

The Chronological Canon of James of Edessa.

Von

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In Brit. Mus. Add. MS 14, 685, dating from the 10th or 11th century¹), are contained fragments of a chronicle by a certain *ܝܫܐܝܐ ܕܥܕܥܐ* or James Philoponos. On fol. 1 the title is given as "A Chronicle in continuation of that of Eusebius of Kaisareia composed by James *ܝܫܐܝܐ*". This title is however preceded by a few lines recording the deaths of Licinius and Martin, which must be supposed to form the conclusion of a version of the Chronicle of Eusebius; but whether this is by the same author as the chronicle following there is nothing in the MS to show. The chronicle begins with a long introduction, which is published in full in Wright's Catalogue of the Syriac MSS p. 1062 ff., followed by a discussion of an error of 3 years in the reckoning of Eusebius and a list of dynasties contemporary with the Roman Empire (Wright CBM p. 1064)²). After this introductory matter, which occupies 9 folios, we have the chronicle proper, which begins on fol. 10 with the 21st year of Constantine (326), and extends with several gaps down to the year 630, where it breaks off. In the middle of each page is a chronological canon, in which the years from the beginning of the chronicle are equated with the Olympic years and the years of the Roman, Persian, and Arabic sovereigns. It would appear also that originally an equation with the Seleucid reckoning was given every ten years; but in our MS only a few of these remain, and of these a large proportion are incorrect³). At each side of the canon, and sometimes also above and below it, historical notices are inserted. It is probable that originally each notice was written against a particular year in the canon; but such juxtaposition is easily lost in copying,

1) Wright CBM p. 1062.

2) It also contains a fragment of a list of Emperors (fol. 6v) extending from Augustus to Maximinus Thrax. This seems to have formed part of the discussion of the error in Eusebius.

3) The Seleucid years, being placed not in the canon proper but in notes at the side, are easily misplaced.

and little confidence can be placed in the dates derived from the position of the notices in our MS¹⁾. In a few cases however a consulate or a Seleucid or regnal year is given in the text.

As the fragments are at present bound up, several of them are in the wrong order: thus a little examination makes it clear that the fragments on fols. 11 and 13 belong to the same folio, while other corrections may be made by simply observing the years in the canon: such corrections are mentioned in the notes on the text below.

As to the author, the same name *Ⲱⲗⲁ ⲛⲟⲓ ⲥⲟⲟⲗ* occurs also as that of the scribe of Add. MS 17, 134, written in 675 (Wright CBM p. 336). Wright in both cases identifies the writer with James of Edessa, and in the case of 17, 134 supports the identification by arguments given on p. 338; and I may here add that the careful transliteration of Greek names noted by Wright in 17, 134 is found also in 14, 685, but, as is natural in the case of a copy, with less perfect accuracy.

M. Nau however in an article in the *Journal Asiatique* 1898 contests the identification on the following grounds.

1. James of Edessa is never called *Ⲱⲗⲁ ⲛⲟⲓ*; and, as his chronicle was written after his elevation to the bishopric, he must necessarily have given his episcopal designation, or at any rate it must have been added by a scribe; and even in 17, 134 it would have been added afterwards.

To this it may be answered that James resigned his see in 688 after an episcopate of 4 years and was not restored till 4 months before his death in 708; hence, if the chronicle was written during these 20 years, he could scarcely have used the episcopal title; and, though a scribe might have been expected to supply it, we can hardly affirm that such must necessarily have been the case. In 17, 134, written before his elevation, the title could not possibly have been given, and it is surely unreasonable to say that some reader must have added it in the margin. The reason that *Ⲱⲗⲁ ⲛⲟⲓ* is not elsewhere found applied to James of Edessa may be sought in the practice of transcribers of giving the titles of works in their own words. If we had the beginning of the chronicle, we should perhaps find the author described as *Ⲙⲟⲓⲟⲗ ⲥⲟⲟⲗ*²⁾.

2. Our chronicle is too short to be the celebrated work of James of Edessa, and the citations from James in Michael are not found in it. Moreover our chronicle is a continuation of Eusebius, whereas Gregory quotes James as supporting Eusebius, and the *Bibliothèque*

1) In some instances a mark of reference is inserted to show to which year the notice belongs.

2) That is if the lost earlier portion of the MS was also the work of James: see below.

of the hymns of Severus and others by James of Edessa, is not found in Brit. Mus. Add. 17, 134, which contains the revision of the same translation by James *ⲓⲁⲙⲉⲥ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉⲥⲥⲁ*; and in the case of a hymn of Severus which is found both in the Paris and in the London MS the corrections of James found in the latter are absent in the former.

This is easily explained by supposing that the hymn of James was not written in 675, the date of the London MS, but belonged to a later recension, and that in the hymn of Severus the scribe of the Paris MS did not trouble himself to add the corrections. If James did not make any corrections, the collection would not be a revision at all, which it is expressly stated to be¹).

On the other hand the canon of Michael, which is with very few exceptions identical with that of our author, is expressly stated in notes on fol. 81 v and fol. 264 r to be taken from the canon of James of Edessa from 326, where our author's canon in fact begins, down to 710²). Yet more, in the former of these passages Michael also informs us that James made a correction of 3 years in the chronology of Eusebius and gave lists of dynasties omitted by him, both of which we find in our MS. Accordingly, if James of Edessa and James *ⲓⲁⲙⲉⲥ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉⲥⲥⲁ* are different persons, we must suppose that between 675 and 708 there lived two men who were both named James, both wrote chronological canons beginning in 326, both made a correction in 3 years in Eusebius, both gave lists of dynasties omitted by him, both revised Paul's translation of the hymns of Severus, and were both learned Greek scholars.

I am unable therefore to feel the least doubt as to the identification and have no hesitation in entitling the work "The Chronological Canon of James of Edessa".

It is not possible to reproduce in print the exact relation between the canon proper and the historical notices; but in the translation I have placed before each notice the year of the era of James (beginning in 326) to which it appears to correspond; but it must be understood that in many instances it is impossible to say with certainty to which year the scribe meant to refer a notice. I have not thought it necessary to reproduce the canon proper in the translation, but have contented myself with giving the term assigned to each sovereign and the equation for the first year of each together with the equations for the Seleucid years, wherever such are given in the MS. I have added the citations from James in Elijah of Nisibis, which are not contained in our MS: of these those which relate to the period after 622 have

1) *ⲓⲁⲙⲉⲥ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉⲥⲥⲁ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉⲥⲥⲁ ⲛⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉⲥⲥⲁ*.

2) James died in 708, but the note on fol. 264 r explains that the canon was continued by one of his pupils down to 710.

Nationale possesses a MS¹⁾ which contains extracts from the chronicle of James, dealing with a period anterior to Constantine.

To this I answer that our chronicle is not the full work of James but only a series of extracts from it. This may be proved from the existing fragments; for on fol. 21 v we find the following statement: "And, when he soon died, John came in, the predecessor of Felix, of whom it has been previously stated that he had been expelled", whereas the succession of Felix to John is mentioned on the same page, where there is no gap in the MS, without any mention of an expulsion. Other passages which point to the same conclusion are mentioned in the notes. As to Michael's citations, I have examined the MS of Michael²⁾ for quotations from James not contained in our text, and the only one which I can find relates to a period long after the point where our MS breaks off; but, even if I have missed any, the fact that our text contains only extracts is a sufficient explanation of their absence.

In the period covered by our MS I find the following citations from James in Elijah of Nisibis³⁾; (i) Building of Amida AS 660, (ii) Appearance of a cross AS 664, (iii) Death of Ephraim AS 684, (iv) Death of Maurice AS 914, (v) Eclipse of the moon AS 915. Of these (i) occurs word for word, (iii) with only verbal differences, (iv) with some details omitted, in our text: (v) is absent, while, as to (ii), it is not in our present text, but, since something has been lost at the bottom of fol. 11 v, we cannot be sure that it was not originally contained in the MS. Besides these Elijah gives a reference to James under AS 698, but through an oversight no historical notice is written there. There can be little doubt that the notice intended was the death of Eulogius of Edessa, which the Edessene Chronicle records under that year. This is not mentioned in our MS, but the accession of Cyrus, which must have formed part of the same notice, is recorded opposite the year 60 (385). This state of things is just what we should expect to find, if the MS contains, as I suppose, a series of extracts from the chronicle of James.

As to the passages which show that the chronicle of James began before the time of Constantine, I have already mentioned that the continuation of Eusebius is preceded by a chronicle dealing with earlier events, and it appears to me most probable that this was the work of the same author. I may add that Michael⁴⁾ expressly states that James of Edessa wrote a translation as well as a continuation of the Chronicle of Eusebius.

3. A hymn of James of Edessa, which is found in the Paris⁵⁾ and Vatican MSS⁶⁾ which contain the revision of Paul's translation

1) Syr. 306.

2) Brit. Mus. Or. 4402.

3) Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 7, 197.

4) fol. 81 v.

5) Syr. 337.

6) Assem. BO 1. p. 487.

already been published by Dr. Baethgen in his edition of the later portion of the chronicle of Elijah (*Abh. für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* Bd. 8); but for the sake of completeness I repeat them here. I have also added a citation in Michael, which, as it relates to a period after the death of James, must be taken from the continuator. The introductory portion of the chronicle (fols. 1—9) does not appear to be worth publication, and I have therefore confined myself to the chronological canon which begins on fol. 10.

As the MS unfortunately breaks off before the Arab invasion, the fragments are valuable rather for the light which they throw on the works of Theophanes, Michael, and other authors who drew directly or indirectly from James than for any direct historical information which they supply. The MS gives us however more detailed information as to the length of the reigns of the Persian kings, Ardashir II; Shabpuhr III, and Warahran IV, than is provided by any other authority, and it adds several names to our list of the bishops of Edessa in the 6th and 7th centuries. Among these occurs the name of Paul, whose accession is assigned to the year 604; and, since under the year 606¹) we are told that the bishops of the East fled to Egypt before the Persians, and we know from other sources that after the conquest of Egypt the patriarch and other Egyptians fled to Cyprus, there can be little doubt that this is the Paul, bishop of Edessa, who, while seeking refuge from the Persians in Cyprus²), translated the hymns of Severus, John, son of Aphthonia, and John Psaltes, whose identity has hitherto been a matter of considerable doubt.

Words and letters supplied from conjecture to fill gaps in the MS are enclosed in square brackets, but no alteration has been made in the text.

In the translation I have placed all the notices on the right of the canon proper on each page before those on the left. This of course violates the chronological order and sometimes causes awkwardness, as on fol. 21 v, where the reference to the notice of the succession of Pope Felix appears to precede the notice itself; but on the other hand to arrange the notices chronologically would often separate notices which are clearly meant to be read together, and, seeing how very doubtful the dates are, it would be an unsatisfactory plan to arrange the notices in accordance with them.

1) The date is clearly too early, but this does not affect the accuracy of the fact. That the chronology is here confused is shown by the fact that the ordination of Cyrus of Alexandria, which did not take place till 631/32, is assigned to 610.

2) Wright *CBM* p. 336. Moreover Paul, the translator of Gregory, was in Cyprus in 624 (*id.* p. 423).

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Fol. 10v.

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1) Here follow some Greek letters strangely formed. The first words seem to be *Arcturos* (sic) [ⲁⲓⲛⲓ].
 2) Read ⲛⲉⲛⲉⲣⲛⲉⲛⲟⲩⲩⲓⲛⲓ.
 3) Supplied from Gregory.

<p> م ما ما ما </p>	<p> ط ط ط ط </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>
<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>	<p> م م م م </p>

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- 1) Referred by a mark of reference to the year 22 of the era of James.
- 2) The sentence is continued on fol. 12v, from which it is clear that fol. 13 precedes fol. 12 and 12 v precedes 12 r.
- 3) Supplied from Chron. Edess.
- 4) Quoted by El. Nis. from the Chronicle of James. Mich. inserts it in the middle of the narrative of the defeat of Magnentius.

ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ
ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ	ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ
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ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ			

ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ ܘܥܪܘܢܝܢܐ

- 1) Referred by a mark of reference to the year 40 of the era of James.
- 2) The date is in red and divided by a line from the note. There is a mark of reference at the year 41 of the era of James, which perhaps refers to this note.
- 3) There is a mark of reference after the statement about Eunomius in the text above, which may refer to this note.

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ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ

ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ

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ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ
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- 1) Read ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ.
- 2) Read ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ.
- 3) After this word the words ܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܨܝܘܢܐ are repeated but enclosed within lines.
- 4) Under this are some fragments of letters, which seem to form part of a separate note.

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- 1) Wo should probably read ܩܕܝܫܐ.
- 2) There is a mark of reference at the notice of the defeat of Eugenius, which perhaps refers to this note.

[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
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[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]
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[18]	[19]	[20]	[21]
[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]

2) Supplied from Sokrates.

1) These notices are quoted by El. Nis. from the chronicle of James.

3) The 305th Olympiad has been accidentally omitted. The words [26] are written at the side, but crossed out. Under them are the detached letters [27].

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Fol. 20 v.

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1) Supplied from Chron. Edess. Since these last events are there assigned to AS 810 = 174 of the era of James, little, if anything, can have been lost between these fragments.
 2) Supplied from Greg.

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Translation.

— — — the 1]9th [year] of Shabur, the 9th king of the kingdom [of the Persians]. But according to the era of the Greeks this first [year] is the year 637, and by the Olympiad reckoning it is the first year of the 276th Olympiad, and by the era of Antioch it is the year 374, and by that of Diocletian it is the year 42¹).

Constantine made his two elder sons, Constantine and Constantius, Caesars.

1. [Aithalloho,] the 19th bishop, [was] celebrated in Edessa, [and James] in Nisibis; and both of them were present [at] the [Synod of Nikaia]. — — — — —

1. Constantine the king apportioned and assigned money to the churches, and [apportions it] also to the widows and to all who were occupied in divine service.

1. Constantine [sent] letters everywhere, both to all the bishops Sokr. 1. 9. about [the peace] of the churches, and also to Ma[karios,] bishop of Jer[usalem] about the building of [the church] of our Saviour, and — — — — to the bishops, [and also ordered] Eusebius to [prepare copies of]²) the Holy Scriptures.

13. [Jul]ius [the 33rd bishop,] was appointed in the church of [Rome] for 15 years.

13. Maximus, the 42nd [bi]shop, was appointed in the church Theod. 2. 22 of Jerusalem: His right eye had been knocked out in the heathen persecutions.

13. Barni was appointed to succeed Habsi as 21st bishop in Edessa³).

13. [At] this time this Synod was assembled⁴).

13. — — Ath[anasiu]s [returned] at [the beginning] of the reign Sokr. 2. 3. of Constantine the younger. For <his father(?)> also, [before] he died, was ready to restore him. He sent a message also to the Alexandrines by a royal letter, in order that they might receive him.

13. At this [time] the Iberians also are attracted to Christianity Sokr. 1. 20.

1) The two last indications agree in pointing to the year 326, and the Seleucid year is the same. The Olympiad reckoning is very confused. According to the usual equation (Ol. 1, 1 = 776 BC) the 1st year of the 276th Olympiad is 325, but Eusebius according to Jerome equated the 20th of Constantine with Ol. 276, 2 and therefore the 21st of Constantine with Ol. 276, 3, while James equates it with Ol. 276, 1, which he must therefore have regarded as equivalent to 326 AD. The same follows from his equation AS 690 = Ol. 289, 2 (fol. 15r). The Olympic year, which properly began in July, was therefore equated with the Seleucid year beginning in October following.

2) It is clear from Sokrates that this is the sense required, but I do not know what Syriac words to supply.

3) Michael (fol. 86r) mentions these bishops, but not the Edessa Chronicle or Gregory, in both of which authorities Abraham is the immediate successor of Aithalloho. In the list of bishops in Mich. fol. 415r the succession is Aithalloho, Abraham, Eulogius, Rabbulo, Aithalloho, Habsi, Barni, Abraham, Barse, Eulogius.

4) Possibly the Synod of Tyre is meant. The imperfect notice shows that our MS did not contain the full chronicle of James.

by means of a certain Christian woman, who had gone to that country as a captive.

Soz. 2. 9-14. 13. At this time again Shabur raises a persecution against the Christians throughout his country, and in it many are martyred for Christ's sake.

13. Shabur goes up to make war against Nisibis, and he returns from it in shame through the prayers of James the bishop; and immediately he goes in wrath and carries off captives from the whole of the land between [the rivers] and devastates it in the year — — — — —

[But, since Eu]stace, bis[hop of Antioch, had been sent into] exile in the lifetime of the elder Con[stantine, the ortho]dox ordain in place of Eustace P[aulinus], while [the Arians] appoint Eulalius: and, when he [lived] but a short time, they put [Euphro]nius in his place: and, when [he] also did not [live long]¹⁾, Flaccilletelas(?) was appointed by the A[rians] to succeed him, [and after] his death they ordain Stephen. And the Arians occupied all the churches of Antioch, while Paulinus [had] only [one] little one.

[Now] in Constantinople, after Alexander fell asleep, who ruled the church 23 years, the orth[odox] ordain Paul, and the Arians Macedonius: [and, when] Paul was driven out by [the Arians], Macedonius came in — — — — — he brought Eusebius from [Nikomedea — — —] and rejected both of them.

16. Constantine, the eldest king, died, when he had reigned 3 years.

Hist. Metr. Nis.
ap. EL. Nis. AS
649.

14. When James, bishop of Nisibis, died, Walgash was appointed to succeed him.

Sokr. 1. 21.

16. At this time Ant[on]y the hermit was celebrated for asceticism.

Sokr. 2. 8.

14. A synod [at Antioch], and it performed the dedication.

14. Constantius the king [inclined] to the opinion of the Arians, [and] through him [they did] whatever [they wished].

Sokr. 2. 15.

16. Athanas[ius] is immediately banished for the 2nd time; and he fled and went to Julius at Rome; and with him [was]

id. 20.

Constans the king, who [assembled] a synod at Serdica in the matter of Athanasius. And [two] bishops are sent by Constans

Theod. 2. 7.

from Rome to Antioch [to] Consta[n]tius, Eu[phr]atas and Vince[nt]: and Stephen prepared] a plot [against them.]

19. — — — — —

Sokr. 2. 25.

[Constant]ine the younger, the son — — 3 years, they are both killed [— — — by] the advice of Magnentius and Bretanio, while [Nepo]tian] also, who was of the royal family [and — — —] had assumed the sovereignty in Rome, [is killed by the soldiers of] Magnentius. Magnentius accordingly [was in possession of]¹⁾ the whole of Italy and

id. 23, 32.

Africa, while Bretanio [was] proclaimed [at Si]rmium. But Constantius the king, when [he heard of] all these things, marched hastily against

1) This is the senso required.

the tyrants, and he fought and [overcame] them — — — — —

19. [A]thanas[ius is banished for the 3rd time, and] the Arians Theod. 2. 10, 11.
ordain George, [a man of]. their [opinions, to succeed him] at
Alexandria.

22. [There are some] who say that in the year [6]58 of the
Greeks the city of Amida was built.

25. Liberius, the 34th bishop, was appointed in the church Sokr. 2. 37.
[of] the Romans for 7 years.

27. Ephraim, the Syrian doctor, was distinguished at Nisibis
at this time.

27. [The city of] Thello between the rivers was built and Chron. Edess. XX.
was called [Cons]tant[ia], which [was] formerly called [Antipolis]¹⁾.

27. [Liberius, bishop] of Rome, is sent into exile — — — — Sokr. 1. c.

19. Constantine²⁾ makes war with the Franks and overcomes cf. Sokr. 2. 10.
them. And the same year there were many earthquakes in the
East, and especially at Antioch, throughout the year.

21. The year 660 of the Greeks. This year Constantius built Chron. Edess. XIX.
the city of Amida between the rivers; and the same year the
Romans fought a battle with the Persians by night.

25. A synod is held at Milan about the faith and about Sokr. 2. 36.
Athanasius; and they hold to the definition of faith drawn up at
Nikaia and acquit Athanasius.

27. This year, the 15th [of C]onsta[n]t[ius], was the battle
between Constantius and Ma[g]nentius.

[The year 664. This year a cross appeared in the sky in Chron. Pasch. p. 540.
the East on the 5th of May]³⁾.

29. Da[masus], the 35th bishop, [was appointed] in the church
of the Romans for 19 years.

28. Magnentius killed himself, and Decentius his brother was Sokr. 2. 32.
strangled.

28. Constant[ius] gives orders, and Gallus the Caesar is put id. 34.
to death in the year 666.

29. Constantius makes Julian, the brother of Gallus, Caesar ibid.
in the year 667.

30. Leóntius of Antioch died, and immediately Eudoxius of id. 37.
Germanikeia seizes the see of that city. At this time — — — —

Upon the death of Arseni[us], whom the Arians appointed in id. 45.
Jerusalem, [who] was the 44th bishop, Herakleios, an Arian, suc-
ceeded as the 45th, and after him Hilarion, the 46th.

At this time Aetius, who was the teacher of Eunomius, was id. 35.
distinguished.

Julian the Caesar rebels against king Constantius; and, when Theod. 2. 23.

1) See Haller, Untersuchungen über die Edessenische Chronik p. 97.

2) Constans is meant.

3) El. Nis.

the king heard of the rebellion of Julian, he went out from Antioch to march against him and died in Cilicia.

Sokr. 2. 45;
Theod. 2. 21, 23.

When Eudoxius was expelled from Antioch, he expelled Macedonius from Constantinople and occupied the church there.

Sokr. 2. 44. wards the Arians appoint Meletius to succeed Eudoxius at Antioch. When then Meletius did not teach in accordance with the opinion of the Arians, they expel him and appoint Euzoi[us] in his place; but he was appointed in the church of the orthodox in the city. And some of [the orthodo]x, avoiding the communion of Melet[ius], ap-

Sokr. 3. 6. pointed [Paulinu]s, an old man, to be their bishop [by the instrumentality of Lucifer], because of what has already previously [been stated] above [that he was appointed to succeed Eus]tace — — At [this] time — — was celebrated — — — — —

Sokr. 3. 22;
'Dion.' (Nau Re-
vue de l'Orient
Chrétien 1897).

39. Upon the death of Julian they appoint Jovian [king] over them. He, making amity and peace [with Shabur, gave] him Nisibis.

39. Athanasius returns to Alexandria from his fourth exile and occupies the see for 6 years.

Sokr. 3. 26.

39. Jovian after reigning 7 months only died in Bithynia.

Sokr. 4. 7.

39. And upon Eunomius being expelled by the Arians then they become two parties.

id. 3, 4.

40. There was a great earthquake; and there was a synod of bishops [at L]ampsakos in the 7th year [after] that of Seleukeia.

id. 5.

41. Procopius the tyrant died in the 2nd year of the kings.

id. 11.

43. There is a great and marvellous hail in Constantinople.

ibid.

44. Gratian became king on the 24th [of] August in the 3rd [year] of the kings.

id. 12;
Theod. 4. 7.

44. One synod [is assembled in Ill]yricum, and another at Rome, and they confirm the confession [of the co]-essentiality.

Theod. 1. c.

44. The kings write to the bishops of Asia and to all the bishops of the diocese of the East, and they confirm the confession and faith of Nikaia.

Sokr. 4. 11.

41. In the year 680 of the Greeks there was a severe earthquake, and Nikaia was overthrown on the 11th of October; and the same year there was another earthquake.

44 (?). [Eudoxius died in] the 3rd [year] of the two kings, which is [the year 678 of the Greeks, and] the Arians [ordained] D[e-m]ophilos¹). — — — — —

Theod. 4. 12.

48. [Valen]s [makes] a persecution against the orthodox and sends many bishops into exile. Athanasius the combatant also is

1) It is hard to see how this sentence can be filled up except as above; but, as ∞ cannot agree with Δ , either some unusual expression was used or ∞ is a copyist's error for ∞ . Eudoxius did not in fact die till 370, the 6th year of Valentinian and Valens: cf. also ann. 45 (370), where Eudoxius is represented apparently as still alive.

expelled from his church for the 5th time, and the Arians ordain Lucius in his place, whom the Samosatenes expelled from their city.

51. At this time Gregory, bishop of Nazianzos, is established Sokr. 4. 26. in Constantinople by the orthodox bishops to look after the believers there; for he was celebrated at that time, as were Basil of Kaisarëia, and Gregory of Nyssa and Peter of Sebasteia, the brothers of Basil.

51. Valentinian died after a reign of 12 years, and Gratian his son ruled after him, who had also been made Emperor in his father's lifetime at Rome.

45. Valens went out against the barbarians, who had crossed Soz. 6. 37. the river Istros; and he fought and overcame them, and expelled them from the land of the Romans. Further also, when he made Theod. 4. 33. peace with them, he put constraint upon them, and all the Goths became Arians by the advice of the impious Eudoxius.

47. After Athanasiu[s] had served the bishopric 40 years, and had made 28—bishops, and had been sent into exile 5 times, he fell asleep piously on the 2nd of May; and after him Peter, the 20th bishop, was appointed in the church of the Alexandr[in]es for 7 years.

49. The orthodox are expelled from the church of the Edess[enes] by the Arians, and Bar[se] the bishop is also [sent] into exile.

51. The blessed my lord Ephraim, having been celebrated in Chron. Edess. XXX. Edessa up to this time, died in the year 684 of the Greeks on the 9th of June.

52. At this [time] Libanius the s[ophist] was distinguished at Antioch, while [at] Al[exandria] Didymos, [a blind man], was ce- Sokr. 4. 23. lebrated as an expounder of the Scriptures and of the authors. In the same Antioch also Afrahat the monk too was celebrated for Theod. 4. 23. asceticism, who also reproved Valens.

52. The Saracens rise up against the land of the Romans [— Sokr. 4. 26. — — and] a woman, [whose name was Mu'awiya,] reigned over them. — — — — — they made peace — — — — —

53. Isaac the monk, who was celebrated at this time, was Theod. 4. 31, 32. distinguished in Constantinople; who reproved Valens, when he went out to fight with the Goths and Avars(?) and was killed there. For, when [the Romans] were defeated [and] fled, the barbar[ians] found him [in a village] and burnt him with fire together with it. [As] they said(?), when his brother was alive, [and he asked him id. 23. for help] against the ba[r]barians, [he said, "It is not lawful to help a man who fights with God". — — — — —

53. — — — — — 1) id. 21.

1) These fragments represent "ἅπασιν μὲν ἄδειαν ἐδεδώκει καὶ Ἕλλησι καὶ Ἰουδαίοις κτλ", but I am unable to fill up the Syriac sentence.

Sokr. 4. 15, 16. Only against the orthodox he stirred up a persecution, allowing the Arians to do with them whatever they pleased. For this reason therefore, when he was in Nikomedeia, he gave orders that some presbyters, [who] had come to him from Byzantion [to] accuse the Arians, should be burnt with the ship [on which] they had come in the midst of the sea; and in fact they were burnt.

Chron. Edess.
XXXV.

57. The city of Rhesaina between the rivers was built.

58. [In the year 69]1 of the Greeks, which is the 4th year of Theodosius¹), [he assembled a synod of bish]ops in the royal city of Constantino[ple, who] anathematized Macedonius, the fighter against the Spirit, and those who shared his [opinions]. When the synod met, it dismissed Gregory, that he might go to Nazianzos, and appointed Nectarius 6th bishop there.

Sokr. 4. 30; 5. 8.

58. At this time were celebrated the bishops Amphilochius of Ikonion, Ambrose of [M]ilan, [Op]timus of Antioch in Pisidia, and Diodoros of Tarsos.

59. Theophilos was appointed 22nd bishop in Alexandria for 27 years.

'Dion.' (Rev. de
l'Or. Chrét. 1897).

60. Cyr[u]s was appointed 25th bishop in Edessa.

Soz. 7. 22.

67. King Valent[inian] died, and Eugenius rebelled.

Sokr. 5. 9.

58. Upon the death of Meletius the great in the Synod Flavian is appointed in his place as 33rd bishop in the church of Antioch.

id. 10. 58. Arcadius was proclaimed king by his father.

id. 9. 58. The other orthodox party in Antioch appoint Paulinus bish[op] over them²).

67. — — — — — of Theophilus the bishop — — —
— — — showed intense eagerness to — — — Constantinople.

id. 25. 69. Theodosius marched against Eugenius the tyrant: and, when they joined battle, the tyrant was defeated and killed in the 3rd consulship of Arcadius and the 2nd of Honorius.

69. — — — the ascetic was distinguished at this time in Egypt.

1) According to the canon of James AS 691 (380) is the 2nd year of Theodosius. The error is perhaps due to a confusion between two authorities, since the Chronicle of Edessa places the synod in AS 693. The year 58, to which the notice seems to be assigned, answers to the 5th of Theodosius; but, as the notice is at the top of a page, we should perhaps refer it to the last year on the preceding page, i. e., 57 = the 4th of Theodosius.

2) It is clear that the MS is here disarranged and that these last two notices should be transposed.

69. -----¹⁾

 But, when he was ready to march, he proclaimed [his] son Hono- Sokr. 5. 25.
 r[ius] king.
69. Anastasius was appointed 37th bishop in the church of Rome.
70. [Theodos]ius died, [and Arcad]ius [and Honorius reigned
 after] him. -----
- 69(?). ----- Arbogast killed himself ----- ibid.
72. [Sisinn]ius [the Novatian], a learned man, [was distin- id. 10.
 guished] -----
71. [Upon the death of Nectarius John, who is called] Ch[ry-
 sostom, was appointed 5th bishop in Constantinople] -----
76. [Gainas] the Goth raised a rebellion against Arcadius; and Sokr. 6. 6.
 [on fighting taking place he was defeated] in the consulship of
 Stilicho and Aurelian, or, [as some] say, in the following consulship. 400.
76. [At this time] some monks are sent by John to Phoenice Theod. 5. 29.
 by the king's [orders] to destroy the temples of the heathen and
 to break in pieces the idols and graven images. -----

78. Accusations are made against John the bishop, and he is Sokr. 6. 18, 19.
 sent into exile, and Arsacius is appointed to succeed him there as
 6th bishop²⁾. Then [after] John's deposition -----
78. Theodore, [bishop] of M[opsouestia, a city] in C[ilicia], Soz. 8. 2.
 was distinguished at this time as an expounder of the Scriptures.

78. In [Edessa F'kido was appointed 27th bishop]. Chron. Edess.
 XLIV.
- [The year 723. This year Rabbulo was appointed bishop of id. LI.
 the Jacobites in the city of Edessa,
- The year 735. This year Honorius, King of the Romans, died Sokr. 7. 22.
 on the 15th day of August.
- The year 746. This year Rabbulo, bishop of Edessa, died, Chron. Edess.
 and Hibo succeeded him]³⁾. LIX.
- -----
 ----- and, when they were drawn up in battle array Sokr. 7. 18.
 ----- when Ardabu[rius], the Roman general, [and
 Areobindus and Bitia]nus, the Roman generals, slew -----
 -----, are drowned in the Euphrates. The Saracens also -----

1) These fragments refer to the rebellion of Eugenius and Arbogast.
 2) James is inconsistent in his reckoning of the bishops of Constantinople,
 since he has above described Nectarius as the 6th bishop. See p. 287 note 4.
 3) El. Nis.

114. Dioskoros was appointed 24th bishop in the church of Alexandria for 8 years.

116. Leo was appointed 43rd bishop in the church of Rome for 21 years.

[The year 761. This year Theodosius, King of the Romans, died on the 11th day of July, and Marcian reigned after him.]¹⁾

125. Upon the expulsion of [Domnos and Hibo Nonnos was appointed] in Edessa, [and] in Antioch Maximus, [the 41st bishop] [In Constantinople Anatolius was appointed] 13th bishop.

126. At this time

[The year 768. This year Marcian, King of the Romans, died on the 15th day of January, and Leo reigned after him.

Chron. Edess.
LXVIII.

The year 770. This year Hibo, bishop of Edessa, died, and Nonnos succeeded him.]²⁾

shunning [the communion of the bishops who had swerved from [the faith — — — —], those of Jerusalem [appointed Theodosius] [in place of Juvenal], while those of Alexandria [appointed Timothy]. He also in like manner in many places — — — —. But the bishops who had swerved from [the faith, since] they were [not accepted] by the churches, and they would not endure their [communion], not considering their folly, — — — [out of] desire of power make use of worldly authorities and [the sword of tyranny — — — —] to get possession of churches and sees [and the flock — — — — which] was purchased with the blood of Christ. — — — —

[The year 786. This year Leo, King of the Romans, died on the 11th day of January, and Leo his daughter's son reigned after him for less than a year; and he died, and Zenon reigned after him]⁴⁾.

'Dion.' (Rev. de
l'Or. Chrét. 1897).

And [Peter was expelled], and [Stephen,] a Nestor[ian, succeeded him as] 45th [bishop. In Alexandria] on the death of [Timothy Salofa]ciolus⁶⁾ Peter, [who is called] Mongos, [succeeded him

1) At the end of the lacuna is a fragment containing the name Bar Tsaumo.

2) El. Nis.

3) El. Nis. Chron. Edess. gives the date as 769. In El. Nis. the notice is in a different hand to the rest and is absent in the Arabic version, while the name of the authority is in black instead of red.

4) El. Nis.

5) In this lacuna is a fragment containing the name of Kalandion, and another containing the name of Patrick or 'patrician'.

6) Clearly an error for Timothy Ailouros.

as] 26th [bishop. But,] when [Zenon heard of it,] Pet[er] is expelled [after a] short [time] from Alex[andria, and] Sa[l]ofacio[us took his place.] In Jerusalem Mart[yr]ius] was appointed 52nd [bishop].

[The year 802. This year Zenon, King of the Romans, died, and Anastasius reigned after him.]¹⁾

166. Sallustinus [was appointed 5]3rd bishop in Jerusalem.

166. — — — — — Kalandion of Antioch [was] also an accomplice. For this reason, when after 3 years these men had been overcome by Zenon, Kalandion also was expelled from Antioch, and Peter came in again by the king's orders.

Mich. fol. 155 v.

166. Leontius and Illous are taken and killed.

'Zach.' 6. 6; Mich. 1. c.

166. Theoderic came as far as Rhegion Malanthiodes(?), and he went on and passed into Thrace; and he burnt and destroyed much property and withdrew.

'Zach.' 1. c.; Mich. 1. c.

166. [Theode]ric the tyrant entered Rome; and [Odoace]r the Anti-Caesar, who had been appointed there by Zenon, fled before him to Ra[venna]; and [he carried off captives from — —] Italy.

'Zach.' 1. c.; Mich. 1. c.

166. Zenon gave orders, [and] Pelagius, [bishop of Crete,] was strangled²⁾. — — — — —

Jo. Mal. p. 390; Chron. Pasch. p. 606; Mich. 1. c.

167. Upon the death of [Palladius Flavian was appointed 47th bishop in Ant]ioch.

169. [In Alexandria John was appointed] 28th bishop.

[Upon the expulsion of Euphe]m[us] [M]acedonius [was appointed 18th bishop in Constantin]ople³⁾.

The payment of gold⁴⁾ [was remitted] to the workmen [through- out the land] of the Romans. [A large number of locusts], came, but [did] not [do much damage. There was] a great earthquake, [and the hot spring of Abarne⁵⁾] was dried up [for three days.]

Chron. Edess. LXXIV. id. LXXVI.

176. [A comet] appeared.

ibid.

177. A large number of locusts [damaged] all the crops, and [there was] a severe famine throughout the land between the rivers.

'Josh. Styl'. 38; Chron. Edess. LXXVIII

178. A great fire appeared in the northern quarter and burned throughout the night. And immediately after a short time the Huns went out and made war with the Persians.

id. LXXIX.

178. Kawad came from Armenia [and encamped against] the city of Amida between the rivers, [and, when] he had taken it, he massacred within [it eighty] thousand men.

179. Anastasius was appointed 48th [b]ishop in the church of Rome.

1) El. Nis.

2) See note on text (p. 293).

3) The fragment which follows refers to the rebellion of the Isaurians.

4) i. e. the *χρυσάργυρον*: cf. Evagr. 3. 39; "Josh. Styl" 31; Jo. Mal. p. 398; Theod. Lect. 2. 53.

5) See Hallier, Untersuchungen über die Edessenische Chronik, p. 119.

179. Elias was appointed 54th bishop in the church of Jerusalem.

180. John was appointed 29th bishop in the church of Alexandria for 11 years.

181. Simeon, bishop of Beth Arsham, was celebrated in prison at this time.

185. Paul was appointed 34th bishop in Edessa.

187. When Macedonius was banished from Constantinople, Timothy took his place as 19th bishop.

188. And in Antioch, when Flavian was banished, Severus was appointed 48th bishop.

192. Symmachos was appointed 49th bishop in Rome for 6 years.

'Zach.' 8. 2. 195. In the first year of Justin Vitalian after being reconciled was killed, he and Paul the notary and Celerian his domestic.

id. 7. 195. In the 2nd year [of] Justin John, b[ishop] [of .Con]stantinople, died, and [Epiphanius] took his place [as 21st bishop].

'Zach.' 7. 4—6;
Mich. fol. 158r.;
Greg. Chr. Syr.
P. 77.

Chron. Edess.
LXXXIII.

179. [Five] Roman [generals] are sent out; and they fought [against Nisibis] and could not take [it. For this reason [the city of Dara] is built on the frontier of the Romans.

183. The king gives orders [to open the coffin] of the martyr Euphe[nia and bring out] from there the ordinance laid down by the Sy[nod of Chalkedon] and burn it.

'Zach.' 7. 13. 187. Vitalian rebelled [against the king]; and, when H[ypatius] went against him, he was defeated and taken prisoner by him.

188. Dioskoros was appointed 30th bishop in Alexan[dria for 3] years.

Jo. Mal. p. 411. 191. A great and terrible comet appeared in the East.

192. Elijah was banished from Jerusalem, and John was appointed 55th bishop.

191. Anastas[ius] died on [the 9th] of July.

193. John was appointed 20th bishop in Constantinople, while in Rome Hormisda was appointed 50th bishop.

195. When Justin became king, [he accepted] the synod of Chalk[edon; and] Severus [withdrew] from Anti[och, and] Paul the Jew [was appointed 49th] bishop there. [And after] one year they banished him; and Euphrasius [was appointed] 50th bishop.

'Zach.' 8. 1. 195. Amantius the provost and Theo[kritos] and Andrew the chamberlain were put to death, because they tried to prevent the proclamation [of the Synod].

196. [Paul assembled the bish]ops [of Syria and restored to] their churches [all those who] accepted [the S]ynod [of Chalke]don.

196. [Asklepi]os was appointed [35th] bishop in Edessa.

197. [Timothy was appointed 31st] bishop [in A]lexandria for 17 years.

199. [In Jerusalem Makar]jios [was appointed] 56th bishop; after him was [Peter, the 57th bishop]¹).

1) James has transposed these two bishops.

201. Ephraim was appointed 51st [bis]hop [in Anti]och.
202. Anthimos was appointed 22nd bishop in Constantinople.
202. Andrew was appointed 36th bishop in Edessa.
204. Addai was appointed 37th bishop in Edessa.
205. In Rome Bonofatius was appointed 53rd bishop; and, when he soon died, John entered upon the see, the predecessor of Felix, of whom it was previously stated that he had been expelled¹⁾: and after [surviving] a short time he died, [and] Agapetos became 54th bishop.
207. [And] Justinian assembled before him the expelled [bi]shops; and Severus came to him with many others, and they speak about the peace of the churches: and they did not effect anything, because [A]gapetos prevented it.
213. Upon the departure of [A]nthimos Menas was appointed 23rd bishop in Constantinople.
196. Co[rinth] was overthrown by an earthquake²⁾.
196. The Homerites were martyred in Nigrun. ‘Zach.’ 8. 3; ‘Dion.’ (Ass.B. O. 1. 364).
196. There was a flood in Edessa. ‘Zach.’ 8. 4.
197. John was appointed 51st bishop in Rome; after him as the 52nd bishop was Felix.
198. Antioch and Seleukeia were overthrown in an earthquake.
199. A cross of light appeared in the sky in the northern quarter, and the church of Antioch was burnt.
200. There went out an order [from the king to] the soldiers that they should all assent [to the Synod] of Chalkedon: and in fact they assented.
201. The Persians and Saracens came as far as the districts Mich. fol. 169 r. of Antioch and Apameia.
202. There was a riot in Constantinople, and the church was ^{ibid.; cf. ‘Zach.’ 9. 14.} burned, and Hypatius was put to death.
203. The Persians came to the land between the rivers and Mich. 1. c. fought against Martyropolis, and they laid many places waste and carried off captives from them.
205. The Huns went out and carried off captives and devas- ^{‘Zach.’ 9. 6.} tated as far as the districts of Antioch.
205. Rufinus and Hermogenes, the master of the offices, were ^{id. 7.} sent by Justinian to Khosru; and he made peace for 7 years.
207. The Samaritans rebelled and set up a chief for themselves; ^{id. 8.} and the Romans came and massacred them.
209. Belisarius the general went and took Carthage and brought ^{id. 17.} the tyrant, who had rebelled there, prisoner; and with him came

1) The succession of John and Felix is mentioned in the opposite column of the same page in the MS (see p. 263), but nothing is there stated as to John being expelled, which shows that our MS is only an epitome of the work of James.

2) Evagrius (4. 8) also places the earthquake of Corinth in the reign of Justin. ‘Dionysios’ places it in AS 841.

'Zach.' 9. 19. also Agapetos of Rome and died in Constantinople; and Silverius took his place in Rome as 55th bishop.

197(?). The orthodox in Alexandria are divided; some [ordain Gaian, and others] The[o]dosiu[s, the] 32nd [bisho]p — — —

'Zach.' 10. 1. 214. There was a hard and severe persecution in the land between the rivers, and upon all those who would not consent to communicate with the S[ynod] of Chalkedon: and all the monks were expelled from their cloisters and lived in the open air in the frost; and the winter happened to be a hard one with much frost and snow, so that many men and animals died in it.

id. 5. 214. Ephraim assembled a synod of 132 bishops in Antioch

id. 2, 3. and anathematized the Synod: and there was a severe persecution in Amida, and many were killed.

215. Severus died.

215. Vigilus was appointed 56th bishop in Rome.

id. 185 v; Greg. Chron. Syr. p. 81. 215. [John] Philop[o]nos was celebrated in Alex[andria] at this time.

Mich. fol. 173 r. 215. Zoilos was banished from Alexandria, and Apollinarius was appointed.

217. And after Ephraim Dominus becomes 52nd bishop in Antioch.

218. Mark became 58th bishop in Jerusalem.

'Zach.' 10. 12; Mich. fol. 186 v. 220. Two bishops are now ordained in the East by those who did not assent to the Synod of Chalkedon, James and Theodore, because their bishops had failed on account of the persecution of the Chalcedonians.

225. Eutychos was appointed 24th bishop in Constantinople.

227. Amazon was appointed 38th bishop in Edessa.

'Zach.' 10. 15; Mich. fol. 185 v; Greg. p. 81. 227. There was a pestilence among oxen throughout the countries of the East for 2 years, so much so that the fields were left uncultivated for lack of oxen.

Jo. Eph. (Land Anecd. Syr. 2. 385); 'Dion.' (Rev. de l'Or. Chrét. 1897); Mich. fol. 187 v. 227. In the 25th year of the reign [of] Justinian the king [the bish]ops [were assembled in Constan]tino[ple, and the synod was held] which is called [the fifth Synod: and] he commanded them, [and they anathematized Theodoret] and Theodore [and Hib]o and their writings.

'Zach.' 10. 6; Mich. fol. 173 r.; Greg. p. 79. 215. The peace between the kingdoms was broken; and the same year in Khonun¹⁾ there was a great comet in the evening for 40 days; and then in the same year, [which is the year 850] of the Greeks, Khosru went up [and carried off captives from] Soura and Berrhoia and Ant[ioch] and Apameia and their territories. And the Romans [also] carried off captives from the lands of the K[urds] and the Arzanenians and the Arabs.

'Zach.' 10. 8; Mich. l. c.; Greg. l. c. 221. Khosru went up and carried off captives from Kallinik[os] and the whole of the southern portion of the land between the rivers.

1) December or January.

221. There was a great pestilence [throughout] the earth, 'Zach.' 10. 9. which began in Ethiopia [above] gypt in the year 853 of the Greeks, while in the year 854 it spread over the whole district of the East.

224. The Romans went down [with an army] and destroyed 'Zach.' 10. 10. much property in the country [of the Persians].

226. Khosru again went and took Petra, a city in Lazica, and placed a garrison there. id. 13; Mich. fol. 185 v.

227. Khosru went and fought against Edessa and carried off captives from Batnai. And thenceforward it happened that the Romans fought against it for [a time; and after] 7 years they defeated the Persians and took it from [them]¹⁾. 'Zach.' 10. 11; Mich. fol. 173 r.; Greg. 1. c. 'Zach.' 10. 13; Mich. fol. 185 v.

227. There was a great famine and scarcity throughout the district of the East; and all this was so severe that, though many ate men, they could not satisfy themselves. 'Zach.' 10. 14; Mich. 1. c.; Greg. p. 81.

227. Th[eodora] the queen died.

227. Theo[dosius] and Anthimos and many archimandrites were summoned to Constantinople by the king [concerning] the peace of the churches. Jo. Eph. (Land Anecd. Syr. 2. 390).

227. The barbarians took [Rome and] utterly destroyed it; [and Vigilius]²⁾ fled from it [to Constantinople]. — — — —

228. The king commanded that the monks who had been driven away should return to their cloisters.

228. At this time [arose] the heresy of the Agnoetes. Mich. fol. 186 r.

228. Pelagius was appointed 57th [b]ishop [in Rome].

229. The persecution of the believers in the East having [ceased] a little, [they ordained] for themselves as archbishop [in place of] Severus a man of Thello called Sergius of the [archive-]house; and he soon died. ibid.; Greg. Chron. Eccl. p. 213.

233. [In Je]rusalem Eustace was appointed 59th bishop.

235. [Jo]hn was appointed 39th [bis]hop in Edessa³⁾.

236. [J]ohn was appointed 58th bishop in Rome.

236. In Antioch Anastasius was appointed 53rd bishop.

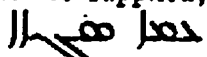
238. John of Sarmin was appointed 25th [bis]hop in Constantinople after the expulsion of Eutychos his predecessor.

240. In Edessa Epiphanius was appointed [40th] bishop³⁾. Mich. fol. 193 v.

240. Now the orthodox had the following bishops; in Syria were James and Theodore; and in Constantino[p]le were John of Asia and Theodosius of Alexandria, who died at this time. ibid.

229. There appeared fire in the sky in the North for several days. In this way it also appeared like a terrible comet.

1) The MS is here out of order, since it is clear that this statement applies not to Edessa, which was never taken by the Persians, but to Petra, and so it in fact appears in Mich., who follows the same authority as James.

2) If a name is to be supplied, Vigilius is the only one possible; but perhaps we should read  "many people".

3) Not known from any other source.

232. There was an assembly of many monks from the East before the king concerning the peace of the churches; and with them went up also James the bishop.

Mich. fol. 189 v;
Greg. Chron.
Eccl. p. 223.

236. The heresy of the Tritheites arose at this time.

Jo. Eph. 1. 32. the monk.

236. Those evil things which were done among men by Photius

'Dion.' (Rev.
de l'Or. Chrét.
1897).

237. The king drew up an edict concernig the faith, and ordered that no one should stir up any question about the faith at all, but that everyone should believe in accordance with the edict, and those who did not assent to it should be driven out.

Mich. fol. 186 r;
Greg. Chr. Eccl.
p. 233.

229 (?). The orthodox appoint as archbishop in Syr[ia] Paul [who came from Alex]andria, who is called "of Beth Ukhome".

229 (?). [Anastasius is expelled] from Antioch, and Gregory becomes bishop.

229 (?). John is sent to Alex[andria from Co]nstant[inople] by the [Ch]alcedonians in succession to Ap[ollinarius]. — — — —

[The year 886. This year Justin the Caesar made Tiberius the Caesar partner in the kingdom on the 7th of December.

The year 890. This year Justin, King of the Romans, died on the 4th of October, and Tiberius succeeded him.

The year 893. This year Tiberius, King of the Romans, died, and Maurice succeeded him.

The year 915. This year the moon was eclipsed on the night of the fifth day of the week on the 16th of July.]¹⁾

277. Severu[s], bishop of Edessa, was stoned.

277. The believers in the East made Athanasius archbishop.

279. The believers in Edessa had Paul for their bishop, while the Chalcedonians appoint Theodosius for themselves²⁾.

281. The bishops of the district of the East (and with them were monks and many people) fled to Egypt before the Persians.

285. In Alexandria Cyrus was appointed bishop for the Chalcedonians.

286. [The union] of the believers made in Alexandria³⁾.

287. The bishops are expelled — — — — —

277. Maurice is killed, [and] all his sons with him⁴⁾.

1) El. Nis.

2) This Paul is no doubt the translator of the hymns of Severus and others (Wright CBM. p. 336; cf. Schröder in ZDMG. 31 p. 400; Hallier Untersuchungen über die Edess. Chronik p. 77). Theodosius is not known from any other source.

3) Mich. (fol. 237 r) places this union in AS 921 (AD 610), but, since he ascribes it to the action of Niketas, the date in our text (= AD 611) is more probable. The Liber Chalifarum however assigns it to 618.

4) El. Nis. (quoting James) "The year 914. This year Maurice, King of the Romans, was killed, and his wife and his sons, on the 23rd of November: and Phokas reigned after him."

277. The peace between the Romans and the Persians is broken.
278. Narses rebelled against Phokas and came to Edessa and occupied it and was besieged in it.
280. The Persians took the city of Dara.
282. The Persians took the fortress of Tur 'Abdin.
284. The Persians took the city of Ami[da], also Thello, also Rhesaina.
286. The Romans kill Phokas and make Herakl[eios] king.
287. The Persians took Edessa.
288. The Persians conquered the whole of Syria and Phoenice and Pa[lestine].
289. Herakleio[s] made [his son] Constantine [Caesar].
292. The Persians took [Egypt] and conquered [Libya].
293. Isaiah is sent to Edessa as bishop from the land of the Persians.
294. In Alexandria the believers ordained Andronikos bishop.
296. [In] Alexandria Benjamin was appointed [b]ish[op] for the believers.
296. Khosru gave orders, and Edessa went into captivity.
300. Cyrus made a persecution against the believers in Alexandria.
301. The believers in the East ordained John archbishop¹).
304. Of Shahr Warz and of Boran and of Khosru [and of] Firuz and of Azruyindukhth [and of Ho]rmizd, of all of them — — — — —
293. And [Ma]homet goes down for [purposes of traffic] to the country of Palestine and of Arabia and of Phoenice and of Tyre.
296. There was an eclipse of the sun.
296. The Persians carried off captives from the whole of the land of the Romans as far as Bithynia and Asia and as far as the sea of Pontus and devastated it.
296. The kingdom of the Arabs, whom we call Saracens, began when Herakleios, King of the Romans, had reached²) his 11th year, and Khosru, King of the Persians, his 31st year.
301. The Saracens began to make incursions into the land of Palestine.
303. The Persians killed Khos[ru], and Shirwi became king — — —
303. And the Edessenes who — — — — — returned from [captivity].
304. Hera[kleios] and Shahr Bar[z] made [a treaty], and [the Persians] began to come out from [the land of the Romans] and [to go down to their own country]. The Jews — — — — —
— — — — —

1) It is clear that the copyist has placed this notice too early, since the death of John's predecessor Athanasius is recorded by Elijah from James under AH 10 (631): see below.

2) Lit. "had brought"; but the construction is a strange one, and *had* is perhaps corrupt.

[The year 10. This year died Athanasius, Patriarch of the Jacobites.

The year 18. This year there was a severe pestilence throughout the districts of Syria.

The year 56. This year appeared a terrible comet in the morning; and it began on the 28th day of August and lasted till the 26th day of October.

The year 66. This year Psomiros¹⁾, King of the Romans, came to the throne.

The year 75. This year there was a total eclipse of the sun on the first day of the week, the 5th of October, at the fifth hour of the day.]²⁾

[In the year 1019 of the Greeks in July there was a sign, and that was stars which shot or moved about in the air, which some men call falling stars. And they appeared in every part of the sky, moving about quickly and rapidly the whole night from the southern to the northern quarter, a thing never heard of before since the creation of the world. And learned und holy men, in particular James of Edessa³⁾ and Moses the son of Al Huger, wrote with regard to them what was said at the time by those natural philosophers who teach that they are vapour, that is condensed air, and, when it ascends, it comes in contact with the fire above and is burnt. And then the questioner asked them, "Whence has all this condensed air ascended? And where is it concealed?" And they could not then return any answer at all, but were reduced to saying, "Whatever the Lord pleases he does." And the outcome of events showed that these shooting stars denoted the Arabs, who at this time entered the district of the North and slew and burnt and destroyed the district and its inhabitants.]⁴⁾

Synchronisms of James.

Constantine 32 years. Shabur 69 years.

Year 1 = Ol. 276, 1 = 21st of Constantine = 20th of Shabur.
Constantine with his brothers [24] years⁵⁾.

1) Justinian II is meant, but the name clearly stands for Apsimar. Elijah or some earlier copyist took the name Tiberius Apsimar for two Emperors and substituted the latter name for Justinian which followed. The same error occurs in his list of Emperors (Brit. Mus. Add. MS 7197 fol. 11r).

2) Et. Nis.

3) i. e. the continuator. James died in June 708. This fact shows that it is the chronicle, not some other work of James, which is here quoted. [M. Nau has however called my attention to a very similar passage in 'Dion' AS 937, where the allusion to the Arabs is more in place than here. Perhaps therefore there is some error in our text, and it was really the event of 626 which James recorded.]

4) Mich.

5) The number is supplied from Michael.

Year 13 = Ol. 279, 1 = 1st of Constantius = 32nd of Shabur.
 [Year 37 = Ol. 285, 1 = 1st of Julian = 56th of Shabur.]¹⁾
 Jovian 7 months.
 Year 39 = Ol. 285, 3 = 1st of Jovian = 58th of Shabur.
 Valentinian, the 39th king, with Valens his brother and Gratian
 14 years.
 Year 40 = Ol. 285, 4 = 1st of Valens = 59th of Shabur.
 Ardashir, the son of Shabur, the 10th king, 3 years 8 months²⁾.
 Year 51 = Ol. 288, 3 = 12th of Valens = 1st of Ardashir.
 Theodosius, the 40th king, 16 years 8 months.
 Year 54 = AS 690 = Ol. 289, 2 = 1st of Theodosius =
 4th of Ardashir.
 Shabur, the 11th king, 4 years 4 months.
 Year 55 = Ol. 289, 3 = 2nd of Theodosius = 1st of Shabur.
 Warahran Germanshah, the son of the elder Shabur, brother of
 Ardashir and Shabur who preceded him, the 12th king, ten years
 eleven months.
 Year 59 = Ol. 290, 3 = 6th of Theodosius = 1st of Warahran.
 Year 64 = AS 700.
 Yezdegerd, the son of Shabur, the 13th king, 21 years.
 Year 70 = Ol. 293, 2 = 17th of Theodosius = 1st of Yezdegerd.
 Arcadius succeeded as 41st king together with Honorius for 13 years.
 Year 71 = Ol. 293, 3 = 1st of Arcadius = 2nd of Yezdegerd.
 [Year 84 = Ol. 296, 4 = 1st of Theodosius = 15th of Yez-
 degerd³⁾.
 Year 91 = Ol. 298, 3 = 8th of Theodosius = 1st of Warahran.]
 Yezdegerd, the son of Warahran, the 15th king, 19 years.
 Year 113 = Ol. 304, 1 = 30th of Theodosius = 1st of
 Yezdegerd.
 Marcian, the 43rd king, 6 years 6 months.
 Year 126 = Ol. 307, 2 = 1st of Marcian = 14th of Yezdegerd.
 [Year 132 = Ol. 308, 4 = 1st of Leo = 1st of Piroz.]⁴⁾

1) This equation results from the number of years ascribed to Constantius. The MS is here defective.

2) The odd months of Ardashir and the next two kings are known from this source only. The list given by El. Nis. (Brit. Mus. Add. MS 7197 fol. 11 v) is quoted by Nöldeke (Al Tabari p. 400) as the work of Jac. Edess. Elijah however, though in his list of Emperors he mentions James among other authorities, does not in the list of Persian kings name any source at all. Moreover in his chronicle, in which the source of every statement is mentioned, the dates of the Persian kings are always quoted from a work called **كتاب قتال وفتح**

لخوسرو down to the accession of Khosru II, and in no instance from James.

3) The MS is here defective, but these two equations follow from the number of years ascribed to Arcadius and Yezdegerd respectively.

4) The equation for Piroz is derived from the term assigned to his predecessor and from the equation for his 22nd year, with which the MS again begins; that for Leo is supplied from Mich.

- Year 151 = Ol. 313, 3 = 1st of Zenon = 20th of Piroz¹⁾.
 Year 163 = Ol. 316, 3 = 13th of Zenon = 1st of Kawad²⁾.
 Anastasius the silentiary, the 47th king, 27 years.
 Year 167 = Ol. 317, 3 = 1st of Anastasius = 5th of Kawad.
 [Year 174 = Ol. 319, 2 = 8th of Anastasius = 1st of Zamasp.]³⁾
 Kawad the son of Piroz, the 17th king, 30 years.
 Year 176 = Ol. 319, 4 = 10th of Anastasius = 1st of Kawad.
 Year 181 = AS 820.
 Justin, the 48th king, 9 years.
 Year 194 = Ol. 324, 2 = 1st of Justin = 19th of Kawad.
 Year 195 = AS 830.
 Justinian, the 49th king, 38 years.
 Year 208 = Ol. 326, 3 = 1st of Justinian = 28th of Kawad.
 Khosru, the son of Kawad, the 18th king, 47 years.
 Year 206 = Ol. 327, 2 = 4th of Justinian = 1st of Khosru.
 Year 227 = AS 860.
 Justin, the 50th king, 13 years.
 Year 241 = Ol. 336, 1 = 1st of Justin = 36th of Khosru.
 [Year 253 = Ol. 339, 1 = 13th of Justin = 1st of Hormizd.
 Year 254 = Ol. 339, 2 = 1st of Tiberius = 2nd of Hormizd⁴⁾.
 Year 258 = Ol. 340, 2 = 1st of Maurice = 6th of Hormizd.
 Year 266 = Ol. 342, 2 = 9th of Maurice = 1st of Khosru.]⁵⁾
 Phokas, the 53rd king, 7 years 8 months.
 Year 278 = Ol. 345, 2 = 1st of Phokas = 13th of Khosru.
 Year 285 = AS 920.
 Herakleios, the 54th king, 32 years.
 Year 286 = Ol. 347, 2 = 1st of Herakleios = 21st of Khosru.
 Mahomet became first king of the Arabs for 7 years.
 Year 297 = Ol. 350, 1 = 12th of Herakleios = 32nd of
 Khosru = 1st of Mahomet.
 Shirwi, the son of Khosru, the 21st king, 9 months.
 Abu Bakhr, the 2nd king of the Saracens, 2 years 7 months.
 Year 304 = AS 940 = Ol. 351, 4 = 19th of Herakleios =
 1st of Shirwi = 1st of Abu Bakhr.
 Ardashir, the son of Shirwi, the 22nd king of the Persians, 1 year
 10 months.

1) The MS begins with the 3rd of Zenon, from which this equation is calculated.

2) The MS begins with the 4th of Kawad.

3) Supplied from Mich.

4) Mich., whose canon is defective from the 6th of Justin to the 1st of Tiberius, by assigning only 12 years to Justin equates the 1st of Tiberius with the 1st of Hormizd. The equations in the text result from the terms assigned to Justin and Khosru by James. Mich. assigns only 12 years to Hormizd, and thus falls again into line with James at the accession of Khosru II.

5) The MS begins with the 20th of Maurice and 12th of Khosru, from which these equations are calculated.

- Year 305 = Ol. 352, ₁ = 20th of Herakleios = 1st of Ardashir = 2nd of Abu Bakhr⁴).
[AS 943 = Ol. 352, ₃ = 22nd of Herakleios = 1st of daughters of Khosru = 1st of 'Umar.
AS 944 = Ol. 352, ₄ = 23rd of Herakleios = 1st of others = 2nd of 'Umar.
AS 945 = Ol. 353, ₁ = 24th of Herakleios = 1st of Yezdegerd = 3rd of 'Umar.
AS 954 = Ol. 355, ₂ = 1st of Constans = 10th of Yezd. = 12th of 'Umar.
AS 955 = Ol. 355, ₃ = 2nd of Constans = 11th of Yezd. = 1st of 'Uthman.
AS 956 = Ol. 355, ₄ = 3rd of Constans = 12th (and last) of Yezdegerd = 2nd of 'Uthman.
AS 967 = Ol. 358, ₃ = 14th of Constans = 1st of 'Ali and Mu'awiya.
AS 972 = Ol. 359, ₄ = 19th of Constans = 1st of Mu'awiya.
AS 981 = Ol. 362, ₁ = 1st of Constantine = 10th of Mu'awiya.
AS 992 = Ol. 364, ₄ = 12th of Constantine¹) = 1st of Yazid.
AS 997 = Ol. 366, ₁ = 1st of Justinian = 1st of 'Abd Al Malikh.
AS 1007 = Ol. 368, _{3²}) = 1st of Leontius = 11th of 'Abd Al Malikh.
AS 1010 = Ol. 369, ₂ = 1st of Tiberius = 14th of 'Abd Al Malikh.
AS 1017 = Ol. 371, ₁ = 1st of Justinian = 1st of Al Walid.]

4) Here the MS of James ends: what follows is taken from Mich.

1) El. Nis. in his list of Emperors taken from "Ptolemy, Theon, James of Edessa, and trustworthy writers" (Brit. Mus. Add. MS 7197 fol. 10 v) has "Constantine and Tiberius and Herakleios his sons 9 years. Constantine alone 7 years."

2) From this point onwards the Olympic years in Mich. are faulty, being one year in advance of the Seleucid dates. I restore the correct reckoning in accordance with the scheme of James.

Addenda.

- p. 262. According to El. Nis. (fol. 88r) the chronicle of James was written in AS 1003 (692).
p. 263. El. Nis. also cites James for the death of Phokas and accession of Herakleios (AS 921), where his sentence is in a somewhat different form from that in our MS.