

Draft sections of the 'Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended' and of a treatise on Daniel: section a(4)

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rians, the rapture of Europa happened not long before the building of Solomon's Temple. The voyage of Menelaus might be in pursuit of Paris & Helena twenty years before the destruction of Troy. Solomon therefore reigned in the times between the raptures of Europa & Helena & Europa & her brother Cadmus flourished in the days of David, Minos the son of Europa flourished in the days of Solomon; & his children of Minos, (namely Androgeus his eldest son, Deucalion his youngest son & one of the Argonauts, Ariadne the mistress of Theseus & Bacchus, & Phædra the wife of Theseus,) flourished in the days of Rehoboam Abia & Asa.

The Expedition of Sesostris was one generation older then the Argonautic Expedition. For in his return back into Egypt, he left Æetes at Colchos, & Æetes reigned there till the Argonautic Expedition, & Prometheus was left with a body of men at Mount Caucasus by Sesostris & after thirty years released by Hercules the Argonaut. At the return of Sesostris into Egypt, his brother Danaus fled from him into Greece with his fifty daughters in a long ship, after the pattern of which the ship Argo was built, & Argus the son of Danaus was reputed the master builder. And Nauplias the Argonaut was born in Greece of Amydone one of the daughters of Danaus soon after their arrival. And two others of the daughters of Danaus married Archander & Archilites the sons of Achæus the son of Creusa the daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens & therefore the daughters of Danaus were three generations younger then Erechtheus & by consequence contemporary to Theseus the son of Ægeus the adopted son of Pandion the son of Erechtheus, & Theseus in the time of the Argonautic expedition was about or 52 years of age. For he stole Helena^{a[1]} just before that Expedition being then fifty years old, & she but seven or, as some say, ten. Whence the expedition of Theseus to Crete ☉ < insertion from lower down f 1r > ☉ he being then a beardless young man) < text from higher up f 1r resumes > about nine or ten years after the death of Solomon. Perithous the son of Ixion helped Theseus to steale Helena, & then^{b[2]} Theseus went with Perithous^{b[3]} to steale Proserpina the daughter of Aidoneus king of the Molossi, & was imprisoned by Aidoneus, & whilst he lay in prison, Castor & Pollux released their sister Helena & captivated Æthra the mother of Theseus, & then sailed which the Argonauts. Now the daughters of Danaus being contemporary to Theseus, & some of their sons being Argonauts, Danaus with his daughters fled from his brother Sesostris into Greece about one generation before the Argonautic Expedition & therefore Sesostris returned into Egypt in the reign of Rehoboam & so was Sesac. For both of them were kings of all Egypt at one & the same time, & they agree not only in time but also in their actions, & conquests. God gave Sesac פפלבנות מארצות the kingdoms of the earth 2 Chron. 12. Where Herodotus describes the Expedition of Sesostris, Iosephus^{c[4]} tells us that he described the Expedition of Sesac & attributed his actions to Sesostris,

erring only in the name of the King. Corruptions of names are frequent in history. Sesostris was otherwise called Sesochris Sesoosis, Sethosis, Sesonchis, Sesonchosis. Take away the Greek terminations & the name becomes Sesost, Sesoch, Sesoos, Sethos, Sesonch: which names differ very little from Sesach. As the Greeks changed Moph into Memphys so they changed Sesac into Sesonchis. Sesostris therefore being the same king with Sesak he was of about the same age with Solomons Queen & her little sister & so might be their brother.

Sesac came out of Egypt in the fifth year of Rehoboam & spent nine years in that Expedition,^[5] & therefore returned back into Egypt in the 14th year of Rehoboam. At that time he left Æetes at Colchos; & Phrixus & his sister Helle fled from Ino the daughter of Cadmus to Æetes soon after. Ino was therefore alive in the 14th year of Rehoboam, & by consequence her father <2r> Cadmus flourished in the reign of David & not earlier. Cadmus was the father of Polydorus, the father of Labdacus, the father of Laius, the father of Oedipus, the father of Eteocles & Polynices who in their youth slew one another in the war of the seven captains at Thebes about eight or ten years after the Argonautic Expedition. And Tersander the son of Polynices warred at Troy. These generations being by the eldest sons of they be reckoned at about 25 years to a generation, they . will place the birth of Polydorus upon the sixth year of Davids reign or thereabouts Androgeus the eldest son of Minos upon his overcoming in the Athenæa or quadrennial games at Athens in his youth was perfidiously slain out of envy & Minos thereupon made war upon the Athenians, & compelled them to send every eighth year to Crete seven beardless youths & as many young Virgins to be given as a reward to him that should get the victory in the like games instituted in Crete in honour of Androgeus. These games seem to have been celebrated in the beginning of the Octaeteris & the Athenæa in the beginning of the Tetraeteris then brought into Crete & Greece by the Phœnicians. And upon the third payment of this tribute of children, that is, about twenty years after the death of Androgeus Theseus became Victor & returned from Crete with Ariadne the daughter of Minos & coming to the island Naxos or Dia, Ariadne^{b[6]} was there taken from him by Glaucus a commander at sea & became the mistress of the great Bacchus & by him had two sons Phlias & Eumedon who were Argonauts. Minos was therefore about 65 or 70 years old when Theseus overcame; & so was born about the middle of Davids reign & his mother Europa & her brother Cadmus came into Crete & Greece a little before, & Androgeus was slain & Theseus born about the 28th or 30th year of Solomon. And Dædalus

Polydorus^{a[7]} the son of Cadmus married Nictæis the daughter of Nictæus a native of Greece & dying left his kingdom & young son Labdacus under the administration of Nictæus. Then Epopeus king of Ægialus, afterwards called Sicyon stole Antiopa the daughter of Nictæus, & thereupon made war upon him, & in a battel wherein Nictæus overcame, both were wounded & died soon after. Nictæus left the tuition of Labdacus & administration of the kingdom to his brother Lycus, and Epopeus or (as Hyginus ^{b[8]} calls him) Epaphus the Sicyonian) left his kingdom to Lamedon, who presently ended the war by sending home Antiopa, & she in returning home brought forth Amphion & Zethus. Labdacus being grown up received the kingdom from Lycus, & after soon dying left it again to his administration. When Amphion & Zethus were about 20 years old, at the instigation of their mother Antiopa, they killed Lycus & made Laius the young son of Labdacus fly to Pelops & seized the city Thebes & compassed it with a wall. Amphion married Niobe the sister of Pelops & by her had several children amongst whom was Chloris the mother of Periclymenus who was one of the Argonauts. Amphion & Zethus, Niobe & Pelops, Lamedon & Laius were therefore two little generations older then the Argonauts, & Epopeus the father of Amphion & Zethus was contemporary to Polydorus. Agamemnon & Menelaus the sons of Plisthenes the son | brother of Atreus the son of Pelops were at the Trojan war, & so were Idomeneus & Meriones the grandsons of Minos. And Deucalion the son of Minos & grandson of Europa was an Argonaut. And by all these circumstances the coming

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rians, the rapture of Europa happened not long before the building of Solomon's Temple. The voyage of Menelaus might be in pursuit of Paris & Helena 20 years before the destruction of Troy. Solomon therefore reigned in the times between the raptures of Europa & Helena, & Europa & her brother Cadmus flourished in the days of David, Minos the son of Europa flourished in the days of Solomon; & the children of Minos, namely Androgeus his eldest son, Deucalion his youngest son & one of the Argonauts, Ariadne the Mistress of Theseus & Bacchus, & Phædra the wife of Theseus flourished in the days of Rehoboam Abia & Asa.

The expedition of Sesostris was one generation older then the Argonautic expedition. For in his return back into Egypt, he left Æetes at Colchos, & Æetes reigned there till the Argonautic expedition. Prometheus was left with a body of men at mount Caucasus by Sesostris & after 30 years released by Hercules the Argonaut. At the return of Sesostris into Egypt, his brother Danaus fled from him into Greece with his fifty daughters in a long ship, after the pattern of which the ship Argo was built: & Argus the son of Danaus was reputed the master builder. And Nauplius the Argonaut was born in Greece of Amymone one of the Daughters of Danaus soon after their arrival. And two others of the daughters of Danaus married Archander & Archilites the sons of Achæus the son of Creusa the daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens & therefore the daughters of Danaus were three generations younger then Erechtheus, & by consequence contemporary to Theseus the son of Ægeus the adopted son of Pandion the son of Erechtheus, & ^[9]Theseus stole Hellena about the time of the Argonautic expedition being then 50 years old & she but seven or as some say ten. Sesostris was therefore contemporary to Rehoboam & by consequence was Sesac. For Sesostris & Sesac were both of them kings of Egypt, & they agree not only in time but also in their actions & conquests. < insertion from f 3v > Theseus stole Helena ^{a[10]} just before the Argonautic Expedition being then fifty years old & she but seven, or, as some say, ten. Perithous the son of Ixion helped Theseus, & then Theseus went with Perithous ^{b[11]} to steale Proserpina the daughter of Aidoneus king of the Molossi, & was imprisoned by Aidoneus; & whilst he lay in prison, Castor & Pollux released their sister Helena & captivated Æthra the mother of Theseus & then sailed with the Argonauts. Now The daughters of Danaus being contemporary to Theseus, Danaus & his brother Sesostris were contemporary to Ægeus & to Rehoboam & Sesac & flourished one generation before the Argonautic expedition; & so did Ixion the father of the Centaurs, that is, the first author of breaking horses for war in Greece & making war upon them. And hence it follows that Sesostris was Sesac, both of them being kings of Egypt at one & the same time, & agreeing also in their actions & conquests. < text from f 3r resumes > Where Herodotus describes the expedition of Sesostris, Iosephus^[12] tells us that he described the expedition of Sesac & attributed his actions to Sesostris, erring only in the name of the king. Corruptions of names are frequent in history. Sesostris was otherwise called Sesochris, Sesoosis, Sethosis, Sesonchis, Sesonchosis. Take away the Greek termminations & the names become Sesost, Sesoch, Sesoos, Sethos Sesonch: which names differ very little from Sesac. As the Greeks changed Moph into Memphys so they changed Sesac into Sesonchis.

Sesac came out of Egypt in the fift year of Rehoboam^[13] & spent nine years in that expedition, & therefore returned back into Egypt in the 14th year of Rehoboam, & at that time left Æetes at Colchos; & Phrixus & his sister Helle fled from Ino the daughter of Cadmus to Æetis soon after. Ino was therefore alive in the 14th year of Rehoboam, & by consequence her father Cadmus flourished in the reign <4r> of David & not earlier. Cadmus was the father of Polydorus the father of Labdacus, the father of Laius, the father of Oedipus, the father of Eteocles & Polynices who in their youth slew one another in the war of the seven captains at Thebes about ten years after the Argonautic expedition And Thersander the son of Polynices warred at Troy. These generations being by the eldest sons may be reckoned at about 25 or 26 years to a generation. At which rate Polydorus might be born about the beginning of Davids reign & come with his father into Greece when he was about 16 or 18 years old. Androgeus the eldest son of Minos upon his overcoming in the Athenæa or quadrennial games at Athens in his youth, was perfidiously slain out of envy & Minos thereupon made war upon the Athenæans & compelled them to send every eighth year seven beardless youths & as many young Virgins to be given as a reward to him that should get the victory in the like games instituted in Crete in honour of Androgeus. These games seem to have been celebrated in the beginning of the Octaeteris, & the Athenæa in the beginning of the Tetraeteris then brought into Crete & Greece by the Phenicians. And upon the third payment of this tribute of children, that is about 20 years after the death of Androgeus, Theseus became victor & returned from Crete with Ariadne the daughter of Minos & coming to the island Naxos or Dia, Ariadne was there taken from him by Glaucus a commander at sea,^[14] & became the mistress of the great Bacchus & by her had two sons Phlias & Eumedon who were Argonauts. Minos was therefore about 65 or 70 years old when Theseus overcame; & his mother Europa & her brother Cadmus came into Crete & Greece about the middle of Davids reign or but a very little before.

^[15]Polydorus the son of Cadmus married Nictæis the daughter of Nictæus, & dying left his kingdom & young son Labdacus under the administration of Nictæus. Then Epopeus king of Ægyalus (afterwards called Sicyon) stole Antiopa the daughter of Nictæus, & thereupon Nictæus made war upon him & in a battel wherein Nictæus overcame, both were wounded & died soon after Nictæus left the tuition of Labdacus &

administration of kingdom to his brother Lycus, & Epopeus (or as Hyginus^[16] calls him, Epaphus) left his kingdom to Lamedon, who presently ended the war by sending home Antiopa, & she in returning home brought forth Amphion & Zethus. Labdacus being grown up received the kingdom from Lycus, & afterwards dying left it again to his administration. When Amphion & Zethus were about 20 years old, at the instigation of their mother Antiopa they killed Lycus & made Laius the young son of Labdacus fly to Pelops, & seized the city Thebes & compassed it with a wall. Amphion married Niobe the sister of Pelops & by her had several children amongst whom was Chloris the mother of Periclymenus who was one of the Argonauts. Amphion & Zethus, Niobe & Pelops, Lamedon & Laius were therefore two <5r> little generations older then the Argonauts, & Epopeus was contemporary to Polydorus. Agamemnon & Menelaus the sons of Plisthenes the son of Atreus the son of Pelops were at the Trojan war & so were Idomeneus & Meriones the grandsons of Minos. And Deucalion the son of Minos & grandson of Europa was an Argonaut. And by all these circumstances, the coming of Cadmus & Europa into Greece & Crete is determined to be about three ordinary generations or an hundred years before the Argonautic expedition, & four ordinary generations before the destruction of Troy.

In the days of Erechtheus king of Athens & Celeus king of Eleusis, Ceres a woman of Sicily came into Attica & taught Triptolemus the son of Celeus to sow corn. She lay with Iasion the brother of Harmonia the wife of Cadmus.^[17] And soon after her death Erechtheus was slain in a war between the Athenians & Eleusinians; & for the benefaction of bringing tillage into Greece^[18] the Eleusinia sacra were instituted to her by Celeus & Eumolpus, & a sepulchre or Temple was built to her in Eleusine, & the families of Eumolpus & Celeus became her Priests. And this is the first instance that I meet with in Greece of deifying the dead with Temples & sacred rites & sacrifices & initiations & succession of Priests to perform them. Now by this history it is manifest that Erechtheus, Celeus, Eumolpus, Ceres, Iasion, Harmonia & Cadmus were all contemporary to one another, & therefore flourished about 90 or 100 years before the Argonautic Expedition & scarce above. For Calais & Zetes the sons of Orithyia the daughter of Erechtheus were Argonauts.

^[19]Celeus was the son of Rharus the son of Cranaus the successor of Cecrops. Car the son of Phoroneus^[20] the son of Inachus built a Temple to Ceres in Megara Arcas the son of Callisto the daughter of Lycaon the ^[21]son of Æceus (or as some say, of Pelasgus) received corn from Triptolemus, & taught his people to make bread of it. Myles the son of Lelex was the first who set up ^[22]a hand mill or Quern in Greece to grind corn & Polycaon the younger brother of Myles married Messene the daughter of Triopas the son of Phorbas the brother of Pirasus. ^[23]Pelops came into Peloponnesus in the reign of Epeus the son of Endymion the son of Aethlius the son of Protogenia the sister of Hellen & daughter of Deucalion; & Ætolus the brother of Epeus slew Apis the grand- son of Phoroneus. ☉ < insertion from f 5v > ☉ Xuthus the youngest son of Hellen married Creusa the daughter of Erechtheus & their younger son Ion upon the death of Ceres commanded the army of Athenians against the Eleusinians. And Cephalus the son of Deioneus the son of Helen married Procris the daughter of Erechtheus & Procris fled from her husband to Minos. And Phryxus & Helle the children of Athamas the son of Æolus the son of Hellen fled from their stepmother Ino the daughter of Cadmus to Æetes at Colchos presently after the return of Sesostris into Egypt. And Iason was the son of Æson the son of Critheus the son of Æolus the son of Hellen. And the Greeks say that Amphictyon the brother of Hellen & son of Deucalion reigned with Cranaus over Attica, & that the flood of Deucalion was in the reign of Cranaus, & in that of Nyctimus the son of Lycaon. And by these circumstances &c < text from f 5r resumes > And by these circumstances Cecrops, Inachus, Æzeus, Pelasgus, Lelex, Phorbas, Pirasus, & Hellen & his father Deucalion flourished two or three generations before the coming of Cadmus into Europe. Certainly they could not be earlier because Cadmus brought in letters, & it is not likely that any thing done in Europe could be remembered above three generations before the use of letters. These men came with colonies from Egypt & began to build towns soon after their coming. And these towns are reckoned the oldest in Europe. <6r> For before the seas began to be navigated, Europe could be peopled only by Scythians from the north side of the Euxine sea, & the Scythians long after those days lived without towns in houses.

✦ Strabo < insertion from f 5v > ✦ Strabo mentioning the first men who leaving the sea coasts ventured out into the deep & undertook long voyages, names Bacchus, Hercules, Iason, Vlysses & Menelaus & that – – – Teucer then reigning in Cyprus.

< text from f 6r resumes >

Inachus had severall sons who reigned in several parts of Peloponnesus & then built towns as Phoroneus^[24] who built Phoronicum afterwards called Argos from Argus his grandson Ægialeus who built Ægialea afterwards called Sicyon from Sicyon the grandson of Erechtheus, Phegeus who built Phegea afterwards called Psophis from Psophis the daughter of Lycaon. And these were the oldest towns in Peloponnesus. At that time Sisypheus the son of Æolus & grandson of Hellen built ^b^[25] Ephyra afterwards called Corinth, & Lycaon built Lycosura reckoned the oldest town in Arcadia & his sons, who were 24 in number built each of them a town except the youngest called Oenotrus who sailed thence with his people into Italy & there set on foot the building of towns. & became the Ianus of the Latines. And this is reckoned the first colony which the Greeks sent abroad. Phoroneus had also several children & grandchildren who reigned in several places & built new towns, as Car, Spartus Apis. And this division & subdivision of territories has made great confusion in the history of the first kingdom of Peloponnesus & hereby given occasion to the vainglorious Greeks to make those kingdoms much older then they really were. Particularly Acusilaus the Argyve out of his brazen tables feigned that Phoroneus was the oldest man in the world, & to make the kingdom of Argos older then the rest, either he or some other Greek hath collected several collateral races of Princes into one continued series of kings pretended to reign successively at Argos. Others by feigning many kings of Sicyon have made that kingdom above 200 years older then that of Argos tho it was founded by Ægialeus the brother of Phoroneus. For Apis the third or fourth king of this kingdom was the great grandson of & Ægialeus by the fathers side & the grandson of Phoroneus by the mothers side, being the son of Niobe the daughter of Phoroneus † < insertion from f 5v > † And Pausanias^[26] tells us that Apis the great grandson of Ægialeus grew so rich before the coming of Pelops to Olympia, as to have given the name of Apis to all the region within the Isthmus & therefore he reigned till the coming of Pelops. And Herodotus^[27] saith that – – < text from f 6r resumes > & Herodotus^[28] tells us that Apis in the Greek tongue is Epaphus, & Hyginus (Fab. 7 & 8) that Epaphus the Sicyonian got Antiopa with child, & others call him Epopeus. But the later Greeks have made two men of the two names Apis & Epopeus, & between them inserted twelve feigned kings who made no wars nor did any thing mentioned in history & yet reigned 620 years, that is, above 50 years a piece one with another. By the extraordinary length of their reign you may know that they have been feigned to make the kingdom of Sicyon look ancient.

And as of one Apis or Epopeus the Greeks have made two kings, so [of one Inachus & one Io his daughter they have made two, corruptly writing Iasus for the second Inachus; &] of one Sthenelus the son of Perseus & Predcessor of Danaus they have made two, putting many kings between them. And so of one Erechtheus one king of Athens they have made two giving the name of Erechthonius to the first Erechtheus. For Erechthonius is by Homer called Erechtheus. And Amphictyon the son of Deucalion a Scythian they have made the third king of Athens tho the name denotes a Senator of the Amphictyonic Council & Amphictyon entertained Bacchus & the rest of the [Egyptian] Gods in a feast & therefore <7r>

Bacchus the conqueror loved two weomen, Venus & Ariadne. Venus was the mistress of Anchises & Cinyras, & mother of Æneas who all lived till the destruction of Troy, & the sons of Bacchus & Ariadne were Argonauts as above: & & therefore the great Bacchus flourished but one generation before the Argonautic Expedition. Plutarch ^[29] tells us that the people of Naxos contrary to what others wrote, pretended that there were two Minoses & two Ariadnes; & that the first Ariadne married Bacchus & the last was carried away by Theseus. But Homer,^[30] Hesiod, Thucydides, Herodotus, Strabo &c know but one Minos, & Homer describes him to be the son of Iupiter & Europa, the brother of Rhadamanthus & Sarpedon, & the father of Deucalion the Argonaut, & the grandfather of Idomeneus who warred at Troy, & that he was the legislator of Crete & judge of Hades. Herodotus^[31] makes Minos & Rhadamanthus the sons of Europa contemporary to Ægeus the father of Theseus. Apollodorus & Hyginus^[32] say that Minos the father of Androgeus Ariadne & Phædra was the son of Iupiter & Europa & brother of Rhadamanthus & Sarpedon; & Hygenus that two of the sons of Bacchus & Ariadne were Argonauts. This Bacchus was †^[33] potent at sea, conquered eastward as far as India, brought his army over the Hellespont, conquered Thrace, left music and poetry there, killed Lycurgus king of Thrace & Pentheus the grandson of Cadmus, gave the kingdom of Lycurgus to Tharops, & one of his minstrells called by the Greeks Calliope to Oeagrus the son of Tharops, & of Oeagrus & Calliope was born Orpheus who sailed with the Argonauts. This <8r> Bacchus was therefore contemporary to Sesostris. And both being kings of Egypt & potent at sea & great conquerors & carrying on their conquests into India & Thrace, they must be one & the same man.

The ancient Greeks who made the fables of the Gods relate that Io the daughter of Inachus was carried into Egypt & there became the Egyptian Isis, & that Apis the son of Phoroneus after death became the God Serapis. And some said that Epaphus was the son of Io. Serapis & Epaphus are Osiris, & therefore Osiris & Isis in the opinion of the ancient Greeks who made the fables of the Gods, were not above two or three generations older than the Argonautic expedition. Dicaearchus^[34] represents them two generations older than Sesostrius saying that after Orus the son of Osiris & Isis reigned Sesonchosis. He seems to have followed the opinion of the people of Naxos who made Bacchus two generations older than Theseus & for that end feigned two Minoses & two Ariadnes. For by the consent of all antiquity. Osiris & Bacchus were one & the same king of Egypt. This is affirmed by the Egyptians as well as by the Greeks. ^[35] And some of the ancient Mythologists as Eumolpus & Orpheus called Osiris by the names of Dionysus & Syrius. Osiris was king of all Egypt & a great conqueror & came over the Hellespont in the days of Triptolemus & subdued Thrace & there killed Lycurgus & therefore his expedition falls in with that of Bacchus. Osiris Bacchus & Sesostrius lived about the same time & by the relation of historians were all of them kings of all Egypt, & reigned at Thebes & adorned that city & were very potent by land & sea. All three were great conquerors & carried on their conquests by land through Asia as far as India. All three came over the Hellespont & were there in danger of losing their army. All three conquered Thrace & there put a stop to their victories & returned back from thence into Egypt. All three left pillars with inscriptions in their conquests. And therefore all three must be one & the same king of Egypt, & this king can be no other than Sesac. All Egypt including Thebais Æthiopia & Libya, had no common king before the expulsion of the shepherds who reigned in the lower Egypt, no conqueror of Syria India Asia & Europe before Sesac. The sacred history admits of no Egyptian conqueror of Palestine before this king.

Thymetes^{a[36]} who was contemporary to Orpheus & wrote a Poesy called Phrygia of the actions of Bacchus in very old language & character; said that Bacchus had Libyan women in his army, amongst whom was Minerva, a woman born in Libya near the river Triton, & that Bacchus commanded the men & Minerva the women. Diodorus^[37] calls her Myrina & saith that she was Queen of the Amazons in Libya & there conquered the Atlantides & Gorgons, & then made a league with Orus the son of Isis & passing through Egypt subdued the Arabians & Syria &

[1] a Apollonius in Argonaut. l. 1. v. 101.

[2] b Plutarch in Theseo.

[3] b Plutarch in Theseo.

[4] c Ioseph. Antiq. l. 8. c. 4.

[5] Diodor. l. 1. p. 35.

[6] b Euanthe~~{illeg}~~ {a} pud Athen~~{illeg}~~ l. 6. p. 29{6}

[7] a Pausan. l. 2. c. {6}

[8] b Hygin. Fab. 7 & 8.

[9] Plutarch. in Theseo

[10] a Apollonius in Argonaut. l. 1. v. 101.

[11] b Plutarch in Theseo.

[12] Ioseph. Antiq. l. 8. c. 4

[13] Diodor. l. 1. p. 35

- [14] Euanthes apud Athenæum l. 6. p. 296.
- [15] Pausan. l. 2. c. 6
- [16] Hygin. Fab. 7 & 8.
- [17] Homer. Odys. 5. Diodor. l. 5. p. 237.
- [18] Diodor. l. 1. p. 17.
- [19] Hesych. in Κραάου Suidas in Παρος
- [20] Pausan. l. 1. c. 39, 40
- [21] Pausan. l. 8. c. 4
- [22] Pausan. l. 3. c. 20 p. 260 & l. 4. c. 1 p. 280.
- [23] Pausan. l 5. c. 1. p. 376.
- [24] Pausan. l. 2. c 15 & 16 p.175. Apollodor. l. 2 c. 1. Augustin. C. D. 116. 18. c. 3. Steph. in Α' ιγιαλός, & in Φήγεια.
- [25] b Apollodor. l. 1. c 3.
- [26] Pausan. l. 2. c. 5.
- [27] Herod. l. 2.
- [28] Herod. l. 2
- [29] Plutarch in Theseo
- [30] Il. v et ζ. Odys. λ et τ.
- [31] Herod. l. 1
- [32] Apollod. l. 3. c. 1 Hygin. Fab. 40, 41, 42, 178.
- [33] † Vide Hermippum apud Athenæum l. 1
- [34] Apud Scholiast. Apollon. Argonat. l 4. v: 272
- [35] Diodor. l. 1. p. 7.
- [36] a Apud Diodor. l. 3. p. 130.
- [37] Diodor. ib.
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