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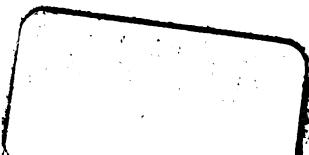
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A
DESCRIPTION
OF A
NEW CHART
OF
HISTORY,

CONTAINING
A VIEW of the principal
REVOLUTIONS of EMPIRE,
That have taken Place in the World.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,
LL. D. F. R. S.

Fugaces labuntur anni.

HORACE.

The FOURTH EDITION.

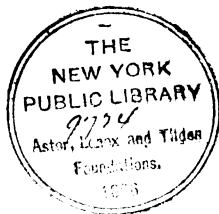
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In Testimony of

ESTEEM and FRIENDSHIP,

I N S C R I B E D,

B Y

his most obliged,

humble Servant,

Joseph Priestley.

A DESCRIPTION OF
A
NEW CHART
OF
HISTORY.

EVER since the construction of the Chart of Biography, which has met with so favourable a reception from the public, I have been desirous of seeing a Chart of History upon the same plan, to correspond to it. I should have been glad to have had it executed by the proprietors of the former chart, which was copied from the French; but not succeeding in my attempts for this purpose, I have at length been induced to undertake it myself. The general plan of the French chart is excellent, and it is pity that it was not executed with more exactness; for the mistakes of the composer, and more especially of the engraver, are innumerable. In order to rectify

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tify these, and improve the whole scheme as much as possible,

I have, in the first place, collected, from a careful perusal of the history of all nations that have ever made any figure in the world, the exact dates of the rise and fall of every considerable state. I have not taken more than two or three dates from the former chart. They are such as I could not readily ascertain by any other authority that happened to be at hand, but such as were not likely to be wrong. I have depended chiefly upon the Universal History, antient and modern parts, and the many lights which the authors of this great work have thrown upon several important histories, have enabled me to give quite a new appearance to many parts of this chart, compared with the former. With these dates, or illustrations of any other kind, I have not thought proper to disfigure the face of the chart itself; thinking it more expedient to digest them into a book, which may be printed separately, and given along with it. This book, containing a succinct view of all the revolutions of empire which have taken place in the world, may have its uses independent of its relation to this chart. This epitome of history contains
all

all the materials from which the chart was drawn, and, short as it is, the trouble of composing it was much greater than the reader will easily imagine: but there is no occasion to recite, in this place, all the authors I was obliged to consult, and compare for this purpose; and marginal references, in such an abstract as this, would have been mere ostentation.

Secondly, I make no doubt but the judicious in chronology will think it a great advantage in this chart, that, like the Chart of Biography, it is drawn upon the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, which are so agreeable to nature and philosophy. This has enabled me to bring into the compass of it (though it commences in the year 1200 B. C.) the very earliest antiquities of profane history; the origin of no empire whatever being prior to this date, except that of Egypt, Judæa, and a few nations in that neighbourhood, an account of which is found in the scriptures only.

Thirdly, instead of four different scales of time, which are used in the former chart; I have in this, made use of the same scale through the whole. By this means, the imagination will never be imposed upon by the eye, but will form a

just idea of the duration of empires from inspection only, without comparing the lengths of lines with the dates laid down in the margin, in order to rectify the mistake; which, after all, cannot be done but very imperfectly, and with great difficulty; the error being impressed upon the mind more forcibly by means of sensible images excited in the brain, than the correction of it can be, which is an effort of the judgment only, to prevent the false conclusion that is necessarily suggested by the sensible idea. For, as we have no distinct idea of length of time, till we have conceived it in the form of some sensible thing that has length, as of a *line*, we must, as it were, draw the whole chart over again, in true proportion, before we can correct the misapprehensions it has led us into; and how imperfectly this will be done, if any person should take the pains to strain his imagination for this purpose, may easily be judged. Now in this chart, all this labour is saved. Time here flows uniformly, from the beginning to the end of the tablet. It is also represented as flowing *laterally*, like a river, and not as falling in a perpendicular stream; whereby an exact correspondence is preserved between it and the

Chart

Chart of Biography; so that, with the help of them both, the lives of particular men, and the state of particular empires, may be compared for any period of time, with the greatest ease and satisfaction. It has happened also, that, with little contrivance, the width of the two charts is very nearly, if not exactly the same.

Fourthly, I flatter myself that I have made a considerable improvement in the choice of empires and states, the histories of which are depicted on this chart; having omitted a few that were inconsiderable, and introduced others of more importance. Also, as the scale of this is larger than any of those made use of in the other, and, besides, is not crowded with figures and explanations, I have been able to be more particular in noting a variety of changes of empire, many of which, though of considerable consequence, are not so much as hinted at in the other. Thus, with respect to England, I have carefully marked the rise and progress of the power of the Danes in this country, our conquests in Scotland and Ireland at different times, and the territories we once possessed in France; and I have brought down all the histories to the year 1769, particularly

noting the considerable changes that were made in the British empire at the peace in 1763. The French chart, though drawn several years ago, supposes every thing to remain as they then were till the year 1800 (for so far are all the empires continued) but in this, as I do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, I have left that space a blank, to be filled up by those who purchase the chart, as the changes shall take place, without being obliged to erase any thing. Sometimes changes of empire have been of so short continuance, that it was not easy to distinguish all the successions of power upon the plate; but if they were of the least consequence, they will always be found expressed in the book; and this is a convenience which could not have been had without a book of explanation.

Fifthly, I have also introduced a method of distinguishing, in several cases, where no distinction at all was made, or attempted, in the other chart. For instance, I have made *full lines* to signify certainty, and *dotted lines* uncertainty, as in the Chart of Biography. Thus, if an horizontal line consist of dots only, it expresses that the boundaries between the two contiguous empires was not known, or very variable;

variable; as that between the Romans and Persians. If the dotted line be a vertical one, it expresses the uncertainty of a date, as the time when the Japanese lost the possession of Korea. I have also distinguished conquests, and forcible changes of empire from peaceable revolutions, as those occasioned by marriages, voluntary cession, &c. making a *full line* to express the former, and not a dotted, but a *broken line* to express the latter. In this manner, after the period of the Danish kings in England, the Saxons may be seen to come in peaceably, by being separated from them, not by an intire, but by a broken line only; whereas the full line, which divides the Saxon from the Norman dynasty, shows that the latter, under William the Conqueror, took possession by force of arms. In some cases, I have thought it worth while to express the dependent state of a people by horizontal broken lines, as that of the Jews after their return from the Babylonish captivity, till they asserted their independency under the Maccabees. These new distinctions are of some consequence, they make the chart little more complex, and they are no great burthen to the memory.

If they be wholly overlooked, they are no inconvenience in the use of it.

When two countries have been united under one head, either by conquest or otherwise, I have always made the discontinuation in the column which represented that which was afterwards the less considerable part of the whole. Thus, when the duke of Lithuania became king of Poland, and the king of Scotland became king of England, I have, in both cases, enlarged the columns belonging to the latter, by the accession of the former. For, notwithstanding a small country may give a king to a larger; yet, unless it retain the seat of empire, it becomes, in fact, nothing more than a province of the other.

The capital use of any chart of this kind is, that it is a most excellent mechanical help to the knowledge of history, impressing the imagination indelibly, with a just image of the rise, progress, extent, duration, and cotemporary state of all the considerable empires that have ever existed in the world. If a person carry his eye *horizontally*, he sees, in a very short time, all the revolutions that have taken place in any particular country, and under whose power it is at present; and this is done
with

with more exactness, and in much less time, than it could have been done by reading. I should not hesitate to say, that a more perfect knowledge of this kind of history may be gained by an hour's inspection of this chart, than could be acquired by the reading of several weeks. I shall exemplify this use of the chart in the history of our own country. We see, on the inspection of it, that the Romans subdued the Britons in the latter part of the first century after Christ. They voluntarily quitted the country in the beginning of the fifth century, leaving it in the possession of the former inhabitants, the Britons, who were presently afterwards confined to Wales; while the rest of their country was occupied by seven different kingdoms of Saxons, all of whom were united, by conquest, in the ninth century, under that of Wessex. In the latter part of the same century, the Saxon government met with a small interruption from the Danes, and with a much greater, from the same people, in the beginning of the eleventh. In the latter part of that century, the Normans conquered the whole. Towards the end of the twelfth century, Ireland was conquered by these Norman kings of England; about the
A. 5. middle

middle of the next, Wales was reduced ; and in the beginning of the seventeenth century, Scotland was united under the same head with England, constituting with it the empire of Great-Britain.

If the reader carries his eye *vertically*, he will see the cotemporary state of all the empires subsisting in the world, at any particular time. He may observe, which were then rising, which were flourishing, and which were upon the decline. Casting his eye a little on each side of the vertical line, he will see what empires had lately gone off the stage, and which were about to come on. This view is peculiarly pleasing, at the time that we are studying any particular history. For, when we are contemplating what was doing in any one part of the world, we cannot help wishing to know what was carrying on in other parts, at the same time : and by no other means can this knowledge be gained so completely, and in so short a time. To exemplify this use of the chart from the time of the Norman conquest in England. The inspection of the chart will inform us, that Ireland, Scotland and Wales, were at that time entirely independent of this country. Portugal, and the greatest part of Spain, were

were in the possession of the Saracens, though the Christian kingdoms of Castile, Navarre, and Arragon were then formed, and had subsisted for a considerable time. A great part of France was divided into a number of petty sovereignties, independent of the kings of the Franks. Italy was also in the same divided state, the Pope's territories had reached their utmost boundaries, and the Normans were in possession of the greatest part of Naples, and the whole of Sicily. The Roman empire still continued, under the name of the Greek, in Turkey in Europe, and in Asia Minor. The Seljukian Tartars had just gained the possession of a great part of Persia; but the empire of the Gassanides was not extinct, and the caliphs of the Fatemite dynasty, were reigning in Syria and Egypt; though they had just been expelled from the rest of the African coast by the Almoravides. This revolution in England took place about a century and an half before the Mungl Tartars distinguished themselves by their conquests under Jenghis Khan, and it was above four centuries and a half before the discovery of America.

It is a necessary imperfection of every chart of this nature, if it contain enough

to be of almost any use to a student in history, that extensive empires cannot be represented by contiguous spaces. The history of a few provinces, or a few states, might be exhibited, and the continuity of empires preserved; but it is absolutely impracticable in the delineation of *universal*, or *general history*. But this defect is, in a great measure, remedied, by *colouring* the divided parts of the same empires in the same manner, so that their relation to one another may be seen at once. I flatter myself, however, that, by a different arrangement of countries and provinces (an arrangement which has been the result of a great number of trials) I have made fewer chasms, and those of less consequence, than were made in the French chart. I think I have, also, improved upon the distinction of empires by colours. I have directed the possessions of the English since the Norman conquest, to be marked in this manner. I found that it might easily be admitted, without any confusion of colour, and I thought it would be useful to my countrymen. The colour, indeed, is the same with that which distinguishes the possessions of the Seljukian Turks, but these lay so remote from us, and so near together, that no mistake

mistake can arise from it. The colour which marks the dominions of the Saracens is continued in Arabia no longer than till the decline of the power of the Karmatians. For though the Arabs still subsist, they are not now considerable enough to deserve a distinction of this kind. Besides, I found it convenient to mark the empire of the Turks with the same colour, and they would have interfered too much with one another. More distinctions of empires by colours might have been made; but some persons may think it would occasion some confusion, and others may easily make what distinctions of this kind they please, and in the manner that is most agreeable to themselves.

It must, likewise, be observed, that only the rise, termination, and extent of empires, with respect to number of considerable provinces, can be exhibited in this manner, and that it can by no means give a just idea of the largeness of empires, as measured by their superficies. It is necessary to divide some countries, of no great extent, but in which small states of great fame have arisen, as Greece and Italy, into a considerable number of parts, represented by spaces bounded with parallel

lel lines, which must be continued through the whole length of the chart, every where representing the same spot of ground; but if a proportionable width were allowed for other regions, barren of events, as Tartary, Siberia, and America, the chart would have been immoderately large, and the face of it would have exhibited little more than an uniform blank. It must be supposed, therefore, that the person who makes use of this chart has a competent knowledge of Geography, and that he is able to form an estimate of the real extent of empires from thence. It is only a certain number of advantages which the utmost ingenuity of man can unite, in any one scheme; and by attempting more than is easily practicable, and perfectly consistent, we sometimes spoil the whole. Is it not more prudent, therefore, to make sure of doing something effectually, than hazard the doing nothing at all?

They are rather melancholy reflections, which the view of such a chart of history as this is apt to excite in the minds of persons of feeling and humanity. What a number of revolutions are marked upon it! What a broken appearance in particular, do the finest, and most cultivated
parts

parts of the earth exhibit, as Greece, Italy, Persia, and Egypt! What torrents of human blood has the restless ambition of mortals shed, and in what complicated distress has the discontent of powerful individuals involved a great part of their species!

Let us deplore this depravity of human passions, and may the contemplation of their fatal effects be a motive with us to keep a strict watch over our own; but let not the dark strokes which disfigure the fair face of an historical chart affect our faith in the great and comfortable doctrine of an overruling providence. While we look upon this chart, and contemplate the number, and irregularity of the lines upon its surface, let us not forget, with Nebuchadnezzar, that the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and giveth them to whomsoever he pleaseth; and, therefore, that both the revolutions themselves, and the manner in which they have been brought about, are of his appointment, or permission. Let us remember that his views are always great and kind, however they may appear to our narrow comprehension, and that all the evils that infect
this

this mortal life, are in his hands, subservient to most benevolent purposes.

If we take a more attentive view of wars, and the devastations which have been made by them, we may probably find, that war has not borne a greater proportion to peace, than sickness bears to health in the usual course of human life; which, yet, we think very comfortable upon the whole; and which (like the earth, that abounds with marshes and deserts, and is subject to dreadful storms and tempests) is, notwithstanding, full of the riches of divine goodness. Moreover, since the circumstances which we complain of in the earth necessarily result from its structure, so that it is probable the conveniences could not have been had without the inconveniences; and since pain, as pain, is probably requisite to promote happiness, we may reasonably conclude, that the pleasures and advantages of society could not have been had without the disadvantages to which it is liable.

It is even easy to show, in a sufficient number of instances, that wars, revolutions of empire, and the necessary consequences of them, have been, upon the whole, extremely

extremely favourable to the progress of knowledge, virtue, and happiness. Nay, so evident is the tendency of the most disastrous events which disfigure the face of history, upon our first looking on it, to bring about the most happy and desirable state of things, and so superlatively efficacious is their operation for this purpose; or, at least, so close is the connexion they have with what appears, even to us, to be the best part of the present constitution of things, that the more we study the conduct of divine providence, as well as the works of nature, the more reason shall we see to be satisfied, and to rejoice in all the fair conclusions we can draw from them. The more we study history in this view, the more thoroughly shall we be satisfied with our situation and connexions, among the works, and under the government of God; the more will our gratitude to the wise and kind author of the universe be inflamed, and the more solicitous shall we be to promote, by our conduct, and by methods of operation of which we are able to judge, that great end, which we perceive the divine Being is pursuing, though by methods of operation of which we are not
always.

always competent judges, and which, therefore, we ought not to attempt to imitate.

Let the plain duties of morality be our rule of life. We see and experience their happy tendency. But let us acquiesce in the divine conduct, though we see him producing the same good and glorious end by means which are apt, at first, to alarm our narrow apprehensions, on account of their seeming to have a contrary tendency.

Besides, as believers in divine revelation, we have reason to think, that it will not be long before this world assume another, and more agreeable aspect; and that the chart of history some centuries hence, will not be intersected and disfigured, in so shocking a manner, as it has been in centuries past. It is only the toes of Nebuchadnezzar's metallic image that now subsist, and we are assured, that christianity, represented by the little stone which was cut out of the mountain without hands, shall fall upon them, and, utterly destroying all the remains of the image, become a great mountain filling the whole earth. Then will take place something that shall be
infinitely

infinitely superior to the wretched governments which now exist; in which, no doubt, more ample, and more effectual provision will be made for all the great interests of humanity, and the happiness of mankind be placed upon the most solid foundation.

N. B. The year before Christ, in this book, is always distinguished by the letters B. C. subjoined to the date, wherever its connexion with other dates doth not make that mark of distinction evidently superfluous. Where no letters are subjoined, the year after Christ is always to be understood.

A VIEW

A VIEW OF THE
PRINCIPAL REVOLUTIONS
OF
EMPIRE,
THAT HAVE
TAKEN PLACE IN THE WORLD.

Norway.

THE peninsula which contains Norway and Sweden was the Scandinavia of the antients. This part of it had kings of its own till 1375; when Margaret, daughter of Valdemar, the third king of Denmark, having been queen of Norway, in consequence of a marriage into the royal family, and having also succeeded to the crown of Denmark upon the death of her father, both the crowns were united. Upon her death, her son Eric was elected king of both countries, and they have continued under one head ever since.

Denmark.

Denmark.

THE peninsula which forms the principal part of this kingdom, and which is now called Jutland, was the antient seat of the Cimbri, and in after ages of the Goths, and was called Chersonesus Cimbrica. We know nothing of this country till about 714, when Gormo is said to have been king. It has never been a province to any other empire.

Sweden.

WE have no certain account of this country till 714, when it was converted to christianity by Anſcharius, a monk, in the reign of Biorno III. In 1387, Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was chosen queen of Sweden, their own king Albert, who was become very unpopular, being obliged to resign. In 1411, Eric, duke of Pomerania, succeeded to all the three kingdoms, and Sweden remained subject to Denmark till 1523, when the country being grievously oppressed by Christian, king of Denmark, Gustavus Erickson, otherwise called Gustavus Vasa, expelled the Danes; and the Swedes have continued independent ever since.

Prussia.

Prussia.

THE Prussians, or Boniffians, were not heard of as a people, till 1007, when they were governed by dukes of their own. After a succession of bloody wars, they were conquered by the knights of the Teutonic order in 1228. In 1454, the Poles subdued the western part of it, and in 1525, the eastern part; Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, the last master of that order, doing homage, and obtaining from the crown of Poland the eastern part of this country, with the title of duke of Prussia. In 1683 it became independent, and in 1702, the dukes assumed the title of king.

Lithuania.

LITHUANIA was governed by its own duke till 1396, when Jajellon duke of Lithuania, by marrying Hedwiga queen of Poland, became king of that country. From that time Lithuania was held as a fief to Poland: and in 1501, Alexander, duke of Lithuania, succeeding to the crown of Poland, the union of the two countries was confirmed, and they have been united ever since.

Poland,

Poland *and* Red Ruffia.

POLAND was the feat of the Vandals in antient times. The first duke we read of in this country was Lechus, who is said to have begun his reign in 694. His posterity failing in 800, Piaftus was chosen duke, and, in 1000 Boleslaus received the title of king from Otho III. emperor of Germany. In 1059 Boleslaus II. added Red Ruffia to the crown of Poland, by marrying the princess Viceslava, heirs of that dutchy.

Ruffia *and* Siberia.

IN 862, which is the earliest date we can depend upon in the history of Ruffia, we find Rurick, great duke of Novogrod, in this country; and in 981 Woldemir, the fourth prince, was their first Christian king. About 1058 Boleslaus, king of Poland, conquered Ruffia: but there is great confusion in this part of the history, and it is not certain how long the Poles kept possession of it. Andrey I. who began his reign in 1158, removed the seat of the empire to Wladimir. He also laid the foundation of the city of Moscow. About 1200 Muscovy

covy was invaded by Batu, khan of the Mungls, about the same time that these conquerors subdued the Tartars of Kipjâk. The Mungls held it in subjection, in a great measure, till 1540, when John Basilowits completely asserted its independency. This prince greatly enlarged his dominions, and about the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered, and reduced the vast country of Siberia.

Kipjâk.

THIS country, which comprehends Astrakan, Casan, and the north-west parts of Tartary, was conquered by Jugi, the son of Jenghiskhan, who died in 1226, six months before his father. When it recovered its independency is not known. In 1553 the Russians conquered the whole country.

Ireland.

THE original inhabitants of this island were, probably, Britons. In 795 the Danes seized a part of it, and were never completely subdued, till the English took possession of the whole. Till
 B that

that period, also, it was generally divided into a number of petty sovereignties, a circumstance of which the English took advantage in the conquest of the island. The first settlements of the English in this country were made in 1169 by private adventurers, but under the sanction of Henry II. who arrived there himself in 1172, and completed the conquest.

In 1314 the Scots promoted a rebellion in Ireland, and in 1315 Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, expelled the English out of almost all the places they held in it, and was proclaimed king of Ireland; but the Scots were expelled again in 1318. From the very first reduction of the island there were constant rebellions of the natives, so that the English were seldom masters of the whole country, nor was their possession of it entire and peaceable till 1614. The Irish catholics revolted again in 1641, and committed the famous massacre of the protestants, but they were reduced by Cromwell in 1653.

Scotland.

THIS part of the island of Great Britain was antiently called Caledonia, and the

the inhabitants Caledones, who were of Celtic original, and probably those tribes of the Britons, who had wandered the farthest northwards. In the fourth century we find them distinguished into Scots and Picts. In 85 Agricola, the Roman general, subdued the whole of this part of the island, but did not retain more of the conquest than that part which is south of the Forth and Clyde. In 121 Adrian relinquished more, building a wall from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne. In 144 the Romans extended their boundaries again as far as the wall of Agricola; but Severus, though he conquered the whole country in 208, thought proper to adhere to the boundary of Adrian.

Upon the Romans quitting this island in 410, the Scots regained the possession of all that is now called Scotland, and made excursions very far southwards, though without retaining their conquests. About 839 the Picts are said to have been entirely reduced by Kenith II. the first sole king of all Scotland. In 1296 Edward I. king of England, conquered all this country, and the English were not finally expelled till the year 1314. In 1602 James VI. king of Scotland, succeeded to the

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crown

crown of England, on the death of queen Elizabeth, and in 1707 the union between the two crowns was completed.

England.

THE British isles were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the antient Gauls, *i. e.* Celtic. The first conquest that was made of this part of the island was by the Romans. It was begun in the year 43, under the emperor Claudius, and was completed in 78 under Domitian. Julius Cæsar had invaded this island in the year 54 and 53 B. C. but he made no conquest, his forces being repulsed by the natives. In 410 the Romans, being no longer able to defend so distant a province, relinquished it to the old inhabitants, who, calling in the Saxons from Germany to assist them to repel the invasion of the Scots and Picts, were all conquered by them, except those who retired into Wales.

The Saxons, arriving at different times, formed seven different kingdoms, which, having some kind of union among themselves, are all together called the Heph-tarchy. Of these Kent was the first. It commenced in 455 under Hengist, and
out

out of it in 527 was formed the kingdom of Essex by Erchenwin. Both these kingdoms were conquered by Egbert king of Wessex, in 825. In 491 the kingdom of Suffex was formed by Ella, but from the year 760 it was so reduced, that it was considered as a province to Wessex. This kingdom was formed under Cerdic in 519, and Egbert, one of its princes, completed the conquest of the whole heptarchy about 827. The kingdom of Northumberland began under Ida in 547. It was sometimes divided into two separate kingdoms, and was the last that was conquered by Egbert. The kingdom of East Anglia was formed by Uffa in 571, and in 792 it was conquered by Mercia. This last kingdom was founded by Crida in 585, and about 825 it was conquered by Egbert.

About the year 866 the Danes, under their king Ivar, invited by earl Bruern Bocard, made a descent upon England, and conquered Northumberland. Presently after, they conquered East Anglia, and in 873 they were masters of Mercia. About 877 they were in possession of the whole kingdom, king Alfred being obliged to hide himself from their

B 3

pursuit ;

purſuit; but ſoon after, this prince entirely defeated them, and forced them either to abandon the iſland, or ſubmit to his government. Thoſe who choſe the latter ſettled in Eaſt Anglia. They generally revolted at the beginning of every reign, and about 1003 Swein, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and king Ethelred retiring into Normandy, the whole kingdom ſubmitted. Upon his death the Danes proclaimed his ſon Canute king; but the Engliſh, having recalled Ethelred, the iſland was, as it were, divided between them, till 1017, when Canute became maſter of all England. Under Edward the Confefſor, in 1041, the Saxon line was reſtored without bloodſhed; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, ſubdued the kingdom in 1066, and the deſcendants of this prince have been in poſſeſſion of the crown of England ever ſince. In 1283 Wales was ſubdued by Edward I. Lewellyn their laſt king being defeated and ſlain.

Portugal.

THE ancient inhabitants of this country were called Luſitani. They ſubmitted

ted to the Romans about 250 B. C. The Alans settled here about 409. In 457 they were expelled by the Suevi; and in 585 the Suevi were expelled by the Goths. About 714 the Saracens conquered it, but it began to be recovered from them in 1080 by count Henry, to whom Alonzo, king of Leon, had given his daughter in marriage, and some territories bordering upon Portugal, together with all that he could conquer from the Moors, as the Saracens were then called, from their coming into Spain from Mauretania. His son Alonzo, assumed the title of king, conquered Lisbon in 1146, and recovered almost all Portugal from the Moors. Upon the death of Henry king of Portugal in 1580, Philip II. of Spain seized upon this country; but in 1640 the duke of Braganza recovered it from the Spaniards, and was crowned king, by the name of John IV. Portugal has been independent of Spain ever since.

Spain.

THIS country was, in early times, divided into a great number of petty states. Before the time of Cyrus (perhaps about

530 B. C.) the Carthaginians had settled themselves in the southern parts of Spain, where they built Gades, now called Cadiz. After the first Punic war in 235, the Carthaginians continued their conquests under Aldrubal, and under Hannibal in 209; but the Romans dispossessed them of all that they held in this country about 206. In 144 Numantia surrendered, and in 16 B. C. Cantabria was finally reduced by Agrippa; upon which the Romans were masters of the whole country.

Athaulfus, the son of Alaric, was the first Goth who settled in Spain, being driven from Gaul by other northern nations in 415. In 409 the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi settled in this country, the Romans still maintaining their ground in Tarraco, and its neighbourhood. In 428 the Vandals quitted Spain, and went into Africa, the Suevi taking possession of most of their provinces, and the Romans of the rest. In 585 the Suevi were expelled by the Goths, here called Visigoths, and in 568 the Romans were finally expelled by them.

From this time the Goths held possession of all Spain, till the reign of Rotheric, in 711, when the Saracens from Africa

Africa invaded Spain, under the command of Muza, and in ten months overran the whole country. About 1025 the Saracens in Spain were divided into separate kingdoms; in 1091 they were conquered by the Almoravides from Africa; and in 1140 the Almoravides were conquered by the Almohedes. In 1219 this empire of the Saracens was subdivided again; for as several governors of provinces revolted from Zeit Arax, the son and successor of Mohammed, in Africa, those in Spain followed their example, and accordingly Aben-hut, who was descended from the kings of Saragossa, possessed himself of the kingdom of Murcia, and the best part of Andalusia; Mohammed Ben Abdalla seized Boeza, and the country round it; and the kingdom of Valentia was all that remained to Abuzeit the brother of Mohammed Enazor.

In 718 Don Pelayo began to recover part of Spain from the Saracens. He reigned in Biscay and the Asturias. In 984 Don Bermudo II. of this race, was acknowledged king of Oviedo and Leon, upon a victory he gained over the Moors; but in 1037 this kingdom fell to that of Castile, its prince having invaded that country, and being killed in battle. (The

counts of Castile had revolted from the kings of Oviedo, about 922, and soon after became kings.) In 1080 the Moorish kingdom of Toledo was conquered, and that city became the capital of the kingdom of Castile. In 1234 these princes took Cordoua from the Moors, in 1248 they took Seville, and in 1266 they took Murcia. After many wars and mutual conquests, this kingdom of Castile was finally united to that of Arragon, by the marriage of Isabella queen of Castile to Don Ferdinand king of Arragon in 1479. In 1511 Ferdinand conquered Navarre, and in 1491 he reduced Granada, whereby an end was put to the dominion of the Moors in Spain.

In 716 the kingdom of Navarre commenced, in the person of Garcia Ximines, and was greatly enlarged by conquest, till it afterwards comprehended Arragon.

In 1035 Arragon was erected into a kingdom by Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, in favour of his son Ramiro. In 1076 his son succeeded to the kingdom of Navarre; but in 1133, after a great defeat, and the death of the king, the kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre separated, and chose different kings. In 1240 the kings of Arragon conquered Valentia from the Moors. Dau-

Dauphiné *and* Provence.

THESE provinces were antiently part of Gallia Narbonensis, and underwent all the revolutions of Savoy, which was also a part of it, till 842, when it was part of the dutchy of Burgundy, which was, in a manner, independent of any other power. In 876 Hugh de Arles obtained these provinces of Boson duke of Burgundy, with the title of Earl of Provence. Under these earls it continued, with several changes of family, till 1481; when Charles earl of Maine gave it to Lewis XII. king of France, who was his cousin german. At what time Dauphiné came to be separate from Provence is not certain, but its last prince Humbartus II. gave it to Philip de Valois king of France in 1346, upon condition that the eldest son of the king of France should always bear the title of Dauphin, which has been observed ever since.

France.

THE antient inhabitants of this country were called Gauls, and received a colony of Belgæ from Germany about

200 B. C. That part of the country which was called Gallia Narbonensis was made a Roman province in 118 B. C. about which time the Allobroges were reduced. In 57 B. C. Cæsar defeated the Helvetii; and in 47 the Belgæ, together with the rest of the country, were conquered by him, except the Salassi, a people who inhabited a part of the Alps, and who were not reduced till about 25 B. C.

In 400 the emperor Honorius allowed the Goths to settle in the southern parts of Gaul. In 406 the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi broke into this country; and after remaining there three years, passed into Spain, which they divided among them. In 413 the Burgundi, a people of Germany, seized upon that part of Gaul which is in the neighbourhood of the Rhine; in 490 they enlarged their territories; but in 534 an end was put to their kingdom by the Franks, another German nation, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine in 412. In 470 the Franks, under Childeric, extended their conquests in Gaul, and in 498 they put an end to the dominion of the Romans in this country. In 510 the Franks made themselves masters of the greatest part

part of the dominions of the Goths, Clovis having defeated and killed their king Alaric, whereby they came into possession of almost the whole of what is now called France.

In 880 the Normans ravaged part of France, in 887 they laid siege to Paris, in 906 they settled in Neustria, and the next year seized Britany, Picardy, and Champaign. In 1204 Philip Augustus king of France took Normandy from king John of England; but in 1154 Henry II. of England, by virtue of his marriage with Eleanor, heiress of the house of Poictiers (after Lewis the young king of France had divorced her) became possessed of Poictou, Guienne, and Santoigne; besides being earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, on the death of his father Geoffroy Plantagenet. In 1346 Edward I. took Calais, and peopled it with English. In 1360 a peace was made between Edward III. and the king of France, by which Guienne, Poictou, Santoigne, and several other territories in the neighbourhood of Calais, were granted to Edward in full sovereignty, and he relinquished all claim to Normandy.

About

About the year 1372, the French recovered all that the English possessed in France, except Calais; but in 1415 Henry V. invaded France, gained the great battle of Agincourt, and died in possession of Normandy, Paris, and a great part of the kingdom; and Henry VI. his son, was crowned king of France in Paris by the earl of Bedford. Till the end of the year 1424 the English had great success, reducing Maine, and other provinces in that neighbourhood; but from that time the English affairs went backwards, so that all Normandy was lost in 1450, Guienne in 1453, and nothing was kept but Calais and Guisnes.

In 1477, the duke of Burgundy being killed in a battle with the Swiss, Lewis XI. annexed a part of that dutchy to the throne of France, at the same time that the rest of his estates was seized by the Germans, in consequence of the daughter of the last duke having married the emperor Maximilian. In 1498 Lewis XII. married the Dutchess Dowager of Bretagne, whereby he annexed that dutchy to his dominions. This province had been a separate principality, at least, from the year 846, when Nomenon was its duke. In 1558 the French conquered Calais, Guisnes,

Guifnes, and all that the English held in France.

Franche comtè.

THIS territory was conquered by Julius Cæsar about 47 B. C. About 842 this province, which was part of the dutchy of Burgundy Transjuran, came to be, in a manner, independent of the Franks. The whole dutchy comprehended the provinces of Dauphiné and Provence (which were called Burgundy Cisjuran) as well as these countries. Upon the death of Charles the Gros, in 888, they were erected into a kingdom, and continued to be independent till about 1025, when Rodolph, the last king of Burgundy, gave them to Conrad II. emperor of Germany. In 1101 they were given to Otho of Flanders, son to a sister of the emperor Conrad, and by the family of Burgundy they came, in 1477, together with other territories, to the house of Austria, in which this province remained, but under its own prince, till 1674, when it was seized by the French.

Lorrain.

Lorrain.

THIS country was given by the emperor Lotharius, about the year 851, to his second son Lotharius, from whom it had its name, and who resided at Metz. Lorrain continued under princes of its own till the year 1670, when it was finally seized by Lewis XIV. king of France.

Flanders.

THIS country was part of the territories of the ancient Belgæ, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar about 47 B. C. The Franks seized it about 412, and in 864 it was granted to Baldwin I. by the title of Earl of Flanders, the sovereignty being reserved to France. This earldom, by the marriage of Philip duke of Burgundy with Margaret daughter of Lewis de Malatin, earl of Flanders, in 1369, came to the house of Burgundy; and it passed to the house of Austria by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Hardy, to Maximilian emperor of Germany. In this family it still is, but the sovereignty was in France till 1525, when Charles V. taking Francis I.

cis I. prisoner, at the battle of Pavia, was released from that servitude. In 1556 Charles resigned these territories to his son Philip king of Spain.

In 1662 Dunkirk was ceded to the French by the English, who had possessed it from the year 1658. Afterwards the French made more conquests in Flanders, which were confirmed to them at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1668, and they have rather been enlarged than diminished since that time. In 1725, at the treaty of Vienna, the Spanish dominions in the Netherlands were confirmed to Germany, as had been stipulated in the treaty of London, in 1722.

Holland.

THIS country was antiently part of the territories of the Belgæ, who submitted to Julius Cæsar about 47 B. C. It was possessed by the Franks about 412, and continued under them, till Thierry, general of Charles the Bald, established a sovereignty there, and became the first count of Holland in 868. His posterity enjoyed it till 1206, when it passed to the earls of Hainault, in which family it continued

continued till 1417, when it passed, by the surrender of Jaqueline count of Hainault and Holland, to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. In 1534 the people of this province, rather than submit to the bishop of Utrecht, surrendered their liberties to Charles V. who, in 1556, gave them to his son Philip of Spain. Being oppressed by the Spaniards, they, together with other neighbouring provinces, revolted in 1572, and at length compelled their old masters to acknowledge them an independent republic, as they continue to be to this day.

Switzerland.

JULIUS CÆSAR defeated the Helvetii, the old inhabitants of this country, in 57 B. C. After remaining under the dominion of the Romans, it was in 395 seized by the Alemans, a German nation, who made their first appearance in 214, and settled in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It was held by them till they were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. Under the Franks it remained till 888; when, upon the death of Charles the Gross, it was seized by Raoul, and became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, which

which was given by Rodolf, the last king of Burgundy, to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, in 1032; from which time it was esteemed a part of the empire; but being unjustly treated by Albert duke of Austria, the inhabitants revolted in 1308. In 1315 the several states of which this country is composed made their league perpetual, and in 1649 their liberty was absolutely fixed by treaty.

Savoy.

THIS territory was antiently part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Roman arms in the consulship of Q. Martius Rex, in 118 B. C. In 395 the Alemans seized it, but were expelled by the Franks in 496, and, it underwent the same revolutions with Switzerland, till about 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave in property St. Maurice, Valais, and the country of Chablais, to Huburt, surnamed *with the white-bands*. His descendants soon enlarged their territories by marriages and conquests. In 1713 the duke of Savoy took the title of king of Sicily, and had possession of that island till 1718, when he exchanged it for Sardinia, at the treaty called the quadruple

ple alliance. The king's residence is at Turin in Piedmont.

Milan.

THE capital of this territory is said to have been built by the Gauls in 408 B. C. and, together with the rest of Gallia Transpadana, submitted to the Romans in 222 B. C. Afterwards it underwent the revolutions of Rome and Lombardy, till 1221, when it formed itself into a republic, and, under the sovereignty of the German emperors, was governed by its own dukes, from John Galeazzo in 1395, till 1501, when it was conquered by Lewis XII. king of France. In 1513 the emperor Maximilian recovered it from the French, and Francis I. both won and lost it again in 1521. Upon the death of Francis Sforza, in 1535, it was, by Charles V. united to the crown of Spain, under which it continued till 1706, when the French and Spaniards were driven out of it by the Imperialists, upon whom it is now dependent as a fief.

Genoa.

Genoa.

THIS territory was antiently inhabited by the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans in 115 B. C. and underwent the revolutions of Rome and Lombardy till 950, when the Genoese formed themselves into a republic; which, after many wars with the Pisans, Venetians, and Moors, continues to this day.

Venice.

THE Veneti, the antient inhabitants of this country, are supposed to have been descended from the Heneti, a people who came from Asia Minor, under Antenor, after the Trojan war, in 904 B. C. The Gauls, who took possession of this country about 356, were conquered by Marcellus, who killed their king Viridomarus with his own hands, when he dedicated the second *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius in 221 B. C. Afterwards it underwent the revolutions of Rome and Lombardy; except that the islands, on which the city of Venice is built, began to be inhabited about the year 421, by a people who fled from the frequent

frequent invasions of the Goths and other northern nations, when they ravaged Italy, and may be said to have been dependent on the emperors of Constantinople, till the year 803; when, upon a peace that was made between Charlemain, declared emperor of the west, and Nicephorus emperor of the east, the Venetians were not comprehended under the jurisdiction of either of them, but were acknowledged the common friends of both.

In 1084 Dalmatia was annexed to the Venetian dominions, and in 1405 the Venetians took Verona, Padua, and other places on the continent of Italy. But before this time they had greatly distinguished themselves in their wars with the Turks, from whom they took Candia and many other places; and though they have less power than formerly, they still remain an independent, and respectable republic.

Florence.

THIS country, after having been inhabited by the Umbrians, and after them by the Pelasgi, received a colony of Tyrrhenians, who are said to have come from Lydia, under the conduct of one Tryhenus.

nus. This people soon extended their conquests beyond the Apennines, and over the greatest part of Italy, and became famous for the arts of peace as well as of war. Afterwards they were confined in their boundaries by various other nations. In 396 B. C. Veii, an important city in this country, was taken by Camillus, the famous Roman general; and in 281 all Hetruria was entirely subdued by the Romans. It underwent the revolutions of that empire and of Lombardy, till, being cruelly used by Frederic II. the inhabitants, upon his death, in 1250, asserted their independency, and after a great variety of wars, and internal revolutions, this territory was ceded to the duke of Lorrain, in 1737, when it had been seized by the French.

Latium and Rome.

THIS territory, together with the rest of Italy, was, probably, in the possession of the Hetruscans, till the arrival of Evander in 964 B. C. who built a small town in Latium, called Palantium. About the time of the Trojan war, in 904 B. C. Latinus reigned in this part of Italy, and from him it is that Latium is said to have

have derived its name. In his reign Æneas landed in Italy, married his daughter Lavinia, and built Lavinium; his son Ascanius built Alba Longa, and, about 627 B. C. Romulus, who was descended from the kings of Alba, built Rome. Latium was finally conquered by the Romans, in 338 B. C. and underwent all the revolutions of Rome.

This city, after many revolutions of government, and many civil and foreign wars, had, at the time of the birth of Christ, extended its empire over the greatest part of the known world; but the Roman power declined greatly in the western part of the world, upon the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople. Alaric, king of the Goths, took and plundered Rome in 410; Genferic the Vandal did the same in 455, as did Ricimer (descended from the royal family of the Suevi, though in the service of the Roman emperor) in 472. Lastly, Odoacer, king of the Heruli (chosen a leader of the Barbarian soldiers, who revolted on account of their pay) put an end to the Roman empire in the west, in the reign of the emperor Augustulus, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Italy in 476; but in 493 he was defeated,

feated, and put to death by Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths.

In 537 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, recovered Rome, and the greatest part of Italy from the Goths; but in 547 the Goths, under Totila, again took Rome, and, though they were soon after driven out by Belisarius, they retook it upon his return to Constantinople. At length, in 553, Narses the Roman general conquered and slew Teia the last king of the Goths in Italy, after which it was governed by officers called exarchs, who resided at Ravenna.

In 726 Rome, in the pontificate of Gregory II. revolted from the Greek emperors, and with its dutchy, including part of Tuscany, and part of Campania, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. In 800 the senate and people of Rome acknowledged Charlemagne as emperor of the west; and he surrendered the city, and dutchy of Rome, to the pope, reserving the sovereignty to himself as emperor of the Romans. Under the popes, as temporal princes, Rome and its territory remain to this day.

The Lombards, under Alboinus, took possession of a great part of Italy in 568. In 752, under Aistulfus, they expelled

C

Eutychius,

Euty chius the eunuch, and so put an end to the exarchate; but in 774, Charlemagne king of France dispossessed them of all their dominion in Italy, obliging their last king Desiderius to go into a monastery. The Franks were acknowledged sovereigns of Italy till about the year 961, when the German emperors, became superior in this country.

Umbria.

THE Umbri originally possessed the greatest part of Italy. The Pelasgi expelled them from a great part of their possessions, and the Etruscans expelled the Pelasgi. The Umbri retired beyond the Apennines, to a country which was long after called by their name. In 356 B. C. the Gauls seized part of this country, and held it till they were dispossessed by the Romans, in 221 B. C. The rest of Umbria had been part of the Roman empire from the year 297 B. C. This country afterwards underwent the revolutions of Rome, and constituted a principal part of the exarchate, of which Ravenna, a city in this district, was the metropolis; but in 752 an end was put
to

to the exarchate by the Lombards, under Aistulfus, who expelled the eunuch Euty-chius the last exarch. In 774 Charlemaigne gave this territory to the popes, when he had put an end to the empire of the Lombards.

The country of the Sabines.

THESE people were, probably, a branch of the Umbri. They had frequent wars with the Romans in the infancy of the Roman state, but were finally subdued, and became part of the Roman empire in 290 B. C. Afterwards they underwent the revolutions of Rome, till they were conquered by the Lombards in 568; but in 755, Pepin of France obliged the Lombards to surrender the greatest part of this country, which was then called Pentapolis, and now the march of Ancona, or more concisely La Marca, to the pope.

Naples.

THE greatest part of this country was antiently possessed by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua; but the Greeks arriving, and founding colonies in it, the

Etruscans became confined within the boundaries of Hetruria, beyond the Tiber. In 333 B. C. the Campanians, who inhabited part of this territory, submitted to the Romans; in 291 the Samnites, who possessed another part of it, were finally subdued; and in 272 Tarentum (which was founded by Phalantus the Spartan in 625 B. C.) was conquered, and all this part of Italy became part of the Roman empire, whose revolutions it underwent, till the arrival of the Lombards in 568, who seized part of it. At the same time also several principalities arose in this division of Italy, which did not acknowledge the Greek emperor, particularly the duchy of Benevento, which then comprehended a considerable part of it; but this, together with Lombardy, submitted to Charlemagne in 774, the Greek emperors only keeping possession of some of the maritime places in this country.

In 840 the Saracens entered this part of Italy, but were finally expelled by the Greeks about 1002. About 1043 the Normans conquered a great part of Puglia in this country, and put an end to the Greek empire in it; and in 1053 Henry IV. granted Benevento to the Pope, in exchange

exchange for Bamber. In 1127 Roger, count of Sicily, took possession of Puglia, and soon after assumed the title of king. In 1194 the emperor Henry reduced Puglia and Sicily. In 1442 Alphonfus of Arragon, being then king of Sicily, conquered Naples, and from this time the two kingdoms have always gone together. In 1713 the two Sicilies, as they are now called, submitted to the Imperialists, and have continued in the family of Spain to this day, but not annexed to the Spanish monarchy.

Sicily.

THE antient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani, and were divided into a number of small principalities. In 719 B. C. Archias, the son of Euergetes, of the stock of Hercules, led a colony of Greeks from Corinth, and built Syracuse. In 503 the Carthaginians, landing under the command of Machæus, conquered part of Sicily; but, after having subdued almost the whole of it, they were compelled, by the Romans, to abandon their conquest at the conclusion of the first Punic war, in 241 B. C. and Syracuse was taken by storm in 200 B. C. by which

the whole island came into the possession of the Romans

In 439 and 440 the Vandals conquered it, but they were dispossessed by Belisarius in 535. In 669 it was conquered by the Saracens, but the Greeks soon recovered part of it, which they held till 1041, when both the Saracens and Greeks were expelled by the Normans, under William Ferebatus. Roger I. who succeeded this William, was by the pope made king of Sicily. He conquered Puglia, but in 1199 the emperor Henry reduced both Puglia and Sicily. In 1263 the count of Anjou was made king of Sicily by the pope, Manfred the natural son of the emperor being defeated and slain; but in 1282 the Sicilians massacred the French, by the order of Peter III. king of Arragon, who had married the daughter of Manfred; and in 1442, Alphonfus of Arragon, then king of Sicily, conquered Naples.

Rhodes.

THIS island is said to have been first peopled by the Telchines from Crete. They were driven out by the Dorians, who were governed by kings at the time of

of the Trojan war in 904 B. C. but about 480 they formed themselves into a republic. The city of Rhodes was built in the time of the Peloponnesian war in 432 B. C. It was seized by Artemisia queen of Caria in 351 B. C. but was restored to its liberty soon after, by the help of the Athenians. In 331 the Rhodians surrendered to Alexander the Great, but upon his death, in 324, they expelled the Macedonian garrison, and became a free people again. In 303 this city was famous for its siege by Demetrius Poliorcetes, whom they baffled.

In 156 they were admitted into an alliance with Rome, from which may be dated their subjection to the Roman empire; and in the civil wars which followed the death of Cæsar, Cassius took the city, and plundered it in 42 B. C. and in 71 it was reduced by Vespasian into the form of a Roman province. The Saracens conquered this island in 652; but the Greeks recovered it in the civil wars of the Saracens (perhaps about the year 900). In 1124 it was taken by the Venetians, but was recovered by the Greeks, under John Ducas, about 1227. The Turks conquered it in 1283, and though it was taken from them by the knights of St.

John of Jerusalem, in 1310, it was retaken by Soliman II. in 1522, after a most desperate siege.

Crete.

THE Idæi Dactyli, and Curetes were the antient inhabitants of this country. In 1015 B. C. Minos reigned in Crete. Afterwards there were a variety of republics in this island; but in 68 B. C. the whole of it became subject to the Roman empire. The Saracens conquered it in 812, but the Greeks recovered it in 954. When Constantinople was taken by the Latins in 1204, this island fell to the Venetians, but in 1645 the Turks took it from them, except the capital, which surrendered in 1669.

Messenia.

THIS country was conquered by the Spartans in 632 B. C. It revolted in 607, and was reduced again in 588; when many of the inhabitants quitted their country, and founded Messana in Sicily. They were restored to their former free state by Epaminondas in 369, were comprehended in the Achæan league

league about 280, but revolted in 191; and routing the Achæans in 183, they put to death the famous Philopæmen. The city, however, was taken by the Achæans immediately after, and from that time underwent the revolutions of the Achæans and of Sparta.

Sparta.

IN 1069 B. C. Eurotas, the son of Lelæx and Lacedæmon, (who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas) reigned in Lacedæmonia, and built Sparta. In 708 the famous Lycurgus new modelled this state, after which it became very illustrious, particularly by the conquest of Athens. Philopæmen having defeated Machanidas and Nabis, their tyrants, joined the Spartans to the Achæan league, in 192 B. C. Afterwards they quarrelled with the Achæans, and joined the Romans against them; but notwithstanding this, it may be said, that they, and the rest of Peloponnesus, were reduced by the Romans, at the taking of Corinth in 146 B. C. and in 71 they, together with the rest of Greece, were, by Vespasian, reduced into the form of a Roman province. In the latter times of the Greek emperors,

this territory was subject to Despots, who owed allegiance to the emperors. The last of them was Thomas Pælaëologus, who was dispossessed by Mahomet II. in 1458. The Venetians conquered it betwixt 1685 and 1687, but the Turks recovered it in 1715.

Achaia.

THE country of Achaia was peopled by Achæus the son of Xuthus. In 1080 B. C. Ægialeus, the brother of Phoroneus, and son of Inachus, built Ægialeum afterwards called Sicyon, which gave a beginning to that kingdom, and was the first town that was built in Greece. There had been an antient league of the cities of this part of Greece, but it made no figure till about 280 B. C. when it became very famous, under Aratùs, and bravely opposed the kings of Macedon; but Mummius the Roman general put an end to this league by the conquest of this country, and taking the city of Corinth in 146 B. C. Upon the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, in 1204, the maritime cities of this country were allotted to the Venetians, but upon the restoration of the Greeks in 1261, it became part of that empire once more, and

and continued so till 1458, when it was reduced by the Turks, under Mahomet II. The Turks were expelled by the Venetians in 1687, but retook it in 1715.

Athens.

THIS city was founded by Cecrops in 1080 B. C. In 804 (Codrus, the last king of Athens, being slain in a war with the Spartans) it became a republic, and rose to great power, particularly about the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, at the conclusion of which, in 404, it was taken by the Spartans. In 481 Thrasibulus destroyed the form of government established by the Spartans, and from that time the Athenians enjoyed their liberty, in a great measure, though overawed by the kings of Macedon, till the arrival of the Romans. Sylla the Roman general, besieged and took Athens in 87 B. C. the Athenians having joined Mithridates, who was at that time at war with the Romans.

Upon the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, this, and other maritime cities of Greece, were given to the Venetians, who kept many of them after the restoration of the Greek emperors, but

but it went through the hands of several masters of no note, till 1455, when it was conquered from the Venetians by the Turks; who also retook it, presently after it had been recovered by the Venetians in 1687.

Thebes.

CADMUS, a Phenician, founded this state in 1045 B. C. but Xuthus, the last of this race of kings, being killed in single combat with Melanthus king of Athens, about 820 B. C. the city formed itself into a republic. At the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, in 404, it was seized by the Lacedemonians, but was recovered by Pelopidas in 379, from which time it made a great figure in Greece, till the death of Epaminondas in 363. Joining with the Athenians against Philip of Macedon, it was conquered, and forced to take a Macedonian garrison in 338; but revolting, upon the death of Philip, Alexander besieged and took the city in 335, rasing it to the ground, and selling the inhabitants for slaves. Reviving again, and joining the Achæan league against the Romans, it was reduced, and dismantled by them in 145 B. C. After

Afterwards it was, with the rest of the Greek empire, conquered by the Latins in 1204. It was recovered by the Greeks in 1261, and taken by the Turks about 1458.

Epirus.

THIS country was first inhabited by the Chaones, and the kingdom of Epirus may be said to have begun with Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, about the year 900 B. C. About 280, another Pyrrhus, king of this country, distinguished himself greatly by his wars with the Romans, in favour of the Tarentines. Upon the death of Deidamia, the last of this race, about the year 240 B. C. the Epirots formed themselves into a republic, which was reduced by Paulus Æmilius the Roman general in 167 B. C. all the towns being destroyed, and the inhabitants enslaved in one day. Upon the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, Michael Angelus seized this country, and his posterity held it till it was taken by the Turks, under Amurath II. in 1432. In 1447 the famous Scanderbeg revolted from the Turks, but it was finally reduced by Mohammed II. in 1466.

Macedonia.

Macedonia.

In 596 B. C. Caranus and Perdiccas fled from Phidon and founded the kingdom of Macedon. Under Philip, and his son Alexander, this nation became very considerable, and not only subdued its neighbours, but put an end to the empire of the Persians. Macedonia continued in the family of Alexander the Great, or that of some of his generals, till 168 B. C. When Perseus was conquered by the Romans, and his kingdom reduced into a Roman province. It continued part of the Roman empire till 1392, when the Turks entered it, under Bajazet IV. but they did not complete the conquest of it till 1429, under Amurath II.

Thrace.

A considerable part of this country was conquered by Philip and Alexander, kings of Macedon, in the year 356, 348, and 335 B. C. and under their successors it continued, and was enlarged, till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans in 168 B. C. Constantine the Great removed the seat of the empire to Byzantium in

in this country, and called it Constantinople; and this whole territory, though frequently invaded, and part of it occupied by the northern Barbarians, continued subject to the Romans till 1204, when the Latins conquered it, in their way to the holy land, and kept it till it was recovered by the Greeks in 1261. In 1357 the Turks first penetrated into this part of Europe, in 1360 they took Adrianople, and in 1453 they completed the reduction of the whole, by taking Constantinople, under Mohammed II. who made it the seat of his own empire.

Crim Tartary.

THIS country was the ancient Bosphorus, inhabited by the Tauroscythæ, and the peninsula, which makes a principal part of it, was called Chersonesus Taurica. It was governed by its own kings, one of whom, named Pharnaces, was defeated by Cæsar 47 B. C. But this country was never subject to the Romans. In 1266 the Genoese took Kaffa in this country from the Tartars, who had not held it long. In 1471 it was taken from them by Mohammed II. who settled in it Mengheli Kerai, who had been one of the khans.

khans of Kipjâk, when that country was conquered by the Russians. It is now, in a kind of subjection to the Turks.

Hungary.

THIS country, which was chiefly the ancient Pannonia, was reduced by Tiberius in 11 B.C. In 376 the Huns conquered it, and about 460 were expelled by the Gepidæ, who submitted to the Lombards in 526. This nation was allowed to settle here by the emperor Justinian; but in 568 they quitted this country, in order to go into Italy, leaving it to the Huns; who remained masters of it till they were conquered by Charlemagne in 794.

Afterwards we find the Hungarians an independent nation: for in the year 920, they were governed by Toxis, the father of Geisa their first christian king. This race continued till 1302, when Charles Martel, son of Charles king of Naples, and of Mary, daughter to Stephen IV. king of Hungary, partly by election, and partly by inheritance and conquest, succeeded to the crown. In 1383 Sigismund emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia

Bohemia became king of Hungary, in right of his wife; but in 1438 it became again independent of the empire, under Uladisslaus. In 1540 Solyman the Turk seized the best part of this country, and Ferdinand the emperor took the rest; from which time it was the seat of frequent and bloody wars between the Germans and the Turks, till 1739, when the latter yielded it up, except Belgrade; and since that time it has generally been annexed to the German empire.

Bohemia.

THE dutchy of Bohemia may be traced to the year 598, when Mnatho was duke. The princes of this country had great wars with the Caroline race of kings, but preserved their independency; and in 1199 Przemislas had the title of king, and transmitted it to his successors. In 1383 Sigismund king of Bohemia became emperor of Germany, but in 1440 this country became independent of Germany, being under Ladislaus king of Hungary. In 1536 it was, however, again united to Germany, in the person of the emperor Ferdinand; and it has been in the same hands with the empire ever

ever since, except that in 1617 Frederic elector palatine was chosen king of Bohemia, which occasioned dreadful wars till he was expelled in 1620.

Germany.

THIS country was antiently divided into a great number of independent states, but it was a long time before any of them made themselves considerable. About 390 B. C. some colonies of Gauls, under Segovesus, settled in Germany. In 25 B. C. in the time of Augustus, the Romans, under their general Vincius, gained several advantages over the Germans; in 12 B. C. Drusus defeated the Rhæti, Vindelici, and Norici; in 16 after Christ, Germanicus defeated the Angrivarii, Cherusci, and Catti; in 177 Aurelius gained some advantages against the Marcomani; and in 276 Probus made farther conquests; but about the latter end of the third century, the Romans lost all their possessions in Germany.

In 432 the Huns, a Tartar nation, dislodged by the Chinese general Tewhyen, in the reign of Hyau-Hoti, emperor of the Han dynasty, conquered a great part of Germany. They seized all the country which extends from the Tainais

nais to the Danube, expelling the Alans, who dwelt on the banks of the Tanais, then the Goths, and then the Visigoths, on the Nieper. Attila extended their conquests as far as the Euxine sea. In 771 Charlemagne conquered several nations of Germany, in 772 he defeated the Saxons, and in 785 he completely reduced and forced them to become christians. In 788 he reduced the duke of Bavaria, and then was master of all Germany.

Upon the death of Lewis the Mild, this country was divided from France, Lotharius being declared emperor of Germany, and Charles the Bald, king of France. The Carlovingian race expired in Lewis IV. and Conrad, duke of Franconia and Hesse, who was made emperor in 912, is said to have been the first proper emperor of Germany. In 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburgh, of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. In 1519 the empire was united to Spain, in the person of Charles V. but this union ceased upon his abdication, in 1556.

Phrygia Minor.

THE inhabitants of this country were of great antiquity, and were chiefly famous for the reign of Priam and his ancestors

cestors at Troy, its capital, which was taken by the Greeks in 904 B. C. About 560 it became part of the empire of Crœsus, king of Lydia, and afterwards underwent the revolutions of that country.

Lydia.

THE Lydians were a very antient nation, and were governed by a succession of kings to Crœsus, who was famous for his riches and power; but in 544 B. C. he was conquered by Cyrus, who besieged and took him in his capital, Sardis. After this, Lydia underwent the revolutions of the Persian empire, till 283 B. C. when it became part of the kingdom of Pergamos, which commenced under Philœterus, surnamed the Eunuch, and was seized by the Romans, in consequence of the will of Attalus king of Pergamos in 133 B. C. It remained a part of the eastern Roman empire till about 1326, when it was conquered by the Turks.

Bithynia.

THIS was a separate kingdom before the time of Crœsus king of Lydia, who conquered Prusias king of this country
about

about 560 B. C. After this it underwent the revolutions of the Lydian and Persian empires, till 332 B. C. when they were conquered by Alexander the Great. Presently after this Bithynia was governed by kings of its own, with one of whom, named Prusias, Hannibal took refuge after he left Antiochus. Nicomedes IV. the last of this race, left his dominions to the Romans in 40 B. C.. Under the Romans it continued till about 1150, when part of it was seized by the princes of the Seljukian dynasty, which began in other parts of Asia Minor, called Rum, in 1087, when Soleiman the son of Kotolmish, nephew of Togrul Beg, began his reign, and ended in 1244 at the death of Gayothoddin Kay Kho'row; for the princes that followed him were tributary to the Roman emperor, and their territories being much divided, they ceased to make any figure. Out of the ruins of these dynasties rose the Othman Turks, who in 1298 conquered part of this province, and in 1327 took the capital Prusa, which they made the seat of their empire for many years.

Pontus.

Pontus.

THIS country came into subjection to Croesus king of Lydia about 560 B. C. and underwent the revolutions of the Lydian and Persian empires, till about 300 B. C. when it became independent of the Macedonians under Mithridates II. This kingdom grew very considerable under Mithridates VII. who extended his empire over all Asia Minor, but could not retain his conquests, being defeated successively by Sylla, Lucullus, and Pompey; and after many dreadful defeats, this country was disposed of by the Romans on his death, in 64 B. C. Upon the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, Alexius Comnenus established, at Trebisond in this country, a new empire of the Greeks, which continued till Mohammed II. put an end to it in 1459.

Armenia Major, *or* Adherbitzan.

THIS country was part of the ancient Median empire, and underwent the same revolutions with it, till 224 B. C. when two of the prefects of Antiochus the Great,
Zadriades

Zadriades and Artaxeas, revolted; the former of them taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of this country. In the succession of Artaxeas was Tigranes the Great, in 95 B. C. who extended his empire, by the reduction of Armenia Minor and other provinces. This prince surrendered to Pompey in 66 B. C. but his family continued upon the throne, till Trajan reduced his kingdom to a Roman province in 106. In 370 Sapor king of Parthia conquered this country, but was soon obliged to relinquish it to the Romans; who, however, did not long retain it; for it was under its own princes when the Saracens conquered it about 651.

The Seljukian Turks probably conquered it about 1046 After which it underwent a variety of revolutions, till it was conquered by the prince of Karasim in 1200, who was expelled by Jenghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkanian dynasty was founded here by Sheik Hassan Ilkani, and continued till 1385, when Timur conquered it, but this Tartar did not keep it long, for we find the Ilkanian princes sovereigns of it presently after. Upon the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of the Ilkanian dynasty, in 1405,

Kara

Kara Yufef, the head of the Turkmans, took possession of it. This dynasty was called Kara Koyunlu, or of *the black sheep*; and in 1488 it was conquered by that family which was surnamed *the white sheep*. In 1500 this province was conquered by Ismael Sofi; but it was reduced by Selim II. in 1552; since which time it has continued in subjection to the Turks, except the eastern parts, of which the Persians are still masters.

Armenia Minor.

THIS province underwent the revolutions of Armenia Major till about 224 B. C. when it became a separate state, under Zadriades above-mentioned. Tigranes king of Armenia Major conquered this country presently after he began his reign in 95 B. C. and upon his surrender in 66 B. C. it became dependent upon the Romans, who gave it to whom they pleased, till the reign of Vespasian, in 71, who reduced it into the form of a Roman province.

Upon the decline of the Roman empire in the east, this country often became dependent upon the Persians; but it was reduced by the Saracens about 651.

It

651. In 1046 the Seljukian Turks seized it. It was conquered by the Karafians in 1200, and by Jenghis Khan in 1218. The Ilkanian dynasty was founded here about 1335, Timur conquered it in 1381, and Kara Yusef, the head of the Turkmans, from whom it was called Turcomania, possessed it in 1405. In 1488 it was, together with Armenia Major, conquered by the family of *the white sheep*. Ismael Sofi, the Persian, subdued it in 1500, but in 1514 it was reduced by Selim I. emperor of the Turks.

Iberia or Georgia.

WE read of a king of Iberia in the time of Mithridates king of Pontus. His name was Artoces, who, being defeated by Pompey, made peace upon honourable terms. After this time we know but little of this country till it was conquered by the Seljuks, under Alp Arslan, in 1072. Jenghis Khan conquered it in 1222, Timur in 1394, and Jehan Shah, the Turkman of Adherbitzan, in 1452. In 1536 it surrendered to the Turks.

D

Arabia.

Arabia.

THIS country, according to scripture prophecies, was never yet conquered by any foreign power, though several attempts have been made for that purpose. About the year 622, the Arabians began to distinguish themselves, under the name of Saracens; for Mohammed, at that time, made himself the head of a sect, which, in about 11 or 12 years, made themselves masters of all Arabia, and presently after extended their conquests over a great part of the world.

In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose, possessed themselves of all Arabia, and frequently threatened the caliphate, or empire of the Saracens, the seat of which had been removed to Bagdat. This sect retained their power till about 990, after which they dwindled away, some of them joining the Batanists, or Assassins. After this, Imael, a nephew of Saladin, and who reigned in part of Arabia, assumed the title of Caliph; but his subjects soon rebelled against him, and put him to death. It is said, however, that the prince of a great part of this country
is

is one of his descendants, and therefore of the Ajubian family.

Judea.

THE Israelites may be said to have begun to be a nation upon their leaving Egypt in the year 1491 B. C. In 1450 they took possession of the land of Canaan, but were several times in subjection to the neighbouring nations (while they were governed by judges) till 1095, when Saul was chosen their king. The whole nation continued under one head till 975, when, upon the death of Solomon, the Ten Tribes separated from those of Judah and Benjamin. The Ten Tribes falling into idolatry, were finally carried into captivity by Senacherib king of Assyria, whereby an end was put to the kingdom of Israel in 721.

The Jews, falling into the same courses, were, at length, conquered by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon in 606 (the country possessed by the Ten Tribes having fallen to Babylon upon the conquest of Nineveh in 609). In 536 Zerubbabel returned with part of the captivity, and from this time the Jews (as the people were then called) continued a separate

state, but in subjection to the Persians, to Alexander, and his successors in Syria, till 153, when they asserted their independency under the Maccabees, and retained it till 61, when Pompey made them tributary. They continued, however, a distinct people, and sometimes under kings of their own, though, in fact, under the Roman yoke; till, rebelling in 65 after Christ, Titus (who was afterwards emperor of Rome) in the year 70, besieged, and utterly destroyed their capital city Jerusalem. From this time the Jews have been scattered over all the face of the earth.

In 636 this country was conquered by the Saracens, and underwent all the revolutions of Syria till 1099, when it was recovered from the Mohammedan powers by the Franks, or Christians of this western part of the world; but Jerusalem was retaken by the sultan of Egypt in 1187, and in 1291 the Franks lost every thing they had conquered in this country. Under the sultans of Egypt it continued till 1516, when it was taken from them by the Turks.

Tyre.

Tyre.

THIS city was built in 1048 B. C. by the Sydonians, who fled from the Edomites when they conquered Sydon, after having been expelled their own country by David. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in 572, after a siege of thirteen years. In 538 it came under the power of the Persians. In 332 it was taken, after a siege of six months, by Alexander the Great, and continued subject to the Seleucidæ, the Macedonian kings of Syria, till the Romans took possession of it in the year 65 B. C. After this it underwent the revolutions of Syria, till 1099, when it was taken by the Franks. In 1123 the sultan of Egypt took it from them, but they soon recovered it, and kept it till 1259, when the Tartars, under Hulaku, took it, together with the rest of Syria; but not keeping it long, it returned to the dominion of Egypt, till it was recovered by the Christians in 1263; but in 1292 it was finally conquered by the sultans of Egypt, with the fate of which it has since been connected.

Syria.

ZOBAH and Damascus, capital cities of this country, were conquered by David, but not kept by him. In 901 the Syrians began to be very powerful, under their king Benhadad, but in 740 Tiglathpileser, king of Assyria, took Damascus, and carried the Syrians into captivity. In 668 they revolted, but in 606 Nebuchadnezzar conquered them, and afterwards they underwent the fate of that empire, till it was conquered by Alexander in 322; presently after which it became a separate kingdom, under the Seleucidæ, descended from Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals; but they were made tributary to the Romans by Pompey in 65 B. C.

In 634 the Saracens invaded this country, and they completed the conquest of it in 640. In 970 it was conquered by the Fatemites, immediately after their conquest of Egypt; but the Emirs of Damascus revolted in 1067, and in 1068 those of Aleppo did the same, being called the Atabeks of Damascus and Aleppo. In 1166 Nuroddin, the Atabek of Damascus, gained several advantages over the Egyptians,

Egyptians, and his nephew, the famous Saladin, being chosen vizir of Egypt, upon the death of Al Aded, the last of the Fatemite caliphs; assumed the government, and established a new dynasty, the princes of which were called Ajubites. In 1259 this country was conquered by Hulaku the Tartar, but it was presently recovered by the sultans of Egypt. It was ravaged by Timur Bek in 1400, but was not kept by him. After this time, it underwent the revolutions of Egypt, till both were conquered by Selim I. emperor of the Turks in 1517.

Mesopotamia, or Diarbekr.

THIS country was part of the kingdom of Assyria, when it was founded by Pul in 790 B. C. It underwent all the revolutions of this and the Persian empire, till it was conquered by Trajan in 106, after which it several times changed masters betwixt the Romans and the Persians, but generally belonged to the latter; till it was conquered by the Saracens, together with the rest of Persia, in 651. It was seized by the Seljuks in 1046, and by Jenghis Khan in 1218. In 1360 Tur Ali Beg, the Turkman; D 4 founded

founded the dynasty called Ak Koyunlu, or *the white sheep*, in this country. It submitted to Timur Bek in 1400, but he did not retain the conquest. In 1514 it was conquered by Ismael Sofi the Persian, was half conquered by the Turks in 1554, recovered by the Persians in 1612, but completely reduced by the Turks in 1637, when the emperor Morad took Bagdat.

Affyria.

A N empire of great extent and antiquity has, by fabulous historians, been ascribed to the princes of this country; but there is no reason to believe that the Affyrians ever distinguished themselves, till Pul king of Affyria founded that monarchy at Nineveh, in 790 B. C. This empire was overthrown, and Nineveh the capital city taken by Cyaxares king of Media and Nebuchodonosor king of Babylon in 609. Afterwards this country underwent the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part of it, at least, belonging to the Parthian empire. About 1514 it was taken by Ismael Sofi; and, after changing masters several times, was at length finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.

Baby-

Babylonia.

WE find Amraphel king of Babylon, fighting under the king of Elam in 1912 B. C. In 681 Assarhaddon king of Assyria seized this territory, in 730 Nabonassar, (probably the son of Pul) founded a kingdom at Babylon, and in 625 Nabopolassar revolted from the Assyrians. Under Nebuchadnezzar, this empire grew very famous, being represented by the golden head of the statue in Daniel's prophetic vision; but in 538 Babylon was taken by Cyrus, after which it underwent the revolutions of the Persian empire; but Bagdat, a city built on the Tigris, nearly opposite to Babylon on the Euphrates, remained in some measure subject to the caliphs of the Saracens till 1258, when Hulaku the Tartar took it, and put an end to the caliphate. The Turks took Bagdat in 1534. It was, however, conquered by the Persians under Shah Abbas in 1613, but was finally reduced by the Turks in 1637.

Persia.

IT appears from the book of Genesis, that Chederlaomer king of Elam, or Persia, was a powerful prince in the time of Abraham. In 596. B. C. it was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. Afterwards we find it a province to Media; but in 536, Cyrus being king of Persia, gained the ascendancy over the Medes, and established a great empire, which continued till 332, when it was overthrown by Alexander the Great.

In 250 the Persians, under Arsaces, revolted from Antiochus Theus, one of the Seleucidæ, successors of Alexander the Great, and founded a new empire, under the name of the Parthian; but in 229 after Christ, Artaxerxes made a revolution in the empire, and it became Persian again. The Parthians, or Persians, had frequent wars with the Romans; but neither of them gained any permanent advantage over the other, and in 651 an end was put to this empire by the Saracens.

In 1037 the Seljukian Turks made considerable conquests in Persia, under Togrul Beg, the grandson of Seljuk, who settled

settled as a private person near Samarkand and Bocchara, and by degrees acquired large possessions. The Seljukians established two dynasties in this country. The more considerable of the two was that of the Seljuks of Iran, or Persia at large, which began with Togrul Beg in 1037, and ended in 1193, when Togrul II. was defeated and slain by Takash VI. king of Karasm.

The Seljuks of Kerman, which is the other dynasty, began in 1041, when Togrul Beg made Kaderd his nephew, governor of this country, where he presently became independent. Mohammed Shah, the last prince of this dynasty, was defeated by Malck Dinar, a descendant of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, in 1187; and this country, after undergoing some uncertain revolutions, was conquered by the prince of Karasm in 1193.

In 1218 all Persia was conquered by Jenghis Khan the Tartar, who defeated Kothboddin Mohammed, the last Karasmian prince. Hüaku, the grandson of Jenghis Khan, put an end to the caliph at Bagdat in 1258, after the caliphs had long possessed nothing more than an ecclesiastical authority over the Mohammedans.

medans. Persia continued subject to the descendants of Jenghis Khan, but divided into many small principalities, and in great confusion after the death of Abusaid in 1335; till it was invaded by Timur Beg the Tartar in 1383, and conquered in 1392.

His successors, in a right line, continued in possession of Persia till the death of another Abusaid in 1499. In the year following, 1500, Ismael Sofi, whose ancestors had formed a separate principality, during the confused state into which this country was thrown under the last of the Tartar princes, conquered Sherwan, Adherbitzan, and other provinces of Persia. In 1510 he took Bagdat and Irak. This prince gave name to the Sophian family, that long reigned in this country, which, of late years, has suffered dreadfully by civil wars.

About 996 Mahmud, the son of Sabektekin, a Tartar soldier of fortune, and general to Nuh Eban Mansur, the sixth prince of the Sammanian dynasty, founded an empire at Gazna, in the most eastern parts of Persia, which extended itself over many of the neighbouring countries, and continued till 1222; when Jenghis Khan conquered, and took the capital

capital of it, defeating Jalaloddin the last prince of the Gaznevide family. N. B. *The succeeding revolutions in this territory may be seen in the article of Indoſtan, to which it was for a long time a province.*

Media.

IN the earliest time of which we have any account of this country, it was a province to the Assyrian monarchy. In 711 B. C. it revolted, and became independent. Some time after we find the Medes in possession of Persia, but Cyrus the Persian overcoming Darius the Mede in 536 B. C. the Persians assumed the pre-eminence, and from this time Media underwent all the revolutions of Persia.

Chorasan.

THIS province was the antient Aria, inhabited by the Nicæi, Astaveni, and other nations. It was probably subject to the Medes, and with them underwent the same revolutions as Persia. In 894 this was part of the empire of Ismael Sammani, but it was conquered by Mahmud Gazni about 995. In 1038 the Seljuks

junks conquered it, but they were expelled by the sultans of Karasm in 1157. It submitted to Jenghis Khan in 1220, and about 1378 it was conquered by Timur Bek; but, upon the death of Shah Ruk, it was seized by Allodawlet his grandson. In 1505 this country was seized by the Usbeks, but the greatest part of it was conquered by the Persians about 1510.

Great Buccharia, *or* Mawar-ahlnar.

THIS country was, perhaps, the ancient Bactria, which was a province of the Median, Persian, and Macedonian empires, till Antiochus Theos being engaged in a war with Egypt, it revolted at the same time with Parthia, and Theodotus the governor became king of it, about 250 B. C. Under his descendants it continued during five reigns, *i. e.* till about 150 B. C. In 655 it was seized by the Turks, but in 707 they were expelled by the Arabs, under Walid. In 894 Ismael Al Sammani revolted from the Arabs, and in 1078 Malek Shah the Seljuk conquered it. In 1124 Gurkhan, being driven out of Kitah by the Kin, founded a powerful state here; but about 1200

it

it was conquered by Kothboddin Mohammed prince of Karasm. The Karasmians were conquered in 1220 by Jenghis Khan, who gave this country to his son Jagatai. In 1369 Timur Bek was crowned prince of this country at Balch, and in 1402 died Mahmud the last prince of the race of the Khans, after several of them had been deprived of all power by Timur Bek, whose descendants formed a new dynasty; but in 1498, Sultan Babr was expelled by the Uzbeks under Shah Bakht.

Karasm.

WE know nothing certain of this country till it was seized by the Turks, when they overran Persia, in 654. In 680 they were expelled by the Saracens, but in 894 Ismael Al Sammani shook off their yoke, and assumed the title of king of Mawarahnar and Chorasan. In 1016 this country was conquered by Mahmud Gazni, and in 1043 by the Seljuks; but upon the death of Malek Shah, surnamed Jalaloddin, the third sultan of the Seljuks, in 1092 Kothboddin, then governor of this province, set up for himself, and in 1193 the Seljuks were finally expelled by Takash, the sixth from Kothboddin.

In

In 1218 Jenghis Khan entered Karasm, and completed the conquest of it in 1220. About 1348 it set up its own king, but in 1378 it was conquered by Timur Bek. It submitted to Ilbars Khan of the Uzbeks in 1505, and though it was conquered by the Persians, it was recovered by the Uzbeks in 1512. It was also seized by Abdollah, Khan of great Bucharia in 1591, but was recovered again in 1597.

These Uzbeks were Tartars who came from the borders of Russia, where they were governed by a race of princes descended from Sheibani, the grandson of Jenghis Khan; but they derived their name from Uzbek, the seventh of this race, who introduced the Mohammedan religion among them. The last prince of this tribe was Burgo Khan, who was slain by Shah Bakht, upon which the Uzbeks quitted their antient habitation, and conquered this country.

Turkestan.

THIS country was inhabited by the Turks from the earliest antiquity. In 894 it was overrun by Ismael Al Samani. How long the conquest was retained

tained is not certain, but we find the Khans of Turkestan making some figure in 1141, when they were conquered by Gurkhan, prince of the Karakitayan Turks, who came from the borders of China. In 1216 Turkestan was conquered by Jenghis Khan, and afterwards underwent, for the most part, the revolutions of Karasm.

Indoſtan.

OF the antient history of this country little is known that can be depended on. In 1001 Mahmud Gazni made considerable conquests in it; in 1222 Jenghis Khan conquered Candahar and Multan, the western provinces of it; and in 1383 Timur Bek conquered Candahar. In 1396 he invaded the rest of India, and in 1399 he entered Delhi the capital of it, conquering the remains of Mahmud Gazni's empire.

From the conquests of Timur Bek to 1526 the Indians seemed to have acknowledged some dependence on the eldest branch of his family, reigning in Buccharia; but notwithstanding this, when Sultan Babr was expelled from Buccharia by the Uzbeks, he was obliged to fight his
his

his way into India, where he firmly established himself in 1530, and conquered the whole of it, except Decan, Guzerat, and Bengal. In 1538 Bengal was conquered by the Great Moguls (as the reigning princes of this family were then called) and about 1558 Guzerat was conquered by Akbar, who also conquered Candahar, which had become independent. In 1621 Shah Abbas of Persia conquered Candahar. In 1687 Golkonda and Visapour were conquered by the Moguls. The latter of these states was founded by Adel Shah of the Patan race, in 1530. Nadir Shah of Persia ravaged Indostan in 1738; and kept Gazna, Candahar and some other places in that neighbourhood.

Tartary.

· NOTHING is known concerning the antient state of this country. Some time before 1200 we find Ung Khan, prince of the tribe of the Koraites, a very powerful sovereign, and the greatest part of Tartary tributary to him; but in 1202 he was defeated and put to death by Jenghis Khan of the tribe of the Mungls in Mogulestan. This great man was
acknow-

acknowledged sovereign of this country, and of all the rest of Tartary in 1206, after which he extended his conquests into most of the southern parts of Asia. In 1582 the Mungls revolted from the descendants of Jenghis Khan, and became subject to the Manchew Tartars, who now reign in China. At what time the Khal-kas became independent is not known, but they were conquered by the Chinese Tartars in 1696. The Eluths became a separate state about 1400, and continue independent to this day.

Tangut.

IN 630 Ki-tzon, king of Tufan or Sifan, possessed a vast empire in this part of Asia, including the whole region between China and Indostan; but it began to decay about 842, the emperor Itay leaving no issue. In 1015 it was divided into several states, which were all conquered by Jenghis Khan in 1227. At what time this country became independent of the Tartars is not known, but in 1716 Thibet, the remains of it, was conquered by the Chinese.

China.

China.

THIS empire is certainly of very great antiquity; but, like other antient nations, has been aggrandized by fables. The first monarch is said to have been Fohi, whom the defenders of the Chinese antiquities pretend to have been the same with Noah; but, omitting these pretended antiquities, and a variety of internal revolutions, the first foreign invasion of China was made by the Kitans in 946. In 949 some cities in the northern parts were relinquished to them, and in 950 they made farther conquests. In 1117 the Kin Tartars, at the invitation of the princes of the Song dynasty, who reigned in the southern parts of China, invaded and destroyed the empire of the Kitans, but at the same time made the Song themselves tributary.

In 1211 Jenghis Khan invaded China, and in 1234 his son Oktay put an end to the dynasty of the Kin. He attacked the Song in 1235, and made them tributary in 1260, but they were finally conquered by Kublay in 1279. In 1356 Chu, a Chinese, recovered Nanking from the Tartars, and in 1368 he put an end
to

to the authority of the Mungls, whose dynasty is called Iwen by the Chinese. In 1643 the Manchew Tartars invaded China, and completed the conquest in 1645.

Leautong.

THIS empire began about 811, and the inhabitants of this country, called Kitans, being increased by many colonies from Korea in 1033 became very considerable, and changed their name to Lyau. In 1101 this empire was destroyed by the Chinese, in conjunction with the Niuche, or Eastern Tartars who immediately established themselves in this country, which is in the northern parts of China.

Korea.

IN 112 B. C. Ki-tze is said to have been the first king of this country, but in 201 after Christ, it was conquered by the Japanese, and it is uncertain when it recovered its independency. In 1224 it became tributary to Jenghis Khan, and in 1664 was conquered by Shunchi, the first prince of the second Tartar dynasty.

Japan.

Japan.

SIN-ONU, an ecclesiastic, is said to have founded the Japanese monarchy, but in 1188 Jerotimo put an end to the supreme ecclesiastic authority, and became the first secular monarch of Japan. In 1598 the Laqueo islands were conquered by the Japanese.

Ethiopia and Abyssinia.

THIS country was ravaged by Sefac, or Sefostris the Egyptian, in the reign of his father Ammon about 1008 B. C. but upon his death, in 956, the Ethiopians recovered their independency, and in 947 they invaded Egypt, and drowned Orus in the Nile, which put an end to what is called the reign of the gods in Egypt; but in 946 Zerah the Ethiopian was overthrown by Afa king of Judah; and the Egyptians, with the assistance of the Jews and Phenicians, made O arsi h king, expelling the Ethiopians from Lower Egypt. In 671 Ethiopia was conquered by Asserhaddon king of Assyria, but it revolted, upon his death in 668.

Cyrus

Cyrus seems to have been master of a great part of Ethiopia about 534, but the Ethiopians must have recovered their independency at the time of his death, since Cambyses made a fruitless expedition against them in 525. Ptolemy Euergetes penetrated into Ethiopia about 246 B. C. but he abandoned his conquests; also Ælius Gallus the Roman general made an irruption into this country against queen Candace, but it had no consequence of importance.

From this time the history of this country is very little known, but in 960 Fredda Gabey, a wicked woman, killed Del Noad the reigning prince, and set one of her own sons on the throne, whereby an end was put to what is called the Solomonic race, pretended to be descended from king Solomon and the queen of Sheba (which they say was Ethiopia) but this Zygæan family were driven from the throne by Icon Amlac, in whom the Solomonic race was restored, in 1300. This kingdom continues to this day, but we know nothing of its history, except for a short time, when the Jesuits made an attempt to bring the Abyssinians over to popery. Nubia, which was part of an-
tient

tient Ethiopia, is now distinct from Abyssinia.

Egypt.

THIS is one of the oldest kingdoms in the world, and here the children of Israel were held in slavery from the death of Joseph in 1635 B. C. to 1491 B. C. In 1445 Lower Egypt was conquered by the Canaanites, who fled from Joshua, when he dispossessed them of their own country. Upper Egypt was divided at this time into a great number of kingdoms, which were united under Mispthagmuthosis, about 1157, and the Canaanites, or shepherd kings, as they are called, were driven out of Egypt by Amosis in 1070. About 1000 Sefac, or Sefostris, king of Egypt, made rapid and extensive conquests, carrying his arms as far as Spain, but he did not keep possession of any of the conquered countries. In 974 he, in the like manner, took and plundered Palestine, Syria, and Persia.

In 947 the Ethiopians conquered Egypt, in 944 they retired to Memphis, being driven thither by Osarsiphus, who was made king of Lower Egypt; but in 930, the Ethiopians again conquered the whole.

whole. In 788 Egypt was divided into several small kingdoms, and in 751 Sabacon the Ethiopian conquered it. In 671 it was subdued by Afferhaddon king of Assyria, but in 668 it revolted from the Assyrians. In 655 Psammeticus became king of all Egypt, by the reduction of eleven other princes, who had reigned along with him.

Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon conquered this city in 566, but towards the end of this monarchy, the Egyptians recovered their liberty. They seem to have been subject to Cyrus about 534, but probably, rebelling, were reduced by Cambyfes in 525; and though Egypt several times revolted, it was always recovered by the Persians, and was part of that empire when Alexander the Great put an end to it in 331 B. C. In 30 B. C. it was reduced to a Roman province, and continued a part of the Roman empire, till it was conquered by the Saracens in 640.

In 868 Al Tolun the son of Ahmed a Turkish slave, being entrusted by the caliph of Bagdat with the government of Egypt and Syria, set up for himself, and maintained his authority notwithstanding all attempts to depose him; but in 904,

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Mahomet,

Mahomet, general of the caliph Al Moc-tafi, recovered Egypt to the caliphate, the last caliph of Egypt having assassinated his predecessor, and thereby rendered himself very odious. However, in the year 933, Mahomet, the son Tagii, sur-named Al Ashked, seized upon Syria and Egypt, in the caliphate of Al Radi, and his family retained the whole of it except a small part which Obeidallah Al Mohdi, the first of the Fatemite dynasty (the seat of whose empire was at Cairwan near Tunis) had conquered in 910.

His successor Abu Temin Mahud, sur-named Moez Ledinillah, conquered the rest of Egypt about 970, by his general Jaawar, who built the city Al Kahirah, commonly called Grand Cairo, whither his master soon removed his court. The Fatemite dynasty expired in 1176, when, upon the death of the last prince of this family, the kingdom was usurped by the famous Saladin, who had been his vizir, and who began the dynasty of the Aju-bites. In 1245 the Mamluks, who were Tartar soldiers, employed by the princes of this family, seized the kingdom, and held it till they were conquered by Selim I. emperor of the Turks in 1517.

Tripoli.

Tripoli.

THIS territory, which was antiently called Lybia Tripolitana, underwent the revolutions of Tunis, which are recited below, having been conquered by the Carthaginians long before their wars with the Romans. In 1551 it was conquered by Dragut the famous Turkish pirate, in the reign of Solyman I. Some time after, perhaps about 1600, the Tripolitans became independent of the Turks, in the same manner as the people of Algiers and Tunis.

Tunis.

THIS city stands not far from the place where stood antient Carthage, a city built by Dido, who brought a colony of Tyrians hither in 883 B. C. The Carthaginian republick soon grew formidable to all its neighbours, and extended its commerce and empire; till, clashing with the Romans, it was entirely destroyed by them, at the conclusion of the third Punic war in 148 B. C.

It continued a part of the Roman empire till 439, when it was taken by Gen-

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eric

feric the Vandal, whose posterity possessed it till 534, when it was recovered by Belisarius. In 644 the Saracens conquered this, together with the rest of the African coast; and in 910 Obeidallah Al Mohdi drove out the reigning family, called the Aglabites, and founded the Fatemite dynasty, residing at Cairwan in this district.

In 952 Al Moez removed the seat of empire from Cairwan into Egypt, but in 1051 the Africans revolted from the Arabs, under the conduct of Techefien of the Zenhagian tribe, bringing an army from the southern provinces of Numidia and Lybia, on which account they were surnamed Morabites, or Almoravides. The emperor of this family resided at Morocco, and Tunis continued subject to him, till the dissolution of the dynasty of the Almoravides by the Almohedes, in about 1116, when it became independent, but was reduced by the emperor of Morocco in 1172.

About 1206 Abu Ferez, governor of Tunis and Tripoli revolted from the emperor of Morocco. This kingdom, however, was reduced by Selim II. emperor of the Turks in 1574; but in 1590 the inhabitants got leave to elect their own bey,

béy, or governor, as was done at Algiers, but they still, in some measure, acknowledge the supremacy of the court of Constantinople.

Algiers. ✓

THIS territory was, in a great measure, the antiènt kingdom of Numidia, in which some colonies of Phenicians settled, about 300 B. C. It was reduced to a Roman province by Julius Cæsar, about 44 B. C. and underwent the revolutions mentioned in the preceding article, till about 1206, in the decline of the power of the Almohedes, this country, probably, became independent, at the same time with Fez and Tremeçen, Tunis and Tripoli. Being alarmed with an invasion of the Spaniards in 1516, the people of Algiers invited the Turkish pirate Barbarossa to assist them, but he seized the government himself, and they have since been in some kind of dependence on the Turks, at least under their protection.

Tremeçen.

THIS country underwent all the revolutions of Algiers, till after the conquest
 E. 3 of

of all this part of Africa by the Saracens, when the inhabitants shook off the yoke, and formed a new government, which grew very considerable for its riches, and the splendour of its kings; but it was greatly reduced by the Almoravides, and finally conquered by Yusef king of Morocco in 1100. A period being put to the empire of the Almoravides about 1116, it again became independent, but was again reduced by the emperor of Morocco about 1172; but on the decline of the Almohedes, in 1212, Ghamrazen recovered the kingdom out of their hands, and though it was besieged and taken by Abul Hassan, the fourth king of Fez, the crown continued in the same family about 120 years, without any considerable alteration, except that the kings of Fez became for a time tributary to Abu Ferez king of Tunis, and his son. At length, the last king being slain by Barbarossa the Turkish pirate, about 1516, this state was united to Algiers.

Mauretania, *or* Morocco.

THE first inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been descended from
Phut,

Phut, but colonies of Phenicians were soon after intermixed with them. This, and all the northern coast of Africa, was conquered by Sefac, king of Egypt, in the life-time of his father Ammon, about 1008 B. C. but he did not retain the conquest. Mauretania was disposed of by the Romans from the time of Augustus about 25 B. C. but was not made a Roman province till under Claudius, about 50 after Christ.

After this it underwent the revolutions of Tunis, till the establishment of the Almoravides; and Yusef, the second emperor of this race, built Morocco the capital of the empire. About 1116, a period was put to the empire of the Almoravides by Abdalla, a famous preacher in a tribe settled near mount Atlas, and who founded the empire of the Almohedes, which terminated in 1212, their last king being totally defeated in Spain. Upon this event the provinces of the empire revolted, and particularly Tremeçen and Fez, became separate and independent kingdoms. Morocco was seized by the king of Fez, but about 1516 this kingdom was seized by the sons of Haschen, who pretended to be of the race of the

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Shariffs,

Shariffs, or the descendants of Mohammed. About 1550 the princes of this race took Fez and Tremecen, which continue parts of the empire of Morocco to this day.

The continent of America.

BRASIL was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500, and planted by them in 1549. In 1623 the Portuguese, being under the dominion of Spain, the Dutch possessed themselves of the northern provinces, but they were expelled in the year 1664.

TERRA FIRMA, from Darien to Nicaragua, was conquered for the Spaniards by Pedrarias, in 1514; and the rest of this country, extending as far as the river Oronoque, was reduced by private adventurers not long after.

PERU was conquered for Spain by Francis Pizarro in 1532, in the reign of Huascar, the 13th Inca from Mango Capac the civilizer of this country, and the founder of the state, probably about 1270. CHILI, which is a continuation of the coast of Peru, was conquered by Baldivia, a Spanish general under Almagro, in 1540.

MEXICO

MEXICO was brought into subjection to Spain in 1521 by the famous Cortez, who conquered Motezuma the ninth emperor, so that the empire was probably founded about 1340.

LOUISIANA was discovered by the French in 1623. In 1718 they took possession of it, under De Le Sale; but as much of it as lies to the east of the river Mississippi was relinquished to the English at the peace in 1763.

FLORIDA was possessed by the Spaniards immediately after the conquest of Mexico in 1521, but it was ceded to the English at the peace in 1763.

The first attempt that was made by the English to settle in North-America was in **VIRGINIA**, in 1607, when James-Town was built, but all the sea coast had been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497.

NEW-ENGLAND was first settled in 1614 by the Plymouth company, who left the crew of a single ship on the coast to trade. In 1620 some Dissenters, being persecuted at home, fled to this country, and having purchased the Plymouth patent, built New-Plymouth. In 1628 they

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built

built Salem, and in 1630 they built Boston, which is now the chief town in the province.

Part of NEW-YORK was settled by the Dutch in 1608. Soon after the Swedes arrived, and took possession of another part, but they were all dispossessed by the English in 1664.

PENNSYLVANIA was first planted by William Penn, the famous Quaker, in 1681, and MARYLAND by Lord Baltimore in 1633. CAROLINA was settled by the English in 1670, and GEORGIA by general Oglethorpe in 1732.

Sir William Alexander settled in NOVA SCOTIA in 1622, but it was surrendered to the French by Charles I. on the family alliance between him and that court in 1622. It was recovered by major Sedgwick under Cromwell, in 1654, delivered again to the French by Charles II. in 1662, recovered by Sir William Phipps in 1690, ceded to France at the peace of Rislewick in 1697, but conquered again by the English in 1710, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1714. Afterwards, in conjunction

tion with the Indians, the French gave great disturbance to the English settlers in this country, but their possession was again confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

John Verrazen took possession of CANADA, in the name of the king of France in 1525. The French attempted to settle it in 1534, and in 1608 Mr. Champlain built Quebec; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and it was confirmed to them by the peace in 1763.

REMARKS

REMARKS

ON ANOTHER

CHART of HISTORY

Lately published, intitled

ARTIFICIAL MEMORY.

AFTER this chart was drawn, and sent to the engraver, another was published, under the title of **ARTIFICIAL MEMORY**, by Mess. Balfour and Bell, on which I have just time to make the following cursory remarks.

These gentlemen have remedied the inconvenience of using different scales, or measures of time, which was, undoubtedly, a great objection to the French Chart; but in order to do this, they have drawn out their chart to the inconvenient length of more than five feet. They have also been more careful to make their lines correspond to the dates, in which the other chart is most shamefully
inac-

inaccurate; but in every other respect I cannot help thinking it much inferior to the French Chart.

In order to preserve *continuity of empire*, which is really but a trifling advantage, they have not only thrown out above three-fourths of the states which were noticed in the other, and thereby exhibited the body of history sadly mutilated, and deprived of very important parts; but they have committed the greatest outrages on the most obvious facts. I shall mention only a few. According to this chart Alexander the Great, the Romans, the Saracens, &c. were all, in their turns, masters of all Asia. The Saracens are even represented as recovering Arabia itself, the country in which Mohammed made his first conquests, from the Romans. On the other hand, if we believe them, the Romans never set foot in Germany, because, according to their plan, they must first have conquered Ireland, which lay in their way.

To preserve this continuity of empire, they have also made such transpositions of states, as are a greater offence against
geo-

ANOTHER NEW CHART. III

geography, than any want of continuity in empires whatever. For instance, Carthage, in Africa, is placed between Spain and Greece.

Misled by the same false light, they have paid little attention to what is of the greatest importance of all in a chart of this nature, that is, a succession of empire in the same country, represented by the same continued space. Mention is made of the captivity of the Ten Tribes, but, though the fabulous Assyrian empire is here displayed at full length, there is no hint, that this was the power that led them captive. Also, whatever this nameless power was, the same is afterwards represented as making a conquest of Judæa; while the Babylonians, who really made this latter conquest, stand by as unconcerned. The case was, that Assyria, in this chart, lies beyond Babylon, with respect to Judæa; and therefore, upon this plan, the Assyrians could not make a conquest of the latter, without conquering the former also. After the conquest of Judæa by the Romans, this country never makes its appearance again.

Ac-

According to this chart, many other states are conquered without any conqueror, because it could not be exhibited without sacrificing this continuity of empire; and on the same account the truth of history is violated in other most essential points, examples of which may be seen in the following view of their history of England.

An end is here put to the empire of Wessex, along with that of the other states of the heptarchy. At the termination of them all, the name Egbert appears, but nothing of his relation to any of the seven kingdoms. William the Conqueror is mentioned, but no conquests hinted at. On the other hand, Julius Cæsar is supposed to have made the conquest of near one half of this country, and to have retained it about five years, and about the year 45 the whole is conquered by the Romans, in one campaign. The Jutes are made to arrive in England in 455, and to conquer the whole country, Wessex included, in one year; and none of the Saxon states are said to have conquered any other in the mean time.

Wales

Wales is not so much as mentioned, and the accounts of Scotland and Ireland are in the greatest confusion.

Some places of this chart contain nothing but empty space, where important revolutions ought to have been noted. In America there is no mention of any particular country. Indeed nothing is marked in it but the date when Columbus made his first discovery. It may be said, that room is left for persons to insert what they please in this chart, but it is impossible to do it without offending against the rules that are observed in it, and which made it impossible for the compilers themselves to insert much more, and at the same time preserve a regard to the most obvious proprieties. So fatal has been the influence of one favourite idea:

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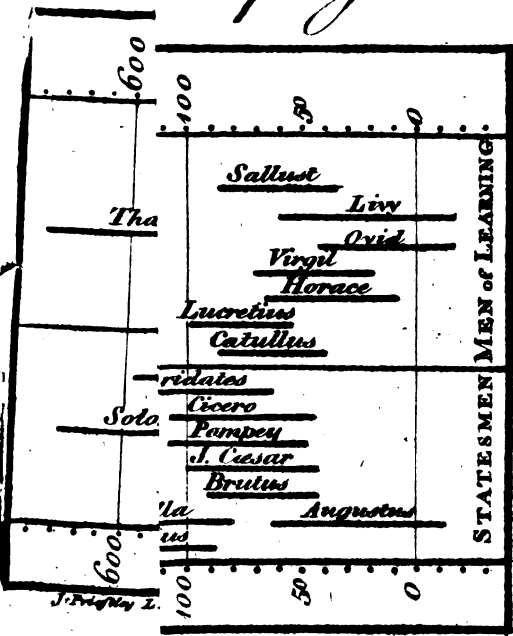
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INSERTED IN IT,

And the DATES annexed to them.

*Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Pæbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

VIRGIL.

By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S.

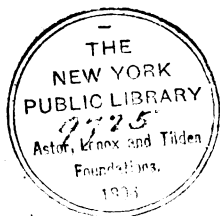
THE SEVENTH EDITION, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard, LONDON; where may be had by the same Author, a New Chart of Universal History.

MDCCLXXVII.

[Price of the Chart and Description, &c. 10s. 6d.]

S. S.



Presented by Samuel P. Avery

A DESCRIPTION OF A

C H A R T

• F

B I O G R A P H Y.

THE proper employment of men of letters is either making new discoveries, in order to extend the bounds of human knowledge; or facilitating the communication of the discoveries which have been made already, in order to make an acquaintance with science more general among mankind. But few are qualified to make new discoveries of importance; as a considerable share of natural genius, opportunity of making experiments, and a favourable concurrence of circumstances are requisite to it.

GREAT improvements in science are not, therefore, in general, to be expected from men confined to their closets. Even the science of human nature requires a knowledge of the world, as well as observations

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OR

on a man's own internal feelings. But when discoveries have been made, and the principles of science have been ascertained, persons of inferior abilities, and without the advantage of any extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, are sufficient to digest those principles into a convenient method, so as to make the knowledge of them much easier than it was to the inventors.

THUS when the great Columbus had discovered the new world, any person acquainted with the common principles of navigation could give directions for sailing to it; and succeeding voyages were made with much less difficulty and hazard than the first. The same is true of the principles of the Newtonian Philosophy. No sensible preceptor would at this day recommend the study of Newton's Principia, or his treatise of Universal Arithmetic to persons unacquainted with the rudiments of that kind of knowledge; but would rather put into their hands treatises composed by persons infinitely inferior to that great father of the true philosophy, but which are, notwithstanding, much better adapted to the use of learners.

IT is needless to inquire whether the few who make discoveries, or the many who extend the knowledge of those discoveries are more useful in the world of science. The labours of both are necessary to the propagation of knowledge, and an improved state of society. The former are with justice universally allowed the far greater share of reputation; but the latter may surely be permitted to enjoy the solid satisfaction which arises from a consciousness of being usefully employed, and being necessary, though humble seconds, to their great masters.

ALL my ambition in the BIOGRAPHICAL CHART I now present to the public, is to be an assistant to the great Historians, Chronologers, and Biographers of all ages and nations; in exhibiting an united, a distinct, and a comprehensive view of the succession of great men of every kind, almost from the earliest accounts

accounts of things down to the present time; to present the TABLE OF FAME to the youth who are beginning an acquaintance with men and things; showing them what names will most frequently attract their attention, and how they stand related in point of time to one another; which, it is hoped, will give them, (along with a knowledge of the class of life in which they made a principal figure) a clearer idea of the time in which they lived, the relative length of their lives, the state of their cotemporaries, and the intervals of time which elapsed between them and their predecessors and successors, than any other method which hath hitherto been thought of for that purpose. And it must be acknowledged that to have clear ideas of these things is a matter of considerable consequence, and particularly useful to students in Chronology, History, and Biography.*

THIS chart, which is about three feet in length, and two feet in breadth, represents the interval of time between the year 1200 before the Christian æra and 1800 after Christ, divided by an equal scale into centuries. It contains about two thousand names of persons the most distinguished in the annals of fame, the length of whose lives is here represented by lines drawn in proportion to their real duration, and terminated in such a manner as to correspond to the dates of their births and deaths in universal time. These names are distributed into several classes by lines running the whole length of the chart, the contents of each division being expressed at the end of it. The chronology is noted in the margin, on the upper side, by the year before and after Christ, and

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on

* This chart was first drawn out to be made use of in an Academical Lecture upon the study of History, as one of the mechanical methods of facilitating the study of that science, and one reason for having it engraved was, that those young Gentlemen who attend the class might have an opportunity of providing themselves with a correct copy of it.

on the lower by the same æra, and also by the following successions of kings, as the most distinguished in the whole period. The kings of Judah and of Persia; Alexander and his successors in the Ptolemies of Egypt; the emperors of Rome, continued in the Eastern branch; and the kings of England from William the conqueror. In the small specimen here annexed the chronology is the same in both the margins, and the divisions are but two, one for Statesmen and Warriors, and another for Men of Letters.

THAT there must be a peculiar advantage in a chart thus constructed, I shall endeavour to show in as distinct and concise a manner as I can. As no image can be formed of abstract ideas, they are, of necessity, represented in our minds by particular, but variable ideas; and if an idea bear any relation to *quantity* of any kind, that is, if it admit of the modification of greater and less, though the Archetype, as it is called, of that idea be nothing that is the object of our senses, it is nevertheless universally represented in our minds by the idea of some sensible thing.

THUS the abstract idea of TIME, though it be not the object of any of our senses, and no image can properly be made of it, yet because it has a relation to quantity, and we can say a *greater or less* space of time, it admits of a natural and easy representation in our minds by the idea of a measurable space, and particularly that of a LINE; which, like time, may be extended in length, without giving any idea of breadth or thickness. And thus a longer or a shorter space of time may be most commodiously and advantageously represented by a longer or a shorter line.

So natural and complete is the representation of different spaces of time by lines of different lengths, and so necessary is it to have pretty exact ideas of this subject, (which can only be obtained by the help of some mechanical contrivance of this kind) that it is probable that all persons whatever, without attending to it, actually have recourse to this method whenever they

they compare two or more intervals of time in their minds. The very epithets which, in all languages, are given to quantities of time do both imply this method, and suggest the use of it. *Long* and *short* are so universally applied to time, that, without particular reflection, it never occurs to us that there is any figure in the use of them, and that they are borrowed from any other subject. Now it is plain that when any person applies the terms *long* and *short* to the idea of time, without apprehending any figure, or sensibly perceiving any harshness in the application, to him the properties of real length and shortness are the natural properties of time; and consequently the idea of something which hath length or shortness is actually suggested by the terms. And what can this be but the idea of a *line*, or at least something lineal?

It follows from these considerations, that to express intervals of time by lines facilitates an operation, which the minds of all men have recourse to, in order to get a just and clear idea of them; and that the view of a number of lines, drawn exactly in proportion to a number of intervals of time, to which they correspond, will present to the mind of any person a more just and distinct idea of the relative lengths of the times they represent than he could have formed to himself without that assistance. If, for instance, those several intervals of time be named to any person, the ideas of the lines, which he instantly forms in his mind, whereby to compare them, must be made in a random and hasty manner; and moreover, not being excited at once, by any sensible object, but in succession, and by the power of imagination only, they must vanish presently after they are made; so that it is impossible that distinct traces of more than a very few, if any of them, should remain in the mind at the same time. Whereas on a tablet, a person may view a great number of lines representing intervals of time, together; and besides, the idea being impressed on the mind by the view of a real sensible object, the contents of the tablet will be fixed in the imagination, not in succes-

sion, but at once; so that whenever the idea of any part of the tablet is recollected, the idea of the whole will start up in the mind, in consequence of the intimate association of the ideas of all the parts of it.

THIS has been in some measure, exemplified in the CHART OF HISTORY imported from France, and published with improvements in England. It is past all dispute that a few minutes' inspection of that chart will give a person a clearer idea of the rise, progress, extent, revolutions and duration of empires than he could possibly acquire by reading: and it is almost certain, that when a person hath once impressed his imagination with the figure which any particular country makes in that chart, he can never wholly lose the idea of it.

THE very same thing which hath been done for general history in that chart is proposed to be done for Biography in this; and it is hoped with several peculiar advantages, which the nature of general history would not admit of; besides that the same scale is made use of through the whole of the chart of Biography, whereas several are used in that of History: the consequence of which is that, in comparing intervals of time in different parts of that chart, the imagination is necessarily imposed upon. Even the notice which is given of this change is not sufficient to correct the error of the imagination, which is impressed mechanically by the view of the spaces, as they are laid down in the chart: but this great imperfection might easily have been avoided, and the general plan will admit of many improvements.* In exhibiting a view of History, ideas of *place* as well as of *time* must be represented; and, on account of the real figure of the earth, it is impossible to

* *I have, since this was written, published a NEW CHART OF HISTORY, to be a companion to this CHART OF BIOGRAPHY, and upon the same scale with it. In this new chart the errors of the French chart are rectified, and many improvements introduced.*

to make those countries which are contiguous in nature contiguous in a chart, of such a form as is necessary in order to exhibit the successions of time : so that chasms and interruptions appear in empires upon the chart, when there were none in nature. Whereas in Biography, there is nothing to be attended to but the circumstance of *time* only, which, as was explained before, admits of the most complete and easy representation by a line.

FROM this it is plain, that if a sheet of paper be divided into any equal spaces, to denote centuries, or other intervals, it will be a chart truly representing a certain portion of universal time ; and if the time of any particular person's birth and death be known, it is but joining the two points of the chart which correspond to them and you have a line truly representing the situation of that life, and every part of it in universal time, and the proportion it bears to the whole period which the chart comprises. If others be inserted in the same manner, you see the relation which their ages likewise bear both to universal time, and to one another ; from which it will appear, by intuition, without the use of words, how long one was born before another, how far any number of persons were cotemporary, and how far one life extends beyond another, together with every other circumstance which depends upon the relative length of lives and their relation to universal time.

THEY are the lines, in this case, which suggest the ideas, and this they do immediately, without the intervention of words : and what words would do but very imperfectly, and in a long time, this method effects in the compleatest manner possible, and almost at a single glance, when once it is known what life any line represents ; which must be done by annexing written names of the persons to the lines which represent their lives. Let it be carefully remembered, however, that it is the *black line* under each name which is to be attended to : the names are only added

because there was no other method of signifying what lives the lines stand for.

LET me desire the reader, for his satisfaction, to make an experiment of the use of the chart, by means of no more than five names in the specimen annexed; viz. Pindar, Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato, and Terence. Let him attend only to his own ideas, though as carefully as possible, while he reads, that Pindar died 435 years before Christ, aged 86; Sophocles died 408, aged 91; Xenophon died 359, aged about 90; Plato died 348, aged 81; and Terence died 159, aged 35. Is it now easy, from these numbers, and all the mechanical assistance to which any person's mind is habituated, and can have recourse, to form a clear idea how these lives stand related to one another in the whole length of them? Can you even tell without an arithmetical computation, whether Plato or Xenophon were born first, though twenty years intervened betwixt them. Please now to inspect the chart, and as soon as you have found the names, you see at one glance, without the help of Arithmetic, or even of words, and in the most clear and perfect manner possible, the relation of these lives to one another in any period of the whole course of them. Plato, for instance, as is evident to sight, was born a few years after the death of Pindar, was about thirty years cotemporary with Sophocles, and outlived Xenophon about ten years; but was dead a century and a half before the birth of Terence. And almost any number of lives may be compared with the same ease, to the same perfection, and in the same short space of time. Let the reader even write down the times of the births and deaths of these persons after the manner of any chronological table whatever, and he will find that the idea of the relative length of their lives will not be suggested by it in a manner near so distinct.

It is an imperfection which must necessarily attend every chart of this nature, that the time of the death, but more especially the time of the birth of eminent men

men cannot always be found. In this case the compiler must content himself with placing his line as near as he can conjecture from history where his true place was, leaving marks to express the uncertainty there is attending it. The method I have used in this chart is to express certainty by a *full line*, and what is uncertain by *dots* or a broken line, disposing of the dots in the following manner, according to the kind or degree of the uncertainty they have to express.

If it be thought that a person was born or died but a *little before* or *after* a certain time, the full line begins or ends at the certain time, and a single dot only is placed at the beginning or end of the line; See the line representing the life of Herodotus in the specimen. If history informs us that he was born or died *about* a certain time, a dot is placed just under the beginning or end of the full line, See Agis and Thucydides. If the birth be certain but the death uncertain, the line begins full but ends in dots; as Abul Pharaï and Alain in the chart. If, as is often the case, the death be known but the birth unknown, the line begins with dots, and ends full, See Epaminondas. When it is said that a writer *flourished at* or *about* a particular time, a short full line is drawn about two thirds before and one third after that particular time, with three dots before and two after it; because, in general, men are said to flourish much nearer the time of their death than the time of their birth, See Euclid. If it be uncertain even in what century a person lived or flourished, there is no full line made at all, but only dots or broken lines where I imagine it is most probable he might have flourished: See Suidas and Hesychius in the chart.

It will be clearly apprehended, from the description of the chart, that the proper use of it is to exhibit a view of the relative length of lives; which may be done with the utmost exactness without expressing the absolute length of any of them, or their real terminations with respect to any fixed point in

universal time. But several reasons have induced me, not only to divide the chart, by cross-lines, into centuries; but also to draw up a catalogue of all the names inserted in it, and to annex the real dates to each of them.

MANY persons, I found, would not be satisfied with having the clearest idea possible of the relative situation of a life, and thought it requisite, for a variety of purposes, to know the time when a person was born or died to greater exactness than they could depend upon getting it from any chart of this nature, though it were drawn and engraved with the utmost care. *

MANY persons also, and particularly those for whose use the chart was originally and principally intended, might not be able to find some names readily, not knowing in what class or century to look for them. To those persons this index will save a great deal of trouble. For the use also of the same class of persons (whose ease and advantage I would always have a view to) I have taken the advantage which this index gave me, of distinguishing the classes of the persons whose names I have introduced into the chart with more exactness than could have been done conveniently in the chart itself; and for this I apprehend the young historian will think himself obliged to me. To have obliged him farther, I should have been glad, to have annexed to the name of each person a short account of his actions or remains, as a reason for giving him a place in the chart,
but

* *The plates on which the first copy of this chart was engraved having been melted down, in the fire at Mr. Johnson's, A. D. 1769, it is now re-engraved, with considerable improvements; and particularly, care has been taken to mark the terminations of the lines from the dates, upon the plate itself, without any intervening drawing; by which means it is now much more accurately finished, than it was possible to do it, in the manner in which it was first done.*

but I was aware of its growing to too great a bulk, and increasing the price of the chart.

It were endless to give a particular account of all the authorities I have made use of in every part of this work, nor shall I mention the pains it has cost me to reconcile, and adjust the different accounts I have met with concerning great numbers of them. If the public be satisfied with the result of my researches, I shall be abundantly repayed for all the labour having fallen upon myself. I shall only just mention the names of the following works, almost every page of which I have carefully looked over and compared with one another, both in order to find proper names, and to ascertain the dates I wanted with the greater accuracy. *Universal History ancient and modern parts. Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols. 8vo. Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca, 14 vols. 4to. et latina, 1 vol. 8vo. Vossius de Philosophia. Stanley's History of Philosophy. Biographia Britannica, Friend's History of Physic. Heineccii Historia Juris Civilis et Germanici. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Blair's Chronological Tables. Cave's Chartophylax,* and many others, besides Magazines for late deaths, and histories of particular lives. Many dates I have been supplied with from books not professedly historical, and something I owe to the industry and information of my friends.

As the dates I wanted are given without any proof by most writers, I have always given the preference to those who give reasons for the dates they assign, or those who seem to have considered the subject with the most attention. Thus, for example, I have preferred Friend's account of the times in which the ancient physicians flourished to Vossius, and all the other writers who mention them.

It would be too hasty in any person to condemn the work upon finding that a few dates in it do not correspond to the authors he may consult about them. I have some authority for every date I have inserted, and it is at least an equal chance that mine (which hath perhaps been altered several times, and always,

as I imagined from worse to better) is as good as his. And if, after all, a few mistakes have escaped my utmost attention, or that of the engraver (as no human work, and particularly of such a nature as this, can be expected to be faultless) I hope no candid person will think it at all probable, that they are either so numerous, or so great, as considerably to lessen the use of the whole.

It is necessary, however, to give notice, that in all the earlier part of this work, I have followed the principles of Newton's Chronology, though they have not hitherto been adopted by any of our later chronologers: and I flatter myself, that, to the judicious, it will be no small recommendation of this chart, that it exhibits a view of the cotemporary heroes in the Eastern and Western parts of the world according to that most rational system. Indeed this chart is a kind of ocular demonstration of that system; as the intervals of successions and generations will be seen to be nearly the same in all parts of the chart, as the uniformity of the course of nature requires. Whereas many persons who are made cotemporary upon these natural principles, had I followed the bulk of chronologers, must have been separated above three centuries, a thing manifestly incredible. The classical reader, I hope, will not be displeased with seeing Dido and Æneas placed side by side, after having been so long, and so far separated by tasteless chronologers.

I CANNOT omit this opportunity of begging the candor of the peruser for any errors he may possibly discover in these dates. They were most of them necessarily copied from printed or engraved figures in the books on the authority of which I was obliged to depend; and, in all books, errors in figures most easily escape the notice of a corrector of the press. Many errors of this kind I have observed in time, and corrected by an attention to synchronisms in Chronology, but I cannot be sure that I have detected them all. Dr. Blair's tables, though in many respects
extremely

extremely valuable, have sometimes misled me, the figures being in several places incorrectly engraved. I should not have thought myself at liberty to take notice of any Errata in so respectable and truly valuable a work, but that I was apprehensive the established character which Dr. Blair's tables have deservedly acquired would naturally direct to them, as a proper test of the correctness of my dates.

THERE are many other inlets to error which no person can well conceive, who is not acquainted with the particular mechanical methods which must be used in constructing such a chart as this. I can only say that I have guarded every avenue to error as carefully as I could, and that any other Person who should have thought of the same scheme, and have undertaken the execution of it, must have been liable to the same mistakes: and I think he could not have used more precautions in order to prevent them.

It will easily occur to all my readers, that my greatest difficulty must have been the proper *choice of names* to fill this tablet of fame: and some degree of solicitude is certainly unavoidable when a man voluntarily assumes the province of the arbiter and dispenser of every man's reputation, and when he sees all the dead pass, as it were, in review before him for that purpose. But this is no greater presumption than is implied in numberless other works, and is in fact no more than one man's giving his present opinion concerning others. The nature of the design necessarily fixed some limits to the width of the divisions, and though in some ages there was room enough for all the candidates for fame; if I would have inserted them; in others, and particularly in modern times, where no reasonable space would admit a tenth part of the candidates, it must require no small judgment to decide concerning their respective pretensions. With respect to this, I can only say that I have acquitted myself with all the impartiality of which I was capable.

HOWEVER a due regard to the nature of my design
made

made the task much easier, and less invidious than may, at first sight, be imagined. My rule, I considered, was *renown* and not *merit*; acquired fame, and not deserved reputation: so that a person who had made a great noise in the world, though he were known by nothing but the devastation he had made in it, was more acceptable to me than one who had deserved ever so well of it, if he had passed through it without being much known. And it is manifest that, if this chart be designed for the use of persons who are beginning an acquaintance with history, it must be drawn up according to this rule. Otherwise it would not show them the situation of the names they are most likely to look for in it.

THIS rule will account for my inserting more names, in proportion, of those called *hereticks* and *infidels*, in the division of Fathers and Divines, than of the friends and defenders of our holy religion; because the few names of the opposers of any prevailing or established mode of religion are much oftner mentioned, and more generally known than the names of the many who stand up in defence of it. Is it not probable that the name of *Arius*, for instance, hath been much oftner mentioned, both in conversation and writing, than the names of, perhaps, all his antagonists put together? Not to say that open opponents are always the best friends of every truly good cause: a maxim which, I hope, requires no explanation at this day.

I AM sensible it would be extreme arrogance in any person to pretend to so accurate and extensive a knowledge, even of the proportion of renown which all men of every profession have acquired, as would enable him to select the most distinguished names, with so much exactness, that none of those who are omitted should be more noted than any of those who are inserted: yet thus much I hope the diligence of my inquiries may encourage me to say, that, though some instances may occur, to more diligent and longer continued researches; of persons of greater note omitted, and
of

of less note inserted, yet that the fame of all those who are omitted would bear an exceeding small proportion to the fame of those who are inserted.

I AM convinced, however, it is absolutely impossible to please many persons with the choice of names upon such a plan as this. No two persons living would make the same choice. I will even venture to say, from my own experience, that no one person would, at different times, make the same choice. It is only such an experience as I have had that can convince any person, how extremely fluctuating are our ideas of the relative fame of many different persons, and of the figure they have made in the world. The many times I have altered my lists convinces me that I should never revise them without seeing some reason to make farther alterations; but the many times that I have replaced the same names, after having rejected them, convinces me that farther alterations would have been of very little consequence.

BEFORE a person expresses great surprize at my omitting or over-looking any favourite of his, let him consider, particularly, at what time he flourished; for hundreds which have been excluded in later, and more crowded ages, would have found a ready reception in an earlier period; so that their exclusion must not be attributed either to my fault or their own. Let it always be remembered, that the celebrity of any person is to be compared with that of his contemporaries, and not with that of those who made their appearance either before or after him.

I RECOLLECT only one instance (in the class of Divines, Moralists, and Metaphysicians) in which I have departed from my general rule of giving place to present fame, in favour of extraordinary merit, and what I presume will be great future reputation. If I be mistaken in my presumption, I hope I shall be indulged a little partiality for one favourite name, when I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, I have given no such preference to any other.

IN return for this indulgence, I have given the purchasers

purchasers of this chart an equal opportunity of showing their own particular attachments: for, excepting a few crowded places, I have left room enough in the chart to supply my omissions, by inserting whatever names they please. Besides, *lines* may be drawn in any place, even where *names* cannot be inserted; and as the person who inserts them will know what lives they represent, the names are quite superfluous. And there will always be increasing room to insert those who die after the publication of the chart, at least till the year 1800, a date which none who are now capable of perusing this chart can reasonably expect to see.

No body can be at a loss for the reason why the name of no person who is yet living, and particularly of my countrymen is inserted: yet if I could easily have come at the age of Voltair, and a few other illustrious foreigners, I believe I could not have resisted the desire to anticipate, in part, those of my purchasers who may out-live those distinguished writers, by drawing the line of their lives as far as fate has yet drawn it.

I HAVE perhaps inserted rather more Englishmen, in proportion, than those of other nations, but this was not owing to any national prejudice; for as renown is a relative thing, regard must necessarily be had to the minds of those into whose hands the chart is most likely to fall. Had I drawn the chart in order to its being published in any other part of the world, even in France, I should naturally, with the same ideas of relative fame, have made a different choice of names. If the chart, as it stands at present, seemed calculated rather for men of letters than men of business, let it be attributed to a similar reason.

NEITHER the number, nor the width of the divisions was determined at random, and *a priori*; but both were made such as the names I had previously collected appeared most natural to require. Fewer classes I could not have made, and at the same time have preserved any tolerable distinctness; and more would

would have enlarged the width of the chart without any considerable advantage. I might for instance, have assigned intire separate divisions for the Poets and Artists, but as some ages furnish more Poets than Artists, and other more Artists than Poets, I had an opportunity of enlarging and contracting the spaces allowed to both alternately, without increasing the width of the whole space, and thereby enlarging the whole chart. And no confusion could arise from this method, since the Poets and Artists still keep to their own respective sides of the division. The same may be said of the divisions appropriated to any other classes of men in conjunction.

It will be necessary to explain more particularly the disposition of the names in two of the most crowded divisions, as the titles at the end are not quite sufficient to direct a person where to find any particular name readily.

THE first division of Statesmen and Warriors is very full. To prevent confusion in such a crowd of names, (besides placing those persons the nearest together who had the most connections, and whom I thought it would be most amusing to compare together) I have always assigned the first places, that is the lowest side of the space (which is next to the eye in the usual method of hanging maps) to the most Westerly people, and have removed those of the more Eastern Countries to the opposite side. Thus, to begin with the first part of the division, the Grecian heroes occupy the nearest places, and the Egyptians, Jews, Persians, and other Asiatics are placed beyond them. The Athenians are also generally placed before the Lacedemonians. As the Romans came in, they are made to enter by the front line, while the Greeks remove farther backwards. For the same reason, when these western nations grow considerable, they enter as the Romans did, while the Romans march off the stage the same way that the Grecks did before them, all giving place to persons more westerly and nearer to this island than themselves. In
later

later ages I have placed the English and Scots next the front line, the French next to them, and those of the rest of Europe still farther off, always reserving the more remote part of the division for the Asiatics, and other people the most remote from us. By these directions I hope it will be easy to find any name that may be wanted in this crowded space.

THE next division is necessarily a very miscellaneous one. But I hope the following description of it will make it appear sufficiently distinct. The Jewish Prophets and Rabbis, always keep close to the farther side. The Heathen Philosophers at first occupy the rest of it, afterwards, as their numbers diminish, they fall to the nearer side, leaving the middle space to be filled by the Christian Fathers; who are followed by the schoolmen, as they are by the more modern Divines, Moralists, and Metaphysicians. The few Mohammedan Doctors, are placed next to the Jewish Rabbis; and the Popes, as they partake of the nature both of Divines and Statesmen, I have placed next to the Statesmen among the Divines. Otherwise, in this, as in all the other divisions, I have generally given the nearest places to the English; though this rule was not so necessary as it is in the first and most crowded division, and therefore is not so rigorously adhered to. Let it be observed, also, that the Heathen Philosophers are placed pretty exactly according to the several sects by which they were distinguished, in the following order, beginning at the nearer side of the division; the Italic, Ionic, Sceptic, Cyrenaic, Megaric, Eleack, Peripatetic, Socratic, Epicurean, Platonic, Eleatic, Stoic, and Cynic.

THE classing of the names occasioned some little difficulty to me, and may occasion some to the peruser. My general rule has been to place every person in that class in which he was most eminent. Thus I have placed Mohammed, as the head of a celebrated sect in religion, among the Divines; though the Caliphs, his successors, will be found among the Statesmen. As I have more divisions for men of letter

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ters than for men of business, I have generally classed persons of a mixed character among the writers. Thus, with me Xenophon and Machiavel are Historians; though Cicero will be found among the Statesmen, and not among the Orators; because I thought it would be more agreeable to see him in company with Cæsar, Pompey, Antony, Brutus, Cassius, &c. than with the few men of letters with whom he was connected at Rome. Also, when my divisions began to be nearly full, and some were in danger of being more crowded than others, I have made no scruple to place a person I wished to introduce in any place to which his reputation could justly intitle him, rather than absolutely to exclude him. Thus several persons finding no room among the Divines, were obliged to content themselves with a place among the Historians or Critics:—but then they really were Historians or Critics, and these cases are not many. No person who has not actually tried can be a judge of the difficulty there is in bringing a number of names into as small a compass as possible, and yet adjusting them to advantage in other respects at the same time. The view of the chart will give no idea of that difficulty.

I HAVE begun the chart with David, in order to take in all the more early part of the Grecian history. If I had begun earlier, I should have had no names for the greatest part of my divisions; and to have begun later, at Cyrus for instance, I must have omitted some names in all the divisions too considerable to be omitted, particularly Homer and Hesiod. But though it would have been inconvenient to carry back the large chart to a much earlier period; I thought it might gratify the curiosity of some of my purchasers to see it continued: I have therefore drawn a CONTINUATION of it, consisting of a few principal names in the scripture history, upon a smaller scale, according to the two most celebrated systems of chronology the Hebrew and the Septuagint, a most distinct and easy comparison of which this view exhibits. The very

very great disagreement of those two systems enables me to carry one of them as far back as the creation, in the same space that is but sufficient to carry the other as far as the birth of Noah. For the Hebrew computation I have generally followed Blair. For the Septuagint, from the time where the two systems differ, I have followed Jackson, the most able and strenuous defender of that system.

As to the number of the names, I am more afraid of being censured for admitting so many, than for not admitting more. But let any person put himself in my situation among such a number of competitors, and I think he would feel himself strongly inclined to oblige as many of them as possible. Perhaps before he was aware, he would widen his divisions too much, so as to make the greatest names less conspicuous by reason of the crowd which he had brought about them, rather than refuse very many. I think no reason will be required for the order in which the divisions are placed. - Indeed I have little to offer in an affair which is so very nearly arbitrary. I thought there would rather be a convenience in placing the most crowded spaces nearest to the eye, and the situation of the rest of the divisions was determined by a regard to some propriety or other, real or imaginary, but none worth mentioning in this place.

LABORIOUS and tedious as the compilation of this work has been (vastly more so than my first conceptions represented it to me) a variety of views were continually opening upon me during the execution of it, which made me less attentive to the labour. As these views agreeably amuse the mind, and may, in some measure, be enjoyed by a person who only peruses the chart, without the labour of compilation, I shall mention a few of them in this place.

It is a peculiar kind of pleasure we receive, from such a view as this chart exhibits, of a great man, such as sir Isaac Newton, seated, as it were, in the circle of his friends and illustrious cotemporaries. We see at once with whom he was capable of holding conversation,

conversation, and in a manner (from the distinct view of their respective ages) upon what terms they might converse. And though it be melancholy, it is not unpleasing to observe the order in which we here see illustrious persons go off the stage, and to imagine to ourselves the reflections they might make upon the successive departure of their acquaintance or rivals.

WE likewise see, in some measure, by the names which precede any person, what advantages he enjoyed from the labours and discoveries of others, and, by those which follow him, of what use his labours were to his successors.

By the several void spaces between such groups of great men, we have a clear idea of the great revolutions of all kinds of science from the very origin of it; so that the thin and void places in the chart are, in fact, no less instructive than the most crowded, in giving us an idea of the great interruptions of science, and the intervals at which it hath flourished. The state of all the divisions appropriated to men of learning is, for many centuries before the revival of letters in this western part of the world, exactly expressed by the following line of Virgil.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

But we see no void spaces in the division of Statesmen, Heroes and Politicians. The world hath never wanted competitors for empire and power, and least of all in those periods in which the sciences and the arts have been the most neglected.

BUT the noblest prospect of this nature is suggested by a view of the crowds of names in the divisions appropriated to the arts and sciences in the two last centuries. Here all the classes of renown, and, I may add, of merit, are full, and a hundred times as many might have been admitted, of equal attainments in knowledge with their predecessors. This prospect gives us a kind of security for the continual propagation and extension of knowledge; and that
for

for the future, no more great chasms of men really eminent for knowledge will ever disfigure that part of the chart of their lives which I cannot draw, or ever see drawn. What a figure must science make, advancing as it now does, at the end of as many centuries as have elapsed since the Augustan age!

It is possible that some amusing observations may occur to a person upon a view of the remarkable length of some lives. It appears at the first sight of the chart, that men who have been famous have lived, one with another, fifty or sixty years a-piece. It generally requires a good constitution, and a considerable age, either for great achievements in politics, or discoveries in science. We are not surprized to see that the ancient Heathen Philosophers generally lived to a great age, but is it not extraordinary that so many of the late celebrated Painters should have been long lived too?

TIME is continually suggested to us, by the view of this chart, under the idea of a *river*, flowing uniformly on, without beginning or end.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

IF we compare the lives of men with that portion of it which this chart represents, they are little more than so many small straws swimming on the surface of this immense river, strongly expressing the admirable propriety of those lines of Dr. Watts, concerning the eternity of God,

While, like a tide our minutes flow,
The present and the past;
HE fills his own eternal now,
And sees our ages waste.

AGAIN, notwithstanding this tablet exhibits the greatest names which the theatre of this world can boast, all the reputation that man can gain appears very inconsiderable, when we reflect, how many are
gone

gone before us whose applause we can never hope to obtain, how extremely indistinct is the reputation of many who made the greatest figure in past ages, and how far they are eclipsed by the reputation of those who have succeeded them.

LASTLY, it hath a peculiarly striking and happy effect upon the mind to consider how widely different a TABLET OF MERIT would be from this TABLET OF FAME; how many names would be wholly obliterated, and how many new ones, absolutely unknown to the world, would take their places, upon changing the one into the other. And, considering that these tables will at length be changed, that this tablet of fame will be cancelled, and that of merit, or MORAL WORTH, produced, never to be changed more; how much more solicitous should we be, even from a passion for true fame, to have our names written in the tablet of real merit, though as yet concealed from human view, than in the tablet of mere present and perishable renown; having in prospect that time, in which *the righteous only shall be had in everlasting remembrance, while the name of the wicked shall rot.*

A
C A T A L O G U E

Of all the NAMES

Inserted in the CHART,

With the DATES annexed to them.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

TO make this catalogue as intelligible and concise as I can, I have made use of the following contractions.

Names which have nothing besides a date annexed to them will always be found in the first division, or that of STATESMEN and WARRIORS.

In the second division.

J signifies a JEW, either PROPHET, RABBI or HIGH-PRIEST, &c.

H P. HEATHEN PHILOSOPHERS, which are further distributed according to their sects in the following manner.

Ion. signifies one of the IONIC sect.

Soc. the SOCRATIC.

Cyr. CYRENAIC.

Meg. MEGARIC.

Eleat. ELEATIC.

Ac. ACADEMIC.

Per. PERIPATETIC.

Sto. STOIC.

Cyn. CYNIC.

Ital. ITALIC.

Scept. SCEPTIC.

Ep. EPICUREAN.

Eleack Is not contracted.

N. B. Several of the PHILOSOPHERS who were cotemporary with the CHRISTIAN FATHERS (many of whom were usually called SOPHISTS) I have placed, for want of room in their proper division, in that of CRITICS, to whom they had a very near relation; and a few among the MATHEMATICI-
ANS;

ANS ; if they ever distinguished themselves in that character, as Proclus and some others.

F signifies CHRISTIAN FATHERS, including those commonly called HERETICS, who will be found in the chart between those who are usually called Orthodox, and the Jews.

D Christian DIVINES, arbitrarily distinguished from the Fathers, by being made to commence from the time of Mohammed, and including those called SCHOOLMEN.

Moh. MOHAMMEDAN DOCTORS.

Met. METAPHYSICIANS.

Mor. MORALISTS.

Po. POPES.

Pol. POLITICAL WRITERS such as Grotius, Puffendorf, and Algernon Sydney.

In the third division.

M signifies MATHEMATICIANS, including NATURALISTS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS, and ASTRONOMERS.

Ph. PHYSICIANS.

Chy. CHYMISTS.

In the fourth division.

P signifies a POET.

Pa. PAINTER.

St. STATUARY.

Mu. MUSICIAN.

Pr. PRINTER.

Act. ACTOR,

Eng. ENGRAVER.

Ar. ARCHITECT.

In the fifth division.

Or. signifies an ORATOR.

Cr. CRITIC, including all the Miscellaneous writers of Antiquity, and those who are usually called SOPHISTS.

Bell. Miscellaneous writers in any branch of the BELLES LETTRES among the Moderns.

In the sixth Division.

H signifies an HISTORIAN.

Trav.	TRAVELLER.
Geo.	GEOGRAPHER.
Ch.	CHRONOLOGER.
Ant.	ANTIQUARY.
L.	LAWYER.

In the dates.

d.	signifies died.
b.	born.
f.	flourished.
af.	after.
ab.	about.

f. ab. Considerable uncertainty, answering generally to the dotted, or broken lines in the chart.

B C. Before Christ.

Without these letters the dates must be understood to refer to the times after Christ.

As an example of one manner in which any names may be inserted in the most crowded places of the chart: even by persons who chuse to write them in long hand, I have drawn a few lines overlaying one another; a thing which I, at first, scrupulously avoided, being afraid of disfiguring the chart, but I hope this will not be perceived to be the effect of the few liberties I have taken in this way.

As an example of another manner of inserting more lives, I have marked the age of old Parr by drawing two short strokes through the outermost line of the chart on the lower side; one in the year 1483, the time of his birth, and the other in 1635, the time of his death, without inserting his name. The same use may be made of any other line running in the same direction, and even of lines representing other lives.

N. B. If any person who takes the trouble to inspect this chart should discover any mistakes which have escaped me, I should receive the intimation of them very thankfully, and advantage will be taken of it if there should be occasion for a eighth impression.

There can be no doubt but that many births and deaths
may

may be ascertained which are left undetermined here: and though this be a matter of less consequence, yet it is certainly desirable to make the work as perfect as possible even in this respect: and the author will be glad of any assistance in supplying the defects, as well as in correcting the errors of the chart; being fully sensible, that it can only be in a course of time, and by the assistance of many persons that such a work as this can be brought to perfection.

A CATA-

A

C A T A L O G U E

Of all the NAMES inserted in the

C H A R T.

- A** ARON fl. 622 Ph
 Abas fl. 1070 B C
 Abbas Shah d. 1628. 70.
 Abbo d. 1004 D
 ----- Neustriæ fl. 892 P
 Abbot d. 1633. 71 D
 Abelard d. 1143. 62 D
 Abenezra d. 1174. 75 J
 Abibalus fl. 1048 B C
 Abijah d. 955 B C
 Abrabinel d. 1508. 70 J
 Abu Bekr d. 634. 63
 Abucaras fl. 770 D
 Abulfeda d. 1345. 72 Geo
 Abulghazi d. 1663 59 H
 AbulPharai b. 1226 l. af. 1285 H
 Abufaid d. 1335. 32
 Abu Temam d. 843. 41 P
 Abydenus fl. ab. 300 B C. H
 Acca d. 740 D
 Accius b. 171 B C ab 65 P
 Accurfius d. 1229. 77 L
 Achilles Tattius fl. ab. 800 H P
 Achillini d. 1512. 47 M
 Achmet fl. 4 Cent. Cr
 Acrisius fl. 1030 B C
 Acron fl. 439 B C. Ph
 Acropolita G. d. 1282. 62 H
 Actuarius J. fl. 1300 Ph
 Acufilaus fl. 550 B C. H
 Adado'dawla d. 982 ab. 47
 Adda, R. fl. 298. M
 Addifon d. 1719. 54 P
 Adelmus, Du, fl. 709 M
 Ado d. 874 H
 Adrian d. 138. 72
 ----- 4th. d. 1159 Po
 Ægialeus fl. 1080 B C
 Ægidius fl. 12 Cent. P
 Ælian d. ab. 140. 60 H
 Æmilian d. 254. 46
 Æmilius P. d. 160 B C
 Æneas fl. 883 B C
 ----- Gazæus fl. 490 F
 Æneas

- Æneas Sylvius d. 1464. 58 Po
 Æolus fl. 1013 B C
 Æschines d. af. 330 B C. Or
 ----- fl. 400 BC. HP. Soc
 Æschylus d. 456 B C. 69 P
 Æsculapius d. 927 B C. Ph
 Æsop d. ab. 561 B C. H P
 Æsopus fl. 50 B C. A&t
 Ætius d. 454
 ----- Amidenus fl. 600 Ph
 Afer Domitius d. ab. 60 Cr
 Afranius fl. 100 B C. P
 Africanus Julius d. ab. 232 H
 Agamemnon d. af. 904 B C
 Agathemer fl. ab. 200 Geo
 Agathias fl. 565 H
 Agathocles d. 289 B C 72
 Agefilaus d. 361 B C 84
 Agiluf the Goth d. 616
 Agis d. 241 B C ab. 22
 Agobard d. 840. 60 D
 Agricola d. 93. 56
 ----- George, d. 1555. 61 M
 ----- Rodolphus d. 1485. 43
 Cr
 Agrippa d. 64. 54
 ----- Byth. fl. 90 M
 ----- Cornelius d. 1534. 48 M
 ----- Vipsanius d. 12 BC 51
 Agrippina Junior d. 59
 Ahab d. 897 B C
 Ahaz d. 726 B C
 Ahmed d. 883
 Aidan d. 651 D
 Ailli d. 1420. 70 D
 Ailred d. 1166. 57 H
 Aimoin d. 1008 H
 Akbar d. 1605, 63
 Akita d. 135 J
 Akinfide d. 1770 P
 Alain b. 1386 H
 Alakis d. 694
 Alamand d. 1450. 60 D
 Alanus de insulis d. 1182 D
 Alaric the Goth d. 410
 Alban St. d. 303 F
 Albani d. 1660. 82 Pa
 Albategni d. 928 M
 Albert d. 1308
 Albertet fl. 1289 M
 Alberoni Card. d. 1752. 88
 Alberti Leo Baptista d. ab.
 1485 Ar
 Albertus Magnus d. 1280. 87 M
 Albinus d. 198
 Albirouni fl. 995 M
 Alboinus the Lombard d. ab.
 574
 Albuassin fl. 1255 M
 Albucaſis fl. 1120 Ph
 Alburnazer fl. 841 M
 Albuquerque d. 1515. 63
 Alehabitius fl. 1480 M
 Alciat d. 1550. 57 L
 Alcibiades d. 404 B C 46
 Alcimus Avitus d. 523 F
 Alcaeus fl. 607 B C. P
 Alcman fl. 670 B C. P
 Alcuinus d. 804 D
 Aldhelm d. 709 D
 Aldrovandus d. 1605 Ph
 Alexander d. 323 B C 32
 ----- Aphrodiſienſis fl.
 201 Cr
 ----- 6th d. 1503. 72. Po
 ----- Ab Alexandro d. 1521.
 50 Cr
 ----- Ephesus fl. 30 B C. M
 ----- Trallienſis fl. 520 Ph
 Alexius Comnenus d. 1118
 Alfenuſ

- Alfenus Varus fl. 10 B C. L
 Alfragani fl. 879 M
 Alfred d. 900. 50
 Alhazen fl. 1072 M
 Ali d. 660. 59
 ---, Ebn Hosein, fl. 980 M
 Alimentus L. C. fl. 211 B C. L
 Al Kamel d. 1237. 69
 Alkindus fl. 1100 M
 Alcmæon fl. 500 BC. HP. Ital.
 -----, Alm, fl. 1140 M
 Almamon d. 833. 48
 Al Mansur d. 775. 63
 Al Mochtar d. 689. 66
 Alonzo 6th of Castile d. 1109
 ----- the great of Castile d.
 912. 63
 Alpetragius fl. 1149 M
 Alphonfus of Arragon d. 1284
 67
 ----- Henriques of Portu-
 gal d. 1185. 75
 Alva (Ferdinand D. of) d. 1582.
 74
 Amafis d. 526 B C
 Amaziah d. 809 B C
 Ambrose d. 397. 57 F
 Ambrosius d. 508
 ----- Autpertus d. 778 D
 Amenophis d. 887. B C ab. 73
 Amir Yahia fl. 1541 H
 Ammianus Marcellinus d. ab.
 380 H
 Ammon d. ab. 1002 B C
 Ammonius d. 248 ab. 80 F
 ----- Grammaticus fl. 389 Cr
 ----- Hermææ filius fl. 500
 H P
 Amos d. ab. 785 B C J
 Amosis fl. 1070 B C
- Ampelius fl. 320 H
 Amphictyon fl. 963 BC
 Amru Ebn Al As d. 664
 Anacharxis fl. 590 B C. HP
 Anacreon d. 474 BC 85 P
 Anatolius fl. 270 F
 Anastasius d. 518. 87
 ----- Bibliotheca d. 886 Cr
 Anaxagoras Claz. d. 428 B C
 72 HP. Ion
 Anaxarchus fl. 340 B C. H P.
 Eleat
 Anaximander d. 547 B C. 64
 H P. Ion
 Anaximenes d. 504 B C. H P.
 Ion
 Andocides b. 468 B C. liv. af.
 399 Or
 Andrea del Sarto d. 1520. 42 Pa
 Andreas Cretenfis d. 724 D
 ----- J. d. 1347 L
 Andrisfus d. 148 B C
 Andromachus, Cret, fl. 60 Ph
 Andronicus Rhodius fl. 59 BC.
 H P. Per
 Angelo M. d. 1564. 89 Pa
 Angriani d. 1416 D
 Anianus Alex. fl. 402 H
 Anien fl. 506 L
 Anibal Caro. d. 1566 P
 Anniceris fl. 260 BC. HP. Cyr
 Annius of Viterbo d. 1492 D
 Anselm d. 1109. 76 D
 Ansgar fl. 820 D
 Anson d. 1762
 Anthony Marc d. 30 B C 53
 ----- of Padua d. 1231. 36 D
 Antigonus d. 301 B C 88
 ----- Caryffius fl. 260
 B C. Cr

Antigonus

- Antigonus Dofon d. 221 B C
 ----- Gonatus d. 243 BC
 ab. 80
 Antinous d. 131
 Antiochus d. 187. 52
 ----- fl. 60 B C. H P. Ac
 Antipater d. 319. B C
 ----- L. Cœlius fl. 121
 B C. H
 ----- Tarfenfis fl. 144 B C.
 H P. Sto
 Antiphon d. 411 B C. Or
 Antifthenes fl. 396. B C. H P.
 Cyn
 Antoninus Pius d. 161. 75
 Antonio M. fl. 1460 Pa
 Antonius M. Sen. d. 87 B C.
 56. Or
 ----- Liberalis fl. 60 Cr
 ----- Monachus d. 357. 105 F
 ----- Meliffa fl. ab. 780 Cr
 ----- Mufa fl. 23. B C. Ph
 Apelles fl. 334 B C. Pa
 Aphonius fl. 180 Cr
 Apicius fl. ab. 110 Cr
 Apollinaris Sidonius d. 482 52 F
 Apollinarius Sen. fl. 362 P
 Apollodorus fl. 120. Ar
 ----- fl. 104. B C. P
 ----- Athenienfis fl. 115
 B C. Cr
 Apollonius Dyscolus fl. 140. Cr
 ----- Pergamenfis fl. 242
 B C. M
 ----- Rhodius fl. 230
 B C. P
 ----- fl. 76 B C.
 Cr
 ----- Tyaneus d. 97 HP
 Appian fl. 143 H
- Appion fl. 35 Cr
 Appius Cl. Decemvir d. 443 BC
 Apries d. 571 B C
 Apfines fl. 238 Cr
 Apuleius fl. 147 H P
 Aquila fl. 120 J
 Aquinas Th. d. 1274. 48 D
 Arator fl. 560 P
 Aratus d. 213. 62
 ----- fl. 277 B C. M
 Arbogastes d. 394
 Arbuthnot d. 1735 P
 Arcadius d. 408. 31
 Arcefilaus d. ab. 241 B C. 71
 H P. Ac
 Archagathus fl. 219. B C. Ph
 Archelaus fl. 450 B C. HP Ion.
 Archias fl. 719. B C
 Archilochus fl. 660. B C. P
 Achimedes d. 212 B C. M
 Archytas d. af. 360 B C. M
 Ardern, John, fl. 1370. Ph
 Arechis of Benevento d. 641
 Aredius fl. 500 L
 Arete fl. 377. H P. Cyr
 Aretæus Cappadox fl. ab. 300
 B C. Ph
 Aretine L. d. 1443. 74 H
 ----- Peter d. 1556. ab. 65. Cr
 Argillata, P. de, fl. ab 1490. Ph
 Argyrius J. fl. 1050 M
 Argyropylyus d. 1480. 70 Cr
 Arion fl. 620 B C Mu
 Ariosto d. 1533. 59 Pa
 Aristarchus d. 155 B C 72 Cr
 ----- of Samos fl. 264 B C. M
 Aristænetus d. 358 Cr
 Aristus fl. 290 B C. M
 Aristenus (Alexius) fl. 1160 L
 Aristides fl. 480 B C.

Aristides

- Ariftides fl. 127 F
 ----- Ælius d. 185 60. Cr
 ----- of Thebes, fl. 340
 B C. Pa
 Ariftippus fl. 392 B C. H P Cyr
 Arifto Cœus d. ab. 183 B C.
 H P. Per
 Ariftobulus Alexandrinus fl. af.
 124 B C. H P. Per
 Ariftodemus fl. 800. B C
 Ariftomenes fl. 652 B C
 Ariftophanes d. af. 389 B C. P
 ----- Byzantinus d. 200
 B C. Cr
 Ariftotle d. 322 B C. 63 H P
 Ariftoxenes fl. 340 B C. M
 Ariftyllus fl. 292 B C. M
 Arius d. 336 F
 Arminius d. 19. 37
 ----- d. 1609. 49 D
 Arnaud de Mereuil d. 1220 P
 ----- de Villa nova. d.
 1310 Ph
 Arnobius fl. 303 F
 ----- Junior fl. 460 F
 Arnold of Bief. d. 1155 D
 Arnulph d. 1124. 84 D
 Arrian fl. 140 H
 Arfaces d. 245 B C
 Artabanus d. 229
 Artaxerxes d. 242
 Artemidorus Ephefius fl. 146
 H P
 Artemius d. 715
 Artemones fl. 441 B C. Ar
 Athenion d. ab. 95 B C. H P
 Per.
 Arthur d. 542. 70
 Arviragus fl. 80.
 Arundel Th. d. 1413. D
- Arzachel fl. 1079 M
 Afa d. 914 B C
 Afaph St. d. 590 F
 Afce d. 427 74 J
 Afcham, Roger, d. 1560. 55. Cr
 Afclepiades d. af. 63 B C. Ph
 Afclepiodorus fl. 340 B C. Pa
 Afclepiodotus fl. 500 M
 Afconius Pedianus d. 76. 85 Cr
 Afhari d. 941. 95 Moh
 Afhmole, Edw. d. 1692. 6 Ant
 Afinius Gallus d. 23 Cr
 ----- Pollio d. 4. 80 Cr
 Afmai d. 832. 94 Cr
 Affer, John, d. 909 H
 Aframpfyclus fl. ab. 1000 M
 Altulphus d. 756
 Aftyages d. af. 550 B C
 Afychis fl. 780 B C
 Athaliah d. 878 B C
 Athamas fl. 980 B C
 Athanaric (the Goth) d. 382
 Athanafius d. 371 F
 Athaulphus d. 414
 Athelardus fl. 1130 M
 Athelstan d. 940
 Athenagoras fl. 177 F
 Athenæus Naucrates fl. 190 Cr
 Athenion fl. 300 B C. Pa
 Atkins d. 1709. 88 L
 Attalus Rhodius fl. 173 B C. M
 Atterbury d. 1732. 70 D
 Atticus d. 32 B C 77
 Attila the Hun d. 454
 Avenzor fl. 1150 Ph
 Averroes d. 1206 Met
 Auguftulus d. 475
 Auguftus d. 14. 76
 ----- of Poland d. 1733
 Avicenna d. 1036. 53 Ph
 Avienus

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Avienus (Rufus Festus) fl. 286 P | Aufonius d. ab. 394 P |
| Avitus d. 455 | Austin d. 430. 76 F. |
| Aungerville d. 1345. 64 D | ----- the Monk, d. 605. D |
| Aurelian d. 275. 63 | Autharis the Lombard d. 590 |
| Aurelius d. 180. 58 | Autolycus fl. 330 B C. M |
| Aurengzebe d. 1707. 90 | Azophi fl. 934. M |

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| B ACCHYLIDES fl. 480
BC. P | Bayle d. 1706. 59 Mor |
| Bacon, Francis, d. 1626. 66 M | Baxter d. 1691. 76 D |
| ----- Roger, d. 1292. 78 M | Becanus J. fl. 1350 H |
| Baconthorp d. 1346 D | Becket d. 1171 D |
| Bactishua, George, fl. 770 Ph | Bede d. 735. 70 H |
| Bajazet d. 1403. 58 | Bedel d. 1642. 72 D |
| Baldwin, Emperor, d. 1206 | Bedford (Duke of) d. 1435 |
| Balfamon d. 1203 L | Belifarius d. 565 |
| Barbarini b. 1264 P | Bellarmino d. 1621. 79 D |
| Barbarossa d. 1517 | Bellini Giovanni d. 1511. 90 Pa |
| Barchochab d. 132 | Bembo d. 1547. 68 H |
| Barclay R. d. 1690. 41 D | Benedict d. ab. 546. 66 F |
| Barlaam Calabar fl. 1337 D | Benhadad d. 895 B C |
| Barnes J. d. 1712. 57 Cr | Bentley d. 1742. 80 Cr |
| Barneveldt d. 1619. 72 | Berengarius d. 924 |
| Baronius d. 1607. 69 H | Berenger d. 1088. 90 D |
| Barrow d. 1677. 46 M | Berkley d. 1753. 73 D |
| Barsumas fl. 435 F | Bernard d. 1153. 63 D |
| Bartholin d. 1680. 64 Ph | Bernardini d. 1444. 64 D |
| Bartolus d. 1359. 46 D | Bernini d. 1680. 82 Ar |
| Barwick J. fl. 1340 | Bernoulli d. 1705. 50 M |
| Basil d. 378. 51 F | Berosus fl. 268 B C. H |
| Basilides d. ab. 130 F | Bertram fl. 840 D |
| Basilus Seleucia: fl. 455 F | Bessarion d. 1472. 77 D |
| Basnage d. 1723. 70 H | Betterton d. 1710. 75 Act |
| Bassano Senior d. 1592. 82 Pa | Beza d. 1605. 87 D |
| Batecumb G. fl. 1410 M | Bias fl. 601 B C. H. P. |
| Battus fl. 633 B C | Biddle d. 1662. 46 D |
| Bayer d. 1627 M. | Bion fl. 187 B C. P. |

Bion

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X

* Mr. Horace Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has confounded this artist with another of the same name, who was projector and builder of the Eddystone light-house, and who was killed by the fall of it.

X

X ENOCRATES fl. o Ph ----- d. 314. 82 H P. Ac Xenophanes b. 620 B.C. above 100 H P. Eleat	Xenophon d. 359 B.C. ab 90 H ----- Ephesius fl. ab. 250 HP Ximenes d. 1517. 80 Xiphilin d. 1080 H
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Z

Z ACUTI fl. 1474 M Zaleucus fl. 450 H P Zamolxis fl. 520 B.C. H P Zanzales d. 578 F Zechariah fl. 527 B.C. J Zedekiah d. af. 587 B.C. Zeno d. 491. 66 ----- of Elea fl. 463 B.C. H P ----- Stoicus d. 264. 98 H P ----- of Sidon fl. 83 B.C. H P. Epic Zendbia fl. 273 Zephaniah fl. 626 B.C. J	Zerah d. 946 Zeuxis fl. 397 B.C. Pa Zimifces, John, d. 975 Zinzendorf d. 1760. 70 D Zisca d. 1424 Zoe d. 919 Zoilus fl. 259 B.C. Cr Zonaras fl. 1120 H Zoroaster fl. 510 B.C. H P Zozimus fl. 427 H Zuccherio d. 1606. 66 Pa Zuinglius d. 1531. 44 D
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C A T A L O G U E

Of all the NAMES in the

CONTINUATION of the CHART,

According to the HEBREW CHRONOLOGY.

A DAM d. 3074 B C. 930	Terah d. 1921. 205
Seth d. 2962. 912	Abraham d. 1821. 175
Cainan d. 2769. 910	Ishmael d. 1773. 137
Mahalaleel d. 2714. 895	Isaac d. 1716. 180
Jared d. 2582. 962	Jacob d. 1689. 147
Enoch d. 3017. 365	Levi d. 1619. 137
Methufelah d. 2349. 969	Joseph d. 1635. 110
Lamech d. 2353. 777	Cohath d. 1578. 133
Noah d. 1998. 950	Amram d. 1514. 137
Shem d. 1846. 600	Moses d. 1451. 120
Arphaxad d. 1908. 438	Aaron d. 1452. 123
Salah d. 1878. 433	Joshua d. 1426. 110
Heber d. 1817. 464	Othniel fl. 1405
Peleg d. 2008. 239	Ehud d. 1305
Reu d. 1978. 239	Gideon d. 1236
Serug d. 1955. 230	Jephtha fl. 1188
Nahor d. 2007. 148	Eli d. 1117. 98

THE SAME ACCORDING TO THE SEPTUAGINT AS FAR AS THAT CHRONOLOGY DIFFERS ANY THING CONSIDERABLY FROM THE HEBREW.

N	NOAH d. 2780 B.C. 950	Heber d. 2260. 339
	Shem d. 2638. 600	Reu d. 2130. 339
	Arphaxad d. 2595. 535	Serug d. 2007. 230
	Cainan d. 2533. 460	Nabor d. 1903. 304.
	Salah d. 2403. 460	

THE TIMES WHEN THE KINGS IN THOSE SUCCESSIONS WHICH ARE NOTED IN THE MARGIN OF THE CHART BEGAN THEIR REIGNS.

The Kings of JUDAH.

S	SAUL 1095 B C	Joash 878
	David 1055	Amaziah 838
	Solomon 1015	Uzziah 809
	Rehoboam 975	Jotham 757
	Abijah 958	Ahaz 741
	Asa 955	Hezekiah 726
	Jehofaphat 914	Manasseh 697
	Joram 889	Ammon 662
	Ahaziah 885	Josiah 640
	Athaliah 884	Jehoiakim 608.

Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon 604 d. 561.

The Kings of PERSIA.

C	CYRUS 559 B C	Xerxes 485
	Cambyfes 529	Artaxerxes Longimanus 464
	Darius Hystaspes 521	Xerxes 2d 425

Darius

Darius Nothus 423
 Artaxerxes Mnemon 404
 Ochus 358

Arses 337
 Darius Codomannus 335

Alexander, the Great, 336 d. 323.

The PTOLEMIES of EGYPT.

PTOLEMY Lagides 323
 Philadelphus 284
 Euergetes 246
 Philopater 221
 Epiphanes 204
 Philometer 180
 Euergetes 2d, or Physcon 145

Lathyrus 116
 Alexander 106
 Lathyrus restored 88
 Alexander 3d 80
 Dionysius or Aulctes 65
 ----- 2d with Cleopatra 51
 Cleopatra 46

ROMAN EMPERORS, continued in the Eastern Branch.

AUGUSTUS 31 B C
 Tiberius 14 af. Christ
 Caligula 37
 Claudius 41
 Nero 54
 Galba, &c. 68
 Vespasian 69
 Titus 79
 Domitian 81
 Nerva 96
 Trajan 98
 Adrian 117
 Antonius Pius 138
 Aurelius 161
 Commodus 180
 Pertinax, &c. 193
 Severus 194
 Caracalla 211
 Heliogabalus 218
 Alexander 222
 Maximinus 235
 Gordianus Junior 238

Philip 244
 Decius 249
 Gallus 251
 Gallienus 254
 Claudius 268
 Aurelian 270
 Probus 276
 Aurelius Carus 282
 Dioclesian 284
 Constantius Chlorus 304
 Constantine the Great 305
 Constantius 2d 337
 Julian 361
 Jovian 363
 Valens 364
 Theodosius the Great 375
 Arcadius 395
 Theodosius 2d 408
 Marcianus 450
 Leo 1st 457
 — Junior 474
 Anastasius 491

Justin

Justin 518
 Justinian 527
 Justin 2d 565
 Tiberius 2d 578
 Mauricius 582
 Phocas 602
 Heraclius 610
 Constans 2d 642
 Constantine 5th 668.
 Justinian 2d 685
 Leontius 694
 Abfimarus Tiberius 697
 Justinian 2d restored 704
 Philippicus 711
 Anastatius 2d 713
 Theodosius 715
 Leo Isauricus 717
 Constantine 6th 741
 Leo 4th 775
 Constantine 7th 780
 Irene alone 797

Nicephorus Logothetes 802
 Michael 1st 811
 Leo 5th, the Armenian, 813
 Michael 2d 821
 Theophilus 829
 Michael 3d 842
 Basilus, the Macedonian, 867
 Leo 6th 886
 Constantine 9th 912
 Romanus 2d 959
 Nicephorus Phocas 963
 John Zimisces 969
 Constantine 10th 975
 Romanus 2d 1028
 Michael 4th 1034
 ----- 5th 1041
 Constantine 11th 1042
 Theodora 1054
 Michael 6th 1056
 Isaac Comnenus 1057
 Constantine 12th 1059

The **KINGS** of ENGLAND.

W ILLIAM the Conqueror	Edward 5th and Richard
1066	3d 1483
William Rufus 1087	Henry 7th 1485
Henry 1st 1100	----- 8th 1509
Stephen 1135	Edward 6th 1546
Henry 2d 1154	Mary 1553
Richard 1189	Elizabeth 1558
John 1199	James 1st 1602
Henry 3d 1216	Charles 1st 1625
Edward 1st 1272	----- 2d 1660
----- 2d 1307	James 2d 1684
----- 3d 1326	William 3d 1688
Richard 2d 1377	Ann 1702
Henry 4th 1399	George 1st 1714
----- 5th 1412	----- 2d 1727
----- 6th 1422	----- 3d 1760.
Edward 4th 1460	

F I N I S.

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