

# 'Sect. IV. Of the ten Horns of the fourth Beast.' (section 7.1m)

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## **Sect. IV. Of the ten Horns of the fourth Beast.**

Dacia was a large country bounded on the south by the Danube on the east by the Euxine Sea, on the north by the river Neister & the mountain Crapac & on the west by the river Tibesis or Teys which runs southward into the Danube a little above Belgrade, & comprehended the countries now called Transylvania Moldavia & Wallachia & the eastern part of the upper Hungary. The ancient inhabitants were called Getæ by the Greeks, Daci by the Latines & Goths by themselves. Alexander the great attacked them, & Trajan conquered them & reduced their country into a Province of the Roman Empire, & thereby the propagation of the Gospel among them was much promoted. They were composed of several Gothic nations called Ostrogoths Visigoths, Vandals, Gepides, Lombards, Burgundians Alans &c all which agreed in their manners & spake the same language as Procopius represents. While they lived under the Romans the Goths or Ostrogoths were seated in the eastern parts of Dacia, the Vandals in the western part upon the river Teys where the rivers Maresh & Keresh run into it. The Visigoths were between them. The Gepides were (according to Iornandes) upon the Vistula. The Burgundians (a Vandalic nation) were between the Vistula, & the southern fountain of the Boristhenes at some distance from the mountain Crapac northwards where Ptolomy places them by the names of Phrugundiones & Burgiones. The Alans (another <sup>a[1]</sup> Gothic nation) were between the northern fountain of the Boristhenes & the mouth of the river Tanais where Ptolomy places the mountain Alanus. The Roxolani were on the southern coast of the Alans & western side of the Palus Mæotis.

These nations continued under the Romans till the second year of the Emperor Philip & then for want of their pay began to revolt & the Ostrogoths set up a kingdom which under their kings Ostrogotha, Cniva, Araric, Geberic & Hermaneric increased till till the year 376, & then by an incursion of the Hunns from beyond the Tanais & the death of Hermaneric brake into several smaller kingdoms; Hunnimund the son of Hermaneric reigning over the Ostrogoths; Fridigern over the Visigoths; Winither or Vithimar over a part of the Goths called Gruthungi by Ammian, Gothunni by Claudian, & Sarmatæ & Scythians by others; Athanaric over another part of the Goths in Dacia called Thervingi & Box over the Antes in Sarmatia. And the Gepides had also their king. The Vandals fled over the Danube from Geberic in the latter end of the reign of Constantine the Great & had seats granted them in Pannonia by that Emperor & there lived quietly forty years, viz<sup>t</sup> till the year 376 or 377 when several Gothic nations flying from the <2r> Hunns came over the Danube & had seats granted them in Mœsia & Thrace by the Emperor Valens, but the next year A.C. 378 revolted, called in some Goths Alans & Hunns from beyond the Danube, routed the Roman army slew the Emperor Valens & spread themselves into Greece & Pannonia as far as to the Alps. But in the years 379 & 380 they were checkt by the arms of the Emperors Gratian & Theodosius & made a submissive peace & the Visigoths & Thervingi returned to their seats in Mœsia & Thrace, the Hunns retired over the Danube, & the Alans & Gruthungi obtained seats in Pannonia.

About the year 373 or 374 the Burgundians rose from their seats upon the Vistula with an army of eighty thousand men to invade Gallia, & being opposed, seated themselves upon the further side of the Rhene above Mentz. And in the year 358 a body of the Salian Franks with their king were received into the Empire by the Emperor Iulian and seated in Gallia between Brabant & the Rhene. And their king Mellobandes was made Comes Domesticorum by the Emperor Gratian. And Richomer another noble Frank was made Comes Domesticorum & Magister utriusque Militiæ by Theodosius, & A.C. 384 was Consul with Clearchus. He was a great favorite of Theodosius & accompanied him in his war against Eugenius, but died in the expedition & left a son called Theudemir, who afterwards became king of the Salian Franks in Brabant. In the time of this war some Franks from beyond the Rhene invaded Gallia under the conduct of Genobald Marcomir & Suno, but were repulsed by Stilico & Marcomir being slain was succeeded in Germany by his son Pharamond.

While these nations remained quiet within the Empire subject to the Romans many others continued beyond the Danube till the death of the Emperor Theodosius & then rose up in arms. For Paulus Diaconus in his Historia Miscella Lib. XIV, speaking of the times next after the death of this Emperor, tells us: Eodem tempore erant Gothi et aliæ gentes maximæ trans Danubium habitantes: ex quibus rationabilioras quatuor sunt Gothi scilicet, Huisogothi, Gepides et Vandali, et nomen tantum et nihil aliud mutantes. Omnes autem fidei erant Arrianæ malignitatis. Isti sub Arcadio et Honoro Danubium transeuntes locati sunt in terra Romanorum; et Gepides quidam (ex quibus postea divisi sunt Langobardi et Avars) villas quæ sunt circa Singidonum & Sirmium habitavere. And Procopius in the beginning of his Historia Vandalica writes to the same purpose. Hitherto the western Empire continued entire but now by new commotions it brake into ten kingdoms.

Theodosius died A.C. 395, & then the Visigoths under the conduct of Alaric the successor of Frigidian, rose from their seats in Thrace & wasted Macedon, Thessaly, Achaia, Peloponnesus, & Epire with fire & sword five years together, & then turning westward invaded Dalmatia, Illyricum & Pannonia, & from thence went into Italy A.C. 402, & the next year was so beaten at Pollentia & Verona by Stilico the commander of the forces of the Western Empire that Claudian calls the remainder of the forces of Alaric tanta ex gente reliquias breves & Prudentius Gentem deletam. Thereupon Alaric made peace with the Emperor, being so far humbled that Orosius tells us that he did pro pace optima & quibuscunque sedibus suppliciter & simpliciter orare. This peace was ratified by mutual hostages & Ætius was sent hostage to Alaric, & therefore Alaric continued a free Prince in the seats now granted to him.

When Alaric took up arms the nations beyond the Danube began to be in motion, & the next winter (the winter between A.C. 395 & A.C. 396) a great body of Hunns, Alans, Ostrogoths, Gepides & other northern nations came over the frozen Danube being invited by Ruffin; and their brethren also who had obtained seats within the Empire; took up arms. Ierome calls ————— they are still called the ten kings from their first number.

## Sect. V. Of the Eleventh horn of the fourth Beast.

Now Daniel considered the horns & behold there came up among them another little horn before whom there were three of the first horns pluckt up by the roots, & behold in this horn were eyes like the eyes of a man, & a mouth speaking great things, & its look was more stout then its fellows, & it made war with the saints & prevailed against them. And one that stood by & made Daniel know the interpretation of these things told him that the tenn horns were tenn kings that should arise, & another [king] should arise after them & be divers from the first [ten kings] & subdue three kings & speak great words against the most High & weare out the saints & think to change times & laws & that they should be given into his hands for a time times & half a time. Kings are here put for kingdoms as above, & therefore the little horn is a little kingdom. It was a horn of the fourth Beast & rooted up three of his first horns & therefore we are to look for it among the nations of the Latine Empire after the rise of the ten horns. But it was a kingdom of a different kind from the other ten kingdoms, having a life or soul peculiar to it self with eyes & a mouth. By its eyes it was a Seer, & by its mouth speaking great things & changing times & laws it was a Prophet as well as a king. And such a Seer a Prophet & a King was the Church of Rome

A Seer, Ἐπίσκοπος is a Bishop in the litteral sense of the word, & this Church claims the universal Bishopric

With his mouth he gives laws to kings & nations as an Oracle & pretends to infallibility & that his dictates are binding to the whole world, which is to be a Prophet in the highest degree.

In the eighth century by rooting up & subduing the Exarchate of Ravenna the kingdom of the Lombards, & the Senate & Dukedome of Rome, he acquired Peters Patrimony out of their dominions, & thereby rose up as a temporal Prince or King or horn of the fourth Beast.

In a small book printed at Paris A.C. 1689 & entitled, An historical dissertation upon some coins of Charles the great, Ludovicus Pius, Lotharius, & their successors stamped at Rome, it is recorded that in the days of Pope Leo X, there was remaining in the Vatican, & till those days exposed to publick view an Inscription in honour of Pipin the father of Charles the great, commemorating, Pipinum pium primum fuisse qui amplificandæ Ecclesiæ Romanæ viam apperuerit, Exarchatu Ravennate, & plurimis alijs oblati, that Pipin the Pious was the first who opened a way to the grandeur of the Church <4r> of Rome, conferring upon her the Exarchate of Ravenna & many other oblations. In & before the reign of the Emperors Gratian & Theodosius, the Bishop of Rome lived splendidly, but this was by the oblations of the Roman Ladies as Ammianus describes. After those reigns Italy was invaded by foreign nations & did not get rid of her troubles before the fall of the kingdom of Lombardy. It was certainly by the victory of the sea of Rome over the Greek Emperor, the king of Lombardy, & the Senate of Rome, that she acquired Peters Patrimony & rose up to her greatness. The Donation of Constantine the great is a fiction, & † < insertion from f 3v > & so is that of the Alpes Cottiaë being given to the Pope by Aripert king of the Lombards. For the Alpes Cottiaë were a part of the Exarchate, & in the days of Aripert belonged to the Greek Emperor.

< text from f 4r resumes >

The worship of dead saints called Mahuzzims by Daniel was introduced by the Monks in the 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> centuries & soon after arose a dispute about worshipping their images, the Greek Emperor Phillipicus A.C. 411 or 412 declaring against it.

In the year 726<sup>[2]</sup> the Emperor Leo Isaurus to put a stop to it called a meeting of Councillors & Bishops in his Palace & by their advice put out an Edict against that worship, & wrote to Pope Gregory the second that a general Council might be called. But the Pope thereupon called a council at Rome, confirmed the worship of Images, excommunicated the Greek Emperor, absolved the people from their allegiance, & forbade them to pay tribute or otherwise to be obedient to him. And the people of Rome & Campania & Ravenna & Pentapolis with the cities under them, revolted, & laid violent hands upon their Magistrates killing the Exarch Paul at Ravenna & laying aside Peter Duke of Rome who was become blind. And when Exhilaratus Duke of Campania incited the people against the Pope, the Romans invaded Campania & slew him with his son Hadrian. Then a new Exarch Eutychius coming to Naples, sent some secretly to take away the lives of the Pope & Nobles of Rome; but the plot being discovered, the Romans revolted absolutely from the Greek Empire, & took an oath to preserve the life of the Pope, & to defend their state, & be obedient to their authority in all things. Thus Rome with its Dutchy including part of Tuscia & part of Campania revolted in the year 726 & became a free state under the Government of the Senate of this city, & the authority of the Senate in civil affairs was henceforward absolute, the authority of the Pope extending hitherto no farther than to the affairs of the Church.

<sup>[3]</sup>At that time the Lombards also being zealous for the worship of Images & pretending to favour the cause of the Pope, invaded the cities of the Exarchate. And at length, A.C. 752, they took Ravenna & put an end to the Exarchate; & this was the first of the three kingdoms which fell before the little horn.

<sup>[4]</sup>Pope Zachary this same year deposed Childeric a sloathfull & useless king of France & the last of the race of Merovæus, & absolving his subjects from their oath of allegiance, gave the kingdom to Pipin the Major of the Palace, & thereby made a new & potent friend. <sup>[5]</sup>And his successor Pope Stephen knowing better how to deal with the Greek Emperor than with the Lombards went the next year to the king of the Lombards to perswade him to return the Exarchate to the Emperor. But this not succeeding, he went into France & persuaded Pipin to take the Exarchate & Pentapolis from the Lombards & give it to S<sup>t</sup> Peter. And accordingly Pipin A.C. 454 came with an army into Italy & made Aistulphus king of the Lombards <5r> promise the surrender. But the next year Aistulphus on the contrary, to revenge himself on the Pope, besieged the city of

Rome. Whereupon the Pope sent letters to Pipin wherein he told him that if he came not speedily against the Lombards, pro data sibi potentia alienandum fore a regno Dei et vita æterna, he should be excommunicated. Pipin therefore fearing a revolt of his new subjects, & being indebted to the Church of Rome, came speedily with an army into Italy, raised the siege, besieged the Lombards in Papia, & forced them to surrender the Exarchate & region of Pentapolis to the Pope for a perpetual possession. Thus the Pope became Lord of Ravenna & the Exarchate, some few cities excepted, & the Keys were sent to Rome, & laid upon the Confession of S<sup>t</sup> Peter, that is upon his Tomb at the High Altar, in signum veri perpetuæ dominij sed pietate Regis gratuita as the inscription of a coin of Pipin hath it. This was in the year of Christ 755. And henceforward the Popes being temporal Princes left off in their Epistles & Bulls to note the years of the Greek Emperors as they had hitherto done

[6] After this, the Lombards invading the Popes countries, Pope Adrian sent to Charles the great the son & successor of Pipin to come to his assistance. And accordingly Charles entred Italy with an army, invaded the Lombards, overthrew their kingdom, became master of their countries, & restored to the Pope not only what they had taken from him, but also the rest of the Exarchate which they had promised Pipin to surrender to him but had hitherto detained, & also gave him some cities of the Lombards, & was mutually made Patricius by the Romans, & had the authority of confirming the elections of the Popes conferred upon him. These things were done in the years 773 & 774. And this was the second kingdom which fell before the little horn. But Rome which was to be the seat of his kingdom was not yet his own.

[7] In the year 796 Leo III being made Pope, notified his election to Charles the great by his Legates, sending him for a present the golden keys of the Confession of Peter & the Banner of the city of Rome; the first as an acknowledgement of the Popes holding the cities of the Exarchate & Lombardy by the grant of Charles, the other as a signification that Charles should come & subdue the Senate & people of Rome, as he had done the Exarchate & the kingdom of the Lombards. For the Pope at the same time desired Charles to send some of his Princes to Rome who might subject the Roman people to him & bind them by oath in fide & subjectione in fealty & subjection, as his words are recited by Sigonius. An anonymous Poet published by Boeclerus at Strasburgh, expresses it thus

Admonuitque pijs precibus, qui mittere vellet  
Ex proprijs aliquos primoribus, ac sibi plebem  
Subdere. Romanam, servadaque fœdera cogens  
Hanc fidei sacramentis promittere magnis.

Hence arose a misunderstanding between the Pope & the city. And the Romans about two or three years after, by the assistance of the Clergy raised so great tumults against him as gave occasion to a new state of things in all the west. For two of the clergy accused him of certain crimes & by an armed force of the Romans seized him, stript him of his sacerdotal habit & imprisoned him in a Monastery. But by assistance of his friends he made his escape & fled into Germany to Charles the great, & complained of the Romans for acting against him out of a designe of throwing off all authority of the Church & recovering their ancient freedom. And in his absence, his accusers with an armed force ravaged the possessions of the Church & sent the accusations to Charles. And before the end of the year Charles sent the Pope back to Rome with a large retinue. And the Nobles & Bishops of France who accompanied him examined the chief of the accusers at Rome, & sent them into France in custody. This was in the year 799. And the next year Charles himself went to Rome & upon a day appointed presided in a Council of Italian & French Bishops to hear both parties.

[8] But when the Popes adversaries expected to be heard, the Council declared that he who was the supreme judge of all men, was above being judged by any other then himself. And thereupon the Pope made a solemn declaration of his innocence before all the people, & by doing so was looked upon as acquitted.

A few days after when Christmas day was arrived, the people of Rome who had hitherto elected their Bishop & reckoned that they & their Senate inherited the rights of the ancient Senate & people of Rome, voted Charles their Emperor & subjected themselves to him in such manner as the old Roman Empire & their Senate were subject to the old Roman Emperors. And the Pope crowned him, & annointed him with holy oyle, & worshipped him on his knees after the manner of adoring the old Roman Emperors, as the aforesaid Poet thus mentions.

Post laudes igitur dictus et summus eundem

Presul adoravit, sicut mos debitus olim  
Principus fuit antiquis.

And the Emperor mutually took the following oath to the Pope. In nomine Christi spondeo atque polliceor Ego Carolus Imperator coram Deo et beato Petro Apostolo me protectorem ac defensorem fore huius Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ in omnibus utilitatibus quatenus divino fultus fuero adiutorio prout sciero poteroque. The Emperor was also made Consul of Rome & his son Pipin was crowned king of Italy. And henceforward the Emperor stiled himself: Carolus serenissimus Augustus a Deo coronatus, magnus pacificus, Romæ gubernans Imperium, or Imperator Romanorum; & was prayed for in the Churches of Rome; & his image was henceforward put upon the coins of Rome; & the enemies of the Pope to the number of 300 Romans, & two or three of the clergy were sentenced to death; & the 300 Romans were beheaded in one day in the Lateran fields, but the Clergy men at the intercession of the Pope were pardoned & banished into France. And thus the right of the Roman Emperors which had hitherto been in the Greek Emperors, was by this Act translated in the West to the kings of France.

After these things<sup>[9]</sup> Charles gave the city & Dutchy of Rome to the Pope subordinately to himself as Emperor of the <7r> spent the winter in ordering the affairs of Rome & those of the Apostolick Sea & of all Italy both civil & Ecclesiastical & in making new laws for them & returned the next summer into France, leaving the City under its Senate & both under the Pope & himself. And hearing that his new laws were not observed by the Iudges in dictating the law, nor by the people in hearing it, & that the great men took servants from free men & from the Churches & Monasteries, to labour in their vineyards, fields, pastures, & houses, & continued to exact cattel & wine of them, & to oppress those that served the Churches: he wrote to his son Pipin to remedy these abuses, take care of the Church, & see that his laws be executed.

Now the Senate & people & Principality of Rome I take to be the third King whom the little horn overcame, & even the chief of the three. For this people elected the Pope & the Emperor, & by electing the Emperor & making him Consul was acknowledged to retain the authority of the old Roman Senate & people. This City was the Metropolis of the old Roman Empire represented by the fourth Beast & by subduing the Senate & people it became the Metropolis of the little horn of that Beast, & completed Peters Patrimony which was the kingdome of that horn. And this victory was attended with greater consequences then these over the other two kings. For it set up the western Empire which continues to this day; & it set up the Pope above the judicature of the Roman Senate & even above all humane judicature, & gave him the supremacy over the western Churches & their Councils in a high degree. It gave him a look more stout then his fellows so that at length when this new religion began to be established in the minds of men he grappled even with the western Emperor himself. It is observable also that the custome of kissing the Popes feet, an honour superior to that of kings & Emperors, began about this time. There are some instances of it in the ninth Century. Platina tells us that the feet of Pope Leo IV were kissed according to ancient custome by all that came to him, & some say that Leo III began this custome pretending that his hand was infected by the kiss of a woman. The Popes began also about this time to canonize Saints & grant Indulgences & Pardons; & some represent that Leo III was the first author of all these things. And it is further observable that Charles the great between the years 775 & 796 conquered all Germany from the Rhene & Danube northward to the Baltic sea & eastward to the river Teys, & extended his conquests also into Spain as far as to the river Eber, & by these conquests he laid the foundation of the new Empire, & at the same time he propagated the Roman Catholick religion into all his conquests, obliging the Saxons & Hunns who were heathens to receive the Roman faith, distributing his northern conquests into Bishopricks & granting tyths to the clergy & Peter-pence to the Pope: by all which the Church of Rome was highly enlarged enriched, exalted, & established.

<sup>[10]</sup>In a small book printed at Paris 1689, & entituled: An historical dissertation upon some coins of Charles the great, Ludovicus Pius, Lotharius & their successors stamped at Rome there is a draught of a piece of Mosaic work which Pope Leo III caused to be made in his Palace neare the Church of Iohn Lateran, in memory of his sending the standard or banner of the city of Rome <8r> curiously wrought to Charles the great, & which still remained there at the publishing of the said book. In the Mosaic work there appeared Peter with three keys in his lap, reaching the Pallium to the Pope with his right hand, & the banner of the city to Charles the great with his left. By the Pope is this inscription SCISSIMVS D. N. LEO PP; by the King this D. N. CARVLO REGI; & under the feet of Peter this, BEATE PETRE DONA VITAM LEONI PP, ET VICTORIAM CARVLO REGI DONA. The meaning seems to be that in this attempt S. Peter would preserve the life of the Pope & give victory to the king. For by the inscription it appears that this piece of mosaic work

was made before Charles was Emperor, suppose in the year 800 before the Counsel met to heare the cause of the Pope. The three keys in the lap of Peter signify the keys of the three parts of his patrimony, viz<sup>t</sup> that of Rome with its Dutchy which he was conquering, & those of Ravenna with the Exarchate & of the territories taken from the Lombards both which he had newly conquered. These were the three Dominions whose keys were in the lap of Peter & whose crowns are now worn by the Pope, & by the conquest of which he became the little horn of the fourth Beast. By Peters giving the Pallium to the Pope with his right hand & the Banner of the city to the king with his left & by naming the Pope before the king in the inscription, may be understood, that the Pope was then recconed superior in dignity to the kings of the earth.

After the death of Charles the great, his son & successor Ludovicus Pius at the request of the Pope <sup>a</sup>[11] confirmed the donations of his grandfather & father to the sea of Rome. And in this confirmation he names first Rome with its Dutchy extending into Tuscia & Campania, then the Exarchate of Ravenna with Pentapolis, & in the third place the territories taken from the Lombards. These are his three conquests & he was to hold them of the Emperor for the use of the Church sub integritate entirely without the Emperors meddling therewith or with the jurisdiction or power of the Pope therein unless called thereunto in certain cases. This ratification the Emperor made in writing under an oath. And as the king of the Ostrogoths for acknowledging that he held his kingdom of Italy of the Greek Emperor, stamped the Emperors effigies on one side of his coins & his own on the Reverse: so the Pope made the like acknowledgment to the western Emperor. For the Pope began now to coin money, & the coins of Rome are henceforward found with the head of the Emperors (Charles, Ludovicus Pius, Lotharius, & their successors), on one side, & the Popes inscription on the Reverse for many years.

[1] Procop. l. 1. de Bello Vandal

[2] Sigon. de Regno Italiæ ad an. 726

[3] Sigon. de Regn. Italiæ ad an. 726, 752

[4] Sigon. ib. ad. an. 750

[5] Sigon ib. an. 753, 754, 755.

[6] Sigon. ib. an. 773

[7] Sigon. de. Regn. Italiæ ad an. 796.

[8] Vide Anastasium

[9] Sigon. de Regn Italiæ.

[10] Vide Actorum Erudit. Suppl. Tom. 2. Sect. 1. pag. 37, 38.

[11] Confirmationem recitat Sigonius lib. 4 de Regno Italiæ ad Ann 817.

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