 59	The Battle of St. Remond Aug. 2 ^d	
6291	1578	5	3	5	24	22	21	37	19	20	31	26	46	7	Card. Baronius ob. 1607 at 69	The Battle of Alva at Aug. 3 rd in the Don Sebastian is slain	Abdemelech R. of Fez & Morocco ob. 1578
6292	1579	6	4	6	25	23	22	38	20	21	32	27	47	8	Niccoloni ob. 1600 at 58	The Republic of Holland begins by the Union	
6293	1580	7	5	7	26	24	23	39	21	22	33	28	48	9	Peter Pitou ob. 1596		
6294	1581	8	6	8	27	25	24	40	22	23	34	29	49	10	Joseph Scaliger ob. 1609 at 69		Al. Farnese R. of Parma ob. 1592
6295	1582	9	7	9	28	26	25	41	23	24	35	30	50	11	Christopher Clavinus ob. 1612	Pope Gregory introduces the new stile of Octo. being counted the 13 th of Octo.	
6296	1583	10	8	10	29	27	26	42	24	25	36	31	51	12	Torquato Tasso ob. 1596 at 51		Robt. Dudley E. of Leicester ob. 1588
6297	1584	11	9	11	30	28	27	43	25	26	37	32	52	13	Edmund Spenser ob. 1598	William Prince of Orange murdered at Delft June 30 th	Sir John Manners ob. 1590
6298	1585	12	10	12	31	29	28	44	26	27	38	33	53	1 Theodore	Sir Philip Sidney ob. 1586 at 22	Duke de Mayenne ob. 1601	Sir Tho. Gresham ob. 1579
6299	1586	13	11	13	32	30	29	45	27	28	39	34	54	2 Innocent 10	Tycho Brahe ob. 1601 at 55	The Earl of Leicester is sent to assist the Dutch	Duke de Mayenne ob. 1601
6300	1587	14	12	14	33	31	30	46	28	29	40	35	55	3	Sir James Melville ob. 1631 at 53	Queen Mary beheaded. The Battle of Contras July 27 th	Sir Tho. Gresham ob. 1579
6301	1588	15	13	15	34	32	31	47	29	30	41	36	56	4	Hennico Catharina Davila ob. 1631 at 53	The Spanish Armada destroyed. The Duke of Guise killed	Sir John Drake ob. 1596
6302	1589	16	14	16	35	33	32	48	30	31	42	37	57	5	Sustus Lipsius ob. 1606 at 58	Henry III murdered by Clement July 22 ^d	Sir Walter Raleigh ob. 1617 at 77
6303	1590	17	15	17	36	34	33	49	31	32	43	38	58	6	Urbain VII Pope XIV	The Battle of Ferry which ruin'd the League	Marshal Biron ob. 1602
6304	1591	18	16	3	37	35	34	50	32	33	44	39	59	7	Innocent IX	Mariana ob. 1624 at 87	Juvenne R. de Bouillon ob. 1623
6305	1592	19	17	4	38	36	35	51	33	34	45	40	60	8	Clement VIII	Serote de S. Marthe ob. 1623	Card. d'Ursat ob. 1604
6306	1593	20	18	5	39	37	36	52	34	35	46	41	61	9	Card. Perron ob. 1618 at 63		Duke de Sully E.M. ob. 1641
6307	1594	21	19	6	40	38	37	53	35	36	47	42	62	10	Franc. Casaubon ob. 1614 at 55	The Jesuits expelled France continued for 9 Years	Earl of Essex ob. 1601
6308	1595	11 Mahomet III	20	7	41	39	38	54	36	37	48	43	63	11	Shakespeare ob. 1616 at 53		Card. de Richelieu ob. 1626 at 51
6309	1596	2	21	8	42	40	39	55	37	38	49	44	64	12	Annibal Caracci ob. 1609 at 40	Cadiz taken by the English June 21 st	Count Maurice of Nassau ob. 1625
6310	1597	3	22	9	43	41	40	56	38	39	50	45	65	13	Cervantes ob. 1620 at 69		Archduke Albert ob. 1621 at 62
6311	1598	4	23	10	44	42	41	57	39	40	51	46	66	14	President de Thou ob. 1617 at 61	The Edict of Nantes	The Peace of Vervins June 2 ^d
6312	1599	5	24	11	45	43	42	58	40	41	52	47	67	15	Sir Wm. Hill ob. 1622 at 72		The E. of Dorset E.M. ob. 1608
6313	1600	6	25	12	46	44	43	59	41	42	53	48	68	16	Will. Camden ob. 1623 at 72	The Battle of Newmarket July 2 ^d	Duke d'Orleans S.M. ob. 1621

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6314	1601	Mahomet III	26 Rodolph II	13 Henry IV	4 Philip III		14 Elizabeth I	25 Charles IX	14 Christian IV	15 Sigismund	22 Charles		18 Theodore	10 Clement VIII	Lord Chan. Bacon ob. 1626. at 66	The Siege of Ostend begins June 25.	Chan. de Belliere ob. 1607	
6315	1602	8	27	14 the Great	5		45 James VI	4	15	16 III	23 Emmanuel		Juanovicz	11	Father Paul Sarpi ob. 1623 at 71		Lord Chan. Egerton ob. 1607 at 77	
6316	1603	9	28	15	6		1 James I unites	5	16	17	24		Boris Gudicow	12	Gruterus ob. 1627 at 67	Queen Elizabeth dies March 24 th at 70.	Secretary Vill. 21 of 1617	
6317	1604	10	29	16	7		2 both Kingdoms	6	17	18	25		Theodore Borov	13	Matherte ob. 1628 at 76	Ostend taken by Sp. after a Siege of above 3 Years. Sept. 18.		
6318	1605	11	30	17	8		3 under the Name	7	18	19	26		Basilius II. sc.	2	Papirius Masso ob. 1611	The famous Dispute betw. Pope & J. J. Venetians. The Gun Powder	Lord Chan. Salisb. E. M. ob. 1602	
6319	1606	12	31	18	9		4 of Great Britain	8	19	20	27		2 Zuzki	3	Boccalini			
6320	1607	13	32	19	10		5	9	20	21	28		3	4	Galileo ob. 1642 at 78	Galileo discovers J. Satellites about J. Planets by J. Telescope J. just	Chan. Brouhaert de. tillery ob. 1621	
6321	1608	14	33	20	11		6	10	21	22	29		4	5	Helvicus ob. 1617 at 36	The Treaty of 12 Years betw. J. Spain & J. Dutch April 4.	President Jannin ob. 1622	
6322	1609	15	34	21	12		7	11	22	23	30		5	6	Andrew du Chene ob. 1640	900,000 Moors expelled Spain in March. Henry II murdered by	Duke of Ferrara S. M.	
6323	1610	16	35	22 - Lewis	13		8	12	23	24	31		6	7	Lopez de Vega ob. 1635 at 72		Casimirus II. S. M. ob. 1607	
6324	1611	17	36	23	14		9	13	24	25	32		7	8	Ben Johnson ob. 1638		Earl of Somerset E. M. ob. 1612	
6325	1612	18	37	24	15		10	14	25	26	33		8	9	John Kepler ob. 1630		Barneveldt Pens. of Holland ob. 1619	
6326	1613	19	38	25	16		11	15	26	27	34		9	10	John Baptist of Merchen ob. 1617	Napier invents the Logarithms.	Marquis de Spinola ob. 1630	
6327	1614	20	39	26	17		12	16	27	28	35		10	11	John Barclay ob. 1621 at 38			
6328	1615	21	40	27	18		13	17	28	29	36		11	12	Robert Cotton ob. 1631 at 61	A Short Civil War in France - King James restores		
6329	1616	22	41	28	19		14	18	29	30	37		12	13	Dominiquine ob. 1611 at 60	King James restores	Duc de Suines E. M. ob. 1621	
6330	1617	23	42	29	20		15	19	30	31	38		13	14	Jabre de Perse ob. 1637 at 57	The 1 st of Sept. begins Nov. 1 st & continues till April 26. 1619	Count Mansfeld ob. 1626	
6331	1618	24	43	30	21		16	20	31	32	39		14	15	William Harvey ob. 1657 at 80	Harvey discovers J. Circulation of J. Blood. The 30 Years War begins	Fred. Elector Palatine ob. 1632	
6332	1619	25	44	31	22		17	21	32	33	40		15	16	Guido Rheni ob. 1642 at 67	The Battle of Prague J. Victor Palatine lost his Electorate	Max. Duke of Bavaria ob. 1651	
6333	1620	26	45	32	23		18	22	33	34	41		16	17	Gregory XV	Gaspar Barthelemy ob. 1638 at 71	The Civil War with J. Huguenots begins in France & lasts 12 Years	J. Duke de Rohan ob. 1638 at 61
6334	1621	27	46	33	24		19	23	34	35	42		17	18	Peter Paul Rubens ob. 1630	Widderberg taken by J. Emperor & J. famous Library sent to Rome	W. Villiers D. of Buckingham E. M. ob. 1628 at 36	
6335	1622	28	47	34	25		20	24	35	36	43		18	19	Urban VIII	Jr. Henry Spelman ob. 1641		
6336	1623	29	48	35	26		21	25	36	37	44		19	20	Card. Bentivoglio ob. 1641 at 63		Duke of Olivarez S. M. ob. 1640	
6337	1624	30	49	36	27		22	26	37	38	45		20	21	John Menenius ob. 1639 at 60	King James dies at Shebalds March 27 at 59.	Williams Bishop of York ob. 1648	
6338	1625	31	50	37	28		23	27	38	39	46		21	22	Gemut. John Vopius ob. 1630	The League of J. States Dutch & Prot. J. Princes of Germany J. Emperor	Card. Richelieu E. M. ob. 1642	
6339	1626	32	51	38	29		24	28	39	40	47		22	23	Princ. Sitticus ob. 1616 at 72		Count Wallenstein ob. 1634	
6340	1627	33	52	39	30		25	29	40	41	48		23	24	Queredo ob. 1617	Duke of Buckingham murdered. Rochelle taken by J. Louis XIII	Count Tilly ob. 1632	
6341	1628	34	53	40	31		26	30	41	42	49		24	25	Trigo Jones ob. 1651	Nine Members are imprisoned March 4 th for J. Speeches in the		
6342	1629	35	54	41	32		27	31	42	43	50		25	26	Protius ob. 1645 at 62			
6343	1630	36	55	42	33		28	32	43	44	51		26	27	Arch. Bishop Usher ob. 1655 at 75	The Battle of Leipzig Aug. 28 th	Chan. Oxenstiern S. M. ob. 1629	
6344	1631	37	56	43	34		29	33	44	45	52		27	28	Gabriel Naudé ob. 1653	The Battle of Lut. 7 in 16 Gustavus Adolphus is killed Nov. 6.	Winton Earl of Portland E. M. ob. 1642	
6345	1632	38	57	44	35		30	34	45	46	53		28	29	Anthony Vandyck ob. 1641 at 42		J. Keeper of the Exchequer ob. 1640	
6346	1633	39	58	45	36		31	35	46	47	54		29	30	John Selden ob. 1654 at 70	The Battle of Worthington where the Swedes were defeated	Duke of Wimar ob. 1639	
6347	1634	40	59	46	37		32	36	47	48	55		30	31	Gaspardi ob. 1655 at 66			
6348	1635	41	60	47	38		33	37	48	49	56		31	32	Descartes ob. 1650 at 54		John Hampden ob. 1643	
6349	1636	42	61	48	39		34	38	49	50	57		32	33	Famianus Strada ob. 1649	M. Mambleda Trial for J. Money begins in Nov. & is determined	John Pym ob. 1643	
6350	1637	43	62	49	40		35	39	50	51	58		33	34	Petravius ob. 1652 at 69	The two Battles of Rheinfelt upon J. 18 th & 21 st of Feb.	Arch. Bishop Laud ob. 1645	
6351	1638	44	63	50	41		36	40	51	52	59		34	35	Veiture ob. 1648		Earl of Strafford E. M. ob. 1641	
6352	1639	45	64	51	42		37	41	52	53	60		35	36	Balzac ob. 1654	The Scots Army enters England Aug. 20 th & takes Newcastle 27 th	Earl of Essex ob. 1646	
6353	1640	46	65	52	43		38	42	53	54	61		36	37	Chillingworth ob. 1641 at 42		Marquis of Montrose ob. 1650	
6354	1641	47	66	53	44		39	43	54	55	62		37	38	Salmasius ob. 1653	K. Charles demands J. Money Jan. 3 rd begins J. Civil War. The Battle of Marston	Lord Falkland ob. 1643	
6355	1642	48	67	54	45		40	44	55	56	63		38	39	Nicholas Poussin ob. 1665 at 62	Bristol surrenders to J. Rupert July 26 th The Siege of Gloucester raised	Mary of Newcastle ob. 1646	
6356	1643	49	68	55	46		41	45	56	57	64		39	40	Mothe le Vayer ob. 1671	The Battle of Marston Moor July 2 nd of J. Speers Army surrenders in	Card. Mazarine E. M. ob. 1661	
6357	1644	50	69	56	47		42	46	57	58	65		40	41	Alexius ob. 1629 at 68	The Battle of Naseby June 14 th	Don Luis de Haro S. M. ob. 1601	
6358	1645	51	70	57	48		43	47	58	59	66		41	42	Paul Sarron ob. 1660		Prince of Conde ob. 1686 at 66	
6359	1646	52	71	58	49		44	48	59	60	67		42	43	Henry Compton ob. 1660 at 55		Cardinal de Retz ob. 1679	
6360	1647	53	72	59	50		45	49	60	61	68		43	44	Thos. Hobbes ob. 1679 at 91	The Peace of Westphalia. The Battle of Lens Aug. 26 th & soon after	Ann of Austria Regent of Trob. ob. 1680	
6361	1648	54	73	60	51		46	50	61	62	69		44	45	Samuel Bochart ob. 1667	King Charles I. beheaded Jan. 30 th at 49.		
6362	1649	55	74	61	52		47	51	62	63	70		45	46	Mezerizy ob. 1683 at 73	The Battle of Dunbar Sept. 3 rd		
6363	1650	56	75	62	53		48	52	63	64	71		46	47				

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6364	1651	12. Ibrahim	15. Ferdinand III	9. Louis XIV	31. Philip IV	12. John IV		20. Christina	4. Frederick III	4. John Casimir	14. Charles II	7. Alexis	8. Innocent X	D. John Wallis ob. 1703 at 87	The Battle of Worcester Sept. 3. ^d	Arch. Marquis of Argyle ob. 1661
6365	1652		16	10	32	13		21	5	5	15. Emmanuel	8. Michaelovitz	9	J. Fred. Gronovius ob. 1671 at 88	The War betw ^y English & Dutch begins May 19. in w ^{ch} there were 7 different engagements at sea.	Chancellor Siquier ob. 1672 at 84
6366	1653		17	11	33	14		22	6	6		9	10	Blaise Pascal ob. 1662 at 39		Oliver Cromwell ob. 1658 at 60
6367	1654		18	12	34	15		23	7	7		10	11	John Milton ob. 1674 at 66	Peace betw ^y English & Dutch sign'd April 5. th	Admiral Blake ob. 1657 at 59.
6368	1655	1. Mahomet IV	19	13	35	16	Cromwell assumes the Protectorship	1. Charles X ^s	8	8		11	12	Thomas Bartholin ob. 1680 at 61	The English under Admiral Penn take Possession of Jamaica May 7.	
6369	1656		20	14	36	17		2	9	9		12	13	Edmund Waller ob. 1687 at 82		J. W. de Turenne & Mars. ob. 1675
6370	1657		21	15	37	18		3	10	10		13	14	Peter Corneille ob. 1684 at 78		Sir Arch. Primrose ob. 1679
6371	1658		22	16	38	19		4	11	11		14	15	J. B. Piquelin Motere ob. 1672	The Battle of Dunkirk June 4. & y ^e City deliver'd to y ^e English June 7.	Adm. de Ruyter ob. 1676 at 69
6372	1659	1. Leopold	23	17	39	20		5	12	12		15	16	Du. Cange ob. 1688 at 78	The Peace of y ^e Pyrenies sign'd Oct. 28. th	Montague E. of Sandwich ob. 1672
6373	1660		24	18	40	21	1. Charles II	1. Charles XI	13	13		16	17	Algernon Sidney ob. 1683 at 66	The Restoration of Charles II May 29. Peace of Oliva May 3. The Gov ^{mt} in Denmark made absolute Oct. 28.	Gen. Monk Rof. of Altemark ob. 1670
6374	1661		25	19	41	22		2	14	14		17	18	Sir John Marsham ob. 1685 at 83		Edw. Earl of Clarendon E. M. ob. 1674
6375	1662		26	20	42	23		3	15	15		18	19	Samuel Butler ob. 1680 at 68	The Royal Society is establish'd July 15. Dunkirk restor'd to y ^e French Nov. 17.	James Duke of Ormond ob. 1688
6376	1663		27	21	43	24		4	16	16		19	20	Charles le Brun ob. 1690 at 71		Hen. Finch E. of Nottingham ob. 1682
6377	1664		28	22	44	25		5	17	17		20	21	Lewis Maimbourg ob. 1686 at 77	The Battle of y ^e Godart July 22. The Treaty of Tomawar. Sept. 7. The II ^d Dutch War begins in Nov. 5.	Adm. Van Tromp ob. 1691 at 62
6378	1665		29	23	45	26	1. Charles II	6	18	18		21	22	Ralph Cadworth ob. 1688 at 71	The Dutch defeat'd off Harwich June 3. The Battle of Villa Vicosa June 20. The Siege of Namur begins 2. The Siege of Pondicherry July 27.	John de Witt Gov ^r of Holland ob. 1672
6379	1666		30	24	46	27		7	19	19		22	23	Giles Menage ob. 1692 at 79	The Sea Fight of Tunch. last'd 4 Days, & of July 25. The Fire of y ^e City Sept. 2.	Montcaulillust. Genl. ob. 1681 at 72
6380	1667		31	25	47	28		8	20	20		23	24	Charles de S. Evremont ob. 1703 at 90	The Peace of Breda July 10. th	John Maitland B. of Lauderdale ob. 1672
6381	1668		32	26	48	29	1. Peter II	9	21	21		24	25	Benedict Spinoza ob. 1678 at 44	The Peace of Utrecht sign'd April 22. ^d	William Duke of Buckingham ob. 1687
6382	1669		33	27	49	30		10	22	22		25	26	Huygens ob. 1695 at 66	The Sale of Candia taken by the Turks Sept. 6. th	Abp. Collet E. M. ob. 1683 at 64.
6383	1670		34	28	50	31		11	23	23		26	27	Sir Christoph. Wren ob. 1723 at 91		Anth. Ash. Cooper E. of Shaftsbury ob. 1688
6384	1671		35	29	51	32		12	24	24		27	28	Isaac Barrow ob. 1677 at 47		J. W. de Witt great Elector of Brandenburg ob. 1688
6385	1672		36	30	52	33		13	25	25		28	29	Sir William Temple ob. 1700 at 72	Lewis XIV overruns great Part of Holland having taken Utrecht Jan. 17.	W. Prince of Orange Stadtholder ob. 1702
6386	1673		37	31	53	34		14	26	26		29	30	Rene Rapin ob. 1687 at 60		John de Witt Gov ^r of Holland ob. 1702
6387	1674		38	32	54	35		15	27	27		30	31	D. Thomas Sydenham ob. 1689 at 66	The Battle of Senef Aug 11. The Battle of Turkeim Dec. 27.	The Wborn E. of Danby E. M. ob. 1712
6388	1675		39	33	55	36		16	28	28		31	32	Robert Boyle ob. 1691 at 65	The Battle of Alenheim July 22. 5 days aft ^r y ^e Death of Mar. Turenne	Chas. Earl of Arundel ob. 1706 at 69
6389	1676		40	34	56	37		17	29	29		32	33	Victor		
6390	1677		41	35	57	38		18	30	30		33	34	2. Amadeus II		
6391	1678		42	36	58	39		19	31	31		34	35	1. Theodore III		
6392	1679		43	37	59	40		20	32	32		35	36	Innocent XI		
6393	1680		44	38	60	41		21	33	33		36	37	2. Alexiowitz		
6394	1681		45	39	61	42		22	34	34		37	38	1. Innocent XI		
6395	1682		46	40	62	43		23	35	35		38	39	2. Alexiowitz		
6396	1683		47	41	63	44		24	36	36		39	40	1. Innocent XI		
6397	1684		48	42	64	45		25	37	37		40	41	2. The Great		
6398	1685		49	43	65	46		26	38	38		41	42	1. Innocent XI		
6399	1686		50	44	66	47		27	39	39		42	43	2. Innocent XI		
6400	1687	1. Soliman III	51	45	67	48		28	40	40		43	44	1. Innocent XI		
6401	1688		52	46	68	49		29	41	41		44	45	2. Innocent XI		
6402	1689		53	47	69	50		30	42	42		45	46	1. Innocent XI		
6403	1690	1. Achmet II	54	48	70	51	1. William III & 2. Mary	31	43	43		46	47	2. Innocent XI		
6404	1691		55	49	71	52		32	44	44		47	48	1. Innocent XI		
6405	1692		56	50	72	53		33	45	45		48	49	2. Innocent XI		
6406	1693		57	51	73	54		34	46	46		49	50	1. Innocent XI		
6407	1694		58	52	74	55		35	47	47		50	51	2. Innocent XI		
6408	1695	1. Mustapha II	59	53	75	56		36	48	48		51	52	1. Innocent XI		
6409	1696		60	54	76	57		37	49	49		52	53	2. Innocent XI		
6410	1697		61	55	77	58		38	50	50		53	54	1. Innocent XI		
6411	1698		62	56	78	59	1. Charles XII	39	51	51		54	55	2. Innocent XI		
6412	1699		63	57	79	60		40	52	52		55	56	1. Innocent XI		
6413	1700		64	58	80	61		41	53	53		56	57	2. Innocent XI		
			65	59	81	62		42	54	54		57	58	1. Innocent XI		
			66	60	82	63		43	55	55		58	59	2. Innocent XI		
			67	61	83	64		44	56	56		59	60	1. Innocent XI		
			68	62	84	65		45	57	57		60	61	2. Innocent XI		
			69	63	85	66		46	58	58		61	62	1. Innocent XI		
			70	64	86	67		47	59	59		62	63	2. Innocent XI		
			71	65	87	68		48	60	60		63	64	1. Innocent XI		
			72	66	88	69		49	61	61		64	65	2. Innocent XI		
			73	67	89	70		50	62	62		65	66	1. Innocent XI		
			74	68	90	71		51	63	63		66	67	2. Innocent XI		
			75	69	91	72		52	64	64		67	68	1. Innocent XI		
			76	70	92	73		53	65	65		68	69	2. Innocent XI		
			77	71	93	74		54	66	66		69	70	1. Innocent XI		
			78	72	94	75		55	67	67		70	71	2. Innocent XI		
			79	73	95	76		56	68	68		71	72	1. Innocent XI		
			80	74	96	77		57	69	69		72	73	2. Innocent XI		
			81	75	97	78		58	70	70		73	74	1. Innocent XI		
			82	76	98	79		59	71	71		74	75	2. Innocent XI		
			83	77	99	80		60	72	72		75	76	1. Innocent XI		
			84	78	100	81		61	73	73		76	77	2. Innocent XI		
			85	79	101	82		62	74	74		77	78	1. Innocent XI		
			86	80	102	83		63	75	75		78	79	2. Innocent XI		
			87	81	103	84		64	76	76		79	80	1. Innocent XI		
			88	82	104	85		65	77	77		80	81	2. Innocent XI		
			89	83	105	86		66	78	78		81	82	1. Innocent XI		
			90	84	106	87		67	79	79		82	83	2. Innocent XI		
			91	85	107	88		68	80	80		83	84	1. Innocent XI		
			92	86	108	89		69	81	81		84	85	2. Innocent XI		
			93	87	109	90		70	82	82		85	86	1. Innocent XI		
			94	88	110	91		71	83	83		86	87	2. Innocent XI		
			95	89	111	92		72	84	84		87	88	1. Innocent XI		
			96	90	112	93		73	85	85		88	89	2. Innocent XI		
			97	91	113	94		74	86	86		89	90	1. Innocent XI		

AMAP
of the
WEST INDIES
and *MIDDLE CONTINENT* of
AMERICA
from the latest Observations
by *John Blair* L.L.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.



Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
6414	1701	1 Mustafa III	1 Joseph I	50 Louis XV	2 Philip V	3 Peter	13 William III	5 Charles XII	3 Frederick IV	5 Frederick	2 Frederick I	24 Victor	20 Peter the Great	2 Clement XI	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85
6415	1702	8 II	45	60	3	35	1 Ann	6	4	6 Augustus I	3	28 Amadeus III	21 the Great	3	Gregory W. Leibnitz ob. 1716 at 70	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	Prince Eugene of Savoy ob. 1736 at 73
6416	1703	1 Ahmed III	46	61	4	36	2	7	5	7	4	29	22	4	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6417	1704	2	47	62	5	37	3	8	6	8	5	30	23	5	Sir George Kneller ob. 1723 at 77	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6418	1705	3	1 Joseph I	63	6	38	4	9	7	9	6	31	24	6	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6419	1706	4	2	64	7	39	5	10	8	10	7	32	25	7	Andrew Davie ob. 1722 at 71	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6420	1707	5	3	65	8	40	6	11	9	11	8	33	26	8	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6421	1708	6	4	66	9	41	7	12	10	12	9	34	27	9	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6422	1709	7	5	67	10	42	8	13	11	13	10	35	28	10	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6423	1710	8	6	68	11	43	9	14	12	14	11	36	29	11	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6424	1711	9	1 Charles VI	69	12	44	10	15	13	15	12	37	30	12	Joseph Addison ob. 1719 at 48	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6425	1712	10	2	70	13	45	11	16	14	16	13	38	31	13	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6426	1713	11	3	71	14	46	12	17	15	17	14	39	32	14	Matthew Prior ob. 1721 at 57	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6427	1714	12	4	72	15	47	13	18	16	18	15	40	33	15	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6428	1715	13	5	73	16	48	14	19	17	19	16	41	34	16	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6429	1716	14	6	74	17	49	15	20	18	20	17	42	35	17	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6430	1717	15	7	75	18	50	16	21	19	21	18	43	36	18	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6431	1718	16	8	76	19	51	17	22	20	22	19	44	37	19	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6432	1719	17	9	77	20	52	18	23	21	23	20	45	38	20	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6433	1720	18	10	78	21	53	19	24	22	24	21	46	39	21	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6434	1721	19	11	79	22	54	20	25	23	25	22	47	40	22	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6435	1722	20	12	80	23	55	21	26	24	26	23	48	41	23	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6436	1723	21	13	81	24	56	22	27	25	27	24	49	42	24	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6437	1724	22	14	82	25	57	23	28	26	28	25	50	43	25	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6438	1725	23	15	83	26	58	24	29	27	29	26	51	44	26	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6439	1726	24	16	84	27	59	25	30	28	30	27	52	45	27	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6440	1727	25	17	85	28	60	26	31	29	31	28	53	46	28	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6441	1728	26	18	86	29	61	27	32	30	32	29	54	47	29	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6442	1729	27	19	87	30	62	28	33	31	33	30	55	48	30	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6443	1730	1 Mahomet V	20	88	31	63	29	34	32	34	31	56	49	31	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6444	1731	2	21	89	32	64	30	35	33	35	32	57	50	32	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6445	1732	3	22	90	33	65	31	36	34	36	33	58	51	33	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6446	1733	4	23	91	34	66	32	37	35	37	34	59	52	34	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6447	1734	5	24	92	35	67	33	38	36	38	35	60	53	35	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6448	1735	6	25	93	36	68	34	39	37	39	36	61	54	36	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6449	1736	7	26	94	37	69	35	40	38	40	37	62	55	37	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6450	1737	8	27	95	38	70	36	41	39	41	38	63	56	38	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6451	1738	9	28	96	39	71	37	42	40	42	39	64	57	39	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6452	1739	10	29	97	40	72	38	43	41	43	40	65	58	40	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6453	1740	11	30	98	41	73	39	44	42	44	41	66	59	41	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6454	1741	12	1 Charles VII	27	42	74	40	45	43	45	42	67	60	42	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6455	1742	13	2	28	43	75	41	46	44	46	43	68	61	43	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6456	1743	14	3	29	44	76	42	47	45	47	44	69	62	44	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6457	1744	15	4	30	45	77	43	48	46	48	45	70	63	45	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6458	1745	16	1 Francis I	31	46	78	44	49	47	49	46	71	64	46	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6459	1746	17	2	32	47	79	45	50	48	50	47	72	65	47	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6460	1747	18	3	33	48	80	46	51	49	51	48	73	66	48	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6461	1748	19	4	34	49	81	47	52	50	52	49	74	67	49	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6462	1749	20	5	35	50	82	48	53	51	53	50	75	68	50	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69
6463	1750	21	6	36	51	83	49	54	52	54	51	76	69	51	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 at 85	King William dies March 8. at 52. War declar'd ag ^t France & Spain May 4. Vigo taken by English & Dutch	John Blount ob. 1721 at 69



A MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA
from the
LATEST SURVEYS AND MAPS
by *John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.*
as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Tho: Kitchin Sculpit

45 Deg. Longit. West from Ferro

John Blair

Table with columns: Julian Period, Years of Church, Ottoman Emperors, Emperors of Germany, Kings of France, Kings of Spain, Kings of Portugal, Kings of Great Britain, Kings of Sweden, Kings of Denmark, Kings of Poland, Kings of Prussia, Kings of Sardinia, Kings of Naples & Sicily, Czars of Muscovy, Popes, Men of Learning or Genius, Remarkable Events, Statesmen Warriors &c.

I N D E X

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, HIGH-PRIESTS, CALIPHS, POPES, MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

A	No. of Plate.	A	No. of Plate.	A	No. of Plate.
ARON, the High-Priest	2	Acrotatus, K. of Lacedemon	15	Agapetus, B. of Rome	31
Abantidas, Tyrant of Sicyon	15	Adalbert, Marquis of Tuscany	38	Agapetus II. Pope	39
Abas, K. of Argos	2	Adam, the first Man	1	Agathicles, K. of Lacedemon	8
Abbo, the Monk of Fleury on the Loire, the Astronomer, and firnamed <i>Totius Gallicæ Præceptor</i>	49	Adam, James, Architect	B. 56	Agatharcides, of Cnidus, the Historian	17
Abdalla, Caliph of the Saracens	34	Adam, Robert, Architect	B. 56	Agathias, of Myrina, the Historian	32
Abdalla II. being 1st Caliph of the Race of Abbas	35	Adda, K. of Northumberland	32	Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily	14
Abdalla, K. of Corduba	39	Addison, Joseph, of Milston, near Ambrosebury in Wiltshire, the Poet, and Critic	55	Agathocles, Son to Lyfimachus	15
Abdelmelech, K. of Corduba	41	Adelard, K. of Wessex	35	Agathocles, Egyptian Minister to Ptolemy, firnamed <i>Philopator</i>	16
Abdelmelich, Saracen Gov. of Spain	35	Adelgifu, the Lombard	36	Agathon, of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Abdmelech, K. of Fez and Morocco	52	Adelwalch, K. of Suffex	33	Agathon, Pope	34
Abdhu Ahmed, Ottoman	56	Adelwald, K. of East Anglia	34	Agefilaus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Abdula, the last Caliph of the Saracens	45	Adelwald, firnamed Mollon, K. of Northumberland	36	Agefilaus II.	13
Abdulmelech, firnamed <i>Sudor Lupidis</i> , Caliph of the Saracens	34	Adelwaldus, K. of the Lombards	33	Agefilaus, the Spartan Ephor	16
Abdurrahman, Saracen General	35	Adelwalt, K. of Northumberland	34	Agefipolis, K. of Lacedemon	13
Abdurrahman, King of Corduba	36	Adeodatus, Pope	34	Agefipolis II.	13
Abdurrahman II.	37	Adherbal, K. of Numidia	18	Agefipolis III.	16
Abdurrahman III. firn. the <i>Exalter of the Laws</i>	39	Ado, Archbishop of Vienna in Dauphiny, the Historian	38	Agila, K. of the Visigoths	31
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TO THE

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— begins his Priesthood in the Wilderness	1490	2	Eleans, presided	748	6
ABRAHAM, the Patriarch, is born at Ur, in Chaldæa	1996	1	— the Second, in which Pantaleon with his Pisans		
— his Covenant with God, May 4.	1921	1	presided	644	8
— defeats Chedorlaomer and rescues Lot	1912	1	ANTIOCHUS the Great, his War with the Romans began	192	17
— his Faith proved, by offering to sacrifice his Son			— defeated by Scipio Asiaticus, at Magnesia	190	17
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— dies, being 175 Years old	1821	1	of Jupiter	187	17
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ÆOLIAN Colonies, their Migration from Greece	1124	3	— of the Israelites taken by the Philistines in Battle	1117	3
ÆRA of the Olympiads begins July 23.	776	5	— restored to the Israelites, after seven		
— of the Building of Rome begins, according to Varro,			Months' Possession	1116	3
April 20.	753	5	ARISTOPHANES's Comedy of the Clouds first acted against		
— of Nabonassar begins, Feb. 26.	747	6	Socrates	424	12
— of the Seleucidæ or Contracts begins, March 13.	312	14	ARISTOTLE's WORKS first brought to Rome by Sylla	86	19
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by Caius Gracchus	121	18	according to others	820	4
AGRIPPA, M. VIPSANIUS, advises Augustus to divest himself			— begins again under Phul, about	777	5
of the Empire	29	20	— ends on the taking of Nineveh, by		
— retires to Mitylené from a Grudge			Cyxares	606	8
with Marcellus	23	20	ASTRONOMICAL ÆRA of Dionysius began, June 26.	285	15
— marries Julia, Augustus's Daughter	21	20	ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS begin at Babylon, according		
— goes into Syria for four Years	16	20	to Callisthenes	2234	1
— dies in Campania, March 19. Æt. 51.	12	20	The first Eclipse of the Moon, on Record, was ob-		
ALCIBIADES is recalled from Sicily, and returns to Sparta	415	12	served at Babylon, and, being reduced by Ptolemy		
ALEXANDER the Great enters Greece, and destroys Thebes,			to the Meridian of Alexandria, happened March		
in Sept.	335	14	19. three Hours 20' before Midnight	721	6
— defeats Darius on the Granicus, May 22.	334	14	The second Eclipse, as before, was on March 8th. 50'		
— at Issus, in Oct.	333	14	before Midnight	720	6
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— taken by Julius Cæsar, Jan. 14.	47	20	November 19th. 24' before Midnight, having		
— taken by Octavius, August 1. or according to			three Digits eclipsed on the South Part of her		
others, August 29.	30	20	Disk	502	10
ANNIBAL takes and destroys Saguntum	219	16	The seventh Lunar Eclipse, as before, on Wednesday		
— passes the Alps, and defeats the Romans at Tici-			April 25th. ten Hours and 40' after Mid-day,		
num and Trebia	218	16	having two Digits eclipsed on the South	491	11
— at Thrasymenté	217	16	Meton observed at Athens the Summer Solstice, on the		
— at Cannæ, in Apulia, August 2.	216	16	25th of Phamenoth, or June 27. in the Morning	432	12
— is defeated by Scipio in the Battle of Zama, in			Timocharis observed at Alexandria, March 9. four		
October	202	16	Hours before Midnight, a Conjunction of the Moon		
— retires from Carthage to the Court of Antiochus	195	17	with the Spica of Virgo; that Star being, according		
— dies, having poisoned himself at Libyssa, in Bi-			to him, eight Degrees West from the Equinoctial		
thynia, Æt. 64. or according to others, 70	183	17	Point	294	15

B

Timocharis

BEFORE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.		Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.
CARNIA, the Games of that Name begun at Sparta and celebrated annually for 9 Days in August	675	7	DEMETRIUS, Son to Philip King of Macedon, is put to Death by his Father, on a false Accusation of his Brother Perseus	180	17
CATALINE Conspiracy detected by Cicero in Oct. and defeated by Antony in Dec.	63	19	DICTATOR, the first, created at Rome, who was Lartius	498	11
CATO JUNIOR kills himself at Utica, Feb. 3.	46	20	DIDO, Queen, builds Carthage about	869	4
CECROPS comes into Attica 1582, or according to others	1556	2	DION expels Dionysius junior from Syracuse	357	13
CENSORS first created at Rome	443	12	— is put to Death by the Zacynthian Mercenaries	354	13
CENSORSHIP reviv'd at Rome	70	19	DIONYSIUS SENIOR usurps the Tyranny of Syracuse	405	12
CERES teaches the Athenians how to sow Corn	1383	2	— invents the military Catapultæ	398	13
CHRIST JESUS our Saviour born on Monday Dec. 25, 4 Years before the common Æra	5	20	— makes War against the Carthaginians for 5 Years	397	13
CHRONOLOGICAL NAIL fixed in the Temple of Jupiter at Rome, Sept. 13.	564	13	— besieges Rhegium for 11 Months	388	13
CICERO, M. TULLIUS, born on the 3d of the Nones of Jan.	107	18	DIONYSIUS JUNIOR is expelled Syracuse by Dion	357	13
— began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age	81	19	— recovers it for 4 Years	347	14
— makes his Orations against Verres, being 36 Years old	70	19	— is banished by Timoleon to Corinth	343	14
— detects the Cataline Conspiracy in October	63	19	DIVISION of the Kingdom of Israel	975	4
— banished Rome by Claudius April 1, and retires to Thessalonica	58	19	DIVORCE, the first, at Rome	231	16
— is recalled, after a Banishment of a Year and 5 Months, in September	57	19	DRACO establishes his Laws at Athens	623	8
— is put to Death by the II ^d . Triumvirate, December 7.	43	20			
CIRCUMCISION is instituted	1897	1	E		
CLEOMENES, King of Sparta, begins his War with Aratus	227	16	ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, for the first 4 that are on Record; see ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.		
— kills the Ephori, and restores the Agrarian Laws of Sparta	225	16	— of the Moon, total, of about 13 Digits, on Monday, August 27, which terrify'd Nicias and lost the Athenian Army in Sicily, and began at Syracuse at 8 o'Clock, 27' 27" P. M.	413	12
— is defeated by Antigonus at Sellasia, and retires into Egypt.	222	16	— of the Moon, total, of about 16 Digits, on Tuesday, June 21, being the Night before the Battle of Pydna, it began there 59' after 5 o'Clock at Night, and ended at 5' after 10 o'Clock; and was the first predicted by a Roman Astronomer, viz. Gallus.	168	17
COINING OF SILVER at Rome, began 5 Years before the 1st Punick War	269	15	— of the Sun, total, on the River Halys, on Tuesday, May 28, and predicted by Thales, beginning at Sardis 27' after 5 o'Clock P. M. ending 20' after 7 o'Clock	585	9
COMEDY, the first, acted at Athens by Susarion and Dolon	562	9	— of the Sun, almost total, being 11 Digits 10', when Agathocles carry'd his Army from Sicily into Africa on Friday, August 15, about 8 o'Clock A. M.	310	14
— prohibited at Athens for 3 Years	440	12	EGYPT, Kingdom of, begins under Misraim	2188	1
— first acted at Rome, being wrote by Livius Andronicus	240	16	— conquer'd by Cambyses	525	10
—, the first, of Terence, viz. the Andria, acted	166	17	— revolts from the Persians	414	12
—, the last, of Terence, viz. the Adelphi, acted at the Funeral of Paulus Æmilius	160	17	— conquered by Ochus	350	14
COLOSSUS OF RHODES thrown down by an Earthquake	224	16	— taken Possession of, by Alexander	332	14
CORINTH, the Race of Kings end there	779	5	— receives a new Race of Kings, beginning with Prolemy the Son of Lagus	323	14
— usurped by Periander	629	8	— reduced by Augustus to a Roman Province	30	20
—, its Citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, taken by Aratus, August 12.	243	16	EGYPTIANS of Alexandria fix their Thoth to August 29.	26	20
— destroyed by Mummius, which finished the Achæan League	146	18	ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES first introduced into Greece	1356	2
CORIOLANUS is banished Rome	491	11	ELI the High Priest fell down, broke his Neck and died, on hearing the Ark was taken by the Philistines	1117	3
— withdraws the Volscian Army from Rome by his Mother's Intreaty	488	11	ELIAS the Prophet taken into Heaven	896	4
CREATION OF THE WORLD, at the autumnal Equinox, on Sunday, October 23.	4004	1	EMBASSY, famous one of Scipio, Mummius, and Metellus, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	136	18
CREON the first annual Archon at Athens	684	7	ENNIUS is brought to Rome by Cato, and polishes their Language	205	16
CRETE conquered by Metellus	60	19	EPAMINONDAS defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, July 8.	371	13
CRITICS and Grammarians, the first regular Body of them began about	276	15	— dies of his Wounds at Mantinæa	363	13
CYCLE of Meton of 19 Years, begins from the new Moon of July 15, and 18 Days after the Summer Solstice, it consisted of 6940 Days	432	12	EPHORI, five, added to the Government of Sparta by Theopompus	710	5
— of Calippus of 76 Years, begins from July 1, and consisted of 27759 Days	330	14	EUMENES betrayed to Antigonus	315	14
— of Hipparchus of 304 Years, begins from the new Moon of September 28, it contained 111035 Days, equal to 3760 Lunations	143	17	EURIPIDES gains first the Prize of Tragedy, being 43 Years old	442	12
CYRENE, that Kingdom bequeathed to the Romans	97	19	EZRA is sent from Babylon with the Captive Jews, which begins the 70 Weeks of Years	458	11
CYRUS, King of Persia, defeats Cræsus King of Lydia	548	10			
— takes Babylon	538	10	F		
— gives an Edict for the Return of the Jews and rebuilding the Temple	536	10	FABII, 300 of that Name killed by the Veientes	477	11
CYRUS JUNIOR, his Expedition against his Brother Artaxerxes	401	12	FAMINE, 7 Years of, begin	1708	1
D			G		
DANIEL the Prophet flourishes about	558	9	GAMES, OLYMPICK, first celebrated by the Idæi Dactyli	1453	2
DAVID the II. King of Israel is anointed by Samuel	1063	3	— renewed by Hercules	1222	3
— retires into the Desarts of Judah	1062	3	— established by Iphitus and Lycurgus	884	4
— retires among the Philistines to Ziklag	1056	3	— Succession of them from Coræbus begin	776	5
— succeeds Saul in the Kingdom of Israel	1055	3	—, ISTHMIAN, first instituted	1326	2
— takes Jerusalem from the Jebusites	1048	3	— restored	591	9
— is reproved by Nathan the Prophet	1034	3	—, NEMEAN, revived in Greece	568	9
— is rebelled against, by his Son Absalom	1023	3	—, PYTHIAN, first instituted	1263	3
— dies Æt. 70.	1015	3	— restored	591	9
DEBORAH defeats the Philistines under Sisera	1285	3	—, SÆCULAR, celebrated	17	20
DECEMVIRS created at Rome	451	11	GAULS under Brennus cut to pieces at Delphi.	278	15
DEJOCES extends the Median Empire to the River Halys	678	7			
DELUGE of Noah begins on Sunday December 7.	2349	1	HELEN		
— of Ogyges 1020 Years before the 1st Olympiad	1764	1			
— of Deucalion in Thessaly	1503	2			

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.		Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.
H					
H ELLEN, the Rape of her by Theseus	1213	3	L IBRARY, the first, erected at Rome by Paulus Æmilius	167	17
— the Rape of her by Paris	1198	3	— of Apellicon, brought to Rome by Sylla, in which		
HERACLIDÆ, their Return into Peloponnesus	1104	3	— were the original Manuscripts of Aristotle's		
HERODOTUS reads his History in the Council at Athens	445	12	— Works	86	19
HESIOD the Poet flourished about	910	4	LOLLIUS defeated in Gaul by the Germans	16	20
HIPPARCHUS the Tyrant of Athens put to Death	513	10	LUSITANIA conquered by Dollabella	99	19
HIPPARCHUS of Rhodes the Astronomer begins his Observa-			— by Julius Cæsar in the Summer of	60	19
tions and continues them for 34 Years	162	17	LYCURGUS the Spartan Lawgiver born	926	4
See ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.			— establishes his Laws in Sparta after 10 Years tra-		
HISTORY of the Old Testament ends	430	12	— velling	884	4
— of the Apocrypha ends	135	18	— joins with Iphitus in restoring the Olympick		
HOMER wrote his Poems about	907	4	— Games	884	4
HORATI and Curatii, their Combat	667	7	LYDIA, Kingdom of, begins	797	
			— ends with the Conquest of Croesus by Cyrus	548	10
			LYRE improved by Terpander, who added three Strings	673	7
I					
J ACOB the Patriarch born	1836	1	M		
— goes to his uncle Laban	1759	1	M ACCABEUS, Judas, defeats and kills Apollonius	166	17
— returns into Canaan after 20 Years Servitude	1739	1	— the Government of Judæa in that Family		
— goes into Egypt with his Family	1706	1	— begins and continues 126 Years	163	17
— dies in Egypt, Æt. 147.	1689	2	— ends with the Death of Antigonus, Jan. 1.	37	20
JEPHTHA defeats the Canaanites and rashly makes a Vow	1188	3	MÆDON, Kingdom of, begins under Caranus	814	4
JERUSALEM taken by King David from the Jebusites, and			— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
made the Capital of his Empire	1048	3	— is usurped by Andronicus	152	17
— taken by Absalom in his Rebellion	1023	3	MÆGENAS advises Augustus not to lay down the Empire	29	20
— taken by Sesac King of Egypt	941	4	MANUSCRIPTS, the Original of Æschylus, Euripides, and		
— taken by Nebuchadnezzar	587	9	— Sophocles, lent to Ptolemy by the Athenians	233	16
— taken by Antiochus Epiphanes and the Temple			MARIUS imprisons Metellus the Consul	119	18
polluted by Swine, 25th of Kisleu, or Decem. 15.	170	17	— has Jugurtha delivered to him by Bocchus	106	18
— its Castle taken by Simon Maccabeus	142	18	— defeats the Teutones and Cimbri in 102, and in	101	18
— taken by Pompey, who restores it to Hyrcanus	63	19	— engages in a civil War against Sylla	88	19
— taken by Antigonus and the Parthians	40	20	MEASURES and Scales invented by Phidon	869	4
— taken by Sosius and Herod, January 1.	37	20	MESOPOTAMIA occupied by the Parthians	97	19
JESUS CHRIST our Saviour, born on Monday, December 25.			MESSENIANS return into Peloponnesus after 300 Years Banish-		
four Years before the vulgar Æra	5	20	— ment	370	13
INTERVIEW at Samos, betwixt Caius Cæsar and Tiberius	1	20	— For the 1 st , 2 ^d and 3 ^d Messenian Wars, see WAR.		
INVENTION of Letters by Memnon the Egyptian	1822	1	METON invents his Cycle of XIX Years	432	12
— of Scales and Measures by Phidon	869	4	MILITARY Tribunes, with a consular Power, created at Rome	444	12
— of the Ships called Triremes by the Corinthians	786	5	MINOS gives Laws to the Cretans	1406	2
— of the Battering Ram, Testudo, and other Instru-			MOSES born, and exposed three Months after	1571	2
ments of War, by Artemones	441	12	— kills an Egyptian and flies into Midian	1531	2
— of the 19 Years Cycle by Meton	432	12	— begins the Exodus May 5. and miraculously passed		
— of the Catapultæ by Dionysius of Syracuse	398	13	— the Red Sea on Monday, May 11.	1491	2
IONIAN COLONIES, their Migration from Greece	1044	3	— receives from God the X Commandments and the Law	1490	2
JOSEPH sold into Egypt by his Brethren	1728	1	— writes the V first Books of the Old Testament in the		
— interprets Pharaoh's Dreams and is promoted	1715	1	— Land of Moab	1452	2
— discovers himself to his Brethren	1706	1	— dies Æt. 110	1451	2
— collects all the Money in Egypt and Canaan	1704	1			
— buys the Property of all the Lands in Egypt	1702	1	N		
— dies Æt. 110.	1635	2	N AVAL TRIUMPH, the first, at Rome	260	15
JOSHUA passes Jordan and enters Canaan on Friday, April 30.	1451	2	— NAVIGATION round Africa by the Phœnicians about	604	8
— finishes his Conquest of Canaan	1445	2	NINEVEH taken by Arbaces and Belesis in	820	4
— dies at Timnath-Serah, Æt. 110.	1426	2	— according to others	900	4
ISALAH begins to prophecy	757	5	— taken and destroyed by Cyaxares and Nabopolassar	606	8
— is cut asunder by a Saw	696	6	NUMA institutes the Salii or Order of XII Priests	709	6
JUDGES of Israel begin	1405	2	—, some Books of his found in a Stone Coffin and burnt	179	17
JUGURTHA begins his War with the Romans	111	18	NUMANTIA taken and destroyed by Scipio	133	18
— is defeated in two Battles by Metellus	109	18			
— is delivered up to Marius by Bocchus	106	18	O		
JULIA banished to Pandatarium for her Adulteries	2	20	O LYMPIADS begin from Coræbus, and were celebrated,		
			— according to Scaliger, July 23. that Year being	776	5
			— For Olympick Games, see GAMES.		
L					
L ACEDEMON, Kingdom of, begins under Eurysthenes			P		
and Procles	1102	3	P AINTING, Statues, &c. first brought to Rome on the		
— ends with Cleomenes	220	16	— taking of Syracuse in Autumn	212	16
— joined to the Achæan League by Philopæmen	191	17	—, the first fine ones, brought from Corinth by		
LATINS, Kingdom of, begins under Æneas	1182	3	— Mummius	146	18
LAWS of Minos given to the Cretans	1406	2	PANATHENÆA first celebrated	1495	2
— of Lycurgus established at Sparta	884	4	PARTHENIANS expelled Sparta	708	6
— abrogated by Philopæmen	188	17	PARTHIANS revolt from the Macedonians and begin the Race		
— of Draco at Athens	623	8	— of the Arsacidæ	250	16
— of Solon established at Athens	594	9	PEACE of Antalcidas	387	13
— of the XII Tables compiled at Rome	451	11	PELOPONNESIAN WAR begins May 7, and continues 27 Years	431	12
LEARNING encouraged at Athens by Hipparchus about	526	10	PERGAMUS, Kingdom of, begins under Philæterus	283	15
— revived at Alexandria by Ptolemy Physcon	137	18	— is annexed to the Roman Empire	133	18
LETTERS invented by Memnon the Egyptian	1822	1	PERICLES subdues Samos	441	12
— Phœnician, brought by Cadmus into Greece	1493	2	PERSEUS sends Embassadors to Carthage	175	17
LEPIDUS joins in the IId Triumvirate, Nov. 27.	43	20			
— is degraded from it by Octavius	36	20			

INDEX TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS, &c.

	Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.		Years bef. Christ.	N ^o of Plate.
TROY, taken and burnt by the Greeks betwixt the 23 ^d and 24 th of Thargelion, or the Night betwixt the 11 th and 12 th of June	1184	3	WAR of Antiochus with the Romans of 3 Years, begins	192	17
TYRE taken by Nebuchadnezar after 13 Years' Siege	572	9	—, II ^d MACEDONIAN, of 3 Years, begins	171	17
— taken by Alexander after 7 Months' Siege, Aug. 20.	332	14	— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
W			—, III ^d PUNICK, of 3 Years, begins	149	18
WAR, THEBAN, of the seven Heroes, begins	1225	3	— ends with the Destruction of Carthage	146	18
—, TROJAN, of 10 Years, begins	1193	3	—, ACHÆAN, of one Year, begins	147	18
— ends with the taking of Troy betwixt the 11 th and 12 th of June	1184	3	— ends with the Destruction of Corinth	146	18
—, I st MESSENIAN, of 19 Years, begins	743	5	—, LUSITANIAN, of 5 Years, begins	145	18
—, II ^d MESSENIAN, of 14 Years, begins	685	7	—, NUMANTINE, of 8 Years, begins	141	18
—, III ^d MESSENIAN, of 10 Years, begins	465	11	— ends with the Destruction of Numantia	133	18
—, LYDIAN, betwixt Cyaxares and Halyattes, begins	590	9	—, SERVILE, in Sicily, of 3 Years, begins	135	18
— ends with the Eclipse of the Sun, May 28.	585	9	—, BALEARIAN, begins	123	18
—, I st PERSIAN, of Darius against Greece	490	11	—, JUGURTHINE, of 5 Years, begins	111	18
—, II ^d PERSIAN, of Xerxes against Greece	480	11	— of the Teutones and Cimbri of 8 Years, begins	109	18
— betwixt the Athenians and Persians at Sea	450	12	—, SOCIAL OR MARSIC, of 3 Years, begins	91	19
—, I st SACRED, begins	448	12	—, MITHRIDATICK, of 26 Years, begins	89	19
—, PELOPONNESIAN, of 27 Years, begins May 7.	431	12	—, CIVIL, betwixt Marius and Sylla of 6 Years, begins	89	19
—, DECELEAN, begins	414	12	—, SERVILE, with the Gladiators of 2 Years, begins	73	19
—, CORINTHIAN, against the Lacedemonians, begins	395	13	— against the Pirates finished by Pompey	67	19
—, II ^d SACRED, of 9 Years, begins	357	13	—, CRETAN, finished by Metellus	66	19
—, finished by King Philip	348	14	— against CATALINE began in Oct. and finished in Dec.	63	19
—, SAMNITE, of 71 Years, begins	343	14	—, II ^d CIVIL, betwixt Caesar and Pompey, begins Oct. 22.	50	20
—, HETRUSCAN, begins	312	14	— of ALEXANDRIA, in January	47	20
—, TARENTINE, of 10 Years, begins	281	15	— of AFRICA, in January	46	20
—, I st PUNICK, of 23 Years, begins	264	15	— against Cassius and Brutus, ends at Philippi in October	42	20
—, LYBIAN, of the Carthaginians against their Mercenaries, finished	238	16	—, PERUSIAN, betwixt Octavius and Anthony's Brother	41	20
—, SARDINIAN, of 5 Years, begins	234	16	— betwixt Octavius and Antony, begins	32	20
—, ILLYRIAN, begins	229	16	— ends at Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20
— betwixt Cleomenes and Aratus, begins	227	16	X		
—, SOCIAL, in Greece, begins	220	16	XERXES's Expedition against Greece, begins	481	11
—, II ^d PUNICK, of 17 Years, begins	218	16	Y		
—, I st MACEDONIAN, of 4 Years, begins	200	17	YEAR of Confusion consisted of XV Months, or 445 Days	46	20

I N D E X

T O T H E

R E M A R K A B L E E V E N T S

After the BIRTH of CHRIST.

	Years of Christ.	No of Plate.		Years of Christ.	No of Plate.
A BBAS, the Race of, become Caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage Learning	749	35	ALMAGEST translated from the Arabick into Latin, by Order of Frederick II.	1231	45
ABENSBERG, Battle of, April 20.	1809	57B	ALMAMON encourages Learning among the Arabians, about	816	37
ACADEMY of Sciences at Paris begins	1666	54	— observes the Sun's greatest Declination, and found it to be 23° 34', about	816	37
ACCESSION of George I. to the Crown of Great Britain, Aug. 1.	1714	55	— ordered his Astronomers to measure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar near Babylon, and found it to be 56 $\frac{2}{3}$ Arabian Miles	819	37
— of George II. June 11.	1727	55	— orders the Almagest of Ptolemy to be translated into Arabick	827	37
— of George III. October 25.	1760	56	ALMEIDA taken by the French, Aug. 27.	1810	57A
ADAMS, Mr., succeeds to the Presidency of America	1796	56B	— evacuated by the French, May 10.	1811	57B
ADIGE, the French Forces pass the, October 20.	1805	57A	AMBOISE, Conspiracy of, in March	1560	52
ADRIAN succeeds Trajan, by the Favour of Plotina, Aug. 10.	117	23	AMBOYNA surrenders to the English, Feb. 16.	1796	56B
— builds his Wall from Carlisle to Newcastle	121	23	— surrendered to the British, Feb. 17.	1810	57A
— builds the famous Theatre at Nimes, in Honour of Plotina	122	23	AMERICA discovered by Columbus in the End of the Year	1492	50
— goes into Asia and Egypt for seven Years	126	23	— the Disturbances there begin, by the Destruction of Tea on board three Ships at Boston, Dec. 18.	1773	56
— rebuilds Jerusalem, giving it the Name of Ælia Capitolina, and raises there a Temple to Jupiter	130	23	— Hostilities in, against England, commence at Lexington, April 19.	1775	56
— banishes all the Jews, and raises Temples to Venus, &c. in all their holy Places, which continued 180 Years	135	23	— Congress of, assume Independency, May 15. and declare it July 4.	1776	56
— dies at Baizæ, July 10. Æt. 72.	138	23	— her Independence acknowledged by his Britannick Majesty, Nov. 30.	1782	56
ÆRA of Dioclesian begins, Aug. 29.	284	26	— Non-Intercourse passed in, March 1.	1809	57A
— THE CHRISTIAN, first applied to the measuring of Time, by Dionysius the Monk, surnamed the Little	516	31	— Orders in Council respecting the Provisional Agreement of, May 24.	1809	57A
ÆTIUS, surnamed Defender of the Empire, defeats the French	428	29	— Berlin and Milan Decrees revoked with regard to, April 28.	1812	57B
— receives the famous Complaint of the Britons	446	29	— declares War against Great Britain, June 18.	1812	57B
— defeats the Hunns in the Battle of Chalons	451	30	— British Orders in Council for granting Reprisals against, Oct. 13.	1812	57B
AFRICA, Charles V's Expedition thither ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51	AMERICANS defeated in Georgia, Dec. 29.	1778	56
AGRA surrendered, October 18.	1803	57A	— defeated at Queenstown, Oct. 13.	1812	57B
AGRIPPINA brought the Ashes of Germanicus to Rome in March	20	21	— Riviere du Raisin, Jan. 22.	1813	57B
AIX, Isle of, taken Sept. 23.	1757	56	— York surrendered to the, April 27.	1813	57B
—, Destruction of the French Fleet in the Roads of, April 11.	1809	57A	AMIENS, Peace of, March 25.	1802	57A
ALANS enter Spain by the Concession of Honorius	406	29	AMSTERDAM taken Possession of by Prussia, Oct. 9.	1787	56
— are extirpated by the Visi Goths	417	29	—, Insurrection at, Nov. 15.	1813	57B
ALBUERA, Battle of, May 16.	1811	57B	ANCONA annexed to Italy, May	1808	57A
ALEIDE and Lys, two French Ships of War, with eight Companies of Land Forces on board, taken by the English Ships Dunkirk and Defiance off Newfoundland, June 10.	1755	56	ANDREW of Hungary is strangled and hanged at Aversa near Naples, by a Conspiracy of his Wife Joan Queen of Naples, Sept. 18.	1345	47
ALEXANDRIA taken by Dioclesian	296	26	ANGOULEME, Duke of, married to the Princess Royal of France, June 9.	1799	56B
— taken by the Persians	615	33	ANHOLT, unsuccessful Attempt of the Danes to retake the Island of, March 27.	1811	57B
— taken by the Saracens	640	33	ANKERSTROM assassinates Gustavus III. of Sweden, March 15.	1792	56B
— Battle of, March 21.	1801	57A	ANN, Queen of Great-Britain, dies, Aug. 1. Æt. 50.	1714	55
— surrendered, Sept. 2.	1801	57A	ANTIOCH recovered from the Saracens, by Nicephorus	967	40
— surrendered to the British, March 20.	1807	57A	— taken by the Crusaders, in June	1098	42
— evacuated by the British, Sept. 23.	1807	57A	ANTONINUS PIUS stops the Prosecution against the Christians	152	24
ALFRED, K. of Eng. defeated by the Danes at Wilton, in May	872	38	— dies, March 7. Æt. 75.	161	24
— conceals himself in the Isle of Athelney	878	38	ANTONINUS, M. AURELIUS, dies at Sirmium, in Pannonia, March 17. Æt. 59.	180	24
— defeats the Danes in the Battle of Edington	878	38	ARANJUAZ, Central Junta installed at, Sept. 25.	1808	57A
— composes his Body of Laws	890	38	ARCHITECTURE, a new Manner of, introduced in rebuilding the old Churches about	1005	41
— dies at Winchester, Oct. 28.	900	38	ARGAUM, Battle of, Nov. 28.	1803	57A
ALGIERS, Treaty of Peace between Portugal and, July 14.	1813	57B	ARISTOTLE's Works, imported into France from Constantinople, are condemned in the Council of Paris	1209	45
ALIEN BILL, receives the Royal Assent, Jan. 8.	1793	56B	— Disputes about them occasion several Murders at Paris	1230	45
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— is bequeathed to the Emperor Conrad	1032	41	— taken by storm, April 7.	1812	57B
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— the Belligerent Powers in Germany, June 4.	1813	57B	BANK of ENGLAND prohibited from paying in Specie, Feb. 26.	1797	56B
— Denmark and the Allies, Dec. 15.	1813	57B	— Twenty Shilling Notes first issued by, March 7.	1797	56B
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ASTORGA taken by the French, April 12.	1810	57A	— of Cremona, October 29. by Mucianus over Vitellius	69	22
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Agrippa observed, in Bithynia, a Transit of the Moon over the Pleiades, Nov. 29. seven o'Clock, P. M.	92	22	— of Lyons, Feb. 19. by Severus over Albinus	198	24
Menelaus observed, at Rome, a Transit of the Moon over the Spica of Virgo, Jan. 11. five o'Clock, A. M.	98	22	— of Edeffa, by Aurelian over Zenobia	273	26
Ptolemy observed, at Alexandria, an Eclipse of the Moon, on Tuesday, May 6. 11 Hours, 15', P. M.	133	23	— of Rome, Sept. 24. by Constantin over Maxentius	312	27
Ptolemy observed, at Alexandria, the Vernal Equinox, March 22. about one o'Clock, P. M.	140	23	— of Adrianople, July 3. by Constantin over Licinius	324	27
Aimoin, the Monk, mentions an Eclipse of Jupiter by the Moon, observed in France, Jan. 31. three Hours after Midnight, being both in 2° 27' of Libra	807	37	— of Chalcedon, Sept. 18. by Constantin over Licinius	324	27
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Albategni observed, at Aractus, the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 19. one Hour, 15' after Midnight	882	38	— in Gaul, of Julian over Chonodomarus	357	28
Albategni observed, that the first Star of Aries was 18° 2' from the Equinoctial Point, about	883	38	— second, of Lyons, Aug. 25. by Andragathius over Gratian	383	28
Arzachel, of Toledo, observed the Sun's Declination, and found it to be 23° 34'	1070	42	— second, of Aquileia, July 28. by Theodosius over Maximus	388	28
The great Conjunction of all the Planets in Libra happened on Sept. 14.	1186	4	— third, of Aquileia, Sept. 26. by Theodosius over Eugenius	394	28
Nicephoras Gregoras observed the first Comet, whose Course is described with an astronomical Exactness, and appeared in the Beginning of June	1337	47	— in Africa, by Mascezeles over Gildo	398	28
The great Comet was first observed, Nov. 3. 1680. and disappeared, March 9.	1681	54	— of Fesulæ, by Stilicho over Radagaisus	405	29
Remarks on the Comet observed in France in March, and became visible in Great Britain in Sept.	1811	57B	— in Gaul, by Aëtius over the French	428	29
ASTRONOMICAL TABLES composed under the Direction of Alfonso XI. King of Castile, at the Expence of 400,000 Crowns, about	1253	46	— of Chalons, by Aëtius over Attila and the Hunns on the River Ebro, on Friday, Oct. 5. by Theodoric over the Suevi	451	30
ATTERBURY, Dr. Bishop of Rochester, banished, June 22.	1723	55	— of Crayford in Kent, by Hengist over Vortimer	456	30
AUGUSTA, Princess, married to the Prince of Brunswick, Jan. 16.	1764	56	— in Gaul, by Ecdicius over Evaric and the Goths near Rome, Aug. 23. by Odoacer over Orestes	466	30
— Princess Dowager of Wales, dies, Feb. 8. Æt. 53.	1772	56	— of Soiffons, by Clovis over Siagrius	476	30
AUGUSTINE, the Monk, came into England with 40 Monks	597	32	— by Ella over Ambrosius and Prince Arthur	485	30
AUGUSTUS dies at Nola, in Campania, Aug. 19. Æt. 76.	14	21	— of Sontium, March 28. by Theodoric over Odoacer	487	30
AURELIAN defeats Zenobia, at Edeffa	273	26	— of Verona, by the same	490	30
— is killed near Byzantium, Jan. 29.	275	26	— of Abdua, by the same	490	30
AUSTERLITZ, Battle of, Dec. 2.	1805	57A	— of Vouillé near Poitiers, by Clovis over Alaric	507	31
AUSTRIA joins the League against France, Aug. 9.	1805	57A	— of Badon-hill or Bath, by Prince Arthur over the Saxons	511	31
— Commencement of Hostilities between France and,	1805	57A	— of Charford, by Cerdic, over Prince Arthur	519	31
— Armistice between France and, Dec. 6.	1805	57A	— of Voiron, by Gondeimir over Clodomir	524	31
— Russian Declaration against, May 5.	1809	57A	— in Africa, in Nov. by Belisarius over Gilimer and the Vandals	533	31
— Peace between France and, Oct. 14.	1809	57A	— in Cornwall, betwixt Prince Arthur and Modred, in which they are both mortally wounded	542	31
— joins the Allies against France, Aug. 17.	1813	57B	— in Tuscany, in July, by Narses over Totila	553	32
— Treaty between Russia and, Aug. 28.	1813	57B	— of Cumæ, in Feb. by Narses over Teia, which finishes the Ostrogoths in Italy	554	32
— Bavaria and, Oct. 8.	1813	57B	— of Wanborough, in Wiltshire, by Ceolric over Ceaulin	592	32
AUSTRIAN Family begins under Rodolph of Habsburgh	1273	46	— of Retford, by Edwin over Ethelfrid	617	33
AZINCOURT, Battle of, by Henry V. over Charles VI. Oct. 25.	1415	49	— of Merga, on Tuesday, June 16. by which the Persians were conquered by the Saracens under Abubecher	632	33
			— of Hatfield, by Penda over Edwin	633	33
			— of Damascus, by the Saracens over Theodorus, in Aug.	634	33
			— of Leeds, by Oswy over Penda	655	34
			— by Justinian II. over the Bulgarians	706	35
			— in Spain, Sept. 3. by the Saracens under Muça, who defeats Roderic, and conquers Spain	713	35
			— betwixt Tours and Poitiers, in Oct. by Charles Martel over the Saracens	732	35
			— in the Alps, by Charlemagne over Desiderius and the Lombards	774	36
			— of Ronçveaux, by the Gascons over the Rear of Charlemagne's Army	778	36

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years of Christ.	N ^o of Plate.		Years of Christ.	N ^o of Plate.
BATTLE in Saxony, of three Days, by Charlemagne over Witikind	84	36	BATTLE of Rosebeck, Nov. 17. by the Duke of Burgundy over the Flemings	1382	48
— by Egbert over the other Saxon Kings	828	37	— of Otterburn, July 31. betwixt Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas	1388	48
— six fought in one Day, by which Kenneth, King of Scotland, totally extirpated the Picts	838	37	— of Nicopolis, Sept. 28. by Bajazet over Sigismond, King of Hungary	1395	41
— of Fontenai, June 25. by Charles le Chauve over Lotharius	841	37	— of Halidown-Hill, May 7.	1402	49
— in Spain, by Ramirus over Abdurrahman	844	37	— of Angoria, on Friday July 28. where Bajazet is taken Prisoner by Tamerlane	1402	49
— in Aquitain, June 7. by Pepin over Charles le Chauve	844	37	— of Shrewsbury, July 22. in which Hotspur is killed	1403	49
— of Wilton, in May, by the Danes over Alfred	872	38	— of Azincourt, on Friday Oct. 25. by Henry V. King of England, over Charles VI. King of France	1415	49
— of Edington, by Alfred over the Danes	878	38	— of Beaugé, April 3. by the Earl of Buchan over the Duke of Clarence	1421	49
— betwixt the Rhine and the Meuse, in Sept. by Arnolph over the Normans	891	38	— of Crevant, in June, by the Earl of Salisbury over the French	1423	49
— in Spain, in April, by Ordone II. over the Saracens	916	39	— of Verneuil, Aug. 16. by John Duke of Bedford over the French	1424	49
— of Placentia, by Rodolph over Berenger	922	39	— of Herrings, Feb. 12.	1429	49
— second, of Verona, by Hugh King of Italy over Arnolph	932	39	— of Patay, in June, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, is taken Prisoner by Richemont	1429	49
— in Spain, in July, by Ramirus II. over the Saracens	939	39	— of Varnes, Nov. 10. by the Turks over Ladislaus	1444	49
— of Bar le Duc, Sept. 17. by Conrad over Eudes	1037	41	— of Fourmigni, April 18. by which the French recover Normandy	1450	49
— in Naples, June 18. by the Normans over Pope Leo IX.	1053	42	— of Castillon, July 7. where Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, is killed, which ends the English Government in France	1453	50
— of Hastings, on Saturday Oct. 14. by William the Conqueror over Harold	1066	42	— first, of St. Albans, May 31. where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Prisoner by Richard Duke of York; which is the first Battle betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster	1455	50
— of Newstadt, June 9. of Henry IV. over the Saxons	1075	42	— of Northampton, July 19. where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Prisoner by the Duke of York and Earl of Warwick	1460	50
— of Gleicha, in Saxony, Dec. 24. by Egbert over Henry IV.	1088	42	— of Wakefield, Dec. 31. by Queen Margaret over the Duke of York, who is killed	1460	50
— near Antioch, June 27. by Godfrey and the Cruzaders over Corbagat, the Turkish General	1098	42	— second, of St. Albans, Feb. 15. by Queen Margaret over Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick	1461	50
— of Tinchbray, in Normandy, by Henry I. over Robert	1106	43	— of Towton, March 29. by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret	1461	50
— of the seven Counts near Badaios, by Joseph King of Morocco over the Spaniards	1109	43	— of Banbury, July 26. by the Earl of Warwick over the Earl of Pembroke	1469	50
— of Brenneville, by Henry I. over Lewis le Gros	1119	43	— of Stamford, in the Beginning of March, by Edward IV. over Sir Robert Wells	1470	50
— of Ouriques, by Alfonso over the Saracens	1139	43	— of Barnet, on Easter-day, April 14. by Edward IV. over Richard Earl of Warwick, surnamed the King-maker, who was killed	1471	50
— first, of Lincoln, Feb. 2. by Maud over King Stephen	1140	43	— of Tewksbury, May 4. by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret, &c.	1471	50
— of Ascalon, by King Richard over Saladin	1192	44	— of Granson, April 5. by the Swiss over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy	1476	50
— in Spain, July 19. by the Saracens over Alfonso	1195	44	— of Morat, June 20. by the same	1476	50
— second, of Adrianople, by the Scythians over Baldwin	1205	45	— of Nancy, Jan. 5. by the same, in which Charles is killed	1477	50
— of Naves de Tolose, July 12. by the Kings of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, over the Moors	1212	45	— of Bosworth, Aug. 22. by Henry VII. over Richard III. which finishes the War betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster	1485	50
— of Bouvines, July 25. by the French over Otho	1214	45	— of St. Aubin, June 28. by Anne, surnamed Dame de Beaujeu, over the Duke of Orleans, who is afterwards Lewis XII.	1488	50
— second, of Lincoln, May 19. by the Earl of Pembroke over the French	1217	45	— of Fornova, July 6. by Charles VIII. over the Italian Allies, under the Marquis of Mantua	1495	50
— of Taillebourg, by Lewis IX. over Henry III. and the Earl of March	1242	45	— of Seminario, on Friday April 21. by Antony de Leva over D'Aubigni	1503	51
— in Egypt, April 5. where Lewis IX. is taken prisoner	1250	45	— of Cerignole, on Friday April 28. by Gonsalvo over the Duke de Nemours	1503	51
— of Lewes, May 14. where Henry III. is taken prisoner by the Earl of Leicester	1264	46	— of Aignadel or Giuradadda, May 14. by the League over the Venetians, which brought on the Loss of their Territories on the Continent	1509	51
— of Evesham, Aug. 4. by Prince Edward over the Earl of Leicester and the Barons	1265	46	— of Ravenna, on Easter-day, April 11. by the French over the Pope's Troops and his Allies	1512	51
— of Beneventum, Feb. 26. where Manfred, Tyrant of Sicily, is defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou	1266	46	— of Novarro, June 6. by the Swiss over La Trimouille	1513	51
— of Celano, Aug. 23. by Charles of Anjou over Conradin	1268	46	— of the Spurs, at Guiengast, in Aug. by Henry VIII. over the French	1513	51
— in Moravia, Aug. 26. by Rodolph over Ottogar	1278	46	— of Flowden, Sept. 9.	1513	51
— of Llandweir, in Wales, Dec. 11. where Lewellyn is defeated and killed by King Edward	1282	46	— two of Marignan, on the 13th and 15th of Sept. by Francis I. over the Swiss	1515	51
— of Spires, July 2. by Albert over Adolphus of Nassau	1297	46	— of Pavia, Feb. 24. where Francis I. was defeated and made Prisoner by Charles V.	1525	51
— of Bannock-Burn, July 25.	1314	47	— of Cerisolles, April 14. by the Count d'Anguien over the Emperor's Army	1544	51
— of Mount-Cassel, Aug. 23. by Philip over the Flemings	1329	47			
— of Cressy, on Saturday Aug. 26. by Edward III. over Philip VI. of Valois, surnamed the Fortunate	1346	47			
— of Poitiers, on Monday Sept. 19. when Edward the Black Prince, with 8000 English, defeated 50,000 French, and took John II. King of France, Prisoner	1356	48			
— of Cocherel, May 6. by Guesclin over Charles, surnamed the Wicked, King of Navarre,	1364	48			
— of Avrai, Sept. 29. by Sir John Chandos over Guesclin	1364	48			
— of Neirara, in Castile, April 4. by Peter the Cruel, over Henry the Bastard	1367	48			

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of Jarnac, March 13. by Henry Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who is killed	1569	52	of Hastenbeck, July 26.		
of Moncontour, Oct. 3. by Henry over Admiral de Coligni	1569	52	of Jagersdorf, Aug. 30.		
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of Ivry, March 4. by Henry IV. which ruined the League	1590	52	of Breslau, Nov. 22.		
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AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years of Christ.	No of Plate.		Years of Christ.	No of Plate.
BATTLE of Corunna, June 22.			BONAPARTE annexes the Papal Territory to France, May 17.		
— of Wagram, July 5. and 6.			— excommunicated by Pius VII. June 10.	1809	57A
— of Talavera, July 28.	1809	57A	— Divorce of, Dec. 16.		
— of Ocana, Nov. 19.			— married to the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, April 1.	1810	57A
— of Vick, Feb. 20.	1810	57A	— his Decree for annexing Holland and the Hans Towns to the French, July 9.	1810	57A
— of Busaco, Sept. 27.	1810	57A	— quits Moscow, Oct. 19.	1812	57B
— of Barrosa, March 5.			— quits his Army, Dec. 6.	1812	57B
— of Albuera, May 16.	1811	57B	—, Concordat between the Pope and, Jan 25.	1813	57B
— of Rudshuch, July 4.			— signs his Abdication of the Crowns of France and Italy, April 4.	1814	57B
— of Salamanca, July 22.			—, Louis, proclaimed King of Holland, June 5.	1806	57A
— of Smolensko, Aug. 17.	1812	57B	— abdicates the Throne of Holland, July 1.	1810	57A
— of Borodino, Sept. 7.			—, Joseph, King of Naples, March 30.	1806	57A
— of Qutzen, May 2.			— King of Spain, July 7.		
— of Bautzen, May 20.			— enters Madrid, July 20.	1808	57A
— of Wurtschen, May 21.			— retreats from Madrid, July 23.		
— of Vittoria, June 21.			—, Jerome, King of Westphalia, Dec. 1.	1807	57A
— of the Pyrenees, from July 25. to Aug. 2.			BOOK, the first printed, was the Vulgate Bible, in two Volumes, Folio	1462	50
— of Dresden, Aug. 28.	1813	57B	—, the second printed was Cicero de Officiis, in	1466	50
— of Dennevitze, Sept. 6.			BOSTON Port Bill passed, March 31.	1771	56
— of Radeheld and Lindenthal, Oct. 16.			BOURBON, Isle of, captured by the British, July 8.	1810	57A
— of Leipsic, Oct. 18.			BOURDEAUX, the British enter, Feb. 12.	1814	57B
— near Hanau, Oct. 29, 30, 31.			BRABANT, Revolution in	1789	56
— of La Rothiere, Feb. 1.			BRAGANZA, the Royal Family of, leave Lisbon for the Brazils, Nov. 29.	1807	57A
— of Laon, March 9.	1814	57B	BRETAGNE re-united to France	1492	50
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— evacuated by the French, March 3.	1813	57B	—, Guadaloupe surrendered to the, Feb. 6.		
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— repulsed by Sir S. Smith at Acre, March 30.	1799	56B	BRUSSELS surrenders to the Brabantine Patriots, Dec. 12.	1789	56
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— his Army takes Rome, May 6.	1527	51	CONSTABLE DE ST. PAUL beheaded at Paris, Dec. 19.	1475	50
— his Expedition into Africa ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51	CONSTANS killed in Spain, by Magnentius, Jan. 18.	350	27
— passes through France, to quell a Rebellion at Ghent, in Nov.	1539	51	CONSTANTIN, the Great, defeats Maxentius, at Rome, Sept. 24.	312	27
— defeats, and takes Prisoner the Elector of Saxony, in the Battle of Mulberg, April 24.	1547	51	— begins to favour the Christians	319	27
— grants the Interim to the Protestants, May 15.	1548	51	— gives them full Liberty	323	27
CHARLES I. King of Great Britain, is beheaded, Jan. 30. Æt. 49.	1649	53	— defeats Licinius at Adrianople, July 3.	324	27
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CHARLES II., King of Spain, dies, Oct. 21.	1700	54	— calls the first Council of Nice, June 19.	325	27
CHARLES VI. Emperor of Germany, dies, Oct. 9. which begins the general War in Germany	1740	55	— makes Constantinople the Seat of the Empire	328	27
CHARLES IV. abdicates the Throne in Favour of his Son, March 19.	1808	57A	— dies on Whitsunday, May 22. Æt. 66.	337	27
— goes to Bayonne, April 30.	1808	57A	CONSTANTINOPLE made the Seat of the Roman Empire, and its Name changed from Byzantium	328	27
			— solemnly dedicated to Constantine, May 11.	330	27

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

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besieged by the Saracens	717	35	CRETE taken by the Saracens, who call it Candia	823	37
besieged by the Saracens, under Thomas the Slave	822	37	retaken from the Saracens, by Nicephorus	961	40
taken by the French and Venetians, July 20.	1204	45	became the Share of the Venetians, when the French and they took Constantinople, July 20. by a Treaty signed Aug. 12.	1204	45
recovered by the Greek Emperors, in July	1261	46	taken by the Turks, Sept. 6th, after a War of 24 Years	1669	54
taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II. May 29.	1453	50	CRUSADE, the 1 st to the Holy Land, begins by the preaching of Peter the Hermit	1096	42
Revolution at, Selim deposed, May 29.	1807	57A	the 2 ^d by the preaching of St. Bernard	1147	43
Revolution at, Selim murdered, July 28.	1808	57A	the 3 ^d begins from a Resolution taken in the Diet of Mentz	1188	44
Insurrection at, Nov. 15.	1808	57A	the 4 th sets out from Venice and arrives at Chalcedon, June 24.	1203	45
CONSTANTIUS quarrels with Julian	360	28	the 5 th under Lewis IX. begins Friday June 12.	1248	45
dies at Tarsus, Nov. 3.	361	28	all of them finished by the taking of Ptolemais by Sultan Melec, May 19.	1291	46
CONSULSHIP of Basilius, the last at Rome	542	31	CUMBERLAND, William Augustus, Duke of, dies Oct. 31.	1765	56
CONTRIBUTION, voluntary, for the Defence of Great Britain, opened at the Royal Exchange, Jan. 23.	1798	56B	CURAÇOA taken by the British, Jan. 1.	1807	57A
CONVENTION of Closter Seven, Sept. 8.	1757	56	CYCLE, the Pascal, of 532 Years, invented by Victorius	463	30
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between Great Britain and Russia, acceded to by Denmark, Oct. 23.	1802	57A	CZARINA, Elizabeth Petrowna, dies, Jan. 5.	1762	56
acceded to by Sweden, March 30.			1762	56	
between Great Britain and Sweden, Feb. of Cintra, Aug. 30.	1808	57A	D		
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between the Russian and Swedish Armies in Finland, Nov. 7.	1812	57B	DAMASCUS taken by the Saracens, Aug. 23.	634	33
for the Neutrality of the Prussians under D'York, Dec. 30.			DANBY, Earl of, impeached, Dec. 31.	1678	54
for the Cessation of Hostilities between Great Britain and France, April 23.	1814	57B	DANES conquer Northumberland	867	38
CONWAY, Capt. &c. assassinated by Vizier Ally, Jan. 15.	1799	56B	Massacre of them in England by Ethelred II. on Sunday, Nov. 13.	1002	41
COPENHAGEN, dreadful Fire at, June 5.	1795	56B	take Possession of all England under Sueno	1013	41
Battle of, April 2.	1801	57A	occupy Hamburg, March 29.	1801	57A
Danish Fleet at, surrendered to the British, Sept. 7.	1807	57A	their unsuccessful Attempt to retake Anholt, March 27.	1811	57B
CORDUBA, Saracen Kingdom of, begins, when they revolted from the Family of Abbas	756	36	DANISH Declaration against Great Britain, Aug. 16.	1807	57A
ends, being seized by Joseph, King of Morocco	1091	42	Fleet at Copenhagen surrendered to the British, Sept. 7.		
CORNWALLIS, Earl, surrenders to the Americans, Oct. 19.	1781	56	DANTZIG surrendered to the French, May 20.	1813	57B
CORSICA taken by the British	1794	56B	Capitulation for the Surrender of, Nov. 29.	1814	57B
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CORTES, Spanish, first Meeting of the, Sept. 24.	1810	57A	DECIUS defeated in Mœsia, and perishes in a Bog, in December	251	26
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COVENT GARDEN CHURCH burnt, Sept. 17.	1795	56B	DELHI, Battle of, Sept. 12.	1803	57A
COUNCIL of the Apostles at Jerusalem	52	22	DEMARARA surrenders to the English, April 23.	1796	56B
of Nice, the first General, began June 19. and ended Aug. 25. and consisted of 318 Bishops	325	27	DEMARARA and Essequibo surrendered to the British, Sept. 20.	1803	57A
of Constantinople, the 2 ^d General, began in May, and continued to the End of July	381	28	DENAIN, Action of, July 13.	1712	55
of Ephesus, the 3 ^d General, began, June 22. and continued to the End of July	431	29	DENMARK, Revolution there, on account of the Queen's Imprisonment, Jan. 17.	1772	56
of Chalcedon, the 4 th General, began, Oct. 8. and ended Nov. 1.	451	30	accedes to the Convention between Great Britain and Russia, Oct. 23.	1801	57A
of Constantinople, the 5 th General, began, May 5.	553	32	Great Britain declares War against, Nov. 4.	1807	57A
of Constantinople, the 6 th General, surnamed in Trullo, began, Nov. 7. 680, and ended, Sept. 16.	681	34	declares War against Sweden, Sept 15.	1813	57B
the second of Nice, began Sept. 24. and ended the Middle of Oct.	787	36	Armistice between the Allies and, Dec. 15.	1813	57B
of Sutrium, in Oct. where three usurping Popes are deposed	1046	41	joins the Allies against France, Jan. 17.	1814	57B
of Clarendon, in England, against Becket, Jan. 25.	1164	44	DESPARD, Col. and six others, executed for High Treason, Feb. 21.	1803	57A
of Lyons, for renewing the Cruzades	1245	45	DESSALINES, Cape Francois surrendered to, Nov. 19.	1803	57A
of Pisa, begins, March 25.	1409	49	Constitution of Hayti sanctioned by, May 20.	1805	57A
of Constance, begins, Nov. 16. in which there sat three deposed Popes	1414	49	killed, Oct. 17.	1806	57A
of Trent, begins, Dec. 13.	1545	51	DETROIT, Fort, surrendered to the British, Aug. 16.	1812	57B
ends, Dec. 4.	1563	52	DIGEST of Justinian published, Dec. 30.	533	31
			DIOCLESIAN and Maximianus resign the Empire, April 1.	304	27
			DISCOVERY of Madeira by the Portuguese	1420	49
			of America by Christopher Columbus, in the End of the Year	1492	50
			of the Passage to the East Indies round the Cape of Good Hope, by Vasquez di Gama, Nov. 20.	1497	50
			of the Satellites about the Planets, by Galileo Galilei	1608	53
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22d, about 10 o'clock A.M.	968	40	EXARCHS OF RAVENNA begin under Longinus	569	32
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June 29.	1033	41	EXCLUSION BILL first moved in Parliament on Sunday		
EDICT, the perpetual, compiled by Salvius Julianus,			April 27.	1679	54
under Adrian	132	23	EYLAU, Battle of, Feb. 7. and 8.	1807	57A
of Pacification in France in May, which gave			F		
rise to the League	1576	52	FALKLAND Islands, the Rights of, settled	1770	56
of Nantes granted by Henry IV. in April	1598	52	FAMINE, severe, in Great Britain	1318	47
revoked by Lewis XIV. Oct. 12.	1685	54	FERDINAND VII. goes to Bayonne, April 20.	1808	57A
EDWARD, Prince, gains the Battle of Evesham over the			cedes the Throne of Spain to Bonaparte,		
Earl of Leicester and the Barons, Aug. 4.	1265	46	May 10.	1808	57A
goes to the Holy Land in May	1270	46	restored, May	1814	57B
being King, defeats Lewellyn in the Battle			FERROL evacuated by the French, June 21.	1809	57A
of Llandweir in Wales, Dec. 11.	1282	46	FIEFS first established in France	923	39
conquers Wales, and unites it to England	1283	46	FIESQUES Conspiracy in Genoa, Jan. 1.	1547	51
EDWARD III. begins his War against France, July 15.	1338	47	FIGUERAS taken by the Spanish, April 10.	1811	57B
defeats the French Fleet near Helvoetsluys,			surrendered to the French, Aug. 19.	1811	57B
June 23.	1340	47	FIGURES of Arithmetick brought into Europe by the		
renews the War against France	1344	47	Saracens	991	40
defeats Philips VI. at Cressy, Aug. 26.	1346	47	FINLAND entered by the Russians, Feb. 21.	1808	57A
takes Calais, Aug. 4.	1347	47	Convention, between the Russian and Swedish		
institutes the Order of the Garter, April			Armies in, Nov. 7.	1808	57A
23.	1349	47	FIRE of London, Sept. 2.	1666	54
EDWARD, the Black Prince, defeats and takes Prisoner			dreadful, at Copenhagen, June 5.	1795	56B
King John, in the Battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19.	1356	48	FLANDERS united to the Dukedom of Burgundy	1284	48
EDWARD VI. dies July 6. Æt. 16.	1553	52	FLUSHING surrendered, Aug. 15.	1809	57A
EGYPT becomes independent of the Caliphs of Bagdad	868	38	FRANCE and Spain first occupied by the Vandals, Alans,		
seized by a Saracen Family called Fatimides	969	40	and Suevi	406	29
ELIZABETH, Queen of England, dies March 24. Æt. 70.	1603	53	Kings of, begin under Pharamond on the Lower		
ELIZABETH, Princess of France, guillotined, May 12.	1794	56B	Rhine	420	29
ELPHINSTONE, Sir G. K. captures a large Dutch Fleet,			MEROVINGIAN, or first Race, ends	750	35
Aug. 17.	1796	56B	CARLOVINGIAN, or second Race, be-		
EMBARGO laid on the Exportation of Corn, Sept. 26.	1766	56	gins	751	36
laid by Great Britain on Danish and Swedish			CAPETIAN, or third Race, begins,		
Ships, Jan. 14.	1801	57A	July 3.	987	40
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			disarm, Oct. 9.	1787	56

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AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

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—, Monte Video besieged by the, May	1811	57B
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— in Spain, which obliged their King to leave Madrid, March 25.	1766	56
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— at Oporto, June 18.	1808	57A
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— of a Speculum of Brass for burning Ships, by Proclus	514	31
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— is conquered and taken Possession of by Henry II.	1172	44
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—, Central, installed at Aranjuez, Sept. 25.		
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 WALCHEREN, British Troops land in the Isle of, July 30.
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 WALES conquered by Edward Ist, and united to England
 Prince of, his Marriage with the Princess of Brunswick, April 8.
 Princess of, delivered of a Daughter, Jan. 7.
 Prince of, appointed Regent, Feb. 5.
 WAR, the Ist Jewish, begins under Nero by Vespasian in May
 ends with the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.
 of Dacia of XV Years begins
 the II^d Jewish, of IV Years, by Adrian, begins
 against the Moors, Germans and Dacians, by Antoninus
 against the Parthians of III Years by Marcus Aurelius
 against the Marcomani by Marcus Aurelius
 in Britain, under Commodus, ended by Marcellus
 betwixt the three Competitors for the Roman Empire
 of Decius with the Goths in
 of the Thirty Tyrants with the Roman Emperors, in the different Provinces of the Empire, begins
 of Valerianus with the Persians
 of Claudius II. against the Goths
 of Aurelian against Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra
 of Constantin the Great against Maxentius
 of Constantin the Great against Licinius
 of Constantin junior, who is killed by his Brother Constans
 of Julian against Chonodorus
 of Julian against the Persians
 of Andragathius against Gratian
 of Theodosius the Great against Maximus
 of Theodosius the Great against Eugenius and Arbogastes
 of Mascezeles in Africa against Gildo
 of the Visigoths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, Burgundians, French and Hunns, who begin their Irruptions into the Roman Empire
 of the Visigoths against the Alans
 of the Saxons under Hengist against the Britons
 of the Visigoths against the Suevi
 of the Heruli against the Western Empire
 of the Ostrogoths against the Heruli
 of the French against the Visigoths
 of the Vandals with the Moors
 of the French against the Burgundians
 of the Persian with the Roman Empire, which lasted near 100 Years, and begins under Justinian, by Belisarius
 of Belisarius against the Vandals, begins
 of Belisarius against the Ostrogoths in Italy
 of Narses against the Ostrogoths
 of the Lombards when they settle in Italy, against the Eastern Roman Empire
 of the Saracens against the Persians

TO THE REMARKABLE EVENTS

	Years of Christ.	N ^o of Plate.		Years of Christ.	N ^o of Plate.
War, of Great Britain against France, declared May 17.	1756	56	WAR, of Great Britain against France, declared May 17.	1756	56
of Great Britain against Spain, declared Jan. 3.	1762	56	of Great Britain against Spain, declared Jan. 3.	1762	56
declared by Portugal against Spain, May 23.	1762	56	declared by Portugal against Spain, May 23.	1762	56
between the Russians and Turks begins in Autumn	1768	56	between the Russians and Turks begins in Autumn	1768	56
of Great Britain against Holland, Declaration of, published Dec. 20.	1780	56	of Great Britain against Holland, Declaration of, published Dec. 20.	1780	56
between the Turks, Germans, and Russians	1788	56	between the Turks, Germans, and Russians	1788	56
commenced in India with Tippo Suldaun, May 1.	1791	56B	commenced in India with Tippo Suldaun, May 1.	1791	56B
declared by the French against Germany, April 20.	1792	56B	declared by the French against Germany, April 20.	1792	56B
by Russia against France, Jan. 31	1793	56B	by Russia against France, Jan. 31	1793	56B
by France against England, Holland, and Spain, Feb. 1.	1793	56B	by France against England, Holland, and Spain, Feb. 1.	1793	56B
by the Emperor against France, March 22.	1793	56B	by the Emperor against France, March 22.	1793	56B
with Tippo Suldaun recommenced in India May 1.	1793	56B	with Tippo Suldaun recommenced in India May 1.	1793	56B
declared by Spain against Great Britain, Oct. 11.	1796	56B	declared by Spain against Great Britain, Oct. 11.	1796	56B
renewed between France and Austria	1799	56B	renewed between France and Austria	1799	56B
declared by Spain against Portugal, Feb. 27.	1801	57A	declared by Spain against Portugal, Feb. 27.	1801	57A
declared by Great Britain against the French Republic, May 18.	1803	57A	declared by Great Britain against the French Republic, May 18.	1803	57A
declared by Great Britain against the Batavian Republic, June 17.	1803	57A	declared by Great Britain against the Batavian Republic, June 17.	1803	57A
declared by Spain against Great Britain, Dec. 12.	1804	57A	declared by Spain against Great Britain, Dec. 12.	1804	57A
British Declaration of, against Spain, Jan. 24.	1805	57A	British Declaration of, against Spain, Jan. 24.	1805	57A
declared by Prussia against France, Oct. 9.	1806	57A	declared by Prussia against France, Oct. 9.	1806	57A
declared by Turkey against Russia, Dec. 30.	1806	57A	declared by Turkey against Russia, Dec. 30.	1806	57A
declared by Great Britain against Denmark, Nov. 4.	1807	57A	declared by Great Britain against Denmark, Nov. 4.	1807	57A
Spanish Declaration of, against France, June 6.	1808	57A	Spanish Declaration of, against France, June 6.	1808	57A
Austrian Declaration of, against France, April 6.	1809	57A	Austrian Declaration of, against France, April 6.	1809	57A
American Declaration of, against Great Britain, June 18.	1812	57B	American Declaration of, against Great Britain, June 18.	1812	57B
declared by Denmark against Sweden, Sept. 15.	1813	57B	declared by Denmark against Sweden, Sept. 15.	1813	57B
declared by Bavaria against France, Oct. 17.	1813	57B	declared by Bavaria against France, Oct. 17.	1813	57B
WARREN, Sir J. B., his Victory over the French Armament, Oct. 12.	1798	56B	WARREN, Sir J. B., his Victory over the French Armament, Oct. 12.	1798	56B
WARSAW taken by the Russians, Nov. 8.	1794	56B	WARSAW taken by the Russians, Nov. 8.	1794	56B
entered by the French, Nov. 28.	1806	57A	entered by the French, Nov. 28.	1806	57A
occupied by the Russians, Feb. 8.	1813	57B	occupied by the Russians, Feb. 8.	1813	57B
WASHINGTON, Gen. surrenders the Presidency of America, Aug. 17.	1796	56B	WASHINGTON, Gen. surrenders the Presidency of America, Aug. 17.	1796	56B
Fort, taken, Nov. 16.	1776	56	Fort, taken, Nov. 16.	1776	56
the City of, taken by the British, Aug. 24.	1814	57B	the City of, taken by the British, Aug. 24.	1814	57B
WESSEX, Kingdom of, begins under Cerdic	519	31	WESSEX, Kingdom of, begins under Cerdic	519	31
conquers Sussex	686	34	conquers Sussex	686	34
wastes and enfeebles Kent	688	34	wastes and enfeebles Kent	688	34
conquers Kent and Essex	823	37	conquers Kent and Essex	823	37
conquers Mercia and Northumberland, and so unites the Heptarchy under Egbert	828	37	conquers Mercia and Northumberland, and so unites the Heptarchy under Egbert	828	37
WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE, begins, under Valentinian, from the Subdivision of the Death of Jovian, Feb. 19.	364	28	WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE, begins, under Valentinian, from the Subdivision of the Death of Jovian, Feb. 19.	364	28
usurped, by John, furnished the Notary, Aug. 15.	423	29	usurped, by John, furnished the Notary, Aug. 15.	423	29
finished on the Defeat of Orestes, by Odoacer, Aug. 23.	476	30	finished on the Defeat of Orestes, by Odoacer, Aug. 23.	476	30
WESTPHALIA, Jerome Buonaparte King of, Dec. 1.	1807	57A	WESTPHALIA, Jerome Buonaparte King of, Dec. 1.	1807	57A
WILLIAM, surnamed the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold II. in the Battle of Hastings, on Saturday Oct. 14.	1066	42	WILLIAM, surnamed the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold II. in the Battle of Hastings, on Saturday Oct. 14.	1066	42
compiles Doomsday Book	1080	42	compiles Doomsday Book	1080	42
dies at Rouen, Sept. 9. Æt. 64.	1087	42	dies at Rouen, Sept. 9. Æt. 64.	1087	42
WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54	WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54
lands in Great Britain and begins the Revolution, Nov. 5.	1688	54	lands in Great Britain and begins the Revolution, Nov. 5.	1688	54
is proclaimed King of England, with his Consort Mary, Feb. 16.	1689	54	is proclaimed King of England, with his Consort Mary, Feb. 16.	1689	54
dies March 8. Æt. 52.	1702	55	dies March 8. Æt. 52.	1702	55
WILNA entered by the French, June 28.	1812	57B	WILNA entered by the French, June 28.	1812	57B
Recapture of, by the Russians, Dec. 10.	1812	57B	Recapture of, by the Russians, Dec. 10.	1812	57B
WIRTEMBERG, Prince of, married to the Princess Royal of England, May 18.	1797	56B	WIRTEMBERG, Prince of, married to the Princess Royal of England, May 18.	1797	56B
WIT, JOHN DE, put to Death by the Populace in Holland, Aug. 12.	1672	54	WIT, JOHN DE, put to Death by the Populace in Holland, Aug. 12.	1672	54
WORMS taken by Custine, Oct. 4.	1792	56B	WORMS taken by Custine, Oct. 4.	1792	56B
WURTEMBERG, Elector of, takes the Title of King, Dec. 26.	1805	57A	WURTEMBERG, Elector of, takes the Title of King, Dec. 26.	1805	57A
WYNNENDALE, Action of, Sept. 28.	1708	55	WYNNENDALE, Action of, Sept. 28.	1708	55

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	Years of Christ.	N ^o . of Plate.		Years of Christ.	N ^o . of Plate.
Y			Z		
YORK , Edward-Augustus Duke of, dies at Monaco,	1767	56	ZENO , Emperor of the East, being seised, with an Epilepsy, is buried alive, April 6.	491	30
YORK , Duke of, defeated the French near Tournay, May 8.	1793	56B	ZENOBI A, Queen of Palmyra, takes Possession of Egypt	269	26
YORK , in Upper Canada, surrendered to the Americans, April 27.	1813	57B	is defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who puts to Death her prime Minister, Longinus, the great Critic, and carries her Prisoner to Rome	273	26

ADDENDA to the INDEX of Emperors, Kings, High-Priests, Caliphs, Popes, Men of Learning and Genius, Statesmen, Warriors, &c.

A	N ^o of Plate.	D	N ^o of Plate.	J	N ^o of Plate.	O	N ^o of Plate.
ABDHUL Ahmet, Ottoman Empire	56	Darwin, Erasmus, M. D.	57A	Hosowgon, Count Alexander	57A	Opie, John	57A
Adam, Dr. Alexander	57A	Daun, Marshal	56	Hume, David, the Historian	56	Orme, Robert, (Hist.)	57A
Adams, John, New York	57A	Dauphin of France	56	Hunter, Dr. William, the Anatomist	56	Osman III.	56
Albuquerque, Duc D.	57B	Diderot, M. the Mathematician	56	Hunter, Henry	57A		
Almbert, (M. de,) Secretary to the French Academy, and one of the principal Editors of the Encyclopaedia	56	Dorchester, Guy Earl of	57A	Hurd, Dr. Richard, Bishop of Worcester	57A		
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Alosty, Chr.	57A	Duncan, Lord	57A	Jackson, William (Mus. D.)	57A	Paley, Dr. William	57A
Arnold, Samuel (Mus. D.)	57A	Dutens, Lewis	57B	Johnson, Dr. Samuel, the Lexicographer and Critic	56	Pallas, Peter J.	57A
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		Evelyn, G. A. W. S.	57A	Kilwarden, Lord Chief Justice	57A	Percey, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Dromore	57B
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