PRINCETON, N. J.

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## Sacred Chronologie,

Drawn by Scripture Ervidence al-along that vaft body of Time, (containing the fpace of almont four thoufand Years) From the Creation of the WORLD, to the Paffion of our Bleffed SAVIOUR.

By the help of which alone, fundry Difficult Places of Scripture are unfolded : and the meaneft Capacity may improve that holy Record with abuidance of delight and profit: being cnabled thereby to refer each feveral Hiftorie and ma:erial Paflage therein contained to its proper Time and Date.

By R. $\mathcal{D}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ M.D.
i Pet. i. io, it.
Of which Salvation the Prophets have enquired and Searched diligently, Who prophefied of the Grace that foould come unto you.
Scarching what or What manner of Time the Spirit of Cbrift which was in them did jignifle, when it teftified before-band the fufferings of Chrift, and the glory that Bould follow.

$$
L O N D O N
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Printed by fames and foreph Moxon, for Stephen Bowtell, at the Sign of the Bible in Popes-head Alley.

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1648
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## My much Honoured Father Roger Drake, Efquire.

 My Honoured Uncle Tho. Burnell, Efquire.
## Worshipfull and much Honoured,



T snot the defire of Protection (the common Theam of Juch Epifles) but sence of dutie and the bond of oratitude puts me uponthis Infcription. Truth needs no Patron, Errour deferves none. To wave there. fore fuch complements; My defone in this Prologue is a thankfull acknowledgement of that great debt brought upon me -byeach of you, iwhich I can never fatisfie. To the one I one (under God) my being, and well being; to the other, the deareft Companion of my Life; to both my Name and Tofterity. Vimorthy were $l$ either of life or name, should I not endeavour (according to mv poore model) toperpetuate their being and memorie, to whom I am aneterna! debtour forboth. This only more motive enough. to extort a publick acknewledgement. But I cannot mother in filence an other Favour (shall I fay not inferiour to either of the former? Gods bleffing upon poore and unworthy indeavouis maym ake it farre' $\sqrt{4}$ periour) that in the laftgzeat turne of my Life, wherein I feemed unto many afigne and a wonder, by relinquishing that Honourable Profeffon of Phyfick, to attend upon an higher Calling (though very mean int the eyes of the World) neither of you did interpofe to diveit me from that defrone, thougla carnal arouments were not wantingto bave made each of you improveyour utmofs Authoritie for the fifting of fuch a motion in the very birth. 1 am not ignorant under what extream contempt and dif couragement the cMinifterylies at prefert: Norcan l be fo fupid as not to apprebend bow my own credit lies at the flake, as if Confcioufnes of inabilitie in the practice of Pby $\sqrt{c} k$ made me dioreffe to the function of the Minifterie. Forthe anfivering of which cavil I am not very. folicitous, but wil.

## Epistle Dedicatory.

ling ty in this point lay my credit at their. feet who excel in that facultiéoth at home and abroad, and upon former trial made, know beft inter to judge. But certainly bad confioufnes of inabilitie diverted me fiom Phisck, I should have bad but vel poor incouragement to the culicifterie, which as it is far more difficult thar Phylick or any other Facultie in its on n nature, fo considering the infinite discouragements both frow without and within, I bad little ground to hope it would prove more cafe or advantagious than the practice of Physick, efpevials since this and other callings o ain much credit and profit by faithfullines and diligence; but the winiftery never looses more with the world that when it s exercised wilt molt pains and faithfulnes. For my own part, as the former pome and Splendour of the Cleroie did not intice one, fo the present outward bafenefe thereof doth not dis. courage me; but fencing all carnal objections, Idefire to be faithfull unto him that lath called me; and fo to malm in this waighty tmplogment, as at af (through Goa's mercy). 1 may give up a cumfortae bile account; for which I begot your carmel Prayers, and reft.

Yourdutifell and loving Son and Nephew;

Roger Drake 。


THE

## PREFACE.


$S$ all the Promifes, Prophefiés, Ceremonies, Genealogies, \& co. had a fecial reference unto Iefus Cbriff, as their body, center, end, accomplisher; fo doth this our Cbronologie, which begins in the firft and ends in the fecond Adam: To him we defire to conduct the Reader, and there to leave him, even with Chrift, who is the only aim, hope, and reft of all true Believers.

The defigne of the Authour was as much as may be, to find out Truth, for his own fatisfaction, and to clear up truth unto the meaneft capacities, who by the help of this poor little peece, may in the caft of an eye finde out almoft infinite Truths, which without the helpe of thefe parallel Tables will haply puzzle the beft Chronologers, and be almoft impoffible for meaner capacities to collect by their own induftry.

By this it will appear, that innumerable (and that moft folid). confequences may be enforced from Scripture grounds, which yet appear not in the furface of the Text, but may be digged out of the Mine of the Scriptures by pious ftudy and induftry. And in a word, By vertue of this helpe, thou maieft read the whole Scripture with abundance of delight and profit, as being able to referre every temarkable paffage to its proper time and Date. Who knows not how neceflary Chorography and Cbronologic are to Hi-

## $T H \in P R E F A \subset \varepsilon$.

fory, from which, if you abftract Time and Place, it feems to be without Head or Tail, and founds more like a Fable then a true Narrative.

For thy better underftanding and improv ing the enfuing Chronelogical Fables, know that the Norma or Compaffe, by which wee fteere (in meafuring that vaft body of Time, from the Creation unto Chrift) is the lives of the Pitriarchs, Kings and Prophets, as they ly fingle or parallel together: (which indeed are well ftiled, by learned Broughton, The Day-ftar of the Narration,) and afterwards, the years of captivitie and Daniels feventy weeks of yeers, which we fully beleeve do expire with the death of Chrift. Evcry page contains feven weeks, that is nine and forty years; in which, where the lives are fingle or thin, we note the fucceffion of them, two, three or four times in the fame page: yea in the firft page, the line of Adams life is noted five times; one hundred and thirty years of his life being paft before any Patriarch is joyned as parallel with him. In the next columne to their lives, (either fingle or parallel) are noted the Sabatical years, or the weeks of the world; the letter $[s]$ being affixed to the top of the colume: and in the fame colume, immediately under the letter $[s]$ are noted the Jubilies of the W orld; and afterwards of Canadn, which tun parallel with the Jubilecs of the W orld. In the third colume noted at the top with the letter [ $W$ ] you have the years of the World, marked at every ten years diftance.

The hundred and twenty years of Gods patience to the old World fpoke of in Gen. 6.3. is noted page 25 . in a diftinet colume, to page 27. then follows a new fra or Period of time from the Floud, which hapned Anno ©Mundi 1657. and page 36. a New period of the Promife, and another of Circumcifion in the fame page: and page 45 . is noted the Era of the Lamb or Paffeover: and in the next page the Era of Canaan entred. Page 54. is noted the Ara of Salomons Temple: and page 55. the Ara of the divifion, when the Kingdom was rent fiom Salomon in Reboboham, and ten Tribes were given to Ieroboam. All thefe feven periods of time, (befides that of the Creation,) are famous in Scipture; and are noted diftinctly in their feveral columns,
they fall in one after another, being prefixed before the columnes of the Patriarchs, \&c. Befides thofe three great Eraes or Periods, fo famous in prophane Chronologie, namely, Era Olympica, Vrbis condita $\mathcal{H}$ Nabona Jfaris, noted page 59 . and 60 .

Thefe things being premifed, it will not be difficult for the Rea: der to finde out, in what year of the World, or in what year of thofe famous Periods, any remarkable paffage fell out in Scripture : yet the better to help the Reader, I have given him a view of alto'gether in the enfuing draught.


THE $R \in F A \subset \varepsilon$.


Adde to thefe the feven famozs fraes, mentioned in the Scripture.
W.

From the Creation to the Flond, $-\cdots \cdots 1656-\cdots-1656$ Tromife .--me 422 - 2078 Circumotion - 29 -Tm- 2107 Paffeover----- 401 --.-- 2508 Canaan -.--- $40-\cdots-2548$
Temple -...... $440 \cdots+-2988$ Divifon $=36=-3024$ The

## THE PREFACE.

The Reader may haply wonder, why in this Table I note but fiftie one yeers of the captivity of Babylon. The reafon is, becaufe nineteen yeers currant of thofe feventy yeers run parallel with the nineteen laft of Ezekiels three hundred ninety yeers, containing the fpace from the divificn, to the Captivitie of Zedekiah, and the burning of Solomons Temple. See Ezekiel, 4. 5. Subftract nineteen out of feventy yeers, there refts fifty one yeers, the juft fpace of the Captivity, from the Ir. of Zedekiah ending; which indeed was the third Captivity: the firft hapning in the fourth of Jehoiakim ; the fecond, about the I 1 . of fihoiakim ending.

Take one or two inftances to clear the ufe of the fore-going directions, for a right underftanding of the parallel lives in the chronological Tables.

Adam lived to fee eight Patriarchs, namely till Lamech was fifty fix yeer old. I would know how old each of the Patriarchs were, when Lamech was born. For anfwer, turn to page 12. You shall find that at the birth of Lamech, Adam was eight hundred feventic and four yeers old. Seth, feven hundred fourtic and four yeers old. Enos, fix hundred thinty and nine yeers old. Kenan, five hundred fourty and nine yeers old. Whabalaleel, four hundred feventy and nine yeers old. Iared, four hundred and fourteen yeers old. Enoch, two hundred fiftie and two yeers old. Methufelah, one hundred eighty and feven yeers old. All-thofe yeers of their lives lying in one parallel line, (from the left hand to the right) with the yeer of Lamecks birth, which fell out toward the end of the hundred twenty and fifth week of the world, each week containing the fpace of feven yeers. By the fame nule you may find out the concent of any of their yeers, and that in effect, as certainly as if the Scripture had faid in exprefs terms, that when Lamech was born, cAdam was eight hundred feventy and four yeers old, $\forall \sim c$. Which yet muft not be underfood to a moneth and day, (fince it is not probable all the Patriarchs were bornin one and the fame moneth and day of the yeer) but that a great part of each of their yeers ran parallel ; as haply, nine, ten, or eleven moneths. And this Latitude muft needs be granted us, becaufe the Scripture notes onely the yeer, not the monethand day in which each Patriarch was born, and where the

## THE PREFACE.

Holy Ghoft is filent, we muft not be curious. Its enough for us to be as wife as God would have us; Nay, I am confident, not all the skill of all the men in the world, from the beginning to the end of the world, will be able to find out all Truths contained in Scripture, eirher directly, or by confequence: but the fullopening of the Book of Scripture, and the Book of Providence, will be a great part of the Saints work and happinefs in Heaven. So that we may well conclude with David, Tfalm.119.96. That Gods commandment is exceeding broad. If the Cbronolvgie of Scriptute, (one of its meanelt parts ) contain almoft infinite confequences; what shall wethink of the whole Scripture? which though never fo often read, yet ftill (like God the Author) affords us new varieties, fo as at every reading you shall oblerve fome thing which you knew not before. Exprefs places are like ripe fiuit that may be eaten prefently, but confequences are like the fruit in the feed, or like fire in the fint virtually, not formally in the Text: yet as fure as that which is in exprefs terms, fo the deduction be right. For inftance, Gen.5.3the Scriptnre faith exprefly, Adam was an bundred and ibirty years old, and begat Seth:from whence I infer that if Adam were an hundred and thirty yeers old atSeths birth, then he was an hundred thirty and five yeers old, when Seth was five yeers old; and a hundred fourty and five ycer old, when Seth was fifteen yeers old, $\mathcal{O} c$. becaufe five yeers being added to an hundred and thirty make juft a hundred and thirty five yeers, and fifteen yeers being added to 130 make an hundred and fourty five yeers. Yet its no where faid in Scripture, that Adam was an hundred and five ycers old; when Seth was five yeers old, $\preccurlyeq c$. onely its proved by confequence, by way of fyllogifm, whereof one Propofition is grounded upon exprels Scripture, the other upon fence and experience ; from both which infallible premifes the conclufion muft low of neceffity, and cannot be denied. I clear it thus by an hy potheticall fyllogilim. If Adam were an hundred and thitty yeers old when Seth was born, then he was an hundred and thirty five yeers old when Seth was five yeers old. Adam was an hundred and thirty yeers old when Seth was born, Ergo, he was an hundred thirty and five years old when Seth was five yeersold. The minor or antecedent is exprefs in Scrip-

## THE PREFAC.E.

ture, onely its noted under the phrale of begetting; whence we may probably gueffe, that adam begat at the beginning of his hundred and thirtieth year, and Set $h$ was born about the end of the fame year; and fo for the reft of the Patriarchs. Now to prove that all the perallel lives of the Patriarchs are fet right,fubfract the yeers of the Son out of the Fathers age in the fame line, and the remainder will be the juft age of the Father, when he begat that Sonne. To take the former inftance of Lamechs birth, c⿹勹ethufelab was a hundred cighty and feven yeers old when he begat Lamech; at the fame time (Enoch CMethu(elabs father) was two hundred fifty and two yeers old. How prove I that will you fay? Why, fubftract a hundred and eighty feven out of two hundred and fiftie two yeers, there refts fixty five yeers, the juft age of Enoch when he begat cM etbufelah. Again, fubftract two hundred fifty and two yeers, (the age of Enoch) out of four hundred and fourteen, (the age of fared at the fame time; ) there refta hundred fixty and two yeers, the juft age of Iared when he begat Enoch. There is the fame reafon of all the Parallel lives that run in a fraight line from Father to Sonne. By this rule I conclude the Parallels are fet right, and a man but meanly verfed in Arithmetick, may with abundance of delight upon occafion prove any of them.

There is the fame reafon of the eight famous periods mentioned in Scripture; to wit, of the Creation, Floud, Promife, Circumcifion: The Pafchal Lamb, the entrance of Canaan, the Foundation of Solomons Temple, and the divifion or rending of the ten Tribes from Rehoboam. For by virtuc of thefe Tables you may in the caft of an eye know in what yeer of any of thele periods, any memorable accident fell out; If you can buttellin what yeer of a Patriarch, King, Prieft or Prophet it hapned. To inftance in Lofiaks, Paffeover, which was kept in the eighteenth yeer of his reign; at which time alfo Ezekiels fourty yeers begin, mentioned Ezekiel ${ }_{4}$.6. and end with the fourth or laft captivitie in the three and twenticth yeer of Nebuchadnezzar, ler.52. 30. fee page 62.f. you shall find it fell out three thoufind three hundred feventy and nine yeers from the Creation; one thoufand feven hundred twentie and three yeers. after the Floud; one thoufand three hundred and one yeer after the Promife,

Promife; one thoufand two hundred feventy and two yeers after the Circumcifion; eight hundred feventy and one yeer after the Paffeover; eight huudred thirty and one yeers after the entrance into Canaan; three hundred ninety and one yeer after the foundation of the Temple; and three hundred fifty and five yeers after the divifion. Now to prove that Iofahs Paffeover hapned in thofe very yeers of the fore-named periods, fubftract the latter and leffer number from the greater number immediately foregoing, and you häve the juft fpace of time between it and the efra immediately preceding, which may affure you they ftand right. To clear this by the former inftance, Io (iabs Paffeover hapned three hundred fiftie and five yeers after the divifion: this may be proved by ocular demonftration from the feveral weeks of yeers, or ten yeers fpaces of each period reaching unto that date rightly obferved and teckoned; and fo may all the reft: In which you may be further confirmed by fubfracting the leffer period out of the greater immediately fore-going, which leaves the juft diftance between thofe two periods: Subftract then three hundred fiftie and five out of three hundred ninetie and one, there reft thirtie fix yeers between the Temple and divifion. Again, fubftract three hundred ninetie and one out of eight hundred thirty and one, there reft foure hundred and fourtie yeers between Canaan entred, and the Temple founded. Yet further, fubitract eight hundred thirty and one, out of eight hundred feventy and one, there reft fourty yeers between Canaan entred and the Paffeover : and three hundred ninety and one, out of eight hundred feventy and one, there reft four hundred and eighty yeers between the Pifchal Lamb and the Temple foun. ded. I Kings 6.t. A very memorable period, and of great ufe in facred Chronology.

Again, fubitract eight hundred feventy and one out of one thoufand two hundred feventy and two, there reft four hundred and one yeers between Circumcifion and the Paffeover. And if yet you fubftract one thoufand two hundred feventy and two, out of one thoufand three hundred and one, there reft twenty nine yeers between the Promife and Circumcifion. Subftract yct further, one thoufand three hundred and one, out of one thoufand

## $T H \in P R E F A \subset E$.

feven hundred twenty three, there reft foure hundred twenty two yeers between the Floud and the Promife made to Abraham. Laftly, fubftract one thoufind feven hundred twenty three out of three thoufand three hundred feventy nine, there reft one thoufand fix hundred fifty fix yeers between the Creation and the Floud, which hapned canno mundi, 1657 . currant: but I reckon thefe great periods by compleat yeers, which periods are fo exactly noted in every page, as upon Atrict examination thou shalt find they fail not one yeer in oblerving their true diftances one from another. Confult then, but the Table of thofe great periods fet down for thy eafe in the fecond page of the Preface, and then to prove the true fite of every Period, fubftact the leffer(as before) from the greater; thou wilt find the juf diftance of yeers between each of them fo punctually oblerved; as will not onely difcover their truth, but alio breed in thee abundance of delight and profit. And in truth, if but one yeer in any of thefe parallels be fet falle, all that follow after it in the fame connexion, mult needs be falfe alfo. By thefe Tables thou mayeft perceive that Shem, CArphaxad, selah or Eber, (though molt probably shem) any of them might be Melchizedeck, fince every of them lived beyond the birth of 1 shmael; and one of them, namely Eber out-lived $A b r a h a m$ himfelf. Now Ishmael was notborn till after Melchizedeck met Abrabam, and that probably fome yeers. In a word, almoft infinite varieties of Trath may with eafe be found out by the help of thefe Tables, which without them would be very difficult for the beft Cbronologiers to fathom.

One thing more I cannot paffe without honourable mention, namely that fanous and moft artificial julian Teriod, made up of the three Cycles multiplied one by the other. The whole Period contains feven thoufand nine tundred and cighty yeers. Let us fuppofe it to be a folld body of time, having three dimenfons; the length twenty eight, which is the circle of the Sume: the bredin nincteen, which is the circle of the Moon, or the Golden Number: The th ckneff fifteen, which is the circle of the Indiction. Multiply twenty eight the length, by ninetcen the bredth; and the product of borh thefe (five hundred thirtie two, the Djonyzan Period)

## THE PREFACE.

by fifteen the thicknefs, the total is feven thouland nine hundred and eighty, the Julian Period. The ule of it is excellentin Chronologie; for by it atone bcing rightly fet, you may find out the yeer of the world, or any or all of the tinree cycles: And the three $C y$ cles being given, you may find any yeer of the world, or of the julian Period. Cbronologers Suppofe it to begin feven hundred fixty four yecrs before the Creation. The reafon is, becaufe they take it for granted, that our Saviours Conception or Birth, hapned Anno, Mundi 3949. In which yeer of the world the Cycle of the Sunne was nine, the Golde: Number one, the Roman Indiction three. Now thefe three Cycles concur in no yeer of the Julian Period, but the four thoufand feven hundred and thirteenth, which therefore runs parallel with Anno Mundi, 3949. which being fubfracted from four thoufand feven hundred thinteen, their reft leven hundred fixty four yeers, the juft date of the Julian Period when the world began. Haply upon this fuppofition of our Saviours Birth, Aano - Mundi, 3949. do our Almanack-makers ground the change of the three Cycles every yeer, as they may find out the $E$ pact, by multiplying the Golden Number by cleven, and dividing it by thirty the common age of the Moon, the remainerafter divifion is the Epact, and if nought remain then the Epact is thirty. For example, This yeer of our Lord being 1646. the Golden Number is thitteen, which multiplyed by eleven, the Product is one hundred forty three, and this being divided by thirty, there reft twenty three, the Epact for this yeer, according to the Julian Account. In like manner to fird out the three Cycles ; Suppofe for prefent our Saviour was born Anno Mundi, 3949. add to it the yeer of our Lord, 1546. and 764. the date of the Julian Period before the world began, the total is 6359 . which yecr ot the Julian Period runs now parall! with the prefent yeer of our Lord, 1646 . and with the prefent ycer of the World, 5595. according to the former fuppofition. Now to find out the three Cycles; Divide fix thoufand three hundred ninety five, the prefent Julian Period by twenty eight, your reminder is three. Again, divide it by nineteen, your remainder is thirteen: Once more divide it by fiftien, your remainder is fourteen; fo that you have three for the Cycle of

## THE PREFACE.

the Sunne; thirteen for the Cycle of the Moon, and fourteen for the Cycle of the Indiction this prefent yeer, according to the ordinary account. Now becaufe we conceive that our Saviour was born, An.Mundi 3919 . ending, thirtie yeers fooner than the ordinary account ; we muft of neceffity either alter the three cycles, or begin the date of the Julian Period thirty yeers focner than the ordinary Account, namely, four hundred ninety four yeers before the Creation : which as it is eafie andfafe, fo its warranted by the example of the beft Chronologers, who alter the dote thereof, as themfelves think beft. Nor is there any abfurditie in it (fo they keep to that date they fet themfelves) fince this Period is not Natural, but Artificial : which is one reafon I note it not in my Cbronological Tables. Let us then take it for granted, that our Saviour was born Anno'Periodi Iul. 4713. Let the yeer of cur Saviours Birth be what it will in segard of the age of the World ; whether 3949. or 3919 . or any other, be fure to faften it and make it run parallel with the four thoufand feven hundred and chirteenth yeer of the Julian Period, and the three Cycles will be ftill the fame without variation, as they are now in the ordinary Account, and have been reckoned to be from the Birth of our Saviour: And better a geat deal alter the Julian Period, than the three Cycles, which might haply breed great confufion in the notation of Time: It being inthis cafe, as it is in divers terms of Art, which though very improper, yet mult be kept; leaft by loofing the terms, we confound our felves, and lofe alfo the fence of Au hors.

But to paffe this, and to draw to a conclufion. The Weeks and Yeers of the World, as well as the Jabilees, maybe proved (as the reft) by ocular Demonftration, and likewife do mutually prove each other. For inftance, page 73.f. The firft yeer of our Saviors life runs parallel with CAnno CMundi, 3920. and with the hift or Sabatical yeer of the five hundred fixtieth week of the World immediately fore-going the eightieth Jubilee. Now to prove they are fet right; multiply 560 . by 7 . which is a week of yeers, or 80 . by 49 . which is a jubilee containing 7. weeks of yeers : the Produet of each is 3920 . yeers, the juft age of the World when our Saviour was one yeer old. Or divide that yeer of the World by 49.
the Quotient is 80. the Jubilee which immediately followed our Saviours Bith: As alfo if you divide that week of the World in which our Saviour was bon, by 7 which makes a week of yeers, the Qaotent is fill eighry as before : whence you may certainly conchude they are ail sighty fet. The fane reafon is there of any yece, wech.. or jubtee of the world, which by this means may in like maner be proved wrh no leffe certainty then delight, by any Who hath but much skill in carithmetick as will inable him to add, iuftacet, mariply, art divids.

This I conccive may be ufficient for the right underfanding and $u$ fe of the Thbles, the benefit whereof thou wilt better value by thy own experience in the fludy of Chronology, then I have either leifure or pleafure to initruct thee. What truth thou findft in them, own it as a beam of Light fent from the onely Fountain of Truth : what errors, excufe and pardon them in the Author, who did his honeft indeavour with no mean pains to find out Truth, though he neither can nor dare exempt himfelf from the common condition of man, namely to be fubject to error: nor doth he defire thee any further to tuft him in this particular, then he is :ble to make good from folid Stripture grounds every parcel and link of this Chronological chain, from the firf to the fecond cidam, with whom he leaves thee, as the onely center of reft and happinefs; and who, after all the labours and fufferings of his people, will give them Eternal Reft, and Immortal Glory.

## POSTSCRIPT:

(3) He Reader maybaply think me overconfident in my affertions about Poinis So intricate and controverfal: To which 1 shall anjwer onely thus much. Fivf, that the grourds upon which 1 buide, upon ferious and impartial confaderation, feem to me irrefragable; befides the harmony of all the Papcels one with another, andefpecially the perfect confent of the feventie yeers captivity, and Danielsweeks with the weeks of the World. Secondly, for the fuperfructure: if the foundation fail not, 1 have reafon to be confident thereof, fince its evident both by ocular Demonfration, and by the common Principles of carithmetick, by which it may be proved as frmly and clearly, as any fumme or total may by examining the particulars; yet do I not prefume to bind any by my poore judgement, but he may by the belp of thefe Tables follow what date le pleafe, by adding or Jubfracting the juft difference of yeers between his and ms Era. For example, He who beleevs Abraham was bora when Terah was Seventie yeer's old, Let bim Jubftract fixtie yeers out of $m y$ date of Abrahoms birth, and be hath the juft yeer of the World, according to his own account. cAgain, be who beleevs the Promifernas made to Abraham, being jeventy five yeers old, Let him add five yeers to "my date of the World, and be bath bis own account. So of the rest. Its Trubb lfeek; and shall be willing to learn of any, nor degire further to be credited than Truthshall bear me out.


## DIFFICULTIES IN SACRED CHRONOLOGIE,

 Controverted brtethe LEARNED.I.

SHem was neither Noabs firt-born nor youngeft Son, as appears by comparing Gen. 9. 24، and 10. 2 1. He was born then when Noab was (not five hundred but) five hundted and two yeers old, as appears by the birth of (Arphaxad, Gen.ir. io. Noab was fix hundred and two yeers old two yeers after the Floud : At the fame time Shem was one hunded yeer old : fubfract one hundred out of fix hundred and two, there reft five hundred and two, the juft age of Noan when Shem was born. Japhet was the eldeft, shem the fecond, and Cham the youngeft, Genefis 9. 24. Onely shem is firft named for dignity, Genefis, $5 \cdot 32$.
2. The Promife was made to CAbrabam in $V r$, and not in Ha ran; when he was feventy year old, and not feventy five. Thit it was not in Haran but in $V r$, appears by Acts $7 \cdot 2,3$. that it was not when Abraham was feventy five yeer old, is as evident; becaufe be was but feventy five yeers old at his departure from Haran, where yer he dwelt till his Fathers death, AC7s 7. 4. Gen. 12. 4. Whence by the way, note that Abrabam was born (not the feventieth, but) the hundred and thirtieth yeer of Terab at the fooneft. He was feventie five yeer old when Terab was two hundred and five yeer old at his death; fubftract feventie five out of

## Differences in Sacred Chronoligie \&cc.

two hundred and five, there reft anhundred and thirtic, the juft age of Terab when Abraham was born. Esbrabam then was not Terabs firft born, but is named firf (as Shem was) for dignitie, Gen.11.26. Now to prove the Promife was made when CAbrabam was feventie yeers old; Note that the Ifraelites went out of Fgypt (precifely to a night) at the end of fuur burdred and thirtie yeers Exod. 12.40,41. All which time Abrabam and his feed fojourned in ftra ge Lands, and were afflicted. Foure hundred yeers of this his feed was a fojourner. Gen. 15. 13. that is, lJaack and his Pofteritie. Acts 7.6. Ifack was born (and fo began to fojourn) when Abrabam was an hundred yeers old. The four hundred ycers then began at the end of $A$ brabams hundredth yeer, and end at the going out of Egypt, at which time alfo the four hundred and thirty yeers expire ; and therefore muft begin thirtie yeers before the foure hundred yeers, that is, thirtie yeers before $A b r a$ ham was an hundeed yeer old. Subftract then thirtie out of an hundred, there reft feventie, the juft age of Abrabam when the $\mathrm{P}_{10} \mathrm{O}^{-}$ mife was made to him in $V r$ : Whence its further evident the Promife was made to him at Spring; namely, the fourteenth or fifteenth day of the Moneth $A b i b$. They who begin the four hundred yeers at Ishmaels mocking, befides a plain errour, leave us at great uncertainties, fince there is no Scripture-cvidence at all when Ishmael mocked ljack; and luppofing (as they would) five yeer after IJacks birth, it mokes but a difference of five yeers, and the Ara of the Promife five yeers later.
3. Concerning the Era or beginning of the Babylonish captivity. Note there were foure captivities : Firft, in Neíuchainezzars firt yeer which concurred with the third and fourth yeer of fehoiakim, Jer. 25.1. and Daniel I. I. The fecond, in the feventh yeer of Nebuchadnezzar. The third, in the eighteenth yeer of Nebuchadnezzar. The fourth in the twentic third yeer of Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. 52. 28, 29, 30. The Nations were to ferve him, his fome and his grand-child, Jer. 27.7. That is, Nebuchadnezzar, Evilmerodaib, and Belshazzar. I fee not then why the firft captivitie should not begin the feventie yeers, at which timedivers of the Princes, and part of the noly Veffls were carried to

## Differsmices in facred Cbronologie,

Bubyion, Dan. 1. 2, 3. The defolation of Ierufalem, Dan.9. 2. then began; as alfo of the whole land, and was at laft accomplished under the fourth captivity after the death of Gedaliah; fo that the whole land lay wafte not above fourty feven yeers, God in mercy fo moderating that great affiction of his people. They who begin the captivity at the carrying away of lechonias, mult of neceffitie conclude, that fome of the Veffels and Princes were held captive above feventy yecrs. And they who begin it not till the eleventh of Zedcktah, go likewife agsinft the words of the Prophet, Jer.29.10. who foretold but feventic yeers caprivitie to them that were carried away with Jech hazas, of which indeed about feven or eight yeers were paft when they came to Babylon, Jer. 25. I and 27.6,7. and Daniel I. I. 3 .
4. The greatef controverfic is about the beginning of $D$ aniels feventy weeks. Had not profane Chronology contradiśted, none I think would have doubted but that the feventy weeks of yeers began when the feventy yeers of captivity ended. But the great difficulty is how to reconcile facted and profane Cbronologie. To me the Scripture feems to carrie it ftrongly, that the leventy weeks immediately followed the feventy yeers: which method accordingly I have followed in this Chronologie, and that upon thefe grounds.
I. From the age of thofe who law both Temples finished, $\varepsilon z$ ra 3. 12. compared with Haggai 2. 3. Suppofe they were but ten yeer old at Zedekiabs captivity : add to that at leaft fixty two yecrs of the feventy yeers captivity, beginning cight yeers before, and to this an hundred and eleven yeers, from the firf of Cyrus, to the fixth of Darius Nothus, when the fecond Temple was finished. Thefe men muft be at leaft an hundred eighty and three yecrs old, and fo exceed the age ot 1 faack.
2. It appearsfurther from the age of Ezra; his Father Seraiab was flain by Nebuchadnezzar in the eleventh yeer of Zedekiah, 2 King. 25 . 18.2 r.compared with Ezra 7 . 1 . and he with his brother Jebozadac went into captivitic, I Chron 6.14, 15. Suppofenow Ezra to be a posthuma proles, and that he was carricd captive in his mothers belly in the eleventh yeer of Zedekiah, you mult make him
him at leaft fixty two yeers old at the end of the captivitie; (and according to fome fixty nine yeers old) after which he lived at leaft to the twentieth of CArtaxerxes $\mathfrak{M}$ nemon, as is evident by his being prefent at the dedication of the wall Nehem. 12.36. For the building whercof, Nebemiah got leave of this King in the twentieth yeer of hiṣ Reign, Nehem.2.r. The fame Ezra allo preachedunder the government of Nehemiah, Nehem. 8. 1, 2. whofe government lafted twelve yeers, Nehem.13.6. compared with Nehem. 2. I. to the 32. of CArtaxerxes. Now in what yeer of Nehemiah the wall was finished is uncertain. Suppofe therefore Ezra lived but to the end of the twentieth yeer of Artaxerxes (which is the leaft can be imagined) from the firft of $C y r u s$, to the twentieth of Ar taxerxes Mnemon is 136 . yeers at leaft : to which add fixty two yeers of Eraes age under the captivity, its apparent he lived at leaft an hundred ninety eight yeers; which how probable, let any indifferent man judge.
3. From that fpeech of the fews to cur Saviour, John 2. 20.' [Fourty and fix jeerswas this Temple a building, ] which anfwers patt with that of Daniel 9.25. That from the Decree of Cyrus to olieffias should be feven weeks of yeers; which cannot be underftood of $M \epsilon / \sqrt{2}$ as coming perfonally, but Typically. Now the Temple being a principal Type of Chrift, was finished in the midtt of the feventh week that is in the fourty fixth yeer after the return, as Mefliah, whom it Typified, did both fuffer, and was glorified in the midft of the feventieth or laft week, Dan. 9.26, 27. Others, who make is to be about an hundred and eleven yeers from the foundation to the finishing of the Temple, have no way to falve that fpeech of the Jews. 10 on 2.20. but by fying to feveralintervals wherein the building of the Temple laid dead, and fo would make us believe that fourty fix yeers werefpent in actual building of the Temple, which to me is improbable. Foras they were laying the foundation, Ezra3.8.10. and 4. 1. The adverfaries, whole malice would fuffer them to loofe no time, began betimes to hinder them, partly by weakning their hands by fuits of Law, and partly by complaining to the King againft them. Ezra, 4.4,5•7. 16. And verfe 24 . its cxprefly faid, the work ceafed all the fecond yeer of Darius,

## Differences in facred Chronologie,

which agrees with Hagoai 1. 1. and Ezra 5. 1, 2. fo that it is probable, the work ceafed from the laying of the foundation till the fccond yeer of Darius, in whofe fixth yeer it was finished $\varepsilon z r a 6.15$. and fo probably about five or fix yeers in actual building. And fo by confequence that fipeech of the Jews muft be took in this feufe, that from the foundation to the finishing of the fecond Temple was but fourty fix yeers: and by proportion from the firft of Cyrus, to the fixil of Darius Nothus were not above fourty feven yeers by facred Chronolugie, which yetby profane Chronologie is an hundred and twelve yeers. And in truth the olympiads themfelves, by which Hiftorians meafured the raigns of their Kings, are much doubted and queftioned by Tlutarch in the very beginning of his Numa p.60. B.
4. From the anfwer of the Angel Gabriel to Daniel, Dan.9.25: For firft, the Angel coming to inftruct Daniel, certainly would fpeak to Daniels apprehenfion : But Daniel could underftand this command to build ferufalem to proceed from no other King but Cyrus, being well acquainted with the Prophefie of Efay about him: and had not Daniel undoubtedly underftood it thus, he might well have objected to Gabriel: I underftand thus much indeed, that feventy weeks after the going forth of the commandment, cMeflas shall accomplish our redemption: but unleffe you further latisfie me at what time precifely and from what King this Decree shall be iffued forth, I am little or nothing the wifer. To clear it by another fuppofed inftance, should theSpirit of God reveal to any that precifely 40 -yeers after the ruine of Antichrift the Turk shall be deffroyed: unlefs he be pleafed withal to reveal in what yeer Antichrift shall bedeftroyed; I could neither inform my felf nor others directly when the Turk shall he ruind. So it was in this cafe. The Angel came not to deceive Daniel, but to inform him. Secondly, to prove from the Text that this mult needs be the command of $C y$ rus; The words in the original run thus. Underitand that from the going forth of the word to caufe to return and to build Jcrufalem, foc. The word, turn. From hence then lague; That Decree whichat once commanded the captivity to setum and to build Ierufalem, that and that
onely began Daniels feventy weeks. But there was no Decrec of any King, but onely of Cyrus that at once commanded both thefe. Ergo, norindeed could Daniel underftand it of any other; that no other King commanded both thefe is evident. Darius commanded to build the Temple, but neither to return the captivitie, nor to build the Citie. Artaxerxes gave Nehemiah a Commifion to repair the Citie, but not to return the captivity: The fame Artaxerxes gave Ezra Commiffion to return fome Captives, but neither to repair the City, nor to build the Temple. For proof of thefe three, feè Ezrab 6, 6, 7. Nehemiab 2.3.8. Erra 7.13. Of all the Perfian Kings (onely Cyrus) except Cartaxerxes Onnemon, to whom yet the date can not agree, made a Decree, Firff for returning the captivity : Secondly, for building the Temple, And thirdy, for building of the Citie alfo. عzra I. 2, 3. Efay 44.28. and 45. 13. And though no Decree of Cyrus be extaut for building of lerufalem, yet it is cvident by the Prophet in the forementioned places, that he did make a Decree for the building of the Citie, as well as of the Temple: otherwife how could it be faid, He shall build my Citte : And that hie should fay of Ierufalem, thou shalt be built. No man is fo mad to think Cyrus built it himfelf, but it was built by his order and direction, as the Temple was built by Solomon. By all which I think it may appear, that Daniels weeks began at the end of the feventic yeers, and with the firt of Cyrus.
I might add how improbable it is, that the Scripture should difcover every thing about Clrift, fave only the time when he should come into the world, $\mathcal{J} c$. (which yet is fo material a circumftance) but we muft be beholding to profane Chronolog, y for which as I shewed before is doubfful, and might have been loft. Had a len, or any other come to Daniel after his conference with $G$ abriel, Dan. 9. and asked him when $c \mathcal{M e f f i d} s$ should fuffer. The anfiwer had been ready out of Danielg. 25.27. in the midft of the feventieth or laft week. But had the Jew further replyed, in what yeer of the world? (L.et us onely fuppofe now that the firft yeer of Curus, ran parallel with $A n n o(\mathcal{H} u n d i, 3466$.) The fourth yeer being the midft of the laft or feventieth weck, that the four hundred cightie

## Difficulties in Jacred Cbronologie,

 fer Anno $\mathcal{H L H n d i}^{2}$, 395 2. Might not Daniel well have anfwered, I pray pardon me there, for to tell you the Truth I know not whether the feventy weeks begin the firft yeer of Cyrus, or in the ruign of fome other King: and am ftill to feek in what yeer of the world Chrift shall fuffer. By all which its apparent, That either the feventie weeks began with the firf of Cyrus, and the laft of the Babilonish Captivitie: or elfe for all Gabriels vifion, he was fillignorant when Chrift should fuffer, as knowing not when the feventie weeks were to begin.

The next or fifth difficulty is about the fubilees; which fome make to contain fourtie and nine, others fiftie folid yeers. To mc it feems pröbable they contain but fourtie and nine folid yeers a peece, fo that the fiftieth (or Jubilee) yeer is the laft of the preceding Jubilee, and the firft of the following Jubilee, and that upon this ground, becaufe otherwife the courfe of the Sabbatical yeers muft needs be broken once every fiftie yeers, by a yeer added to every feven weeks of yeers(which make juff fourty and nine yeers) fo that the feventh week of the Jubilee muft contain eight yeers, which is as abfurd as tofay, a week contains eight dayes. Now whereas therc are two forts of Jubilees, namely the Jwbilces of the World, and the jubilees of Canadn : the queftion is, when the Jubiles of Canaan begin. Ordinarily they are reckoned from the Conqueft of the Land by Joshuah, that is about feven yeers after they entred Canaan. To me it feems far more probable, they rather began the September after Canaan was entred, Levit. 25.2. The Scripture fayes not when you have Conquercd, but when you come into the Land which I shallgive you, then shall the Land keep a Sabbath unto the Lord. The firf Sabbath of yeers, then began the Autumne after their entrance into Canaan (which they $\operatorname{nn}$ tred in the Spring) in the tenth day of the feventh moneth. Seven of which Sabbaths made fourtie and nine yeers, and fo the fiftieth ycer; (or the yecr of $\mathrm{j} u$ bilee) began on the tenth day of the feventh Moneth, and was proclaimed by found of Trumpet throughoutall the Land in the very day of Atonement, Levit.25.9,10.I conclude then that the fiftiecth yeer after they entred Canaan, was the yeer

## controverted by the Learned.

of Jubilee, and not the fiftie feventh yeer (as fome would have it) Andafter this rate (as appears in my Cbronologie) the Jubrlees of Cianaan run parallel with the Jubilees of the World, and are noted in the top of the Columne that contains the Sabbatical yeers. Yet to give fatisfaction, I have noted in the Columne containing the yeers of the World, the Jubilees that contain fifty folid yeers; and in the Columne of the Sabbatical yeers, I have noted both the $J u$ bilees that began at their entrance, and allo feven yeer after they entred Canaan. Thus p. 53. in the top of the Columne for the Sabbatical yeer, the fiftic ninth Jubilee of the World, and the feventh Jubilee of Canaan concur with the eight and twentieth yeer of $E$ lies governmentefter my account: but after the ordinary account the feventh $j u b i l e e$ concurs with the thirty fifth yeer of $E l y$. If we reckon fifty yeers to a Jubilee, the feventh jubilee concurs with the firft yeer of Saul, as is noted in the fame Column; the reafon is clear, becaufe every Jubilee gains a yeer; and therefore the feventh $j u b i l e e$ mult needs fall feven yeers later. In the fame page my fifty and ninth lubilee concurs with the twenty eighth of $\varepsilon l y$ : but if we reckon fiftie yeers to a jubilee, then the fifty cighth Jubilee of the world concurs with the thirty fixth of $\varepsilon l y, 9$. yeer later then the former: the reafon is becaufe a yeer is gained in every fubilee: and fo the fifty-eighth fubilee containing fitty yeers, falls later than the fifty ninth Jubilee containing but fourty nine yeers.

The fixth Difficulty, is about the Expiration or end of Daniels feventy weeks, which fome terminate with the death of Chrift; others with the deftruction of ferufalem: Daniel feems cleerly to terminate them with the death of Chrift, Daniel 9. 24. by which he made reconciliation for finne, brought in everlafting Righteoufnefs, \&c. Of which their return from Captivity was but a type and shadow. Nor dothit follow that the feventy weeks reach to the deftruction of Jerufalem, becaufe mention thercof is made in this Prophefie. For befides that the twenty fourth verfe determines, the feventy weeks, in the Death, Refurrection, and Afcenfion, of Chrift: Its further evident by the feveral parcels of the feventie weeks. verfe 25,26. feven weeks and fixty two weeks, after which Meffras was to be cut off: feven and fixty two make fixty nine af-

## Differences in Sacred Chronologie,

ter which, namely in the midt of the feventicth week, verfe 27 ? Mefla s by offering up himfelf should caufe the Sacrifice and Oblation to ceafe virtually, they being of no force after the death of Chrift, though they were in ufe (as well as other Ceremonies) till the deftruction of Jerufatem.

And though the Tranflatours divide the feven weeks, (Daniel,9.25.) by a colon from the 62. weeks in the fame verfe (following therein the cuftome of the Hebrews, who ufually make the Accent Athnac to ferve for a Colon) as if the feven weeks had proper reference to $M e \int f$ a $a$, and the fixty two weeks to the building of the ftreet and wall. Yet befides that this fence cannot agree with the Hiftory; its evident that in divers places of Scripture, the Accent Athnac cannot exprefs a Colon, nay fcarce fo much as a com$m a$ : for proof whercofI offer thele places to the judgement of the Learned. PSalme 70. 3, 4,5. If you count the Title of the Pfulme for the firlt verfe as the Hebrews do.Pא.71. 14.and 79.6.and 84.4. and 86.2. and 72. laft. and I Kings 8. 17. And why then should we in this place ( $n a m e l y$ Dai.9.25.) take CAtbnac from a Colon, when as the fence can as ill bear it here, as in any of the fore-mentioned places? and without a Colon, the fence is clear and direet, that from that Decree (as before) to $\mathfrak{M}$ effias should be feven weeks, and fixty two weeks, that is juft fixty nine weeks, namely to that time in which he should beginne his Minifterial Office, in which he continued the firft half of the laft or feventieth week; that is, three yeers and an half, and then by bis death took away the daily Sacrifice in its fignificancy and virtue : confirming the Covenant the lat half of that week by his Apoftes, and after that rejecting the Jews for contempt thercof, as learncd $\mathfrak{M}$ ede obferves.

Let us then fuppofe (which to me feems to come neereft the Truth) that Daniels weeks begin where the feventy yeers of Captivity ended. That is (according to my Chronologie) CAnno:Mundi, 3466. Add to this four hundred and ninety yeers contained in Dainiels feventy weeks of yeers: The fumme is three thoufand nine hundred fiftie and five. Out of which fubftract three yeers and an half, there refts juft three thoufand nine hundred fiftie and two currant, in which yeer of the world (according to us) our Savior fuffered:

Nỏw bccaufe Chronologers place the death of Chrift in the yeer of the world 3982. and the 202. Olympiad, or the 808 . Olympick yeer, juft thirty yeer later then our date: the great difficulty will be how to reconcile this difference. For falving whercof we muft defire the Reader to take efpecial notice of that grand errour committed by many in facred Chronologie, who make the birth of Abraham to fall out fixty yeers fooner than indeed it did: As fuppofing him to be born in the fevenicth yeer of his Father Terah; whereas indeed he was not born till Terab was an hundred and thirty yeer old, as I have evidenced in the fecond difficulty. Secondly, note that of this fixty yeers they loode five yeer in the date of the Promife, which was made when eAbrabam was feventy, and not feventy five yeer old (as I have cleared in the fame Paragraph) and fo with them it falls five yeer later then with us. Thirdly, nore further, that out of this fixtie they loofe eight yeers more in the date of the Babylonish Captivity, which with them falls out in the raign of lechonias, but with us in the third yeer ending, and the fourth yeer beginning of lehoiakim, namely eight yeer fooner with us then with them : to which add two yeers more, wherein we differ from them occafionally in the raigns of the Kings, who fometimes raign a few yeers with their Fathers, fometimes begin not their raign till after their Fathers deceafe (as in the Cbronologie it felf, we shall make plainly appear, and defire no further to be credited, then we bring Scripture grounds for every branch of our Cbronology) I fay, thele five eight and two yeers being added together, make fifteen yeers, which being fubitracted from fixtic, there reft fourtie and five yeers, the juft difference between their and our date of the Babylonish Captivitie: The Captivitie falling with us, five and fourty yeers later then with them, and their date of our Saviours death falling thirty yeers later then with us, Both which being added togerher, make up 75 . yeers, the fpace from the firft yeer of Cyrus his univerfal Monarchie, and the 10. yeer of CArtaxerxes Longimanus, from which yeer to the death of Chrift, they reckon 490 . yeers, and others reckon from the 7 . yeer of the fame CArtaxerxes, who they fuppofe gave Commiffion to Nehemiah, in the twentieth yeer of his Raign, Nebemiah, 2. 6. 8.

## Difficulies in Sacred Chronologie,

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cur return } \\ \text { fom capti- } \\ \text { vitie. An.M. }\end{array}\right\} 3466\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Their re- } \\ \text { turn 45. } \\ \text { yeersfoner }\end{array}\right\} 342$ I Thence to the) Io of Artarerxes Longimanus.

## Thence to the 7

 end of Dani- 490 cls weeks,Total] 4030 'About which yeer or 4027. (if the half fubftract 3 yeers week be fubftracted) and a half from our Saviour fuffered, Daniels laft halt if their account beweck, right : and therefore refts to make it eventhe yeer with our account, the World, in fubftract the former which our Savi75. which containuor fuffered acthe 45 . yecrs diffe-cording to Cbrorence about the cap-nologers, being tivitie, and 30 . yeers juft thirtie yeers difference, about later then our acChrifts death , and count, which fals three yeers and a,out half for the lalt half week. There reft juft 3952.being the yeer of the world, in which according to us our Savior fulfered. According to fome thefe 75 . yeers, should reach but to the feventh yeer of Artaxerxes Longimanus,
3952.

There 3982. ot out ; or at lealt e Anno Mundi, 4063 .currant: at the fixth of $\mathcal{D a r i m s ,}$ fuppofing it hapned in when the Temple was fithe midf of Daniels nished;out of which4018 lat week, but thefor-fubftract 66. yeers, (the ner ini. being fubftra-parcels whereof are $30 . y$. Cted (the parcels difference about Chrifts whereot are 45 . ycers death, and 36 .yeers after, difference, of the cap- to the defruction of $I_{e}-$ ivitie. 30 . yeers diffe-rrifalem) There refts 3952
ience, of the death of the juft yeer of the world ivitie. 30 . yeers diffe-rrif alem) There retts 3952

cence, of the death of the juft yeer of the world Chrift, and 36. yeers in which Chrift fuffered after Chrifts death to according to our account. the deffruction of $I_{c-}$ - With them, if ' $D$ aniels rufalem ) together, Weeks immediatly fucceewith 3 yeers and a halfded the captivity, our Safor the laft half week viour should fuffer Ansm. | as before. | 3907 . (as is evident by |
| :--- | :--- | as before. 3907 . (as is evident by

There refts juft adding 490 . to 3420 .) $395^{2}$. the yeer of the that is. 43 . Yeer fonerthen world, in which cur our date; if you fubftract Saviour fuffered, ac-from 39 Io. being the tocording to our ac-tal, the 3 . yetrs and a half count. make the defuruction the world Chrift should of Ierafalem, to fall fuffer according to them out; or at lealt e Anno who beginDaniels weeks forDowislakhatweek
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Their return } 45 \cdot 7 \\ \text { yeers fooner }\end{array}\right\} 342 \mathrm{I}$. then ours.

Thence to the
fixth of $D a-\{110$.
rius Nothss.
Thence to the? end of Dani- 490. els 70. weeks. $\}$

Total ] 402 I . About which time, Out of which fubfract 3 . they who beginneyeers \& a half forDan.lalt Daniels weeks at the half week.there refts 4018 6. of Darius, should currant, in which yeer of

That
that is the twentieth yecre of his raigue with his father, but the tenth yeer of his fole raigae. But how unprobable this opinion is let the impartiall Reader judge, and that becaufe Artax. Longisn: was an enemy to the Jews and hindred the building of the Temple Ezra 4.7.23. which to make good I argue thus. There were but three Kings of Perfa who had the name of eArtaxerxes. Firf chhafueras the Husband of Queen Heffer, mentioned Ezra 4.6. and in the book of Hefter: he was the fame with Xerxes: with this mans raigne the date of Daniels weeks cannot agree. Secondly In the twelfth yeeer of his raigne he plotted with Hamas the ruine of the Jems, Hefer 3.8. Thirdly, he raigned not full twenty one yeers; whereas its apparent that he who gave Nebemiali commiffion raigned at lealt thirty two yeers, Neh. 13.6. The fecond was CArtaxerxes Longimanus fonne to Xerxes mentioned as before, Ez. 4.7.by whofe means the building of the Temple was hindred till the raigne of Davius Nothre, Ezra 4.23.24. Bit before his dayes(I mean before his twentieth yeer) who gave Nehemiah commifion the Temple was builded, as is evident, Neh. 6. 10,1 r. and 13.4.9. where expreffe mention is made both of the Temple, and the chambers of Godshoufe. And therefore Nebemiabs commifion muft needs be given by Artaxerxes Mnemon who was the third of that name, and together with Darius Nothus, his father was pioufly affected towards the Jems and furthered the building of the Temple, Ezra 6.14. and after the Temple was built, he gave commiffion to Ezra in the feventh yeare of his raigne, Ezya 7. x. and lafly to Nebemiah in the twentieth yeer of his raigne. Its remarkable of this man as well as of Cyrus that he gave, Firft commiffion to build the Temple, Ezra 6.14. Secondly to return part of the captivity Ezra 7.13. Thirdly to build the City lerufalem, Neh. 2.5.8. at leaft the wall of it. Yet from him the date of Daniels weeks cannot be reckoned, fince from the fixth of Darius his father to the deftruction of lerafalem, (the utmoft period of Daniels weeks by all interpreters) there were but foure hundred ninety yeers or at fartheft but three yeers and an half after, fuppofing Jerufalem was deftroyedin the midft of Daniels laft week (as fome would have it) So then we cannot reckon Deniels weeks, either from the twentieth

## Difficulties in Sacred Chronologie,

of Artax. Maxp ${ }^{\delta} \chi^{\text {ep }}$ or Artax. Mvipas and if any date hold it muft be from Darius Nothus his decree Ezra 4. 24. and Hag. 1. 1. or from the time of finishing the Temple in the fixth yecr of his raign Ezra6.15. which yet cannot well ftand upon the former ground in the beginning of this difficulty, whee its proved, the angel determined the feventy weeks upon the death of Meffias: and befides in the fanc place he begins the feventie weeks at the decree to reftore and build the City, but makes no mention of building the Temple, Dan. 9. 25 . Yet becaufe generally authours begin the date of Daniels weeks in the raigne of Art. Longim. and end them at the death of Chrift, or begin them in the raigne of Darius Nothew and terminate them with the deftruction of Ierufaiem, I have noted both, though very uncertain aud improbable, and leave it to the Readers judgement whether it be not farre more agreeable both to Scripture and truth, that Daniels weeks begin where the feventy yeers of captivity end (as hath beenformerly cleered, if I miftakenot) and endin the death of Chrift, and our redemption purchafed thereby. By what hath been fpoken may appear.
Firft that it feems more agreeable to Scripture that Daniels weeks begin where the feventy yeers of captivity end. Secondly, that they who begin them with the tenth or twentieth of cArtaxerxes, Longimanus, differ from our date about feventy five yeers. Thirdly, They who begin them with the fixth of Darius Nothus differ from us about III. yecrs. The parcells whereof are forty five yeers of the captivity falling fooner with them then us; thirty yeers of our Saviours death falling later with them then us, and thirty fix yeers after that for the deftruction of Jerufalem, which they place in the midft of Daniels laft week: which fuppofition (if true) doth of neceffity caft the laft yeer of Daniels feventy weeks upon the yeere of the world foure thouland fixty fix, and the deftruction of JeruSalem, upon An. Mundi 4063 currant, being the fourth or middle yeare of Daniels laft week, and the death of Chrift being thirty fix yeers before that, upon $A n$. Mundi 4027. and not upon cAn. Mnndi 3982 .as they would have it, as may appear by what follows. The Babglonish captivity ended $A n .=\mathcal{M}$ und $i 3455$. Thence to the fixth of Dar.Nothus(according to them) I I I Thence to the end of

Daniels feventy weeks [490] [Totall 4066] out of which fubftract for three yeeers and a half of Daniels laft week; and thirty fix yeers from the death of Chrift to the deftruction of Jerusalem (in all 39. and a half ] There refts juft [4027] currant, the yeere in which according to their fupputation our Saviour Chrift should fuffer, which yet they affirm to be anno Muxdi 3982 . The main ground of which errour arifeth from the miftaking of the true date of $A$ brabams birth, as I have formerly shewed.

Another errour arifing from the miftake of Abrahams birth; $\sigma^{2} c$. is the mifdating of the three famous 氐raes or Periods of time, namely, cra olympica, Vrbis condite, and era Nabonafaris, each of which fall out with them fify foure yeers fooner then with us. The firft of them with us falls out Anno Mundi 322 . in the thirty third yeer of Vzziab's raigne. The fecond Anno Mundi 3252 . the fifth yeer of Jothams raigne, and twenty foure yeers later then the former. The third C Anno mundi 3258. in the eleventh yeer of Jotham and fix yeer later then the ara Vrbis Condite. All thefe three araes falling together within the fpace of thirty yeers at fucha'diftance as he that knows the true date of any one of them may eafily findiout the vther two. But ordinarily Chronologers place the Olympiads in Anno mundi 3 174. The craVrbis Con.c Anno Mundi 3 198. and ara Nabonafjuris Anno Mradi 3204 . which periods to find out, they reckon backwards from the death of our Saviour falling out in the laft yeer of the two hundredth and fecond Olympiad or the 800 and eigthth Olympick ycer, which being fubfracted from three thoufand nine hundred eighty two (the yeare of our Saviours death according to them) there refts three thoufand one hundred feventy four, the firt yeer of their firft Olympiad, each of which contain the fpace of four yeers, and are called Tetraeterides. The fame courfe they take to find out the other two periods; and what is this, but to build one uncertainty upon another, for the Olympiads in their date are uncertain. And fccondly, were it out of queftion that our Saviour fuffered in the cight hundred and eighth Olympick yeer, yet in what yeer of the world to farten their cra would be difficult becaufe of the different date of Daniels weeks. It were worth the while to enquire whether we can find any better foop-

## Difficulites in facred Cbronologite,

Ateps of their beginning out of the Old Teftament. Firf therefore, we mut take for granted that thofe three great araes or periods fall together within the fpace of thirty ycers. Secondly, that they fall withinfuch a precife difance the one from the other, that he who knuws one of them, may infalliby find out the other two. Thefe two poftulat being granted (which I think both fides cannot but aflent unto) I shall pitch upon ara Nabunaffaris the laft period of the three; of which there is very probable evidence in the Old Teftament by comparing profane hiftory with facred: and if profane liftorians recken the raignes of their Kings right, the evidence is iriefragable. Note then that Berodach, alias Merodach Baladan, mentioned 2 Kings 20.12: and $E \int_{a y} 39.1$ in the feventh yeer of bis rule over Babylon, fent Letters and a prefent unto Hezekiah. The occafion whereof was the wonder of the Sunnes going ten degrees backwards for the confirmation of Hezekiabs faith about his recovery. Now the Babylowians being great Aftronomers could not but take efpeciall notice of the Sunnes retrograde motion : and withall hearing that it was upon occafion of Hezekiabs fickneffe, as may appear by comparing 2 Kings 20.12 , with 2 Cbron. 32.3 I. he could not but fend Letters to Hezekiab to enquire about the ground thereof. Thefe Letters were fent in the feventh yeere of Merodach Baladans raigne which ran parallel with the fifteenth of Hezekiah, as is evident by the promife of adding fifteen yeers to He kiahs life, 2 Kings 20.6. which fifteen yeers being fabitracted from twenty nine yeers, the fpace of Hezekiahs raigne, 2 Kin. 18.2. leave juft fourteen yeers, in which fourteenth yeer therefore both Hezekiabs recovery, and the ruine of Sennacheribfell out; God delivering both the King, Church and State in the fame yeer, 2 Kin. 18. 13. according to his promife2 Kin.20.6. Let it be granted then that the fifteenth of Hezekiah and the feventh of cherodach Baladun ran parallel. The great queftion now is how long before this time era Nabonaßaris began. Before this Baladax, there raigned over Babylon, Dulilass, alzas Dilulorus five yeers; before him Cbinzerus and Porus, five yeers; before them Nafrus two yeers; and before this laft, Nabonafar raigned fourteen yeers, who in the beginning of his raigne did inflitute this Epocha, commonly calied
ara Nabonaffaris in memoriall of the Chaldean liberty then aff ert? ed, which ara is much in ufe with Ptolemy and other Aftronom ers: Now fuppofing Hezekiah fell fick precifely at the end of his fourteenth yeer, (as the promife of bis living fifteen yeers longer makes good) the news of his recovery coming to Baladan, together with the fending of Baladans Letters, require fome good fpace of time (haply five or fix moneths, Babylon being farre from $1 u$ dea) therefore his feventh yeer mult run parallel with Hezekiahs fifteenth yeer. Now adde all the raignes of the forementioned Kings of Babylon to thefe feven yeers of Merodach Baladan, they make up jaft thirty three yeers: the firft of which thirty three yeers jumps with the cleventh yeer of lotham. Auno Mandi 3258 . according to ouraccount, and the cera Vrbis Condite being fix yeers before that, falls out Anno Mundi 3252 in the fifth yeer of Jotham: and ara Ipbili or Olimpica (beginning 24 yeers before ara Vrbis Condita, ) falls in with the thirty third of Vzziah, Anno Mundi 3228 . according to my account: the difference of both which accounts that it may the more eaflily be obferved, I have fet them both together in the enfuing draught,

Noftra. Vulg.
EIra $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Olympica: } \\ \text { Vrbis Condita. } \\ \text { Nabonalfaris. }\end{array}\right\}$ Anno Mundi $\left\{\begin{array}{ll}3228 & 31742 \\ 3252 & 3198 \\ 3258 & 3204\end{array}\right\}$
The diftance between ours and theirs, is the fpace of fifty foure yeers, ours fatling later then theirs, juft fo many ycers.
The feventh difficulty is concerning the time of the yeer in which the world began, which probably was not in Spring but Autumne the Sunne entring Libra the fourth defcending figne of the Zodiack. And that upon thefe grounds.

Firft becaufe formerly the yeer began in Septamber, till it was changed upon occafion of the Pafsover Exod.12.2. It allo began the civill yeer, and the yecr oflubilee, Lev. 25.9, 10.

Secondly from the ripeneffe of fruits, ofc.
Thirdly from the begining of the floud which fell out in the fecond moneth of the civill yecr, Gen. 7. 11. that is the moneth

## Difficulties in Sacred Chronologie,

October toward the end of it about which time twelve moneth only ten dayes later) he came out of the Ark, Gen.8.14.as may appeare.
r. Becaufe by this means there was a whole fummer to dry up the waters of the floud, which could not be, had the floud began in May, I take Summer here for the whole fpace betweenc the Vernall and Autumnall Equinoctiall.
2. From the neceffity of fowing the earth. For probably Noab ftored not the Ark with much more then for prefent ncceffity, and therefore had not much corn to fpare; now had he comeout of the Ark in the Spring, bothhimfelf and family muft have lived of the old ftore almoft a twelve moneth, fince the feed time fell not out till winter following at the foonct. But coming out of the Ark in winter, he immediately fell to fowing of the ground and waited no longer then till the Spring and Summer following for a new crop.

4 As the world began in the evening of the the day fo probably alfo in the evening of the yeer, namely to thofe that live on this fide of the line, for otherwife at the fame time Spring began on the other fide of the line, where yet at the beginning of the world there was neither man nor any other living creature, Eden being on this fide the line.
5. God might in providence order it fo of purpofe the more to bumble man for his finne, with acold and dark winter fucceeding his ejection out of Paradife : iwhich could not but be a fad affliction to him being left with his wife alone to the wide world, and both heaven and earth lowring upon him prefently after his fall, in which refpect they needed raiment to shelter themfelves from the injuries of heaven, as well as to cover their nakedneffe: and thefe garments probably were made of the skinnes of the beafts that were offered in Sacrifice, Gon. 3.2 I . for till after the floud we read of no commiffion man had to eat flesh,Gen.9.3.

I might adde as an eighth difficulty, in what part of the naturall day, the Lords day begins. That it begins not at one precife peint of time all the world over I think is without controverfie to all

## controverted by the Learned.

who underfand any thing either about time or place. The reafon is evident, for whether it begin at Sun rifing or Sun-fet, or midnight \&r $c$. fince all thefe vary according to the diftance of places Eaft or Weft, the beginning of the L.ords day, and fo of the Jewish Sabbath muft vary in proportion. For example, fuppofe the Mcridian of Jerufalem differ from the Meridian of London, two thoufand feven hundred miles that is, forty five degrees, that lying fo farre Eaft of this? its apparent the Sun will rife and fet three houres fooner at ferufalem, then at London, and that becaufe every nine hundred miles or fifteen degrees Eaft it rifes one houre fooner then Weft, as appeares by dividing twenry one thoufand fix hundred by nine hundred, the quotient is twenty foure, and juft fo many houres there are in the naturall day, fo that 900 miles being the twenty fourth part of twenty one thoufand fix hundred miles(the juft compaffe of the earth) makes the Sun vary in its rifing and fetting every nine hundred miles the twenty fourth part of a naturall day, which is juft one houre. By which it is evident that if the Sabbath or Lords day beginat Sun-fet in Ferufolem, it muft begin three houres before Sun-fet in London, and fo at the Equinoctial, the Sunne fets with them when it is but three in the after-noon withus: And at the cantipodes it fets and rifes twelve houres before it fetand rife with us, whence by proportion their Lordsday should begin twelve houres fooner then with us. Whence its apparent that begin the Lords day when you pleafe, if you begin it at one precife point of time all the world over, you mult vary the houre of the day all the world over every fifteen degrees and every fifteen miles Eaft or Weft the beginning of the Lords day varies one mintite.

Next, that neither the Lords day nor Jewish Sabbah (namely, the firft and laft day of theweek) fall precifely upon the fame point of time they did in the creation, is as evident as the former; becaufe the Sunnes ftanding fill in the time of foshua, and going back ten degrees in the dayes of Hezekiah have made a manifut alteration, and in probabitity at leaft of twenty foure houres or thereabouts. For though the Sun and Moon food yet time ftayed not, and thoughafterwards the Sunne went backwards,

## Diffrcultes in Sacred Chronologite,

yet filltime went forwards, fourteen houres piobably in Josbuabs time (luppofing the Sunne ftood an artificiall day which with them in Summer was about fourteen houres) and ten houres in Herekiahs dayes; fo as that day being fourteen houres longer then any former day, made all the following Sabbaths till Hezekiabs time to fall fourteen hourcs later then any former Sabbath, and after Hezektabs recovery, the Jewish Sabbath fell ten houres later than all the Sabbaths from foshuahs time, and twenty foure houres later than all the Sabbaths from the beginning of the world till the dayes of Josbuah, that is juft an whole naturall day later than before. So as in truth after Hezekiabs recovery, the Jewish Sabbath fell punctually upon the firft day of the week, and our Chriftian Sabbath by proportion falls on the fecond day of the week, by reaín of thofetwenty foure houres extraordinary inferted in the dayes of Joshua and Hezekiah.
But when then muft the Chriftian Sabbath or ourLords day begin? (Answ. To meit feems farre more eafie to fpeak to the Negative than the affirmative, and to tell when it begins not, than when it begins. Certainly a feventh part of time is to be kept, and that feventh part mult be the firft of the week on which our Saviour rofe, and which upon the former grounds feems to be in precifeneffe of time rather the fecond then firf day of the weeke. But at what houre this day ought to begin is the great queftion. I have been apt to think and cafily should be perfwaded with divers eminent for Piety and Learning, that it ought to begin at Sunne fet, were I not faggered with that text, John 20. 19. being compared with Lake 24. 13. 29. 36. From which places being compared I clearly draw thefe conclufions.

Firf, that it was the firt day of the week when our Saviour appeared to the ten Apoftles, Sfor Thomaswas not with them till the I.ords day following Jobs 20. 26.)

Secondly, that on that very day he appeared to the two dilciples, going to Emas* and fupped with them, it being fo late before Supper as they would not fuffer our Saviour to go any further that night, Late 24.29 .

Thirdly, That thefe things fell out at the Equino©tiall, when the Sunne alwayes fets ar. fix in the Evening, and fo probably it was toward Sunne-fet when they went to Supper, at which time it was dangerous to travell, not onely for robbers, but alfo for wilde beaft ,.. Pfalme 104. 19. 22: which (I fuppofe) was the ground why they conftrained our Saviour to abide with them.

Fourthly, that after Supper the two Difciples returned again to Jerusalem being diftant from Emaus feven miles and an half, every mile containing eight furlongs, Luks 24. 13. 33. Now fuppofe they had fupped by Sunfet, and withall that they footed it after the rate of foure mile an houre (for no doubt they went to jerusalem with a good will to carry the newes of our Saviours refurrection) they came thither toward eight at night, and as they were relating the good tidings to the tenne. Apoftes, our Saviour himielfe appeared amongft them Luke, 24. 36. Suppofe then it were but eight at night when Chiif appeared, its apparent that it wastwo houres after Sunlet (though others thinke it was farre later) and fo could be no part of the firt day of the week, if the firt day of the weeke end at Sun-fet. But Iobn fayes expreffly that the Evening of the fivf day of the weeke Christ appeared; Iohn 20. 19. whereas the firt day of the weeke was paft two houres before, with them who begin the firt day at Sun-fet. Nor can this argument be folidly evaded by thofe who fay, that here forn reckoned the day after the Roman account from mid-night to mid-night.

For firt, ( granting the Romanes reckoned fo) it will be a very hard taske for them to prove that Jobn intended here to follow their acount, and
we can as eafily deny it as they affirm it. Secondly, as feare fcattered the Aportles at our Saviours death, fo probably confcience of the Lords Day made them keepe fo late together, (otherwife they had been fafer from the femes danger, being afunder than together, which was the ground they now shut the doores upon themfelves, John 20.19.) This is further confirmed by their meeting again the Lords Day following, verfe 26. as alfo by Pauls preaching on the firft day of the weeke till midnight, Acts 20. 7. And though his Sermon might be longer then ordinary, becaule he was to leave the Difciples of $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{r}}$ oAs yet the ground of his preaching that evening was the confcience of the Lords Day, nor did hee probably begin his Sermon till after the celebration of the L.ords Supper, 'which in thole times was at night, 1 Cor.1 I. 20,21 and after Supper(in imitation of our Saviour)though this cuftome hath ceafed withus, for the moft part (as well as dipping in Baptifme) becaufe of the inconveniency of meeting fo late, efpecially in many places where the people live further off from the place of Affembly. And I think cither place or time doth binde, unlefse there be an exprefse command for itOtherwife we should be bound to receive the Lords Supper in an upper roome, as well as after Supper.

By all hath beene faid appears very probably, that the latter as well as the former Evening is part of the Chriftian Sabbath. Let who will interpret fobn to fpeak after the Koman account, I muft crave liberty to adhere to that rather then the Jewish account, efpecially fince Paul himfelf hath confirmed this interprecation by his own practice, eAct. 20, 7. And why the time of the day may not be altered as well as
the |day it felf: and that by the fame authority; I fee no cleare evidence to the contrary.

Nor fee I any convincing flrength in that maine argument fo much infifted upon.

The firt day of the weeke is the Chriftian Sabbath; Evening and morning, are the firt day of the week; Eroo, Evening and morning are the Chriftian Sabbath.

For firf grant the whole Syllogifme, it makes not againft us. For fince the Evening is put for night and the morning for day, our Chriftian Sabbath ftill begins at Evening if it begin at midnight, and fo ftill Evening and morning are the Chriftian Sabbath.

Secondly, to the cMajor we anfwer that the denomination is taken a Majare parte, and therefore the Chriftian Sabbath is truly faid to be the firft day of the weeke, and contra; becaufe the greateft part of it 'falls on the firft day of the week.

Thirdly, wedeny the Misoor if affirmed de praSente as the termes carry it in their fence. We deny not but before Chrifts Refurreation the day began in the Evening about Sun-fet; but our Saviour after his Reffurrection altered the houre of the day, as well as the day of the week, as hath beene proved.

Nor do I conceive it fuchan inconvenience. to affirme that the fix or nine houres from the end of the Jewish to the beginning of the firf Chrifian Sabbath were fuffered to laple and be vacant upon fo extraordinary an occafion, and every Lords Day afterwards to begia at midnight or the morning watch: and upon this ground Traul might preach till Midnight, though he difcourfed afterwads till break of Day, Ads 20.

Nor need it feeme more frange, that Chrift should charge the houre of the day, than the day of the wecke. If the begimning of the ycere was changed upon a farre lefle occafion, Exodus 12.2. why may not the beginning of the day bee changed upon a farre greater occafion? That Chrift might change it no man doubts; that he did change it, we have proved by Scripture evidence drawne from two pregnant examples. Oncly, I leave it in medio to cvery indifferent mans judgement and confcience, whether the Lords day begin at Sun fet, or midnight, or at the precife minute of our Saviours Refurrection which is uncertain : onely with this provifo that at what houre foever we begin it, it muft laft the face of twenty foure houres, namely, a naturall day as well as any other day.

In this as well as other cales where we want cleare Scripture evidence, we muft fuffer every man to enjoy his owne judgement and confcience fo he be not a Stickler to make a Party and caule Divifions in the Church. What a madneffe were it for me becaufe I judge the Lords day begins in the Evening or midnight, to Separate from thole who differ from me in opinion, and make a Church onely of fuch as are of my judgement : I wish this were not too frequent in thefe times amongft Gods owne People. Otherwife how comes it to paffe that one Church cannot hold us becaufe we differ in judgement about Church Government; efpecially when no fubfription is urged, nor approbation of the Presbyterial Government: and upon the like conditions wee would not flicke to joyne with them, were their way ftablished by Authority as ours is? The bare fetling under a Government is no approbation of it, fo we fubfribe not to it nor be forced
under it to practife any thing contraty to our confciences. But I mult crave pardon for this digreffion, which I ventured upon the rather to perfwade fome erring Brother into the way, and that if poffibly we might all unite in one heart and one way, though haply we cannot in one judgement, nor one principle: and I muft confefle this whole fection doth not fo properly belong to a difcourfe of Chronology ; yet it may give further occafion to the godly learned to feeke out the truth in this as well as in other particulars: which the Lord give us all grace to doe in love, gentleneffe, and humility.

Since I have tranfgrefsed thus farre I thinke my felfe bound to adde this caution, leaft weake or ill affected perfons, should hence take occafion to curtalize the Lords day, and facrilegioully to robbe him of his due, beginning the Lords day haply at Sun-rifing, and ending it at Sun-fet. I wish too many did not worfe, fpending the day it felfe in finne and vanity, as it that of all dayes in the week were a time of licentioufneffe.

The ferves formerly had a haying, Let my Soule be in their cafe who begin the Sabbath with them of the Valeey, and end it mith them in the Mountaine: intimating thereby that they thought them in the beft condition who begin the Sabbath fooneft, and end it lateft.

When-everthe Lords Day begins, certainly an antecedent preparation is neceffary, and they doe much wrong their owne fouls, who by bufying themfelves in worldly imployments late over night do indipofe themfelves for the Lords Day following, and are fitter to fleep then to attend upon Gods fervice. Yet if I might prefume to gueffe, I should be apt to thinke, thit either at mid-night or about three of the clock in the morning the Lords day begins.

## Difficultes in Sacred Chronologte,

The Firt of thefe I ground upon Pauls preaching till midnight, ACts 20. 7. probably becaufe the Lords Day lafted fo long, which feemes the mére likely becaufe in the fame verfe he fayes he was to depart on the morrow, which morrow in verfe in. is interpreted to be breake of day, and this all know is before Sunne-rifing: where then I pray should that morrow begin unleffe it were immediately after midnight, or about three in the morning? And at this time we reckon the day to begin at midnight as is apparent by the houres of the day, for with us the twelfth houre of the day is at noone, but with the fers it was at Sun-fet.

If we fay the Lords day begins about three in the morning it may well agree with the time of our Saviours Refurrection who is expreffely faid to rife $\pi \rho \omega 1$ that is in the fourth and laft watch of the night, as is evident by Mark 16. 9. compared with Mark 13. 35. for the night was divided into twelve leffer houres and foure watches, each containing three houres a piece. In like fort the day had twelve leffer and foure grearer houres.

Thus our Saviour is faid to be crucified about the fixth houre Luke 23. 44; but about the third houre Mark 15. 25. that is about twelve of the clocke which ended the fixth leffer houre and began the third greater houre: 50 that between three and fix in the morning our Saviour rofe, and therefore fome make this time of his Refurrection to be the beginning of the Lords day, as well as his Refurrection to be the ground or occafion of the Lords Day. But thefe differences may eafily be reconciled by charity. If thou have faith, have it to thy Self, Rom. 14.22.

## Errata.

In the DIFFICVLTIES Controverted. \&c.
Pag. 6. line 28. read for it, which. l. ult. $\boldsymbol{T}$. that is the four hundred. p.8. l. 22 $r$. the fifty eight Inbilee. p.9.l.18.r. Athnac for a Colon p . 10. 1. 6. r. Chronologie. l. 22. r. to the $10^{\text {th }}$ year. p. 21. l. 21 . r. neither place nor time.

In the Chronological Tables. p. col. ult.l.13.r. 12. 7ub. 'fol.26.p 2. l.18. r. Einbolimaus. fol. 36 . in the columne of the Promife, $r$. Gen. 12.4.

Adam. S.W.Adam. S. W. Adam.Seth. S. W. Adam. Serh. S. W.
 G

Adan


| Adam.S | Seth.En | nos. K | enä. | $S$ | W. A | dam.Se | eth. E | Enos. K | Kenā.M | Mahal. | S. | W. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 344 | 214 | 109 | 19 |  |  | $\left.393\right\|^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 345 | 215 | 110 | 2013 | fubi. |  | 394 | 2641 | 15969 | 69 |  | fubi. |  |
| 346 | 2161 | 111 | 21 |  |  | 395 | 265 | 160 | 70 |  |  |  |
| 347 | 217 | 112 | 22 |  |  | 3962 | 266 | 161 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 348 | 2181 | 113 | 23 |  |  | 397 | 267 | 1627 | 72 | $2 \stackrel{\sim}{r}$ |  |  |
| 349 | 219. 1 | 114 | 24 |  |  | 398 | 268 | 1637 | 73 | 3 \% |  |  |
| 350 | 220 | 115 | 25 | 50 | 350 | 399 | 269 | 164 |  |  | 57 |  |
| 351 | 221 | 116 | 26 |  |  | 400 | 270 | 1657 | 7.5 | 5 |  | 400 |
| 352 | 222 | 117 | 27 |  | 7 l ¢ | 401 | 271 | 1667 | 76 | 6 |  | , |
| 353 | 223 | 118 | 28 |  |  | 402 | 272 | 1677 | 77 | 7 |  | fubt. |
| 354 | 224 | 119 | 29 |  |  | 403 | 273 | 168 | 78 | 8 |  |  |
| 355 | 225 | 120 | 30 |  |  | 404 | 274 | 1697 | 79 | 9 |  |  |
| 356 | 226 | 121 | 31 |  |  | 405 | 275 | 170 | $80^{\prime}$ | 10 |  |  |
| 357 | 227 | 122 | 32 | 51 |  | 406 | 276 | 171 | 81 | II | 58 |  |
| 358 | 228 | 123 | 33 |  |  | 407 | 277 | 172 | 82 | 12 |  |  |
| 359 | 229 | 124 | 34 |  |  | 408 | 278 | 173 | 83 | 13 |  |  |
| 360 | 230 | 125 | 35 |  | 360 | 409 | 279 | 174 | 84 | 14 |  |  |
| 361 | 231 | 126 | 36 |  |  | 410 | 280 | 175 | 85 | 15 |  | 0 |
| 362 | 232 | 127 | 37 |  |  | 411 | 281 | 176 | 86 | 16 |  |  |
| 363 | 233 | 128 | 38 |  |  | 412 | 282 | 177 | 87 | 17 |  |  |
| 364 | 234 | 129 | 39 | 52 |  | 413 | 283 | 178 | 88 | 18 | 59 |  |
| 365 | 235 | 130 | 40 |  |  | 414 | 284 | 179 | 89 | 19 |  |  |
| 366 | 236 | 131 | 41 |  |  | 415 | 285 | 180 | 90 | 20 |  |  |
| 367 | 237 | 132 | 42 |  |  | 416 | 286 | 182 | 91 | 21 |  |  |
| 368 | 238 | 133 | 43 |  |  | 417 | 287 | 182 | 92 | 22 |  |  |
| 369 | 239 | 134 | 44 |  |  | 418 | 288 | 183 | 93 | 23 |  |  |
| 370 | 240 | 135 | 45 |  | 370 | 419 | 287 | 184 | 94 | 24 |  |  |
| 371 | 241 | 136 | 46 | 53 |  | 420 | 290 | 185 | 95 | 25 | 60 | $420^{\circ}$ |
| $3{ }^{2}$ | 242 | 137 | 47 |  |  | 42 I | 291 | 186 | 96 | 26 |  |  |
| 373 | 243 | 138 | 48 |  |  | 422 | 292 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 188\end{aligned}$ | 97 | 27 |  |  |
| 374 | 244 | 139 | 49 |  |  | 423 | 293 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 18 \\ & 18\end{aligned}$ | 98 | 28 |  |  |
| 375 | 245 | 140 | 50 |  |  | 424 | 294 | 189 | 99 | 29 |  |  |
| 376 | 246 | 141 | 51 |  |  | 425 | 295 | 190 | 100 | 30 |  |  |
| 377 | 247 | 142 | 52 |  |  | 426 | 296 | 191 | 101 | 31 |  |  |
| 378 | 248 | 143 | 53 | 54 |  | 429 | 297 | -192 | 102 | 32 |  |  |
|  | 249 | 144 | 54 |  |  | 428 | 298 | 193 | 103 | 33 |  |  |
| 380 | 250 | 145 | 55 |  | 380 | 429 | 299 | 19 | 104 | 34 |  |  |
| 381 | 251 | 146 | 56 |  |  | 430 | 300 | 195 | 105 | 35 |  | 430 |
| 382 | 252 | 147 | 57 |  |  | 431 | 301 | 196 | 106 | 36 |  |  |
| 383 | 253 | 148 | 58 |  |  | 432 | 3 | 2197 | 107 | 37 |  |  |
| 384 | 254 | 149 | 59 |  |  | 433 | 3 | 3198 | 108 |  |  |  |
| 285 | 255 | 150 | 60 | 55 |  | 434 | - 3 304 | 4199 | 109 |  |  |  |
| 386 | 250 | 151 | 61 |  |  | 435 | 305 | 5200 | 110 |  |  |  |
| 387 | 257 | 152 | 62 |  |  | 436 | 306 | 6201 | 111 | 41 |  |  |
| 388 | 258 | 153 | 63 |  |  | 437 | 307 | 7202 | 112 | 42 |  |  |
| 389 | 259 | 154 | 64 |  |  | 438 | 308 | 8203 | 113 | 43 |  |  |
| 390 | 260 | 155 | 65 |  | 390 | 439 | 309 | 9204 | 114 | 444 |  |  |
| 391 | 1261 | 1156 | 66 |  |  | $44^{\circ}$ | 310 | - 205 | 115 | 545 |  | 440 |
| 1392 | 262 | 2157 | 67 | 156 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 311 \\ G \end{gathered}$ | $G_{2}^{1} 1206$ | 116 |  | . |  |

## 4 <br> Sacred CHRONOLOGIE.

Adaın.Seth. Enos. Kenä. Mahal.Iared. S. W.

| 1442 | 312 | 207 | 117 | 47 |  | 9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 443 | 313 | 208 | 118 | 48 |  | fubi. |  |  |
| 444 | 314 | 209 | 119 | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| 445 | 315 | 210 | 120 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| 446 | 316 | 211 | 121 | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| 447 | 317 | 212 | 122 | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| $44^{8}$ | 318 | 213 | 123 | 53 |  | 64 |  |  |
| 449 | 319 | 214 | 124 | 54 |  |  |  |  |
| 450 | 320 | 215 | 125 | 55 |  |  | 450 |  |
| 451 | 321 | 216 | 126 | 56 |  |  | 9 |  |
| 452 | 322 | 217 | 127 | 57 |  |  | 7ubi. |  |
| 453 | 323 | 218 | 128 | 58 |  |  |  |  |
| 454 | 324 | 219 | 129 | 59 |  |  |  |  |
| 455 | 325 | 230 | 130 | 60 |  | 65 |  |  |
| 455 | 326 | 221 | 131 | 61 |  |  |  |  |
| 457 | 327 | 222 | ${ }^{1} 32$ | 62 |  |  |  |  |
| 4.58 | 328 | 223 | 133 | 63 |  |  |  |  |
| 459 | 329 | 224 | 134 | 64 |  |  |  |  |
| 460 | 330 | 225 | 135 | 65 | Fared |  | 460 |  |
| 461 | 331 | 226 | ${ }^{1} 3^{6}$ | 66 | 19 |  |  |  |
| 462 | 332 | 227 | 137. | 67 | 23 | 65 |  |  |
| 463 | 333 | 228 | 138 | 68 | $3 \stackrel{\square}{n}$ |  |  |  |
| 464 | 334 | 229 | 139 | 69 | 4. |  |  |  |
| 465 | 335 | 230 | 140 | 70 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 466 | 336 | 231 | 141 | 71 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 467 | 337 | 232 | 142 | 72 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 468 | $33^{8}$ | 233 | 143 | 73 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 469 | 339 | 234 | 144 | 74 | 9 | 67 |  |  |
| 470 | 340 | 235 | 145 | 75 | 10 |  | 470 |  |
| 471 | 341 | 236 | 146 | 76 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 472 | 342 | 237 | 147 | 77 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 473 | 343 | 238 | 148 | 78 | 13 |  |  |  |
| 474 | 344 | 239 | 149 | 79 | 14 |  |  |  |
| 475 | 345 | $24^{\circ}$ | 150 | 80 | 15 | 68 |  |  |
| 476 | 346 | 241 | 151 | 81 | 16 | 68 |  |  |
| 477 | 347 | 242 | 152 | 82 | 17 |  |  |  |
| 478 | 348 | 243 | 153 | 83 84 | 18 |  |  |  |
| 479 | 349 | 244 | 154 | 84 | 19 |  |  |  |
| 480 | 350 | 245 | 155 | 85 | 20 |  | 480 |  |
| 481 | 351 | 246 | 156 | 86 | 21 |  |  |  |
| 482 | 352 | 247 | 157 | 87 | 22 |  |  |  |
| 483 | 353 | 248 | 158 | 88 | 23 | 69 |  |  |
| 484 | 354 | 249 | 159 | 89 | 24 |  |  |  |
| 485 | 355 | 250 | 160 | 90 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 486 | 356 | 251 | 161 | 91 | 26 |  |  |  |
| 487 | 357 | 252 | 162 | 92 | 27 |  |  |  |
| 488 | 358 | 253 | 163 | 93 | 28 |  |  |  |
| 489 | 359 | 254 | 164 | 94 | 29 |  |  |  |
| 490 | 350 | 255 | 165 | 95 | 30 | 70 | 490 |  |

Adam.Seth. Enos.Kenä. Mahal.Iared. S. W.


Adaın.Seth. Enos.Kenā.Mahal.Iared.

S. W.



Adan


Adam.Serh. Enos.Kenã.Mahal.Lared.Enoch. S. W.


## Sacred CHRONOLOGIE.

 Sacred CHRONOLOGIE.

Adam.Seth. Enos. Kenā.Mahal.lared Enoc. Meth. S. W.





Seth. Enos.Kenā,Mahal.Lared.Enoc-Meth.Lanec. S. W.

| 802 | 1697 | 1607 | 537 | 472 | 310 | 245 | 58 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 803 | 698 | 608 | 538 | 473 | 311 | 246 | 59 |  |  |  |  |
| 804 | 699 | 609 | 539 | 474 | 312 | 247 | 60 |  |  |  |  |
| 805 | 700 | 510 | 540 | 475 | 313 | 248 | 61 |  |  |  |  |
| 806 | 701 | 611 | 541 | 476 | 314 | 249 | 62 |  |  |  |  |
| 807 | 702 | 612 | 542 | 477 | 315 | 250 | 63 |  |  |  |  |
| 808 | 703 | 613 | 543 | 478 | 316 | 251 | 64 | 134 |  |  |  |
| 8 c 9 | 704 | 614 | 544 | 479 | 317 | 252 | 65 |  |  |  |  |
| 810 | 705 | 615 | 545 | 480 | 318 | 253 | $6{ }^{6}$ |  | 940 |  |  |
| 811 | 706 | 616 | 546 | 481 | 319 | 254 | 67 |  |  |  |  |
| 812 | 707 | 617 | 547 | 482 | 320 | 255 | 68 |  |  |  |  |
| 813 | 708 | 618 | 548 | 483 | 321 | 256 | 99 |  |  |  |  |
| 814 | 709 | 619 | 549 | 484 | 322 | 257 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| 815 | 710 | 620 | 550 | 485 | 323 | 258 | 71 | 135 |  |  |  |
| 816 | 7 II | 621 | 551 | 486 | 324 | 259 | 72 |  |  |  |  |
| 817 | 7 I 2 | 622 | 552 | 487 | 325 | 260 | 73 |  |  |  |  |
| 818 | 713 | 623 | 553 | 488 | 326 | 261 | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| 819 | 714 | 624 | 554 | 489 | 327 | $26_{2}$ | 75 |  |  |  |  |
| 820 | 715 | 625 | 555 | 490 | 328 | 263 | 76 |  |  |  |  |
| 821 | 716 | 626 | 556 | 491 | 329 | 264 | 77 |  |  |  |  |
| 822 | 717 | 627 | 557 | 492 | 330 | 265 | 78 | 136 |  |  |  |
| 823 | 718 | 628 | 558 | 493 | 331 | 266 | 79 |  |  |  |  |
| 824 | 719 | 629. | 559 | 494 | 332 | 267 | 80 |  |  |  |  |
| 825 | 720 | 630 | 560 | 495 | 333 | 268 | 81 |  |  |  |  |
| 826 | 721 | 631 | SSI | 496 | 334 | 269 | 82 |  |  |  |  |
| 827 | 722 | 632 | 562 | 497 | 335 | 270 | 83 |  |  |  |  |
| 828 | 723 | 633 | 563 | 448 | 336 | 271 | 84 |  |  |  |  |
| 829 | 724 | 634 | 564 | 499 | 337 | 272 | 85 | 137 |  |  |  |
| 830 | 725 | 635 | 565 | 500 | $33^{8}$ | 273 | 86 |  | O |  |  |
| 831 | 726 | 636 | 566 | 501 | 339 | 274 | 87 |  |  |  |  |
| 832 | 727 | 637 | 567 | 502 | $34^{\circ}$ | 275 | 88 |  |  |  |  |
| 833 | 728 | 638 | 568 | 503 | 341 | 276 | 89 |  |  |  |  |
| 834 | 729 | 639 | 569 | 504 | 342 | 277 | 90 |  |  |  |  |
| 835 | 7.30 | 640 | 570 | 505 | 343 | 278 | 91 | 138 |  |  |  |
| 836 | 731 | 641 | 571 | 506 | 344 | 279 | 92 |  |  |  |  |
| 837 | 732 | 642 | 572 | 507 | 345 | 280 | 93 |  |  |  |  |
| 838 | 733 | 643 | 573 | 508 | 346 | 281 | 94 |  |  |  |  |
| 839 | 734 | 644 | 574 | 509 | 347 | 282 | 95 |  |  |  |  |
| 840 | 735 | 645 | 575 | 510 | 348 | 283 | 97 |  | 970 |  | 3 |
| 841 | 735 | 646 | 576 | 511 | 349 | 284 | 98 |  |  |  |  |
| 842 | 737 | 647 | 577 | 512 | 350 | 285 286 | -98 |  |  |  |  |
| 843 | $73^{8}$ | 648 | 578 | 513 | 351 | 286 | -9 | 139 |  |  |  |
| 844 | 739 | 649 | 579 | 514 | 352 | 287 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 845 | 740 | 650 | 580 | 515 | 353 | 288 | 101 |  |  |  |  |
| 845 | 741 | 651 | 581 | 516 | 354 | 289 | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| 847 | 742 | 652 | 582 | 517 | 355 | 290 | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| 848 | 743 | 653 | 583 | 518 | 356 | 291 | 104 |  |  |  |  |
| 849 | 744 | 654 | 584 | 519 | 357 | 1292 | 1105 |  |  |  |  |
| So | 745 | 1655 | 1585 | 520 | 1358 | 293. | 105 | O |  |  |  |

Scthi:

Seth. Enos.Kenā.Mahal.Iared.Enoch.Meth.Lamec. S. W.

| 851 | 746 | 1556 | 1586 | 521 | 359 | 1294 | 1107 | ${ }_{7 u b i}^{20}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 852 | 747 | 657 | 587 | 522 | 1360 | 295 | 108 | $17 u b i .$ |  |
| 853 | 748 | 658 | 588 | 523 | 361 | 296 | 109 |  |  |
| 854 | 749 | 659 | 589 | 524 | 362 | 297 | 110 |  |  |
| 855 | 750 | 660 | 590 | 525 | 363 | 298 | 111 |  |  |
| 856 | 751 | 661 | ; 591 | 526 | 364 | 299 | 112 |  |  |
| 857 | 752 | 662 | 592 | 527 | 365 | 300 | 112 | 141 |  |
| 858 | 753 | 663 | 593 | 528 |  | 301 | $1{ }^{1} 4$ |  |  |
| 859 | 754 | 664 | . 594 | 529 |  | 302 | 115 |  |  |
| 860 | 755 | 665 | 595 | 530 |  | 303 | 116 |  | 990 |
| 861 | 756 | ¢66 | 596 | 531 |  | 304 | 117 |  |  |
| 862 | 757 | 667 | 597 | 532 |  | 305 | 118 |  |  |
| 863 | 758 | 668 | 598 | 533 |  | 306 | 119 |  |  |
| 864 | 759 | 669 | 599 | 534 |  | 307 | 120 | 142 |  |
| 865 | 760 | 670 | 600 | 535 |  | 328 | 121 |  |  |
| 866 | 761 | 671 | 601 | 536 |  | 309 | 122 |  |  |
| 867 | 762 | 672 | 602 | 537 |  | 310 | 123 |  |  |
| 868 | 763 | 673 | $6{ }_{6} 3$ | 538 |  | 311 | 124 |  |  |
| 869 | 764 | 674 | 604 | 539 |  | 312 | 125 |  |  |
| 870 | 765 | 675 | 605 | 540 |  | 313 | 125 |  |  |
| 871 | 766 | 676 | 606 | 541 |  | 314 | 127 | 143 |  |
| 872 | 767 | 677 | 607 | 542 |  | 315 | 128 |  | $u b i$. |
| 873 | 768 | 678 | 608 | 543 |  | 316 | 129 |  |  |
| 874 | 769 | 679 | 609 | 544 |  | 317 | 130 |  |  |
| 875 | 770 | 680 | 610 | 545 |  | 318 | 131 |  |  |
| 876. | 7.71 | 981 | 611 | 546 |  | 319. | 132 |  |  |
| 877 | 772 | 682 | 612 | 547 |  | 320 | 133 |  |  |
| 878 | 773 | 683 | 613 | 548 |  | 321 | 134 | 14.4 |  |
| 879 | 774 | 68.4 | 614 | 549 |  | 322 | 135 |  |  |
| 880 | 775 | 685 | 615 | 550 |  | 323 | 136 |  | 1010 |
| 881 | 776 | 686 | 616 | 551 |  | 324 | 137 |  |  |
| 882 | 777 | 687 | 617 | 552 |  | 325 | $13^{8}$ |  |  |
| 883 | 778 | 688 | 618 | 553 |  | 326 | 139 |  |  |
| 884 | 779 | 689 | 619 | 554 |  | 327 | 140 |  |  |
| 885 | 280 | 650 | 620 | 555 |  | 328 | 141 | 145 |  |
| 886 | 781 | 691 | 621 | 556 |  | 329 | 142 |  |  |
| 887 | 782 | 692 | 622 | 557 |  | 330 | 143 |  |  |
| 888 | 783 | 653 | 623. | 558 |  | 331 | 144 |  |  |
| 889 | 784 | 694 | 624 | 559 |  | 332 | 145 |  |  |
| 890 | 785 | 605 | 625. | 560. |  | 333 | 146 |  | 1020 |
| 891 | 785 | 696 | 626 | 561 |  | 334 | 147 |  |  |
| 892 | 787 | E97 | 627 | 562 |  | 335 | 148 | 146 |  |
| 893 | 788 | 698 | 628 | 563 |  | 336 | 149 |  |  |
| 894 | 789 | 659 | 629 | 564 |  | 337 | 150 |  |  |
| 895 | 1580 | 700 | 630 | 565 |  | 338 | 151 |  |  |
| 896 | 791 | 701 | 631 | 566 |  | 339 | 152 |  |  |
| 897 | 1752 | 702 | 632 | 557 |  | 340 | 153 |  |  |
| 858 | 753 | 703 | 633 | 568 |  | 341 | 154 |  |  |
| 859 | 984 | 704 | 634 | 1569 |  | 342 | 155 | 147 |  |

Enoch was a moft eminent man for holineffe. Had this priviledge with Elias, nor to fee death, Gen. 5.22, 23 . Heb.II.5. He was the feventh from Adam, and a Prophet, fude verfe 14. was born about the beginning, and was tranflated at the end of a Sabbatical year: and lantly, lived on earth juft as many years as there are dayes in the year.

Seth.

All the ten Patriarchs from Adam to Noah, were Progenitors of all Nations, as well as of our Lord and Saviour Jefus Chrift: fo as the ftock of mankinde afcended in a ftraight line for ten Generations together, and about the 500th year of Noah began to fpread it felf into three great branches in Noahs three Sons, who were the Fathers of all Nations: (all the reft of the World but only thofe four with their wives being drowned in the Floud, nor any other childe of Noah recorded in holy writ but only thofe three.)

Its a very probable and charitable opinion of Divines, that all the natural Progenitors of the Lord Jefus were faved.

Noab was contemporary with 15 . Patriarchs, 6 . before, and 9. after the Floud: He dyed two years betore the birth of Abraham.

Seth. Enos.Kenā.Mahal.Iared.Meth.LaneciNoah. S. W.


Enos.

Enos.Kenā.Mahal.Iared.Merh.Lamec.Noaho S. W.


Enos.


Kenā.Mahal.Iared.Meth.Lamec.Noah. S. W.



Mulal.

Mahal.Iared.Merh.Lance.Noah. S. W.


Iated.

Iared.Meth.Lamec.Noah. S. W.

lared.

Iared.Meth.Lamec.Noah. S. W.


Iared.


Noah.

Meth.Lamec.Noah. S. W. Meth Lamec Nosh.CXX.Shem. S. W.

Meth.Lanec.Noah.CXX.Shein. s. $\dot{W}$.


The Jerrs firft moneth Ecclefiaftical, namely Abib or Nifan; anfwers for the nioft part our March : their Ceventh Hioneth Bethanim or Tifri, our September, (their Ecctefiaftical year beginning at the Vernal, as their $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ vil year at the Autumnal Equinoctial, whict with us happen about the eleventh of March and September,) But affer the Forraign of Gregotiañ acccount, thofe two moneths anfwer for the molt part April and O\&tober', becaufe they begin their moneths ten dayes before ours, whence with them the Equinoctials fall upon the 21. of March and September,

The Floud hapred Anns Mundl 1657. In the beginting of the year, namely the 17 . day of the fecond moneth, that is about out 27 . or 28 . day of OAtober, Gen.7.11. and the rain fell till about the 7، of December with us, or their 26 . of the third moneth, for forty dayes togsther: that is fourteen dayes of the fecond moneth; and fix and twenty dayes of the third moneth. Their firft moneth beginning the 10 . or 11 of Septenibër
 and fo by proportion every moneth of theirs contained part of two of our months, and alwayes thirty dayes apsece, which was the reafon of their [ Veader] or [Menfis Embolimeus,] namely a thirteenth month added after the return of a certain fpace of years (as adde ofte day tơthe year every Leap year) to make up the defect of five dayes loffe everery yeary, their twelve months making but juf 360 .daye's, whereas a fear contain's ordinarily 365 . and fometimes 366 . dayes. Now though the Floud fell out precifely Anno Mundi 16¢7. yet 1 have noted it An. M. íf 6 . becäufe this year runs parallel with the 600 . year of Nozabs life, as is evident by the text, Gen. 7. ir. from which Idurft not vary : Bat this differefice mex eafily be reconciled. Suppofe Noahs $600 . y$ begad ini the third nior thi, Anito $16 \% 6$, the Floud hapning in the fecond month, Anro $16 \% 7$. feth withir thie compaffe of Noahs 600 . year, and yet at the fame time light at the begins ing of the 1657 . year of the world: for we nuaf not think that the years of Noahs life ran parellel with rhe years of the world to a month and a dayy; but that the 600 year of Noahs life contained part of the 1656 anid $105 \%$. year of the world, fo as the Floud hapried in the latter cud of Noabs 600 ; y . and the beginning of the $\mathbf{x} 65.7 . \mathrm{y}$. of the world: Ard: had Ffet the Floud in 1657. the Reader might have concluded it fell out in the 601 $\dot{y}$. of Noabs life, which is falfe and clear againft the Scripture,Genn. 7.15 . This It thought fir to note for prevention of mintake.

Withal the Reader may note that Mlernufelah dyed but few monthis before the Floud came, his laft year running with the 600 . $y$. of Noahs life, and the $\sigma \varsigma \sigma y$. of the world: which thing the Prophee Enect foretoldin his very namc; which verbatim fignifies [Mortub hocimifile, that is, This manh being dead a dart:meaning that after his death iminediatly God would fend that dart or arrow of his vengeance, the Floud. The fame word fignifieth both [a Dart, ] and [to fend, ] only ond is a root, theother a aderivative. Lamech dyed five years before his fâther Methufelab:

Meth.Lamec.Noah.CXX.Shem.Floud.Arph. S. W.


Noah.



Noah.Shem.Floud•Arph.Selah


$|$| $4^{2}$ | 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 43 | 9 |
| 44 | 10 |
| 45 | 11 |
| 46 | 12 |
| 47 | 13 |
| 48 |  |

48

| 49 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 50 | 16 |
| 51 | 17 |



Noah.

## $3^{2}$

Noah.

Noah.Shem. Floud.Arph.Selah.Eber. Peleg. Reu. Serug. Nahor.Terah. S. W.

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 856 \\ & 857 \\ & 858 \\ & 859 \\ & 860 \\ & 861 \\ & 862\end{aligned}\right.$ | 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 | 260 | 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 | 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 190 \\ & 191 \\ & 192 \\ & 193 \\ & 194 \\ & 155\end{aligned}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 156 \\ & 157 \\ & 158 \\ & 159 \\ & 160 \\ & 161\end{aligned}$ | 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \\ & 94 \\ & 95 \\ & 96 \\ & 97 . \\ & 98 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 64 \\ & 65 \\ & 66 \\ & 67 \\ & 68 \\ & 69 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 35 \\ & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 7 ${ }^{396 i}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 361 |  | 261 | 226 | 196 | 162 | 132 | 100 | 70 | 41 |  |  |
| 864 | $3^{6} 2$ |  | 262 | 227 | 197 | 163 | 133 | 10 | 71 | 42 |  | 1920 |
| 86 | 306 |  | 263 | 228 | 198 | 164 | 134 | 102 | 72 | 43 |  |  |
|  | 364 |  | 264 | 229 | 199 | 165 | 135 | 103 | 73 | 44 |  |  |
| 867 | 365 |  | 265 | 230 | 200 | 166 | 136 | 104 | 74 | 45 |  |  |
|  | 366 |  | 266 | 231 | 201 | 1167 | 137 | 105 | 75 | 46 |  |  |
| 869 | 357 |  | 267 | 232 | 202 | 168 | 138 | 106 | 76 | 47 | 275 |  |
|  | 368 | 270 | 268 | 233 | 203 | 169 | 139 | 107 | 77 | 48 |  |  |
|  | 359 |  | 269 | 234 | 204 | 170 | 140 | 108 | 78 | 49 |  |  |
| 872 | 370 |  | 270 | 235 | 205 | 171 | 141 | 109 | 79 | 50 |  |  |
| 873 | 371 |  | 271 | 236 | 206 | 172 | 142 | 110 | 80 | 51 |  |  |
| 874 | '372 |  | 272 | 237 | 207 | 173 | 143 | 111 | 82 | 52 |  | 3 |
| 876 | 374 |  | 274 | 239 | 209 | 175 | 145 | 113 | 83 |  | 276 |  |
| 877 | 375 |  | 275 | 240 | 210 | 176 | 146 | 114 |  | 55 |  |  |
| 878 | 376 |  | 276 | 241 | 2 I | 177 | 147 | 115 |  | 57 |  |  |
| 879 | 377 |  | 277 | 242 | 212 | 178 | 148 | 116 | 86 | 57 |  |  |
| 880 | 378 | 28 | 278 | 243 | 213 | 179 | 149 | 117 II 8 |  | 58 |  |  |
| 881 882 | 379 |  | 279 | 244 | 214 | 180 | 150 | 118 |  | 59 |  |  |
| 882 883 | 380 |  | 280 | 245 | 215 | 181 | 151 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 120\end{aligned}$ | $90$ |  |  |  |
| 883 | $3^{81}$ |  | 281 | 246 | 216 | 182 | 152 | 120 |  |  | 27 ? |  |
| 884 | $3^{82}$ |  | 282 | 247 | 217 | 183 | 153 | 121 | 91 | 62 |  | 19 |
| 885 | 383 |  | 283 | 248 | 218 | 184 | 154 | 122 | 92 | 63 |  |  |
| 886 | 384 |  | 284 | 249 | 219 | 185 | 155 | 123 | 93 | 64 |  |  |
| 887 | 385 |  | 285 | 250 | 220 | 186 | 156 | 124 | 94 | 65 |  |  |
| 888 | 1386 |  | 286 | 251 | 221 | 187 | 157 | 125 | 05 | 66 |  |  |
| 889 | 387 |  | 287 | 252 | 222 | 188 | 15 | 12 | 96 | 67 |  |  |
| 890 | $3^{88}$ | 290 | 288 | 253 | 223 | 189 | 159 | 127 | 97 |  |  |  |
| $\overline{891}$ | 389 |  | 289 | 254 | 224 | 190 | 150 | 128 | 98 | 9 |  |  |
| 892 893 | 390 |  | 290 | 255 | 225 | 191 |  | 129 | 99 | 70 |  |  |
| 893 | 391 |  | 291 | 255 | 226 | 192 | 1.62 | - |  | 2 |  |  |
| 8.94 | 392 |  | 292 | 257 | 227 | 193 | 163 | 131 | 102 | 3 |  | 39 |
| 895 | 393 |  | 293 | 258 | 224 | 194 | 165 | 133 | 103 | 74 |  | 7. |
| 889 | $\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 395 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 294 | 260 | 230 | 156 | 166 | 134 | 104 | 75 | 279 |  |
| 898 | 396 |  | 296 | 26 I | 231 | 197 | 167 | 135 | 105 | 76 |  |  |
| 899 | 397 |  | 297 | 262 | 232 | 198 | 168 | 135 | 10 | 7 |  |  |
| 900 | 398 | 300 | 298 | 263 | 233 | 199 | 169 | 137 | 107 | 8 |  |  |
| 901 | 359 |  | 299 | 264 | 234 | 20 | 170 | 138 |  | 8 |  |  |
| 902 | 400 |  | 300 | 265 | 235 | 201 | 171 | 139 |  | - |  |  |
| 903 | 401 |  | 301 | 266 | 236 | 202 | 172 | 140 | 113 | 81 |  |  |
| 1804 | 402 |  | 302 | 267 | 237 | 203 | 173 | 141 | 111 |  |  | Ifte |

[^0]Noah.Shein. Floud.Arph.Selah. Eber. Peleg. Feu.Serug. Nahor.Terah.Abrah. S. Wh


| Shem. F | loud.Arph.S | Selah. | Eber. | Reu. | Serug. | Terah. | brah. | Sarah. | S. | W. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 452 | 352 | 317 | 287 | 223 | 191 | 132 | 2 |  |  | 2010 |  |
| 453 | 353 | 318 | 288 | 224 | 192 | 133 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 454 | 354 | 319 | 289 | 225 | 193 | 134 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 455 | 355 | 320 | 290 | 225 | 194 | 135 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 456 | 356 | 321 | 291 | 227 | 195 | 136 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 457 | 357 | 322. | 292 | 228 | 196 | 137 | 7 8 |  | 288 |  |  |
| 458 | 360358 | 323 | 293 | 229 | 197 | 138 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 459 | 359 | 324 | 294 | 230 | 198 | 139 | 10 | Sara. |  |  |  |
| 460 | 360 | 325 | 295 | 231 | 199 | 140 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 461 | 361 | 326 | 1296 | 232 | 200 | 141 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| 462 | 362 | 3.27 | 297 | 1233 | 201 | 142 | 12 | 2 |  | 2020 |  |
| 463 | 363 | 328 | 298 | 1234 | 202 | 143 | 13 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 464 | 364 | 329 | 299 | 235 | 203 | 144 | 14 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 465 | 365 | 330 | 300 | 235 | 204 | 145 | 15 | 5 | 289 |  |  |
| 466 | 366 | . 331 | 301 | 237 | 205 | 146 | 16 | 6 |  |  |  |
| 467 | 367 | 332 | $3^{\text {c } 2}$ | 238 | 206 | 147 | 17 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 468 | 370368 | 333 | 303 | 239 | 207 | $14^{8}$ | 18 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 469 | 369 | 334 | 304 |  | 208 | 149 | 19 | 9 |  | - |  |
| 470 | 370 | 335 | 305 |  | 209 | 150 | 20 | 10 |  |  |  |
| 471 | 371 | 336 | 306 |  | 210 | 151 | 21 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 472 | 372 | 337 | 307 |  | 211 | 152 | 22 | 12 | 29 | 2030 |  |
| 473 | 373 | $33^{8}$ | 308 |  | 212 | 153 | 23 | 13 |  |  |  |
| 474: | 374 | 339 | 309 |  | 213 | 154 | 24 | 14 |  |  |  |
| 475 | 375 | 340 | 310 |  | 214 | 155 | 25 | 15 |  |  |  |
| 476 | 376 | 341 | 311 |  | 215 | 156 | 26 | 16 |  |  |  |
| 477 | 377 | 342 | 312 |  | 216 | 157 | 27 | 17 |  |  |  |
| 478 | 380378 | 343 | 313 |  | 217 | 158 | 28 | 18 |  |  |  |
| 479 | 379 | 344 | 314 |  | 218 | 159 | 29. | 19 | 29 |  |  |
| 480 | 380 | 345 | 315 |  | 219 | 150 | 30 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 481 | 381 | 346 | 316 |  | 220 | 161 | 31 | 21 |  |  |  |
| 482 | 382 | 347 | 317 |  | 221 | 162 | 32 | 22 |  | 2.040 |  |
| 483 | 383 | 348 | 318 |  | 222 | 163 | 33 | 23 |  |  |  |
| 484 | 384 | 349 | 319 |  | 223 | 164 | 34 | 24 |  |  |  |
| 485 | 385 | 350 | 320 |  | 224 | 165 | 35 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 486 | 386 | 351 | 321 |  | 225 | 166 | 36 | 26 | 292 |  |  |
| 487 | 387 | 352 | 322 |  | 226 | 167 | 37 | 27 |  |  |  |
| 488 | 350 388 | 353 | 323 |  | 227 | 168 | 38 | 28 |  |  |  |
| 489 | 389 | 354 | 324 |  | 228 | 169 | 39 | 29 |  |  |  |
| 490 | 390 | 355 | 325 |  | 229 | 170 | 40 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 49 I | 301 | 356 | 326 |  | $23^{\circ}$ | 171 | 41 | 31 |  |  |  |
| 492 | 352 | 357 | 3.2 |  |  | 172 | 42 | 32 |  | 2050 |  |
| 493 | $3)^{3}$ | -358 | 328 |  |  | 173 | 43 | 33 |  |  |  |
| 494 | 394 | 4359 | 329 |  |  | 174 | 44 | 34 |  | 7ubi. |  |
| 445 | 355 | 360 | 330 |  |  | 175 | 45 | 35 |  |  |  |
| 496 | 395 | 361 | 331 |  |  | 176 | 45 | 35 |  |  |  |
| 497 | 397 | 362 | . 332 |  |  | 177 | 47 | 37 |  |  |  |
| 458 | $400 \leqslant 398$ | 363 | -333 |  |  | 178 | 48 | $3^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| 459 | 399 | 1364 | 334 |  |  | 179 | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| 1500 | 1400 | 365 | 335 |  |  | 80 | 50 |  |  |  | ho |

Shem.Floud.Arph.Selah. Eber. Terah.Abrah.Sarah. Prom. Ifhin. Circ. S. W.


Shem.
F. The promife was made to Abraham being ( oot 75. but) 70. year old when he was in $\mathrm{Ur}_{5}$ (not in Haran) as is proved from Acts. 7.2, 3. See the fecond Difficulty in the Preamble.

Ifaack was born in a year of Jubilee, and precifely 30 . year after the Promile :. An efpecial type of Chrift, who in his thirtietin year entred upon his Prophetical Office. His love was fuch to Rebeckah, that he is not recorded to have any wife or concubine but only her. As Chr:ft, fo he, was obedient to his father even unto the death, though he had ftrength enough to refift, being (as is fuppofed) about that time between twenty and thirty year old, (Gen. 22.0,10.) yea, by fome be is thought to have been then above thirty year old. His very name (fignifying laughter) fhews the great Joy hall come unto the Church by Chrift, who for our fakes was a man of forrowes and wept often, but is never recorded in Scripture to laugh. And whether Abrahams laughter upon the promife of Ifaacks birth (Gen. 17.17.) (as a rype of Chrift) were not his reioycing to fee Chrifts day, (Joh.8.56.) (atleaft in part) I leave it to the iudgement of the Godiy lcarned.

Sarah is the only woman whofe age is mentioned in Scripture, Gen. 23.1. Broughton.

Ifaack being forty y . old marricth Rebeckah three years after his Mothers death. Gen.25.20.

Shem. Floud.Selah Eber. Abrah.Sarah.Prom. Ithin. Circ. Ifack. S. W.


That Shem might be Melchizedek is probable enough, fince he lived to the 150 . year of Abrahams life : whereas that fight (Gen. 14.) hapned between the 75 . and 85 . year of Abrahams life. Gen.12.4. and 16.3 .

SuppofeRebeckah were but 15. y.old when Ifaack married her, fhe could not be leffe then $1 x 2$.y.old when Jacob tled to Laban, as appears by adding 20.y. after her marriage to Jacobs birth, and 77. years of Jacobs life when he went to his Uncle, to the age of Rebeckah when the was married. In all probabiltitie fhe dyed betoie Jacobs zo years fervice expired, elle at his return flae muft needs be 132 y . old, and 5 y . older than Sarab her mother in law was at her death.

Abraham died not till Jacob was 15 . year old: which explains that place Heb. 11. 9. how Abraham dweit with Ifaack and Jacob.

Eber was the feventh from Enoch (as Enoch was from Adam,) yet with this difference, that Enoch was the feventh fromAdam inclufively, Eber the feventh from Enoch exclufively, but the fourteenth from Adam, as Ifaack was the feventh from Eber and the one and twentieth from Adam, an efpecial type of Chrift, and the childe of the Promife, Gal.4.28. Heb.in.17. 18. All thele (if I may fo call them) were Sabbatical perfuns, Enoch being the laft of the firft feven, Eber of the fecond, and Ifaack of the third: probably be was not far inferiour to Enoch in Godlineffe. His name continued in Abrahams poftertty, who of him were called Hebrews. Adams Language remained with them until the laft Prophets, though neer loft in Babel. Eber lived 4 years after Abrahams death, and was the longeft liver of all that were born after the Floud. vid. Broughton.

Shem. Floud.Eber.Abrah. Prom.IThın.Circŭ.Ifaack Iacob. $S$.
W.


Flout:

Ifbmael the only wicked whofe age is recorded in the Law, Gen. $25.17 \%$ Broughton,

Probably Jacob married the fame year he came to Laban, namely when he was 77 years old: elfe if we fuppofe he married not Leal till the end of his 7 years fervice, he muft be 84 years old before he married, and alfo muaft be conceived to have a dozen children in 7 years fpace. Now fuppofing he was 77 years old at his marriage, grant him but every year a child: Levi his third Son was born when Jacobwas 80 years old; And this only probable ground have I of Levi his birth at that time: his age fee Exo.6.16. Efau being 40 y ears old marrieth his two firft wives, Gen. 26.34 . and was at leaft 77 year old when he married his third wife, namely Mahalath the daughter of Ifhmael, Gen.28.9. upon occafion of Jacubs going to Laban in the 77 year of his age, as fhall afterwards be cleared: : and both the biothers being twins, who fees not but Efau muft needs be 77 years old at leaft if he married not Ifhmacls daughter till Jacob was 77 years old?

That Jacob was 77 years old when he travelled to his Uncle Laban,may be thus cleared. Jacob was 130 years old when he ftood before Pharaoh, Genefis 47.9. at the fame time Joleph was 39 years old, Genefis 45 . 6. II. compared with Genefis 4 r. . 45. 29. 30. 53 , 54 . which appears thus :- He was thirty years old when be expounded Pharaohs dreams, Gen.41.46. The years of plenty were 7 , and as many of famine, rerfe $29,30.53,54$. of the fame chapter : of thefe 24 years the 7 years of llenty, and two years of Famine were paft when Jacob came to Egypt, Gen.45.6.mr which added together make 9 years, and thefe added to Jofephs 30 years make 39 years, the juft age of Jofeph when his Father was $\mathrm{I}_{3} \circ$ years old: fubfract now 39 out of $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{O}$, there reft 94 years, the juit age of Jacob when Jofeph was born. Lafty, ont of 91 fubftract 14 years, the time of Jacobs lervice at the birth of Jofeph,Gen. $30.25,26$. compared with Gen.31.4r, there reft 77 year, the juft age of Jacob when he came to Le ban.

Floud. Prom.Ifhı.Circū.Ifack Iacob.Levi. $S$.


From the 17 to the 39 of Jofeph, Jofephs brethren lay under the guile of that great fin of felling their brother, and that without remurfe, namely for the $f_{i}$ race of 22 years, Gen.42.21,22.

Jofeph being i 7 year old is fold for a flave, (Gen-37.2.) Nourifheth his Father Jacob as many years in Ægypt, together with ail his family, Gen. 47.12. and fo (if ever any) made requital to his Parent, according to that rule, 1 Tim .4 .5 .

Within the Space of 2 ro years Jacobs pofterity increafed from feventy fouls to fix hundred thoufand and more, Gen 46.27. compared with Exod. 12. 37. a clear evidence of the faithfulneffe of Gods Promile, Gen. 13.16. \& 15.9. Deut. 10.21. and the mighty power of Faith, Heb. II. 11,12. To evidence this, note, from the Promife made to Abraham being 70 year old, to the going out of Ægypt are 430 years, Exod. 12.40. Gal. 3.17. of this to Ifaacks birth are 30 years, thence to Jacobs birth, 60 years, thence to the gong into Egypt r 30 years; all which being added together make 220 years, which being fabitracted from 430 , leave 210 years, the juft time of the Ifraelites fojourning in Ægypt, where they increaled fo mightily.

Jacob goeth from Laban being 97 years old, after 20 years hard fervice Gen. 3 r. 38 . About the fame time he wrefleth with the Angel, and is called Ifrael, Gen. 32.24-28.
about this time alfo Deborah Rebeckahs nurfe dyed, and coild not well beleffe than 147. year old at her death. Suppofe her but 15 . y ear old when Rebeckah was born, and Rebeckah but 15 year old when the was married to Ifaack, fhe was then thirty years o'd at Rebeckahs marriage: to this ad 20 years after the marriage before Jacob was boto, Gen. 25. 20. 26. and 97 years more the age of Jacob when he went from Laban: Adde all thefe together, it makes 147 years, the leaft age of Deborah when fhe dyed: and probably fhe mighe be older, for no man knows how long Jacobdevelt at Shechem; as alfo at Succoth, Gen. 33.17.19. as alfo how long he ftayed at Bethel before ber death: for at Shechem he bought land, and at Bethel after his journey from Shechem he built an Altar, Gen. 35. $\sigma$, 7. and there Deborah died and was buried : no doubt a Godly and very ancient Matron; She out-lived Sarah at leaft 20 years.

Ifaack (though born of almoft dead Parents) liveth the longeft of any after Terah, that the ftrength of the Promife might appear, Gen. 35.28. Rom.4.19.20. Broughton.

Floud Irom.Circ. Ifaack.Iacob-Levi- Ioleph. S. W.


Flond.

Gen.46.26. only 66 perfons went down into Agypt: it muft be under frood only of Jacobs pofterity that went with him at that time.

Vc:\{e 27. All the 1oules were 70 , namely by adding Jacob himfelf, to gether with Jofeph and the two fons of Jufeph, who were a!ready in 代 gypt, and defcended virtually in their Father Jofeph bis logns, but were both begot and born in Ægypt; nor could the eldeft of them be above 9 yeers old when Jacob came into Egypt.

Acts 7.14. They are made to be 75 foules. Luke herein following the Septuagint, who borrow five out (I Chron.7.) that were the children of Manaffeh and Ephraim, whom Jofeph lived to lee as his third Generation, which as an efpecial bleffing is noted inthe Original with a great MEM, Gen. 50.23. Broughton.

Floud.

41
Eloud-Prom.Circ. Iacob.Levi Iofeph. S. W.


Floud.

Some would have the Childreen of Ifraet tofojourt in egypt 430 years which is clear againft the A ponte, Gat. 3.17. apidisallo contradicted by the Genealogy of the Patriarchs lives, who went down into and came up out of Egypt. Gen. 46. 1 r.

Kölath was boint bif fore the goo ing into exgyt. Now fuppofe him but newly born atethat time ; his life and the lives of other Patriarchs added together will not come neer $430 . \mathrm{y}$. as is evident by the enfuing draught.

Kohath lived,Exod.6. 18.
Amram ------ Exod. 6. 20.
Mofes to the Exodus, Exod.7.8.
Total --350.y. which falls fart fhort of 430 years: and in truth they fojourned in Ægypt but 210yeaf as I have formerly fhewed. The 43 o years then begin at Abrahams tir fe removal out of Ur of the Chaldces. That place therefore E wod. 2 . 40. is weil rendred by the Tranflators: The fojourning of the Children of Ifrael who dwelt inf Agypt \&c. and not whiles they dwelt in $\not \subset$ gypt, was 430 years; to which (for explication) the Septuagint adde well, Who fojourned in Egypt, and in the Land of Canaan, for the greater part of thofe 430 jears they fojourned in Canaan and Haran, (at leaff fome of them) and it is remarkable here, that Parents are faid to fojourn in their children, (for under the children of Ifrael in this place, are included Abraham, IIaack and Jacob) as in othet places the children are faid to do what their parents did, Heb. 7.9, 10. Rom. 5.12. and thus we all finned in our Grandfather Adam.

The fpace between Jofeph and Mofes is unparcelled, and omitted in Scripture, yet by collection may thus be proved to be 59 years. From the Promife to the Law is juft $43^{\circ}$ years: all the parcells of which great fum being mentioned in frripture either directly or by juft confequence, fall fhort of the 430 years jult 59 years. Ergo, thofe 59 years inuift of neceffity make up the ipace between Jofeph and Mofes; which face I expreffe by the term [Voyd] in the top of the columne. The parcells ftand thus.

From the Promife to Ifaacks birth
Thence to Jacobs birth
Thence to Jofephs birth $60^{\circ}$

Thence to Jofephs death $9{ }^{15}$

Unparcelled
110"
Thence to the going out of Ægypt 59

- Totall--- 430 years. the juff fpace bet tween the Promife and the Law, or the goingout of Egypt: out of which iftie $5 \varsigma$ years Void fhould be fubfracted, there would be juft 371 years from the Promife to the Law.

Floud. Prom.Circ.Levi.Jofeph.Voyd. S. W.


Floud.

Mofes was born 350 year after the Promife, Anno Mundi 2428, which is thus proved, He was 80 year old when he was fent to Pharaoh to bring the people out of Egypt, Exod. 7.7. at which time alfo the date of the Promife, (a very Pamous and Memoråle Æra) expired, Exod. 12. 40. and Gal. 3.17. (for the Law fell out but 50 dayes after the Exodus; namely at Peritecoft or Whitfuntide.) Subfract now 80 years out of $43^{\circ}$ there reft $35^{\circ}$ years, the juft year of the Promife, in which Mofes was born. Aaron being three year older than Mofes, Exod 7.7 . was born An. Mundi 2425 . and the 347 year of the Promife: by which it appears that cheie are but $\varsigma \sigma$ year Void; but in this we follow other Chronologers who reckon Void to Mofes his birth: and could we directly tell the year of Levi bis birth, the Void fpace of years flould be reckoned from his death, and not frum Jofephs deceafe. And its eafie to prove that he out-lived Jofeph 16 . years at leaft, and fo the roid fpace from his death. toA Arons birth is at mo but 40 years, The age of Levi was 137 .years : Exod.6.16.
Mofes was born 3 jo year after the Promile, ju 1 Noahs life after theFloud: the feventh from Abraham, as Abraham was from Eber, Eber from Enoch, and Enoch from Adam, Jude vérfe 14. A new Enoch buried of God, A new Noab, A preaching to the world, 120 years and ever afterwards. He firft received and wrote Divinitic with Prophetical authority. Hee fpent 40 years in Pharaohs Court, 40 years in a private life, and 40 year in governing the people of God in the Wiiderneffe, He was one of the three great Fafters, and fafted twice forty dayes. The three wbo fafted forty dayes apeece were Mofes the giver of the Law, Elias the reftorer of the Law, and Chrift the fulfiller of the Law.

Floud Irom.Circ.Voyd.Aaron.Mofes. S. W.


Eloud:

The birth of Jomuah fell out Anno Mund 2455.377 year after the Pro mife, He was 27 year younger than Mofes; For prouf of which, note, that from the going out of Eigyft to the founding of Solomons femple ate precifely 480 years, I King. 6.1 of which the parcels exprefly noted in Scripture are, forty y ear in the Wilderneffe, 299 years of the Judges; Ely, Saul, and David, forte years apeece; four yeurs of Solomons raign: ail which fummed up together make four hundred fixty three years, which fall 17 years fhort of the 480 years: Thefe 17 gears muft of neceffity be the fpace of Jorhuahs governinent, though they be unparcelled in Seriptare, as without which the 480 years from the Lambe to the Temple cannot be madeup. Grant then that Jofhuah governed juft 17 years, (for the forementioned parcells I thall make good hereafter by peece-meal, only for prefent I defire the Reader to credit me in them.) Its eysdent that the 17 year of his government runs parallel with the rro or laft yeat of bis life, Jofh.24.29. His government began immediately after the death of Motes, who dyed juft 40 years after the going out of egypt, 17 years after whofe death J Thuah dyed, namely 57 years after the going out of \&gypt, and 487 year after the Promife. Sibftract then r1o years out of 487 , there reft 377 year, in which year of the Promife running parallel with Anno Mundi 2455, Jo huuah was born.

Caleb was 15 year younger then Jofhuah, and 42 year younger than Mofes. He was born 392 y ear after the Promife, Anno Mundi 2470 which is thus proved:His fourtieth year ran paraliel withthe fecond year after the going out of Egypt, at which time he was fent from Kadefh-Barnea to efpie the Land of Canaan, Joth.14.7. compared with Deutr. 2. 14 and therefore he was juft 38 year old at the going out of $E$ gypt: Subftract $3^{3}$ years out of 430 the juft date of the Promife at that time, there reft 392 , the juft date of the Promife at Calebs birth, which year of the Promife runs parallel with Anno Mundi 2470. This is further proosed by his age, 7 yeat after Canaan was entred Joth. 14. 10. Wis 85 year ran parallel with the 477 year of the Promife. Subftract then 85 from 4772 there reft 392 , the juft year of the Promife when Caleb was born.

Flond.

Floud.Prom.Circū.Aaron. MIofes.Iofn.Caleb. S. W.
800

Floud.

Job lived probably about the time that the IIraclitas were in Ægypt (and is thought to proceed out of Abrahams family,) as may appear, partly by his long life, few living folong after Mofes his time: partly by his bles fell cut after the Ifraelites came out of $\mathbb{A}$ gypt. Thus Job 27 mention is made of dividing the Sea, and wounding Rahab, a name in Sc . pture applied to 厄gypt. So Job $28 . x 0$. He feems to have an Eye at Gods making waters come out of the rocks, Exod. 17. and́ Numb.20.

Bildad probably came of Shuah, Gen,25.2, Eliphaz of Teman, Gen.36. II, both of Abraham.

Floud.

Eloud.Prom.Circū.Aaron.Mofes.Iofh.Caleb-Pafover. S. W.
850

Floud.

The $\varsigma_{2}$ Jubilee of the world (according to ouraccomnt) fell enit in the 365 weck of years: anfwering thereby at once both the Number ci wecks and dayes in one year, which contains 52 weeks and 30 g dayes, Tle 53 Jublec of the world rums parallel with the firft Jubile of Conam, they etitring Canaan at the end of the 52 Jubilce, in a Sabbatical year.

There is fome difficulty to reconcile that Text, Acts $\mathbf{3} 3.20$. with the times of the jud es: the time of the Judges whe, in the book of Judges, from Jofhuahis death to the laft of Samfom is bur 299 years, as any who have bur ordinary skil in Arithmetick may fee by oddeng the ferenal years of their feveral Covernments together. Adde to thele foy yars of clies goverment, 1 Sam. 4.18. the total is but 339 y cars, and tails far hore of 450 years, which the Apoftle reck ons upon in the foregoing text. To talse which diffculty, note firfe, that the years of the Judges nue (for Samuels government is ircluded in Sauls raign, Acts riv.21.) are 339. fecondly, that the Apofte (probably according to the minde of the Septuagint)/uperadds to thefe the years whercin the Ifraelites were crufhed by their oppreffors, which in truth are not diftinet from, but included in the years of the Judges rule : yet being added as diftinct from them, make up precifely 450 years, according to the Apofles account, Acts 13.20. as may appeat by what follows. They were opprefled
I By Cufhan. Jud.3. 8. 8
2 By Moab. Juid.3.I4. $x 8$
3 By Jabin. Jud.4.3. 20
4 By Midian. Jud.6.I. 7
5 By Ammon. Jud.ro.8. 18
6 By the Philiftims. Jud.r3.i. 40
Total -.--- III. to which adde the sears of the Judges government to the laft of Ely. 330 -

The Summe is ------ 450. the juft account of the Apofte
'Acts 13.20. But that the whole time of the Judges rule cannot contain $45^{\circ}$ years is evident by what follows
I. From the Lamb to Canaan. 40

2 Thence to Jomuahs laft 17
3 Thence (fuppofe) to Elies laft $45^{\circ}$
4 Thence to the laft of Saul and David eo
5 Thence to Salomons fouth in which the Temple was founded. 4
fo that by this reckoning, from the Lamb to the Temple fhould be 501 y . contrary to ciear Scripture, i Kings 6.1 . Subftract therefore that in y y ears in which the Ifraelites were oppreffed, There reft ----------- 480 y . the juft faccerom the going out of Fgypt, to the founding of Solomons Temple. Whence I cleerly conclude, that thof ni years muf needs be fupenfluous, and were inclided in the rule of the Judges.

## Sacred CHRONOLOGIE.



We muft not think that Ehud ruled 80 years ; for fince the Thortning of mans life to 70 or 80 years, (Pfal.go.10.) in the time of Moles, noneever ruled to long, (only Jofeph is recorded to continue in authoritie 8. years.) But the meaning is, that after the expiration of Othniells goverinient it was $8 \circ$ years to the end of Ehuds aftairs : part of which allo included the government of Shamgar. Broughton.

Its remarkable that the Jubilees of Canaan (according to our account: run parallel with the Jubilees of the World. Nor need any be fcrupled that we reckon the firft Jubilee of Canaan (running parallel with the 5 ? Jubilee of the World) to fall out in the 5 y year atter canaan was entred, (whereas a Iubilce in the largeft extent contains at moft bat ; o years com. pleat) fince the date of their Iubilees was reckoned not by the Ecclefiartical year (beginning in Spring when they entred into Canaan) but by the civil year which began in September or Autumne amnediately fucceeding their entrance into Canaan, namely 6 months after: fo as about 6 months after Canaan enrred muft be reckoned as utter!y lapled in relpect of the firft Iubilee of (anaan, which began the Autumne following their entrance, not in the Spring of that Sabbatical year, in which precitely they entred Canaan. For as the Iubilees of the World, fo allo the Iubilees of Canaas begin in Autumne. Levit.25.9-

That battel fought Iud.20. could not probably fall out later then the 4,3 of Ehud, though it bee recorded per "seppr tapenispoy in the end of the Iudges. My ground is becaule Phineas was prefent at it, Jud.20.28. who being at leait 20 y . old when he flew Zimri and Cozby (otherwife he was not capable of bearing arms) at this time muft be above 120 year old, which age was rare in thofe times. They who place this Hiftory according to the order of Narration, after Samfons death, muft of neceffity make Phineas to be above 330 years old : which how probable, I leave to the judgement of the impartial Reader.

Floud.Prom.Circī-Pafov.Canā, Othni Ehud. S. WV.


Floud. Prom.Circ.Parov.Canā.Ehud. Eebor. S. W.


Floud. Prom.Circü.Pafov.Canā.Debor Gideon. S. W.


Floud.

Floud

It was but 266 year from the Entrance of Canaan to Jephtalis Vietory over the Amnanites:yet Judges 11.26. Jephtah calls it 300 year for roundneffe of Number; it being 300 year currant, but not compleat.

Jephatah is the only baftard commended of God, Hcb. 13.32 . He only (that we read of) was an exception againft that general rule, Deut. 23.2. and teaches that no ftate, be it never fo bafe (eacepting final flavery under fin) can exclude any out of the Heavenly Camann. He facrificed not his daughter, but made her a perpetual Virgin. Therefote Judge Ir.40. that word on in Phel fignifies nct only to Lament, but alfo to Tak with; the daughters of Ifrael coming four times every year to comfort her in her reftaint, fhe being deroted to perpetual Virginity, and fo haply kene for crer from the fight of any man. In thofe times perpetual Virgisity or Barrennefle were accounted fad aflictions; whether it were becaufe every one hoped the Meffias fhould or might poffibly at leaft come out of their Loyns, I leave it in Medio: or whether becaufe Fruitfulneffe was a great bleffing promifed upon their obedience, Deut.7.14. and by the rule of cqutraries, barrenneffe was judged a curfe.

Floud.

Floud. Prom.Circ. Páov.Canā. Iair. Iepht. Ibzā. Elon. Âbdō. S. W.


Flous,

How the High Priefts Office fell from Eleazar to the line of Itbamar is uncertain, haply for their finfull cumpliance under the corrupt times of the Judges: Gud might chaftife them with this temporal loffe. For Ely (who was now High Prieft) cameof Ithamar, not of Eleazar and Phineas, as is crident by their pofterity, 1 Chron. 24.3.6. Ahimelech there mentioned, was the fon of Abiathar, the fon of Animelech (whom Doeg flew at the comuand of Saul, x Sam. 22.11.18.) the fon of Ahitub (the brother of Ichabod, 1 Sam. 14.3.) the fon of Phineas, the fon of Eli the High Prien and Judge of Ifrael, 1 Sam.2.34. Now that Ahimelech meutioned'i Chron. 24. is exprefly faid (verf.3.) to be of the fons of Ithamar. But God again for Elies finfull indulgence, makes his Houle an Ichabod, without glory: fers up a faithful High Prieft in Zadoc who is of Eleazar, and thercin again remembreth Phineas, Numb. 25. 13. See ISam, 2.35. compared with a Kings 2.27.

Floud.

Floud. Prom.Circ. Pafov.Canaā.Abdon.Samiō Eli. S. W.


Fioud.

The lives of thofe four, namely Salmon, Boaz, Obed and Jeffe, Ruth 4. 21,22. contained about 400. ye ar: and for thelr four Ages we have 18 ages from Korah to Samuels fins, ( r Chron.6.22. 8 ) or there abcut. . The fons of Korain then dyed not, Numb.26. 11. but fled from their Father to Moles.

The Government of Samuch and Saul, are reckoned as one, Acts $\mathrm{I}_{3} .20_{2}$ 21. yet fo as Sanuel is thought to judge the firt 20 year, and Saul to rule the laft 20 year, which make up that 40 year mentioned by the Ajoftle:and accordingly I have fet them both together.
From the entrance into Canaan to the birth of David, are 366 year, and yet but four Generations, namelf, Salmon, Boaz, Obed, and Jeffe, Ruth, 4. 21,22 , and Matth.1. 5,6 . Salmon could not be more then $\rho 9$ years old when Canaan was entred. For luppole him nineteen years old at the comming out of Ægypt, (had he been but one year older he had dyed among thole that were numbred from 20 year old \&c. Numb. 26.64. 6 . compard with Namb.14.29.) ne fhould then be 59 year old when tl ey entred Canaan. And being probably the heir of the Houfe, he was not borne in bis Fathers old age, who dyed in the Wilderneffe. But fuppofe him to be born after 20 year wandring in the Wildernefle; he was then 20 year old at the entrance into Canaan ; about which time fuppofe Rahab was is year old. He is thought to heget Boaz of Rabab about the end of Othniels Government, that is $\varsigma>$ year after the entrance into Canaan, being himfelf at that time 77 year old upon the former fuppofition of his birth in the Wilderneffe. If he were born in Ægypt, he could not be leffe than $9 \%$ year old at Boaz his bitth. Suppofe now
From Canaan entred to the birth of Boaz 57
Thence to Obeds birth
107
Thence to Jeffe his birth
102
Thence to Davids birtir
Total 366 the juff fpace of time between the Entrance of Canaan and the birth of David. No wonder then Jeffe went for an old man at the conqueft of Goliah, i Sam. 17.12. when he was at leaft an hundred year old at Davids birth. By all which may be gathered that Naomi her fojourning hapned under the Government of Othniel, and that Obed was born in the times of Deborah, and Jeffe about the beginning of Jephthahs government, or the end of Jairs Government, and that unhappy war with the Benjamites hapned a good while before the dayes of Deborah, Phineas being then alive, Jud. 20. 28. who was not probably leffe than 20 ycar old when be flew Zimri and Cozby; and fuppofe he lived an hundred year after that (being about the fortieth year of their journying in the Wilderneffe) his life could reach but the 43 year of Eluads Government: in whofe time therefore, or in Othniels that war hapned.

Floud.From.Circ̄̄ pafov.Canā. Eli. Sam. \& JSau!.David. S. W.


Flond.

David is annointed King over all Ifrall, exactly a thoufand years before our Lard Chrift fuffered and entred into his Kingdom of glory, Luke 24. 26. He raigned juft our Lords age over all Ifrael, namely $3^{2}$ year 6 months, or 33 year currant; 2 Sam. 5.5 . and was an efepecial 7 ype of our bleffled Saviour.
Its remarkable of little Benjamin, who by bis fin was brought to 600 men only, Jud. 20.47-48. yet by Gods bleffing was afterwards increafed to almoft 60000 men of War, toward the end of Davids raign, as flands recorded by Ezra, 1 Chron.7.7.9.11. and that but in threc of his pofteritie, for all the Tribe of Benjamin was not numbred by Joab, 1 Chron. 21. 6. yea, 2 Chron.14.8. they were encreafed to 280000 fighting men, and 2 Chon. 17 . 17,18 . there were 380000 , in the dayes of Afa and Jchof aphat. In the plains of Moab, the greateft number of them was but $45^{600}$. But after that great blow (probably upon their repentance) they mightily encreafed cut of a frnal handful: Sinne brings low, but God upon our repentance can quickly encreafe, and make our latter end better than our begining.

Floud.

Floud. Prom.Circ.Pafov.Canā. Sam. Saul.Dav.K. Solom.Temp. S. W.


Probably about the 39 of Solomon ending, Jebojadah that famous Prief was born; which is thus proved. He was 130 year old at his death, 2 Cbron. 24.15. He was alive the 23 of Joarh, 2 Kin. 12.6,7. Now fuppofe he had lived three year longer to the 25 of Joarh ending, (for after bis death the King fell to Idolatry, murdered his fon, and fell into many evils, 2 Chron. 24. 17---25.) Joarh his 25 yearran parallel with the 156 year after the Temple founded. Subftract 130 out of $15 \sigma$, there reft 26 year from the Temples founding; at the end of which Jebojadah was born. If you protract Jehojadahs life to the 39 of Joarh (which is the utmoft) then he was born in the fourth year of Rehoboam, and 40 year after the 「emple founded, as appears by fubftracting 130 his age, from 170 , the Era of the Temple at his death, upon the laft fuppofition.

Jofiah was prophefied of about 329 years before he was born, 1 Kin, 13 . 2. prelentls upon the Divifion.

Its remarkable of all the Kings of Ifrael, that the age of none of them is noted, when they came to the Crown, there being not one Godly King among them all: and but two that ate not branded for cleaving to the fins of Jeroboam, to wit Sballum and Horhea, $2 \mathrm{Kin} .15 \cdot 13 \cdot 15$. and 17.1,2. They were all fo naught that God thought not their Nativity worth the notiug, which get was wont to be celebrated, Gen 41.20. Mark 6. 21.

Floud,

Floud.Prom.Circ.Pafov.Canā.Temp,Divif.Solom.Rehob.Ierob. S. W.


Abijam flew 500000 of Ifrael in one bartel, 2 Chron. 13.17. one of the greateft Nlaughrers was ever read of.

2 Chron.16. I. muft be rendred in the 36 year of the Kingdom of Afd, to wit the Kingdom of the lews, which at that time ftood divided from lrael juft 36 year, nor can it pofibly be meant of the 36 but the 17 year of $\mathrm{Ara}_{a}$ his perfonal raign, for Baafha lived bur to the 26 year of Afa his perional raign, as is evident by I $\operatorname{Kin} \cdot 15 \cdot 28.33$.

Vpon the news of Zimri his kiliing of Etah, Omri was chofen King in the camp in the 27 year of Afa: i Kin. 16.15, 16. The conreft berween him and Tibni probably held four year at leaft, and therefore verf. 23 its faid he begañ to raign in the 31 year of $A$ fa. He raigned then 4 years,as Tibnes Comperitor, and after his death 8 year alone.

In Ahabs dayes was Iericho built by Hiel, I Kin. $16 \cdot 34$. though with the curfe of God upon the builder, lofh. 6.26.

Three Kings are in Ifracl at once, begiring 42 years trouble, and inferting Iudah. whence Ahaziah is faid to bea Son of 42 y . in his Kingdom, 2 Chron.22, 2. Broughron.

Floud. Prom.Circ.Pa!ov.Canā.Temp.Divif.


Rehob-Ierob.Abija.Afa. Nadab.Baaha.Elah.Zimri.Ahab.Iehof. S. W.


Ioram the fonne of lehofajhat was rivice $V$ ceroy, firft in the 17 year of lehofaphat, as appears by comparing 2 Kin. 1:17. with 21 sin 3. 1. where the firft year of le. horam Ehats fon concurs with the 18 . year of lehof, iphar, and the fecond year of Iehoraw the fon of leholaphat. Hence I argne, if the fecond of Iehoramking of Iudah concurred with the eightenth of Iebofaphat: then his firt veer muft needs concurre with the 17 of sehofaphat: vet at that time he was bui Viceroy, his Farher living 8 or 9 year a ter his firft admifion to the Crown. And this may toive that difficulty, 2 Chron. 21.12. How Elas could fend a Letter to this lehoram, The anfwer is eafy. Iehofaln was made Viceroy in the firf year of Ahaziah fon of Shab which ran parallel with the 17 of ichofaphat a year or two at leaf before Elias his Tranflation, 2 Kin.I.3. Nuw being a wicked wretch and fearing therefore to be dif-inherited, he might take advan age in his Fathers abfence ('who probably made him Vicerov upon occafion of fome expedition abroad) to cur offall his brethren, thercby to make the Kingdom firic unto himfelf, 2 Chron. 2 I. 4 - whereupon Eliat in'ght fend him that fharp letter, he being fo defparate as none durft venture to reprove him by word of mouth, 2 Chron. 2 1.12-1 15

He wa; the fecond time Viceroy in the 22 year of Iehofaphat which concurred with the fifth of Iehoram ion to Ahab, 2 King. 8. i $\leqslant$. which indeed was the firt of his eight sears raign, for he raigned but four compleat years after his Fathers death.

Ahaziah and lehoram Kings of Ifrael begen both to raign tefore their Father A habs deanth, the one in the 17, the other in the 18 year of chofaphat, which run parallel wish the 20 and 21 of thab.
'The rwo 'artels between Ehab and Benhadd hapred abmut the nineteer th or twenrieth sear of Ahabs raign, $a$ a is evident by 1 King. 22. 1.2.

2 Kinr $, 8.25,2$ 个. and 9.29 cmmpared, fhacw tw : s the end of the 1 , and the leceinnirg of the 12 , of oram that lehoalh King of fu'ah: $a$, bern.
a (hren. 22. 2. Ahaziah is faid to be

Floud. Prom.Circ. Palov.Canā Temp.Divif.

thab. Iehor. Ahazi-Iehor. Ichor Ahazi.Athal. 'ehu-Iehoa. S. IW.


Floud.Prom.Circ. Parov.Canaă.Temp,Divifo
42. year old when he began to raign. This the learred refer to the Kingdom of Omri, which food 42 years when Ahaziah began to raign, being then himfelf but 22 year old, 2 Kin. 8.26. otherwife we muft make the y oungeft fon older than his Farber,2 Chron. 21.20 and 22. I. In the Original it runs thus, Abaziah was a fon of 42 year in his Kiredum. What if we floouid lay that in old tmes the age of their Kings was writ in figures, nor in words at length: and fo choough the carelefneffe of the Scribes the letter Mem (fignifying 40) might eatily be put for the letter Caph, which fignifies but 20. Who knows not that change of like letters is familiar with the Hebrews? and fuch a miftake is caly.



Floud.

The Kingdom of Iudah was governed II years by itates, without a King, namely from the 15 to the 27 of leroboam, the firft whereof concurs with the 29 of Amaziah, and the lat with the firft of Veziah, 2 Kin . 14.23. and 15. 1. where he is alfo called Azariah. From the 29 or laft of Amaziah to the firft of $V$ zziah intcrceed in y'ears compleat, in all which face no King fwayed the Sceprer of Iudah, nor indeed was Vzziah capable of it (unlefle by a Proreftour) being but four or five year old when his farher Amaziah dyed.

The kingdom of Ifraet by fedivion was as long again as Iudah withour a ling, mamely full 22 years, from the laft of Ieroboam ro the raign of Zacharias; the firft running parallel with the 15 , and the laft with the 38 of Vzzinh. This Zachariah was the fourth of lehu his generation, whereby the promife of God was -made-good unto Iehu, 2 King. 10.30. and 15.12. God bringing this fourth fon of lehu to the throne, notwithitanding all impediments that lay in the wav for 22 year rogether. No intervening difficulties can make Gods promife abortive, though for a while Gods providence may feem to croffe his promife.

With us Chrilt fuffered in the firft year of the 182 Olympiad: with others in the laft year of the 202 Olympiad. The difference is 21 Olympiads, or 84 Olympick years currant. The ground of which difference is this. They begin the Oiympiads 54 ear before us, and exrend Chrits pafion 30 year after tl . Forh which added rogether make juft 84 years, or 21 Olympiads, the juf fpace wherein we differ from them. The reafon whe we thus difice from them hath Leen formerly noted.

Floud.Y'rom.Circ. Pafor.Canaà.'Temp,Divif


Ierob. Vzzia.Zarh.Shall.Mena. S. W. Olymp,


Flond Proin.Circ Pafor Canaâ.'Temp.DiviC.

Abaz lived but $3^{6}$ year, as is cevident by 2 Kin. 16. 2. Hezekiath his fon was $29 \mathrm{Y}^{\circ}$ oid when he began to ag gh, 2 Kin 18 . 2. Subleat 25 cur of 36 , there reft In, vincese i conclume that thaz was but it year old at moft when he begal hezekith : manelte we fhall interpret 2 Kin. 16 . 2. that thaz was 20 ycar old when his $\mathrm{Fa}^{-}$ ther Iutham began to raign, which fence (thongh it may fem to be forced) warts not (as I conccive) a prefident. Thus ichoiakin nas 3 year old when his Father tiegan to raign, bur 18 y . old when himeeif beran to raign, 2 Chron. 36.9. compared with 2 Kin. 24.8.
But this la? interpretation will not hold, un!efie fuppofe lotham was 25 yar old when te tregan oo raign inhis Farhers fteal, who was fequetred for his leprofe: Leak we make Iccham bur 5 year old when he befat ha\%. Sec 2 kin.15.33.
That text 2 Kin . $15 \cdot 30$ munt be underflond of the 20 year after fotham legan to raign, namely the 5 of Ahaz: for lotham raiegned but 16 year, 2 Ein. 15.23. And here again we mut either make an Interregnum of 7 year , or lay that though Hofbeah held the governitent by power and mighr, yei he was nor arcepted of the people for King bill the 12 of Ahaz, for he few Tekah alomethe sof hhaz, but is faid robegin fis raignat till the 12 of Ahaz, 2 Kin 17.1.
-amaria probably was taken in the beginnife of Cof cahs 9 ear, and the whan hiczexiahs 6 year, 2 Kin . 13 .ro. for Hulteahs G year runs mallel with Hezekiahs year: mathe wee furpore fezch iah teem not to reign rlit the end of Hoftea his thid year, which is the taran 1 have noted the yea: of lieccokiahs raign twice.
 zexiahs fire began with the end of Hotrewhe there year, and did not runne parallel ":
The for yetith was alfo an Intertegthan of the iman of frace.
Jn the os of afer Kotham began to raign faf ant tow 7 ckah, narely at the be-
 on h'on the Covetracie ar out the 5 of A-
 ril! the 12 of ildar.


Vzzia.Mena.Pekahi.Jeka.Iothā,Ahaz.Hofh.Hezek. S. W. Olyıp.


From the Divifion of the Tribes to Zedechiabs captivity are juft 390 y.
 fo mand up make 395 , to whel add tie is y. Interregnum, ate rie death of Amaziah; the tutai is 704 , even 4 years more than the rophet rechoned upon: which difference is thus reconcried. Divers of the Kingsbegin to ratgi 1,2 , or 3 year betore then fathers death, whech may eafily iwallow up thofe 44 years.

The like may be faid of the Kings of Ifrael; the years of whofe feveral raigns fummed up, are 24 r. yet tie 9 or laft year ot Holhea (t claft King of Ifrae ) falls out 258 years after the Divifun, 17 year later than the former reckoning. If the:efore you adde 5.34 , the lum of all their rugns, tac 2: ycars Interregnum after the dearh of Jeroboam the fecond, and the feven years of Interregnum, or Tvranny under Holhea; the total is 270 yeare; and 12 year mure than the date of the Kingdom of Ifrael: which difference of twelve years over-plus arifeth from a fuppofal that every King raigned fo many years comp, eat, as are affigned him in Scrinture, whereas divers of them raigned but fo many years currant, and one began to raign two or the ee years before his Fathers death, to wit Jehoath fon of Jchoahaz. But the connexton and linking together of their feveral raigns according to feri, tul $\stackrel{c}{ }$ gives the precife date of both Kingdoms: fo that the Kingdom of Ifraellafted after the Divifion, 258 years, and the Kingdom of Judah 390 years.

Nor can Ezekels 390 year be made out, nuleffe by a right connexion of the Synarchies of both Kingdoms according to Scripture, evidenced in this Chronologie by ocular Demonftration.

Hezekiahs 14 year is a Reft or Sabbatcical year, as appears by their eating in it that which grew of it felf, 2 Kin. 19.29. and the year following was a Jubilee after the account of fome : and fo the meaning of that fign might be this, That notwithtanding Senacherib had fo plundred the Countrey, and that in a time wheren for two years together they had no Sced-time, yet God both did and woald fo bleffe the earth, that of its own accord, without their labolt, it fhould bring enough to maintain them for two years together and longer, namely tult the third years Harveft came in.

2 Kin. rS. T3. Senacharib was overthrown in the xy year of Hezekiah and 20.6. Hezekiah recovered at the fame time.

Floud.Prom.Circ. Páov.Canā.Temp.Divif. Hezekiah. Manar. s. W. Olyņ.


Floud.

1ehoapazas 23 y. old when lie began to raign. $2 \mathrm{Kin} .23 \cdot 3$ I. and raignedbur 3 months, His yount er Brother jehojachim who immediately luc. ceeded him, was $25 y$. old when he began tu raign, verf. 36 , and after that reckonning almoft $2 y$, older that his eider broiter. How can thas hold good? Anfw. Jchojabions age is there reckoned frem his elder broriers death in Egypt, 2 Kin. $23 \cdot 34$. till which time he raigned as Viceroy. Or clfe we muit lay that Jchoabaz though the younger, was by lis Fathers Will or the election of the people preferred to the Crown before JehojaKim his eider brother: As Solomon was by Gods election, I Kin.2.15 and Abijab by Rehoboams election, 2 Chron. 11.20.22, and 12.16 . Broughton niakes Jchojakim the elder brother. Haply his brother was preferred before him for his wickedneffe, which might make Jofiah dif-intierit him yet aftersvards by the favour of sharaoh he, af pired to the Crown, 2 Chron. 36,4.

That Ezekiel reckons from Jofiah his Paffecrer is apparent by Ezek. $x_{\text {. }}$ 7, 2. that $30 y$. running parallel with the $s y$. of Jehojakims Captivity) being juft 307 diftant from Jofiahs Paffeover, inclufively.

Floud,

Floud.Prom.Circ.Påov.Canā.Temp.Divif.Manaf.Amon.Iofiah.Ter.sxEz. s. W. Olym


Floud. Trom.Circ.Tafov.Cana .Tcrep. Divif.

According to oar accotint both the 70 y . Captiviry, and Daniels 70 Weeks of years run exactly parallel wih the weeks of the World:The firf beginuing at the end of the 485 , and ending at the end of the 495 week of the World. The laft beginning at the end of the 495 week, and ending at the end of the 565 week of the World.

Some begin Ezekiels 40 year mentored Ezek.4.6. (not with Ieremiahs Irophecy fpoke of, ler. 25. 3. but ) with lofahs Paffeover and renewal of the Covenart in the 18 year of his raign, 2 Chron-35.19. compared with 2 Chron. 34. 31, 32. And fo thofe 40 year expired not till the fourth and laft Caprivitie, full 23 years after the frift Caprivity, and almost 5 y after Ierufalem was taken, and Zedekiahs eyes put out. After which, God fpased them no fonger, bur the Land lay utterly defolate withort any Inhabitat. This feems very contonant to the truth.

Zedechiab was Iehojakims Vncle, 2 Kin. 24. 17. yet 1 Chron. 3. 16. he is noted as the fon of lehojak im : the reafon is becaufe he fucceeded as his heir in the Kingdom, 2 Chron. 35. 10 he is called Iebojakims brother, according to the cufforn of the Iewes, who call all their kinred Brethren. This by our Saviotirs Brerhren, Marth. 13. 55. we muff underfand his kinred.

2 Kin.24.12. Nicbuchadnezzar took Ichotachime in the 8 year cf his ragn, icr. 52. 28 . in his fever th year, prokably ir was at the end of Nebuchadnezzars feverth and the beginn'ng of his eighth year. In the fame fence haply Nebuchadnczzars firt is foid to be lehojakime third and fourth year, Dan. 1. 1. compared wish Ier. 25 . 1. Arcl thua Zedekiahs Caprivity is faid to be in the 18 year of Nécuchadnezzar, Ier. 52.20. whereas Zedekiah; II y. wherein he "as raken captive runs parallel with Net uchadnezzars 19 y . But apon the former fuppofirinn the anfiver is eafie. Zedekiah was led raptive in the end of the 18 and the tegin-


Iof. Ter. Iehoa. Ichoi. 70 y.Cap. Ichoj. Zed. S. W. Olym.


Eloud,
ning of the 19 year of Nebuchadnezzar.Sec the like 2 hin. 8.25 . and 9.29 compared.

The 4 Captivities I have nored in the next collumne to that of the Caprivitie. The firt hapned in the third of Ichojakim, Dan. I. I. 3. the end of which third year concurred with the firft of Nebuchadnezzar. The fecond third and fourth hapned in the 7, 18, and 23 year of Ncbuchadnezzarder. $52.28,29,30$. Its remarkable that the 10 weeks of the 70 years Caprivity, and alfo the 70 weeks of Daniel run parallel with the weeks of the World. That the 70 y . Captiviry begin with the 4 of Iehojakim, I have proved before in the Difficulties con. troverted.

The firft Temple was founded in the 427 week of the World, 'and continued juft 427 y . currant. The fecond Temple was founded 480 y . after the firft was founded, and that precifely to a month, $\mathbf{I}$ Kin.6.1. compared with Ezra 3.8. and juit fo many years paffed from the going out of exypt to the founding of the firf Temple, 1 Kin.6.1.

Broughtonin the Preface to that excellent peece of his (called a Concent of Scripture ) brings a clear Teftimony out of Abben-Ezra that Daniels 70 weeks take their beginning from the Prayer of Daniel, Dan. 9. BeGides evidences from Jofephus and others, in the body of his Concent.

Floud.Prom.Circ.Pafov.Canā.Temp.Divif. Captivity. Dan.70 w. S. W. Olymp.


Broughton in bis Concent thinks Darius Hiftafpis to be the fame with Ahafuerus, in whofe time that famous ftory of Hefter hapned. Its remarkable that though the book of Hefter contain moft admirable paffages of Gods providence in delivering of his Church, yet in that book alone (of all the books of holy Scripture) the name of God is not fo much as once mentioned.

The Perfan Monarchy was thought to laft above 200 y . Broughton for the eftablifhing of Daniels 70 weeks, makes it tarre fhorter, and that not without juft ground: of which I have handled before in the Difficulties of Chronologic controverted by the Learned. I thall not therefore note particularly the names of the Perfian Kings, becaufe their feveral raigns contradict the Era of Daniels 70 weeks which I follow exactly in this Chronology.

Both the Grecian and Roman Monarchy begin 30 year fooner with us than with other Chronologers, becaufe we conceive that Chrift fuffered 30 y . fooncr than they did, namely An. Mundi-3952. and not An.M. 3982. Flond.

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In the two Recifters (Ezra 2, and Neb.7. compared together) thefo Faflages are renntable,

1. Ibat the cads of both Regifters differ in 19 places, whereof NeLeniats Keyıfor cxcceds Ezracsin 12 !laces. Ezracs exceeds Nehemiahs in 7 places. I hus the children of Azgad, (Ezra 2.12.) were 1222. but Neh.7-17. they are 2322, deven hurdred nore than in Ezra. How fhall tleele diferences be icconciled? Artw. We muft conceive there was a double lifting, the firft in Babylon, of thofe who gave in their names to co me up, fore of whom afterwards repented through carnal fears, love of the woild, and eale, \&c. who are therefore branded, 1 Chron.4.23. Others upon better confideration went up and fo were regiftered at Jeralalem. Tou true an emblem of our times, in which many leemed very forward, but now bave fallen back to errours \&c. forgetting (if not fleighting) their iagagements to God and man.
2. Its obfervable that the total of both Regifters ftands recorded as equal, namely 42360 . Eza 2.64. and Neh. 7.66. Gcd will not loofe one of his number though never fo many hypocrites Apoftatize, 2 Tim. 2. 19.
3. Yet oberve that each Regifter fummed up falls far fhort of the formertotalaffiged, Ezra 2.64. For Ezraes regifter fummed up in all the parcels, amounts but to 298 i8, and Net cmiats to 3 1031. both which fall fur ih.rt of 12360 , which therefore muft be made up by the refidue of the Priefts and Iiraelites, who could not finde out therr Genealogy, Ezra 2.59.

In the catalogue of their fervants and beafts both regifters agree, have only in the Singers, whereof the latter Regifter had 45 more than the formor. Ezra 265 . compared with Neh. 7.67 .

Yet beware we cenfure not all that ftayed, for fome might be forced to ftay through poverty, others becaufe they were in publick imployment and did the Church more fervice there then bad they been at Jerufalem, as Damiel and ctrers. But there can be no fuch plea for neglect to come out of frome, the wo:ld and feiritual Babylon unto Chrift and the Church, Ke . 18.4 .

Its further emarkable that diecrs of thofe who came up with Zerubbabel as heads of the people, did in their own perfons fubfribe that moft folemne Covenant, Neh. $10.14,15,16,17,18,19,20.27$. and verf. 3.5.9. All which you cannot immagine to be leffe then 20 year old apeece, elfe they were not capab'c of bearing arms, much leffe of being heads over the people. Atleaft 17 of them are mentioned in the fore-quoted place, that is neer upon half of the heads or Commanders, and probably therefore (if we may gu ffe by proportion) half of the people who came up with Zerubbabel were alive at the taking of that Covemant. Hence it will follow, that if the Perfan Monarchs reigned each of them folong as HeathenW riters wouid make us beleeve, and upon whom Chronologers baild to alter the true date of Dariels weeks, then about twenty thouland of the people who afcended with 7 erubbabel lived to fee above 160 years apecce, whereas in Moles his time, Pfal. 20 . fourfcorey. was counted a tary great

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age, which how pobable, let any indifferent Reader judge. Suppole the Covename were tiken in the 20 y ar of Artaxcises Amemon, which is the fooneft time imagimble, Neh.2.1.and 5.14. fince it was the 25 y . of this King, before Nenciniah was fent as Governumr, and under whote Government the Covenant was taken. From the firt icturn out of Captivity to the 20 of Artaxerxes Ainemon, (according to Heathen Authors) paffed at leaft $x^{2}+\mathrm{ycars}$, to which add 20 y . of theirage whoreturned, the total is 164 y . Find yet foold they muft be if prophanc liftorians count the raigns of the Perhan Monarchs right : whechbow contrary to the Scriptures? Certainly had Chronologers been as diligent in fearch of Scripture as in tumbling over old heathen fables, they had never left both us and themfelves in fuch perplexity as now they have done about the true date of Daniels Weeks. But no wonder if they wander and fumble in therr paths, who chofe to follow the candle-light of Ifathens ather than the cleer Sun-fhine of Scripture, and will bring that golden Standard to their Lesbian rule. More of this tee in the Difficulties following the Preface, namely in the fourth Difficultic.

Yet their lying Olympiads are contredicted not only by Scripture, but allo by fome of the honefer bearhen; witneffe Phatarch, who in the beginning of his Numa affirms that Numa was $40 y$. old currant when he entred upon the Kingdom. 2. That he was born on that very day on which the City of Ronce was buit ; and to his age runs parallel with Era U.C.
3. The fame Author averrs that Numa was created King in the third y. of the 16 Olympiad, which therefore muft run parallel with the 40 y . of U. C.atleaft in fome part of it. Ioall which add Alfteds confeffion in his Thefaur. Chronolog. p. 212. (thougha maintainer of the truth of Heathen Olympiads contrary to Scripture)that Numa was contemporary with Hezekiah; Its appatent that the 16 Olympiad fell out in Hezekiahs raign according to our date, ard that the date of their Olymprads muft needs be falce who begin them $5+y$ before curs. And for my part I had rather belceve one hone ft heathen facaking with Scripture, then ten thoufand of them fpeakingagainsit. Nor can It but wonder that Chriftian Chronologers thould lay that for a fondation (f mean the ufual date of the Olympiads) which is fomuch queftioncd by Putarch an honeft Heathen. Certainly the buildine canet be firm which lears upon fo fandy a foundation. The ground of mif dating the Olympiads hath been formerly proved to be that grand miftake about the dare of Abrahams birth: to which I muft reter the Reader.

There yet remains one fe uple, namely how the feveral raigns of the Peffian Kings can be reconciled with our date of the Perfian Empire. For by the computation of their !everal raigns the Perfinn Monarchy held about 200 y . but after our accoutt it laft but 126 y . and fo falls 74 y . fhort of the common aceount. Piutarch and Alfted compared togerher will afford fome light to help us out of thic maze. Plutarch in the end of his Artax. afirms that Artax.Mnemon ralgned 62 y . Alfted in his Thefanr. Chronolog,

nolug. allows him but 439 . of his foleraign, but confeffes that the former 19 y . he raigned with Darius Nothus his tather, who at the beginning of his raign affumed Artax into the fellowfhip of his Kingdom,p.rys. We accept of alfteds confelfion, and thence infer, that as Darius co-upted Arrax. Io the other Perfian Kings in the very begimning of their raigns might atlume their fons and grand-cinidren into the fellowfhap of therr Kingdomes. That Darius did fo (befides the reftimony of Alfted) is evident by Scripture, Exr.6.14. alfe how could the Temple be finithed by the Decree of Darius and Artax had not drtax ratgned witn his father Darius, in whofe $\sigma y$. the Temple was finifhed? Thus Cyrus might affume Cambyles: Darius Hy ftalpis might affume Xerxes, and he Artaxerxes Longimanus his fon at the lame time. Longimanus might aflume Darius Nothus, and he Artax. Mnemon, as is confeft. Then grant that Darius Ochus raigned 10 y. with Artaxerxes Mnemon, Arfames and Codomannus raigned out their full times folely; their feveral years fummed up might make 200 y . though the Synarchies rightly linked together extended the Perfian Monarchy but to 126 y . And that this is no new thing may appear by the Synarchies of the Kings of Ifrae! and Judah compared together: of which above. By thus linking of the Synarchies together lacred and profane Chronologie may be reconciled, Danicls weeks eftablifhed, and the Olympiads rectified aecording to fcriptare, yea though we grant that each King raigned as many years as are allotted them by Hiftorians. By this means we may conccive how the I emple was building but 46 y . (I mean, but 46 y . interceded from its found ation to its coping) John 2.20. and yet withall, thar it was coor finifhed till the 6 y of Darius Nothus, Exa 6.15. As thus, Suppole Cambyfes raigned 2 y . with Cyrus, and 5 y aione: Darius Hy ftafpis $3 \sigma \%$ and with him as contemporaries Xerxes or Ahafuerus and Artaxerxes Longimanus (though upon the fuppofition this laft were crowned being an Infant) Darius Hy falpis his 35 y reached within the 3 laft of Artaxerses Longimatms, and fo you have from the firft of Cyrus his univerfal Monarchy to the 36 of Artax. Longim. 7 y . and 36 y . which added together make 43 y . Suppofe furcher Darins Norhus were affumed by his father into the Kingdom 5 y before the death of Longimanus; the Temple being finifhed in the $x y$ of his fole rangn, but the $\sigma$ of his raign with his father; you have the 3 laty yars of Longimanus and the firf of Darius Nothus, 4 y. more, which added to the former 43 y . make juft 47 y . from return out of Captiritie to the fimining of the fecond Teniple. To which 47 y , add 56 y . of Artax.Mnemons raign,(whereof 3 y. after Darius Nothus his death, ro with Ochus, and. $33^{\text {alone) } 139 \text { of Darius Ochus alone, } 4 \text { of Arfames, and }}$ 6 crCod mannus, in all 79 y . the total is juft 126 y . according to our date of the Peffan Monarchy.

B:at why labour I in vain for a reconciliation with them who will not agree with me, fuce my Synarchics croffe then Hiftory: nor can I agree witherem, funce their Chronologie confes Scripture?

And, if we go but to commonfence and rafon, Is it probable the Perfi-

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in King (whorwalloryed in extream Luxury, and were fo mightily addieted to Cries, Bacchus and Venus thould raign or live folong as is affirmed by Heathen Authours'? I deny not but the lod might beftow upon. Artax. Anemon a preiogative of fingular prefervation from great dangers, of many daics, and a profperous ragn, in regard of his and his Fachers great and thoglar afection to the Church, Eze. Gand, But to belcere hat in fo much exeifehe thould raign 62 y. and live 94 y . (as Plat arch reports upon eruft) Imuit confeffe it can learce enter into my Crech, and my give juft oce affon to Queftion the whole Hiftric about the extent of their fereril raigns (at leaft 3 of them) unleffe the Difticultic may be reconciled by a due linking tugether of their Synarchies. Its remarkable of this Artax. that his very Sir-name fhews how mindfull and carefull $G$ od was of him who was fo tender to and mindfull of Gods Church and people. None fhall evei: have caufe to complain that God was behind-hand with him for any kindnefle to himfelf or his people, Matth. 10. laft, and 2 Kin . 10. 30 . In which laft place its very confiderable how Gods Promife runs parallel with his Threat. In the fecond commandment God threatens Idolaters to the fourth Generation; and for deftroying Idolatrie God rewards Jehn to the fourth Generation. And that God was as good as his Word, fee 2 Kin. 15. 12. True, Jehu his defign was the eftablifhment of the Kingdom, Darius his dcfign was long life for himfelf and his pofteritie, Ezr. 6.10. God gives them both their penny; fo aboundant is be in goodneffe and truth, that though no naturall man can claim any Promife, yet for his out-fide obedience he fhall have an outward reward. Thus Artax. complying with his Father for the fervice of the Church, had the blelfing of the fifth Commandment made good unto him. If God be fo bountifull to hirelings, yea enemies, how gracions will bee bee to his own Children for whom hee referves an erernall Inheritance, and tlinks not himfelf too good a portion for them?

## Sacred CHRONOLOGIE.

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Fload.

The probable grounds why Chrift was not born in December are thefe,

1. From the wife men, Matth. 2 , who cannot be thought fo unwife as to difpofe their journey to and from Cbrift in the winter, which they might far better take in Summer.
2. From the Taxation, Luke 2. Surely Cefar was not fo hard put to iz for mony, as he muft needs force fuch maltitudes of peopie to travel to their own Cities in the depth of Winter.
3. From the Shepheards watching in the open field all nighr, Luke 2.S. which may be doubred whether they afed to do foin Winter, or rather $t$. drive their flocks to houfe.
4. I might add, that our Saviour being baptized precifely at the time of the year he was born, muft according to the common opinion be bapti* zed in the depth of winter; which bow probable let indifferent men judge.

That Chrift was born about Auguft or September I prove thus, He was thirtie year old at his Baptilme, Euke 3:23. (whither entring into his 30 y. or compleatly 30 y . old it matters not) He miniftered 3 y . and an baff and was either 32 or 33 y . and an half old when he fuffered, (which fell cus precilely at the Paffover:) This is evident by the four Pafieovers be was at, and by the Prophecie of Daniel, Dan. 9. 26,27. Subtract the laft half Y. from the laft Paffeover, falling out about the ced of March, Its manifen Chrint was precilely $33 y$. old in the preceding Augunt or September; and fo mighthaply anfwer the type, by pitching his Tabernacle amongitus, Joh.rix. about that time of the $y$. When the feat of Takernacles was kepr. Its a pious conjecture of Divines that Unidfiadlermas, ita forfan difGod of purpofe concealed the time of Chrifts binth, as he did the bodie of Mofes, as well fore-fecing how is would hate been abufed to fugerfition, ezc. had it bcen exactly known.
pofuife divinam providuntiam, ws partas tam Augufins coatmgeret, non tantum fub imperio Augnti, fed eri. com in ipfo mafe Eugulit : atque ita Trinitus Aucutorum on кूo nojtr Immanuele concurreret.
Only Jefus Chrift is the true Mclchizedek, being without Mother as Gcd, without Father as Man: and without begiening or end of dayes: A clear teftimonie of bis Divinitie, Heb. 7.3. For who but God alone is withont beginning or end? He is bort to his Church ingeneral, and itcu roccery menber in particular, frtt Melchizedek, Fing of righrecufneffe, and then Melech-Salem, King of peace. Nor is heever our peacebefore he be our righteoufneffe.

Note furter, Melchizedek was a King and a Pricf:; David a King and Prophet, Teremiaha Priefand Mrophot, fo Ezekiel; Bat never any excepe Chrit, was bothKing Prieftand Propher: whichdicnitie yet ke confers in tome meafure uponhis people, making them firituat Fines, Priefts, and Prophets:

We note both the Conception and Birth of Chirf in onecoltmne. He wa bornat the beginning of a fabatical year immediatelv Ecrescing tie fohile arcording to our account : ver the year of the Lord is reckoned rather from his Conecption, which tribably fell out (not at our I ady day acV
cording

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cording to the raigur ecome, bit in time we ufed to keep for bis Nativit, was neter the time of his Concegt. on, no was he borntill Auguft or Seprember following in the beginnity of a Sabbatical scar: Histirft jear then was a hobatical year his fecond year a year of Jubilce. And it is remarkable, hat rect the jubilecs how? you swill almof, they all cone within the comaffer Danicls elaftucts


 18,19.22.

Broughton places the death of Chrift in An.M. 3960. In An N. 3952. the difference is but 8 years, and anifoth bence, becuufe I catt the Promile upon Abrabams 70 y and $\rho$ y fooner than he, as alfo the death of Chrift ul:on the midet of Daniels laft week; $3 y$. fooner then Broughton, who placith ir in the laft $y$ : of Daniels or 70 week. The reafons that mooved me to differ from him areformerly mentioned, the weighing whereof I referre to the Readers judgement, and then let him pick and chufe.

If a Jubilec contained 5 folid y ears, then according to ouraccount the firfor fecond year of Chafts miniterie was a year of Jubilee, and fo he litterally fulflled that prophecie; Ila. 6r, 1, 2. by preaching Gofpel libertie ina year of Jubilee.

Neither Jofeph nor Mary did lineally deleend from Solomon; but both of them from Nathan So'omons brother. Jechonias was the lat of Solomons race, and dyed childcleffe, Jer.22. 28.30, Sulathiel then was bis fon, not by natyral gencration, but by right of fuccefion in the Kingdom; I Chion, 3.17. where obierve, that Afir is no proper oame, but fignifics Bound, orlyng in bonds : and the reremould be rendred thas, The fons of Jechonias lying in bonds, or being a prifoner, Saiathiel his fon \&e. The fame word is ufed lia.42, 7 . To bringthe Prifoners out of Yrifon. In the Original it is, Tobring Affr out of Prifon. Our Lerd Jefus then neither by bis Fathers fide (as was fuppofed) nop by his Mothers fide, came of Solomon: Gor Jofeph came of Abiad, and Mary of Rlyefa, borhfons of Zerc. babell, Math, 1, 13. Luke 3.27 , the fon of Galathill the fon of Neri, who came of Nathan, not of Solomon, Luk. $3,27.3$. So that Solomon was his legal Progenitor only for righe of the Kingdom; Abiud his letal Proge nitor in refpect of his fuppofed Fapher Jolept, but Rhefa was his natural Progenitor in refpect of the bleft Virginhin Mother. Marerew notes his legal, Luke his narual Progenircts,

Our Lord being about 307 . old, was baptizen of Yohs, in Jordan, Luk. 彐 5.23. "n Autumne, not in Spring.

Cenithby his death canded the dayly Sacrifice to ceale in the mide of elo Weck, Dan. $2,26,2 \%$

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