

placed in 814-13 B.C., consequently the 4th of Solomon was (814+145) 959 B.C., so that Solomon's associated reign lasted for (965-959) 6 years.

17. But admitting that Carthage was built in 814 B.C., it might be argued that this need not necessarily coincide with the flight of Elissa from Tyre in the seventh year of Pygmalion, where the above 145 years terminate. There may have been an interval of several years, perhaps even enough years to save the credit of Ussher's chronology, which many people seem to think is a part of the inspired record, because it happens to be printed by Act of Parliament in the Authorised Version of the Bible. But Josephus¹ effectually disposes of this possibility by informing us, from the same Tyrian annals, that the fourth of Solomon and the twelfth of Hiram were also registered as the 240th year since the building of Tyre. Consequently, from the building of Tyre to the building of Carthage are exactly (239+145) 384 years. Now Justin (xviii. 3, 5) informs us that Tyre was built in the year before the destruction of Troy, hence there were from the year *after* Troy just 382 years. This last sum agrees exactly with Castor of Rhodes' list of the nations "who held dominion over the sea *after* the Trojan war,"² which has, from the Lydian dominion, which is named first, to the end of the Phœnician dominion (which obviously ended with the flight of Elissa with the navy of Tyre), exactly 382 years. The only point to consider then is the date of the fall of Troy.

18. The fall of Troy we place in 1197 B.C., for the following reasons:—

(a) The Lydian monarchy and dominion of the sea begins in Castor of Rhodes about the time of the fall of Troy. The Parian chronicle places the accession of Alyattes, the third king of the last dynasty, in 605 B.C. His father Sadyattes has 12 years in Herodotus. Ardys, the second king, has 49 years in the same author, but only 37 years in Eusebius. That the latter sum is right is shown by the cuneiform inscriptions which make Gyges, the first king, a contemporary, for some

¹ *Antiq.*, vii. 3, 1.

² Eusebius, *Chronicorum*, ed. Schoene, i. 225.

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