

Introduction

Hippolytus wrote his *Chronicon* in the year 234/235AD as he himself tells us. His goal seems to have been threefold: to make a chronology from the beginning of the world up until his present day, to create a genealogical record of mankind, and to create a geographical record of mankind's locations on the earth. For his task Hippolytus seems to have made use of the Old Testament, to research the chronology and genealogies, and a nautical dictionary, to research the distances between locations in and around the Mediterranean Sea.

The nautical dictionary is agreed not to be Hippolytus' work, and is preserved only in the Madrid manuscript. It has been published separately by Müller as the *Periplus* or *Stadiasmus Maris Magni*, the Circumnavigation or Measurement in Stades¹ of the Great Sea—that is, the Mediterranean. The *Periplus* is itself heterogeneous: its North African portion is clearly a sailor's guide, with much time spent identifying sources of fresh water, but the remainder is a more summary geographical overview.

Like many chronicles, Hippolytus' *Chronicon* was a victim of its own success, and split up into multiple versions. Redaction H₁, which appears close to what Hippolytus wrote, survives in the Greek manuscript Cod. Matr. 4701 (Madrid), and in a fifth century translation into Latin by "Scaliger's Barbarus". A second redaction, H₂, appeared after Hippolytus' death: it corrects H₁ in several instances, though it excludes the *Periplus*. Its main witness are two versions of the *Liber Generationis* in Latin (Liber II: 334; Liber I: 460, but more complete), and an Armenian Chronicle (685). H₂ also survives in several papyrus and manuscript fragments.

Though Hippolytus published his *Chronicon* several years after Julius Africanus published his own *Chronicon*, Hippolytus does not, as far as we can tell, explicitly reference his contemporary's work nor does he seem to write in response to it. However some believe that he did write in response to Africanus.²

Despite not gaining the level of prestige as Africanus, Hippolytus' *Chronicon* seems to have been fairly successful. Many historians made use of it, such as the

¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadia_\(length\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadia_(length)) : A stade in itineraries is 157 m, but stades varied in size up to 209 m.

² See Osvalda Andrei, "Dalle Chronographiai di Giulio Africano di Giulio Africano alla Synagoge di 'Ippolito': Un dibattito sulla scrittura cristiana del tempo," 113-45 in *Julius Africanus und die christliche Weltchronik: Julius Africanus und die christliche Weltchronistik*. Edited by Martin Wallraff. New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2006

author of the *Chronography of 354*, Epiphanius of Salamis, the author of the *Paschal Chronicle*, and George Syncellus. At times, these texts are consulted in reconstructing Hippolytus' original.

For this translation Helm's GCS (Die Griechischen Christlichen Schriftsteller) series number 46 was used; this is the second edition, superseding GCS 36 (1929). Helm is far more conservative than his predecessors in identifying the proper names in the text, and earlier editions have been consulted to that end. Helm mentions early discussion by von Gutschmidt, though he does not adopt his interpretations. The 1906 Bauer edition, which Helm acknowledges as his starting point, was also consulted for identifications of place names; this runs up to the *Periplus*, which Bauer excluded from his edition, but the edition includes a discussion of the *Periplus* by Cuntz, which we have also consulted, as well as the discussion by Gnirs.

From sections 1 to 613 the Greek of the two redactions H_1 and H_2 were used. (The Greek of H_2 is reconstructed by Bauer & Helm.) The section numbering of Müller's separately published *Periplus* is given along with the numbering of the chronicle, and Müller has also been consulted. From sections 614-720 the Latin translation from the *Liber Generationis I* of the *Chronography of 354* was primarily used. Whenever this was nonsensical, I attempted to compare it with J. Markwart's German translation of the Armenian in Bauer & Helm, or the *Liber Generationis II*. From sections 721-741 a Greek fragment was used (Coislin gr. 120) in preference to the *Liber Generationis*, and from sections 742-778 the Latin from the *Liber Generationis I* was used again.

Müller and Bauer conjectured several identifications for place names, and Müller in particular emended the text frequently, to conform to the place names used by Ptolemy and Strabo. These emendations and conjectures are given in footnotes.

The footnotes are not exhaustive, they are meant only to point out difficult readings, suggest possible translations of people groups and locations not found in William Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, and occasionally provide references to other ancient authors. The maps by Heinrich Kiepert can be used to find many of the people groups and locations mentioned in this work. These maps are in the public domain can be found on many websites.

The form we have the *Chronicon* in today contains errors and the reader is cautioned against using Hippolytus' dates, names, and locations without further research. Additionally, this is my first attempt at translating a work from Greek and Latin into English, and no doubt many of the errors are due to my own paltry German or my inattentiveness and not the editors of the GCS or Hippolytus.

This translation needs one more revision using the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) database to truly ensure a proper translation, but I do not have the time for such a task at the moment.

I would like to thank Nick Nicholas and Yancy Smith for their help and advice, Roger Pearse for his inspiration, which led me to take up this task, and my brother Mike, for recording my dictation. Lastly, and most of all, I thank my very pregnant wife, who spent countless hours typing up a work that, by any standard, is not a pleasant read!

Thomas Coffman Schmidt

Nick Nicholas

Note to the reader of this second (rough draft) edition

Nick Nicholas has laboriously and generously made extensive edits, suggestions and improvements to the first edition. These are all incorporated into this edition, though a final draft has not been completed. I am pleased to welcome him as a coauthor with myself and am very thankful for his help.

Key

*= Lacuna in the text

{}=variant reading in H₂ redaction

[]=Deletion by Helm

<=>= Addition by Helm (conjecture, or by comparison with other texts derived from Hippolytus, such as the Paschal Chronicle)

LXX=Septuagint. Biblical names are rendered into the usual forms in English, except where Hippolytus deviates from LXX.

Scripture verses are noted only when they appear to be direct quotations.

Numbers in brackets at start of section are the section number of Müller's edition of the *Periplus*.

The Chronicon of Hippolytus

Words in italics are implied and are not specifically in the Greek text.

Words included in Smith's Geographical dictionary are given in Small Caps on first mention.

For lines 240-613 (Periplus)

I did my best to transliterate the names of obscure cities and towns in this section.

The following Greek words were very difficult to precisely define, so I simply translated them to a corresponding English word so that the informed reader may make his or her own decision regarding the meaning.

Landing =καταγωγή	Place to anchor= ἀγκυροβολέω
Harbor=λιμήν	Promontory=σκόπελος
Roadstead=σάλος	Peninsula= ἀκρωτήριον
Anchorage= ὕφορμος	Cape= ἄκρα
Mooring= ὄρμος	Headland= ἀκτὴν
Sandbank = θίς	

Bibliography

Müller: K. Müller, *Geographi Graeci minores*, vol. 1. Paris: Didot, 1855 (repr. Hildesheim: Olms, 1965): 427-514. Online: <http://books.google.com/books?id=MT40AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA427>

Gnirs, A. 1908. Beobachtungen über den Fortschritt einer säkularen Niveau-schwankung des Meeres während der letzten zwei Jahrtausende. *Mitteilungen der K.K. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 51. 1-56 . Online: <http://www.archive.org/stream/mitteilungender09unkngoog#page/n103/mode/1up>

Bauer, A. 1906. *Die Chronik des Hippolytos im Matritensis Graecus 121*. Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs. Online: <http://www.archive.org/details/diechronikdeshi00hippgoog>

von Gutschmid, A. 1894. *Kleine Schriften*. Vol V. Edited by Rühl, F. Leipzig: Teubner. pp. 619-622. Online: <http://www.archive.org/details/kleineschriften00unkngoog>

R. Helm (post A. Bauer), *Hippolytus Werke*, vol. 4, 2nd edn. *Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller* 46. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1955

Smith, W. 1854. *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. London: Murray. Online: <http://books.google.com/books?id=9y0BAAAQAQAJ> ,

The Chronicon of Hippolytus

<http://books.google.com/books?id=tJfAAAAMAAJ> ;

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text;doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0064>

Richard J.A. Talbert (Editor). Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World. Princeton University Press (September 15, 2000) online (partially): http://www.unc.edu/depts/cl_atlas/locator_map.html

The division of the earth to the three sons of Noah according to Hippolytus



The Chronicon of Hippolytus

1. A collection of times and years from the creation of the world until the present day.
2. The appearance of the nations from the dividing of the earth to the three sons of Noah; who were born from them and what kind of cities and lands were each of them allotted; and how far were the prominent islands?
3. Which of them became colonists?
4. How many notable rivers *are there*?
5. How many notable mountains *are there*?
6. How many judges *were there* and how many years did they judge the people?
7. How many kings were of³ the Jewish nation and how many years did they reign?
8. Proof of the Passover and <who> kept it when⁴ from the times of Moses being reckoned as far as the present day.
9. The kings of the Persians from Cyrus and how many years they reigned.
10. The time of the Olympiads from Iphitos until the present Olympiad.
11. The names of the Patriarchs from the beginning.⁵
12. The names of the prophets.
13. The *names of the* female prophets.
14. The names of the Hebrew Kings.
15. The Kings who reigned in Samaria over the ten tribes <and> how many years they reigned.
16. The names of the High Priests.
17. <The kings of the Macedonians from Alexander and how many years they reigned.
18. The kings of the Romans> from Augustus <and> how many years they reigned.
19. In as much as it is necessary, according to all things, to become⁶ a ready servant of the truth, I considered it necessary, my beloved brother, to make, in brief, a discourse from the holy scriptures for the purpose of the training of the love of learning in you, that through the abridged demonstrations, which we have striven over without idleness, let us, in short, seize the precise knowledge of what we research in truth out of need, *in order to* root out the former strife, which arises through ignorance, darkens the mind,
20. *and* will instruct a person with too little learning. We then, *while both* eagerly loving learning *and* wishing to investigate *these matters*, will know completely, in exactness, *both* the division of the nations *and* the genealogy of the patriarchs, counting the season of sojourn *in Egypt* and the engagement of battles and the administration of the judges according to *their* times, the seasons of the kings, the times of the prophets, *and*, what

³ ἐν

⁴ καὶ {τίς} πότε ἐτήρησεν

⁵ Or: from Genesis

⁶ τυγχάνειν

things happened to which kings. What sort of captivities fell upon⁷ the people, during *the time of* which kings and judges? What high priests held office⁸ in which times? What was the apportionment of seasons and people? How was the lineage⁹ of the seed of Israel fulfilled from the patriarchs to Christ? And what and how many years of times are counted from the creation of the world until the present days?

21. It seemed good to us, having begun from the beginning¹⁰ to show in brief, just as it deserves, the account¹¹ not according to our own testimony, <but *starting* from the proved holy writings>. Therefore, taking the occasion from there, we endeavor to produce the orderly account from the *Generation of Men*.¹²

The Book of the Generation of Men

22. The book of the generation of men.¹³
 23. The day God made Adam; He made him according to the likeness of God. ¹⁴
 24. Adam lived 230 years and begot Seth.¹⁵
 25. Seth lived 205 years and begot Enosh.¹⁶
 26. Enosh lived 190 years and begot Cainen.¹⁷
 27. Cainen lived 170 years and begot Mahalalel.¹⁸
 28. Mahalalel lived 165 years and begot Jared.¹⁹
 29. Jared lived 162 years and begot Enoch.²⁰
 30. Enoch lived 165 years and begot Methuselah.²¹
 31. Methuselah lived 167 years and begot Lamech.²²
 32. Lamech lived 188 years and begot Noah.²³
 33. After Noah was 500 years old he begot three sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth.²⁴
 34. 100 years after the procreation (birth) of Shem the deluge occurred while Noah was 600 years old.

⁷ συμβεβήκασι

⁸ ἱεράτευσαν

⁹ καταγωγή

¹⁰ Or: from Genesis

¹¹ τὴν κατὰ λόγον

¹² Or: from Genesis

¹³ Gen 5:1

¹⁴ Gen 5:2

¹⁵ Gen 5:3

¹⁶ Gen 5:6

¹⁷ Gen 5:9

¹⁸ Gen 5:12

¹⁹ Gen 5:15

²⁰ Gen 5:18

²¹ Gen 5:21

²² Gen 5:26

²³ Gen 5:28

²⁴ Gen 6:1

35. And so there was from Adam until the deluge 10 generations 2242 years.
36. These are the descendants of Shem.²⁵
37. When Shem was 100 years old he begot Arphaxad the second year after the deluge.²⁶
38. And Arphaxad lived 135 years and he begot Cainen²⁷.
39. Cainen lived 130 years and begot Salah.²⁸
40. Salah lived 130 years and begot Eber.²⁹
41. Eber lived 130 years and begot Peleg.³⁰
42. Up until these, *there were five generations and 525 years and from Adam 15 generations and 2,767 years.*
43. The beginning of the chronology³¹. But in other books you will find a broader beginning, we however have written in brief from the division alone. And so at once, from Adam until the building of the tower and the confusion of tongues there existed 15 generations or³² 2,800 years. ³³
44. The division of the earth.
45. The division of the earth to the three sons of Noah after the deluge happened thusly to Shem Ham and Japheth.
46. The tribes of the three brothers were divided.
47. And to Shem the firstborn *was given in length from PERSIA and BACTRIA until INDIA, and in breadth from India unto RHINOCORURA,*
48. Ham the second *son* from Rhinocorura unto the south of Cadiz (GADEIRA),
49. Japheth the third *son*, from MEDIA unto the north of Cadiz.
50. Japheth has the river TIGRIS which divides Media and BABYLONIA,
51. Ham has the river Gihon which is called the NILE [which streams with gold]
52. Shem has [two rivers] the EUPHRATES [and the Pishon].³⁴
53. The tongues were confused after the deluge was upon the earth. Now the tongues which were confused *were* 72, those who built the tower were 70 nations, who by their tongues were divided upon the face of the earth.
54. Nimrod the giant the son of Cush the Ethiopian, this one hunting to get food for them provided³⁵ beasts to eat. ³⁶

²⁵ Gen 11:10a

²⁶ Gen 11:10b

²⁷ Gen 11:12

²⁸ Gen 11:13b

²⁹ Gen 11:14

³⁰ Gen 11:16

³¹ χρονογράφου

³² δε

³³ This number differs from the one given in line 42 perhaps because of a manuscript error or because Hippolytus is simply rounding up.

³⁴ The bracketed phrases have been added by a reader of the manuscript, referring to Gen 2:11.

³⁵ ἐχωρήγει; Lampe: "inspired"?

55. The names of the 70 are these.

The Genealogy of Japheth

56. The Sons of Japheth the third son of Noah.
 57. Gomer from whom *are* the CAPPADOCIANS.
 58. Magog from whom *are* the CELTS and GALATIANS
 59. Madai from whom *are* the MEDES.
 60. Javan from whom *are* the GREEKS and IONIANS
 61. Tubal from whom *are* the THESSALIANS.
 62. Meschech from whom *are* the ILLYRIANS
 63. Tiras³⁷ from whom *are* the THRACIANS.
 64. Kittim³⁸ from whom *are* the MACEDONIANS
 65. The sons of Gomer the son of Japheth the son of Noah.
 66. Ashkenaz³⁹, from whom *are* the SARMATIANS
 67. {Riphath}⁴⁰ from whom *are* the RHODIANS.
 68. Togarmah from whom *are* the ARMENIANS
 69. The sons of Javan the son of Japheth the son of Noah
 70. Elisa⁴¹ from whom *are* the SICILIANS
 71. Tarshish from whom *are* the IBERIANS and the TYRRHENIANS⁴²
 72. And the Citians⁴³ from whom *are* the ROMANS and the Latins
 73. These are all the sons of Japheth the third son of Noah. From these were distributed the islands of the nations. Namely, the CYPRIANS who are of the Citians who are the sons of Japheth. Together there are 15 nations.
 74. We still find *that* those *who* are north of them *are* the same nation as the Citians.
 75. All the nations of the Greeks *are* of them, except for those who later settled there, such are the SAITES, who colonized the honored ATHENS,⁴⁴
 76. the THEBANS, who are colonists of the SIDONIANS *who are* of Cadmus *the son* of Agenor,
 77. and the CHALCEDONIANS who are colonists of the Tyrrhenians⁴⁵
 78. and whoever else migrated into Greece.

³⁶ οὗτος εἰς τὴν βρώσιν αὐτοῖς κυνηγῶν ἐχωρήγει θηρία φαγεῖν Perhaps eating raw meat is meant, or that Nimrod was a mighty hunter, it is a cryptic passage.

³⁷ Θήρας

³⁸ Χαταίν Unique word in TLG, which is probably “Kittim” which can be found in 1Mac 1:1 as Χεττειειμ. LXX Gen 10:2 has Ελισα instead of Χαταιν.

³⁹ Ἀσχανάθ, LXX Ασχεναζ

⁴⁰ Η₁: Ἐρισφάν

⁴¹ LXX repeats this name in Gen 10:2,4

⁴² i.e. Etruscans; Helm emends to make them synonyms (“who are also”), as with the Romans and Latins.

⁴³ Κίτιοι Lit. Kittim. This refers to the Greeks and Macedonians. LXX Gen 10:4 & 1Mac 1:1; 8:5, There are apparently two different words for this (Χεττειειμ and Κιτιοι) as can be seen in the Maccabees references. Hippolytus also seems to conflate the two words in line 75.

⁴⁴ Diodorus Siculus 1.28.4.

⁴⁵ i.e. Etruscans.

79. When looking to the north, these are the nations of Japheth scattered from Media as far as the Western Ocean.

80.

1. Medes,
2. ALBANIANS⁴⁶
3. Garganians⁴⁷
4. Errians⁴⁸
5. ARMENIANS
6. AMAZONES
7. COLI⁴⁹
8. Korzanians⁵⁰
9. Dennagenians⁵¹
10. CAPADOCIANS
11. PAPHLAGONIANS
12. MARIANDYNI
13. Tabareni
14. CHALYBES
15. <MOSYNOECI
16. SARMATIANS
17. SAUROMATAE
18. MAEOTIANS
19. SCYTHIANS
20. Crimeans⁵²>
21. THRACIANS
22. BASTARNAE
23. Illyrians
24. Macedonians
25. Greeks
26. LIGURIANS⁵³
27. <ISTRIANS
28. Venii⁵⁴

⁴⁶ Not the Balkan people, but a people in the Caucasus.

⁴⁷ Γαργιανοί in Epiphanius *Ancoratus* 113; Bauer: the Gargareis, a mythical people of the Caucasus. (Smith only associated them with Mt GARGARA in the Troad.)

⁴⁸ Ἐρραῖοι, Ἀρραῖοι in Epiphanius *Ancoratus* 113.5, *Arrei* in Latin versions, Bauer: the ARIANS, see 190 & 204 and also George Syncellos *Chronography* section 54 line 20

⁴⁹ Κῶλοι, a people of the Caucasus

⁵⁰ Κορζηνοί, see Epiphanius of Salamis *Ancoratus* 113.5: Madrid ms Καζηνοί, Barbarus: *Corzini*, Liber Gener. I: *Corzieni*: to Bauer the forms are reminiscent of CORDUENI, i.e. Kurds; Helm believes it is a corruption of Ko<la>rzeni.

⁵¹ Δενναγηνοί. Identified by Bauer with the ADIABENI in Assyria, but by Helm with the COMMAGENI.

⁵² Ταύριοι, of Tauris

⁵³ Markweder and Bauer believe these are meant to be LIBURNIANS, in Liber Gener. I *Lybyes*.

The Chronicon of Hippolytus

29. DAUNIANS
30. IAPYGIANS
31. CALABRIANS
32. OSCI
33. La>tins, who *are* also Romans
34. Tyrrhenians
35. Gauls⁵⁵ <who *are* also> Celts
36. Lygistini
37. CELTIBERIANS
38. Iberians
39. GAULS⁵⁶
40. <A>QUITANIANS⁵⁷
41. Illyricians⁵⁸
42. Basantians⁵⁹
43. Cur<tanians⁶⁰
44. LUSITANIANS
45. VACCAEI⁶¹
46. CONII⁶²
47. BRITONS who live in isl>ands.

81. Those who know how to write are:⁶³

82.

1. Iberians⁶⁴
2. Latins, with *the letters* the Romans use
3. Spaniards,⁶⁵
4. Greeks
5. Medes
6. Armenians.⁶⁶

⁵⁴ Οὐεννοί Also known as the VENNONES, a German tribe. *Dio Cassius* 54.20. Markwart believes they are the VEN<ET>I.

⁵⁵ Γάλλιοι see Georgius Choeroboscus *De orthographi* p190 line 17.

⁵⁶ Γάλλιοι. According to Helm, the GALLAECI, as distinct from the Gauls.

⁵⁷ Ακουατινοί Unique see George Syncellos *Chronography* section 54

⁵⁸ Bauer: = ILURGETAE ~ ILERGETAE, people in Iberia

⁵⁹ Bauer: = BASTETANI, people in Iberia

⁶⁰ Κυρτανοί Syncellos *Chronography* section 55.

⁶¹ Οὐακκαῖοι A Spanish tribe. *Dio Cassius* 51.20.5

⁶² Κόννιοι, Κόνιοι in Polybius X.7.5 people of Lusitania. According to Markwart, the CYNETES of Herodotus: “the corruption is older than Hippolytus”.

⁶³ Οἱ δὲ ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτῶν γράμματά εἰσιν

⁶⁴ Strabo 3.1.6.

⁶⁵ Helm: originally possibly a gloss of “Iberians”

⁶⁶ Helm doubts this is either a reference to cuneiform or the Armenian alphabet (which had not yet been invented), but is simply a copy from the preceding section.

83. This is their boundaries to the north from Media as far as Cadiz; to the east from Potamis river as far as MASTUSIA⁶⁷, to the west.⁶⁸

84. These are the lands:

1. Media
2. Albania
3. Amazonia
4. Armenia minor and major
5. Cappadocia
6. Paphlagonia
7. GALATIA
8. COLCHIS
9. Indic Achaea⁶⁹
10. BOSPORUS
11. Sea of Azov⁷⁰
12. Derrhes⁷¹
13. SARMATIA
14. Crimea⁷²
15. Bastarnae
16. Scythia
17. Thrace
18. Macedonia
19. DALMATIA
20. Molchis⁷³
21. Thessaly
22. LOCRI
23. BOETIA
24. AETOLIA
25. ATTICA
26. <ACHAEA>
27. PELOPONESSUS
28. <Acarnia⁷⁴>

⁶⁷ According to Ptolemy, this was part of Thrace. Ptolemy *Geographia* 3.11.9.9

⁶⁸ ἀπὸ Ποταμίδος ποταμοῦ ἕως Μαστουσίας τῆς κατὰ ἥλιον. George Syncellos *Chronography* Section 55 alludes to this passage and instead calls the Potamis river the Tanis, which is now called the Don.

⁶⁹ H₂ simplifies this to ACHAEA, which is out of place; Helm reconstructs as Sindice Achaea (Strabo 11.2.1), the ACHAEI and the SINDI being two Caucasian peoples.

⁷⁰ Μαῖωτις, MAEOTIS

⁷¹ It is not clear whether this is to be identified with the places listed as DERRHA or DERRHIS. Markwart reconstructs as Dandaris, the Dandarii being a people of Maeotis (Smith s.v. MAEOTAE).

⁷² Ταυριανή, TAURICA

⁷³ Colchis in the Madrid ms, interpreted by Helm as MOLOSSIS, a district of Epirus, with the confusion predating Hippolytus.

The Chronicon of Hippolytus

29. EPIRUS
30. ILLYRIA
31. LYCHNITIS⁷⁵
32. ADRIA⁷⁶, from which is the Adriatic Sea,
33. Gaul⁷⁷
34. Etruria⁷⁸
35. Lusitania
36. Mesalia⁷⁹
37. ITALY
38. the Celts
39. Spanogalia⁸⁰
40. Iberia
41. Greater Spain.

85. Together *they are* 41 nations

86. There end the boundaries of Japheth as far as the British Islands *for* all who view the north.

87. The islands common to them are these.

88. {BRITAIN,} SICILY, EUBOEA, RHODES, CHIOS, LESBOS, CYTHERA, ZAKYNTHOS, CEPHALLENIA, ITHACA, CORCYRA, the CYCLADES, *and* a certain part of Asia which is called IONIA.

89. [These are the islands within the allotment of Japheth.]

90. And a river is within them <the Tigris> which marks off Media <and> Babylonia.

91. These are the boundaries of Japheth the third son of Noah.

The Genealogy of Ham

92. The Genealogy of Ham <the> second son of Noah.

93. The sons of Ham the second son of Noah.

94. First *was* Cush, from whom *are* the ETHIOPIANS.

95. <and> Mizraim, from whom *are* the EGYPTIANS.

96. And Phut, from whom are the TROGLODYTAE.

97. And Cainen, from whom *are* the <AFRICANS> and the PHOENICIANS.

98. These are the sons of Cush the Ethiopian <the son of Ham the second> son of Noah.

99. Seba

100. And Havilah

101. And Sabtechah ⁸¹

⁷⁴ i.e. ACARNANIA

⁷⁵ Lake of Illyria, now Lake Ochrid.

⁷⁶ Ἀδριακὴ

⁷⁷ Γαλλία

⁷⁸ Θουσκηνή, following the late form Θουσκοί for Etruscans, e.g. Lydus *de Mensibus* 4.95, Procopius *de Bello Gothico* i.16.

⁷⁹ Μεσαλία, presumably MASSALIA, Modern day Marseille

⁸⁰ Σπανογαλία, "Spain and Gaul"

⁸¹ Σεβακαθάθ, LXX Σεβεκαθα, Σαβακαθα

102. And Raamah
 103. And Sabtah⁸²
 104. These *are* the first Ethiopians according to their tribes.
 105. And the sons of Raamah the son of Cush the Ethiopian <the son of Ham> the <second> son of Noah.
 106. Sheba⁸³
 107. And Dedan⁸⁴
 108. And Nimrod the Giant the Ethiopian
 109. [For it is written “And Cush begot Nimrod the Ethiopian *who was* a giant *who was* a hunter, as Nimrod *the* giant *who was* a hunter.”]⁸⁵
 110. And the lineages of the Egyptians *together* with Mizraim, their father, are eight, for *scripture* says thusly:⁸⁶
 111. And Mizraim begot the Ludim⁸⁷ from whom *are* the LYDIANS.
 112. And the Teneim⁸⁸ from whom are the PAMPHYLIANS.
 113. And the Lehabim, from whom *are* the LIBYANS.
 114. And the Naphtuhim, from whom *are* the Phygades⁸⁹
 115. And the Pathrusim, from whom are the LYCIANS {CRETANS, and the Casluhites, from whom are the Lycians, from whom the Philistines originated}.
 116. And the Philistines, from whom are the Phoenicians.⁹⁰
 117. And the Capthorim, from whom are the CILICIANS.
 118. And the lineage of the Canaanites is by Caanan the father of 12 of them. For *scripture* says thusly⁹¹
 119. And Caanan begot SIDON, the firstborn {from whom *are* the Sidonians}
 120. And the Hittite {from whom are the Jebusites}
 121. And the Amorite
 122. And the Gergashite
 123. And the Hivite
 124. And the Arkite, from whom *are* the Tripolites⁹²
 125. And the Sinite, from whom *are* the Orthosiastai⁹³

⁸² Σεκατθά, LXX Σαβαθα

⁸³ Σάβατον, LXX Σαβευ

⁸⁴ Ἰουδάδ, LXX Δαδαν

⁸⁵ Gen 10:9

⁸⁶ Gen 10:13-14

⁸⁷ Λυδιείμ, LXX Λουδιμ

⁸⁸ Τενειίμ, Hebrew is Anamim, LXX Ενεμετιμ

⁸⁹ Φυγάδες lit. “exiles”, Barbarus *Fygabii*: Bauer is sympathetic to the reading *PHRYGIANS* in the Paschal Chronicle, and Helm is convinced that was the original form corrupted before Hippolytus.

⁹⁰ H₂ preserves the LXX and Hebrew readings here: {And the Casluhim, from whom are the Lycians, from which came the Philistines}

⁹¹ Gen 10:15-18

⁹² TRIPOLIS of Phoenicia

126. And the Arvadite, from whom *are* the Aradians⁹⁴
 127. And the Zemarite, from whom *are* the Samaritans
 128. <the Perrizite, from whom *are* the Perrizites⁹⁵ >
 129. And the Hamathite⁹⁶, from whom *are* the Hamathites⁹⁷
 130. And this is the settlement of them from Rhinocorura unto Cadiz *as one views* the length of the south.
 131. The nations which were begotten from these.
 132.
1. Ethiopians
 2. Troglodytae
 3. Angaioi⁹⁸
 4. Tagenoi⁹⁹
 5. Isaceni¹⁰⁰
 6. ICHTHYOPHAGI
 7. Hellanikoi¹⁰¹
 8. Egyptians
 9. Phoenicians
 10. LIBYANS
 11. MARMARIDAE
 12. CARIANS
 13. PSYLLIANS
 14. MYSIANS
 15. MOSYNIANS
 16. {PHRYGIANS}¹⁰²
 17. Makonians¹⁰³
 18. BITHYNIANS
 19. NUMIDIANS
 20. Lycians
 21. Maryandyni

⁹³ Ὀρθωσιασταί see George Syncellos *Chronography* section 52

⁹⁴ This is either Arad of the Canaanites or ARADUS of the Phoenicians

⁹⁵ This entire passage is lacking in H₁ and the LXX and Hebrew

⁹⁶ Ἀματθῆ LXX Ἀμαθι

⁹⁷ Those who are from the city of AMATHUS near the Jordan, or possibly an alternate name for Cyprus.

⁹⁸ Ἀγγαῖοι: Bauer: of Ange, a mountain in Arabia Felix mentioned in Ptolemy

⁹⁹ Ταγηνοί: Bauer: Taieni, Taini: An Arabian people (also mentioned below); also Libanius *Speeches* 24.6, Eusebius *Praeparatio Evangelica* 6.10.31

¹⁰⁰ Ἰσακηνοί: Bauer: Saceni? SARACENS?

¹⁰¹ Ἑλλανικοί: Bauer: of Elana (AELANA), now Ailan

¹⁰² H₁ has Φυγάδες “Exiles” which is repeated in 114

¹⁰³ Μάκονες Unique Possibly the Bacuatae by section 200.65. Bauer: Possibly from the Ethiopian city of Mescoa ~ MACUM

22. Pamphylians
23. <Mososyni (?)¹⁰⁴>
24. PISIDIANS
25. Augalians¹⁰⁵
26. CILICIANS
27. MAURETANIANS
28. Cretans
29. Magartai¹⁰⁶
30. Numidians
31. {MACRONES}¹⁰⁷
32. NASAMONES

133. These occupy *the land* from Egypt as far as the southern ocean.

134. And those who know how to write are as follows.

135.

1. Phoenicians
2. Egyptians
3. Pamphylians
4. Phrygians¹⁰⁸

136. These are the boundaries of Ham from Rhinocorura, marking Egypt and Syria and Ethiopia as far as Cadiz in length.

137. These are the names of the lands.

138. Egypt with all *the area* around it.

139. Ethiopia, which looks down upon India.¹⁰⁹

140. And the other Ethiopia, from which flows out the Gihon, the river <of the Ethiopians> which is called the Nile.

141. Erythra¹¹⁰ which looks over the east.

142. The whole of the THEBAID.

143. Libya, extending as far as Corcyrene.¹¹¹

144. MARMARICA and all that *is* around it.

145. SYRTIS which has three nations, NASAMONES, MACAE, Tautamei¹¹²

¹⁰⁴ repeat from Japheth, as are some others in this list. Madrid ms. missing, Barbarus: *Mososini*, Liber Gen: *Misudi*, Armenian *Mesiuqac'ikh*. Bauer: Of MISUA ~ Missua in Carthage? Helm refuses to identify the unknown peoples in the section.

¹⁰⁵ Αύγαλαῖοι Epiphanius *Ancoratus* 113.3.6: Bauer: of the oasis AUGILA

¹⁰⁶ Μαγάρται

¹⁰⁷ Η; Μακάριοι “blessed”

¹⁰⁸ Correction in the Madrid manuscript; the original was probably Phygades, as above.

¹⁰⁹ The ancients commonly thought that Ethiopia and India were connected via a land bridge.

¹¹⁰ Ἐρυθρά “Red”; Liber Gen. I add {which is red} and the Armenian chronicle {which is the Red Sea} (ERYTHRAEUM MARE).

¹¹¹ Κορκυρίνης. Bauer: CYRENE

¹¹² Ταυταμαίους

146. The other Libya which extends <from LEPTIS> as far as Syrtis Minor

147. Numidia

148. Massyris¹¹³

149. Mauritania which extends as far as the Pillars of Hercules, which is opposite Cadiz.

150. There are in the regions north on the sea

151.

13. Cilicia¹¹⁴
14. Pamphylia
15. Pisidia
16. Mysia
17. Lygdonia¹¹⁵
18. Phrygia
19. Kamelia¹¹⁶
20. Lycia
21. CARIA
22. Lydia
23. TROAD¹¹⁷
24. AEOLIA
25. BITHYNIA
26. which of old is called Phyriga.

152. These are the islands which are common to them.

153.

1. Korsyla¹¹⁸
2. Lampedusa¹¹⁹
3. Gozo¹²⁰
4. Malta¹²¹
5. CERCINA
6. MENINX¹²²
7. Taurianis¹²³
8. SARDINIA

¹¹³ Μασσυρίς; Land of the MASSYLI?

¹¹⁴ The previous 12 regions are mentioned in sections 138-149.

¹¹⁵ Liber Gen I: LYCAONIAM, Madris ms. erroneously MYGDONIA (in Thrace)

¹¹⁶ Καμηλία

¹¹⁷ The area that contained the ancient city of Troy

¹¹⁸ Resembles Curzola off Dalmatia, but its name at the time was still CORCYRA NIGRA

¹¹⁹ Λαπάδουσα (sic), LOPADUSSA

¹²⁰ GAULOS

¹²¹ MELITA

¹²² Μηνίς

¹²³ Bauer: Ptolemy 3.1.9: Ταυριανός Σκόπελος, West of Brittium. A. von Gutschmid had presumed Taurianis is a dittography of Σαρδανίς = Sardinia; H₂ did as well, and left Taurianis out.

9. Galate¹²⁴
10. Gorsyne¹²⁵
11. CRETE
12. Gauloride¹²⁶
13. THERA
14. KARPATOS¹²⁷
15. ASTYPALAEA
16. CHIOS
17. LESBOS
18. TENEDOS
19. IMBROS
20. IASSUS¹²⁸
21. SAMOS
22. COS
23. CNIDUS
24. NISYROS
25. Great CYPRUS¹²⁹

154. Together *they are* 25 Islands.

155. These islands serve Ham and Japheth, the two sons of Noah.

156. Ham has the river Gihon which is called the Nile, which circles all Egypt <and> Ethiopia.

The mouth of the western sea divides between Ham and Japheth.

157. This is the genealogy of Ham <the second son of Noah>.

The Genealogy of Shem

158. The genealogy of Shem the first born of Noah.

159. From Shem, the first born of Noah, there are 25 nations. These dwell to the east.

160. 1. Elam, from whom *are* the ELAMITES.

161. 2. And Ashur, from whom *are* the ASSYRIANS.

162. 3. Arphaxad, from whom *are* the Chaldeans.

163. 4. Lud, from whom *are* the ALAZONEIS.¹³⁰

164. 5. Phut,¹³¹ from whom *are* the Persians.

165. 6. And Aram, from whom *are* the Aites.¹³²

¹²⁴ Γαλάτη, according to Barrington Atlas probably an island in the straits of Bonifacio

¹²⁵ Γορσύνη Unique

¹²⁶ Γαυλορίδη see Syncellos *Chronography* section 53. Bauer: conflation of Gaulos (Gozo) and Rhodes

¹²⁷ Καρίαθος Unique

¹²⁸ Ἴασός, island near Caria

¹²⁹ Or MEGISTE, and Cyprus (Bauer)

¹³⁰ Ἀλαζονεῖς Unique, in H₂ *Lazones*, Liber Gen II *Lazici*, Armenian *Lazónac'ikh*, Paschal Chronicle *Mazones*.

¹³¹ Φούδ Here the LXX has Καινᾶν

166. And the sons of Aram the son of Shem the son of Noah.
 167. 7. And Uz and Hul, from whom are begotten the Lydians.¹³³
 168. 8. And Gether, from whom *are the* Gasphenoi¹³⁴
 169. 9. And Meshech, from whom *are the* Mosyni¹³⁵
 170. 10. And Arphaxad begot Cainen, from whom are the Samitai¹³⁶ who *are to the east*.
 171. 11. And Cainen begot Shelah, from whom are begotten Salahites
 172. 12. And Shelah begot Eber, from whom are begotten the Hebrews.
 173. 13. And Eber begot two sons.
 174. 13. The first *was* Peleg, from whom are descended the family of Abraham.
 175. 14. and Joktan his brother.
 176. 15. Joktan [the brother of Peleg] begot Almodad, from whom were begotten the Indians.
 177. 16. And Sheleph, from whom are the Bactrians.
 178. 17. And Aram¹³⁷, from whom are the Arabians.
 179. 18. And Hadoram¹³⁸, from whom *are the* Carmelites¹³⁹ {And Hadoram, from whom are the MARDI}
 180. 19. And Uzal,¹⁴⁰ from whom *are the* Arians¹⁴¹
 181. 20. And Abimael, from whom *are the* HYRCANIANS
 182. 21. And Decla, from whom *are the* GEDROSIANS.
 183. 22. And Gebal, from whom *are the* SCYTHIANS.
 184. 23. And Sheba, from whom *are the* Alamosini.¹⁴²
 185. 24. And {Ophir},¹⁴³ from whom *are the* Hermaioi¹⁴⁴
 186. 25. And {Havilah},¹⁴⁵ from whom *are the* Gymnosophists
 187. All these *are from* Shem the firstborn of Noah

¹³² Αἰῖται Unique. Barbarus *Yantii*, Liber Gen I *Etes prioris*, Liber Gen II *Iturei*, Liber Genealogus *Itei*, Armenian *Eetac'ikh*, Epiphanius Ἐῆται, Syncellos *Syrians*. Samuel Aniensis has “the Aramac'ikh [Aramaeans], who are also called Syrians”; Bauer reconstructs from that Ἀ<ραμ>ῖται “Aramites”. Marquart conjectured Μαῖηται.

¹³³ repeat?

¹³⁴ Γασφηνοί, Bauer: possibly Caspians. Markwart: old error for Γαθρηνοί “Gathreni”, i.e. the sons of Gather (LXX: Gether)

¹³⁵ Markwart: originally Mosocheni, i.e. sons of Mosoch (LXX: Meschech). In Symeon Logothetes Μεσχηνοί.

¹³⁶ Σαμίται, Barbarus: *Samaritae*. Markwart: originally Kainitai, i.e. sons of Cainen.

¹³⁷ {Asramoth, Asarmoth}, where Bauer sees a misreading of Aram from Gen 10:26

¹³⁸ Ἴ<δ>ουράμ. LXX Ιαραχ Jerah at Gen 10:26 is skipped in H₁; the Liber Generationis add another variant of Hadoram, since LXX Οδορρα Vulgate *Aduram* looks different from H1's I<d>uram: Liber Gen I *Cyduram... Derra*, Liber Gen II *Hiduram... Oderba*.

¹³⁹ Καρμήλιοι. Markwart: old error for Καρμάνιοι CARMANIANS, people of Persia

¹⁴⁰ Αἰθήλ, LXX Αιζηλ

¹⁴¹ Ἀρειανοί

¹⁴² Ἀλαμοσινοί

¹⁴³ H₁: [I]Ούήρ, emended to LXX Ουφιρ

¹⁴⁴ Ἐρμαῖοι, Armenian: *Aramac'ikh* [Aramaeans]. Helm rules out H₂ {Armenians}, since they are offspring of Japheth. Markwart: given how far south Ophir was, the HOMERITES (Himyari) should be read here, with Ἐρμαῖοι to be read as Ἐμηραῖοι or Ἀμηραῖοι

¹⁴⁵ H₁: Εὐεαί, H₂: Εὐειλάτ, LXX Ευιλα

188. The settlement of all the sons of Shem are from Bactria as far as Rhinocorura, which divides Syria and Egypt and *divides* the Red Sea from the mouth of *the sea at* Indian ARSINOE

¹⁴⁶

189. These nations are from them.

190.

1. The Hebrews and <they are> Jews
2. Persians
3. Medes
4. PAEONIANS
5. Arians¹⁴⁷
6. <Assyrians>
7. Hyrcanians
8. Indians
9. Magardoi¹⁴⁸
10. PARTHIANS
11. GERMANS¹⁴⁹
12. ELYMAEI¹⁵⁰
13. COSSAEI
14. First Arabians who are called GEDROSIANS.
15. *Those* [who are called] Second Arabians¹⁵¹. {Scythians from inner HELIOPOLIS}¹⁵²
16. Gymnosophists

191. Their settlement stretches from Heliopolis as far as Rhinocorura and Cilicia.

192. And those who know how to write are:

1. Hebrews who *are* the Jews¹⁵³
2. Persians
3. Medes
4. Chaldeans
5. Indians
6. Assyrians

193. The names of the lands of the sons of Shem are these.

194.

1. Persia with the nations which lie in it.

¹⁴⁶ At the mouth of the Nile: called "Indian" because it was the loading place for Indian cargo

¹⁴⁷ Ἀρειανοί

¹⁴⁸ Μαγαρδοί

¹⁴⁹ Herodotus *Histories*. 1.125

¹⁵⁰ Namely Elamites

¹⁵¹ {Scythians}

¹⁵² Copied from 183.

¹⁵³ Helm believes only the Hebrew testimony is genuine: the Chaldaean reference may be a tradition about cuneiform, or an allusion to the magical symbols of Chaldaeans. The Persians, Medes, Indians and Assyrians are repeated from 190.

2. Bactria
3. Hyrcania
4. Babylonia
5. Cordylia¹⁵⁴
6. Assyria
7. Mesopotamia
8. Arabia the old
9. ELYMAIS¹⁵⁵
10. India
11. ARABIA FELIX
12. <COELE SYRIA>
13. COMMAGENE
14. And Phoenicia which is of the sons of Shem

195. The settlement of the sons of Shem the firstborn son of Noah *in* length is from India unto Rhinocorura, *in* breadth from Persia and Bactria unto India

196. [The settlement of Ham, the second son of Noah is from Rhinocorura which divides Syria and Egypt and Ethiopia unto Cadiz.

197. *The settlement* of Japheth, the third son of Noah, is from Media unto Cadiz *and* the parts north and the common islands.]

The 72 Nations

198. All the tribes from the three *sons* of Noah together *are* 72.

199. The nations, which the Lord God dispersed upon the face of all the earth in the days of Peleg and Joktan the two brothers, according to their own tongues during the building of the tower, when their tongues were confused, are these.

200.

1. Hebrews who *are* also Jews
2. Assyrians
3. Chaldeans
4. Medes
5. Persians
6. <Arabians first and second>
7. Midianites first and second
8. ADIABENIANS
9. Taieni¹⁵⁶
10. Salamoseni
11. Saracens
12. MAGI

¹⁵⁴ Possibly the same as CORYDENE; distinct from CORDYLE

¹⁵⁵ Namely Elam

¹⁵⁶ Arabian tribe, see above.

The Chronicon of Hippolytus

13. CASPII
14. Albanians
15. Indians first and 2nd
16. Ethiopians first and second
17. Egyptians and Thebans
18. Libyans [first and 2nd]
19. Hittites
20. Canaanites
21. Perrizites
22. Hivites
23. Amorites
24. Gergeshites
25. Jebusites
26. Idumeans
27. Samaritans
28. Phoenicians
29. Syrians
30. Cilicians who *are* also Tarshishians¹⁵⁷
31. Cappadocians
32. Armenians
33. Iberians
34. Bibranoi¹⁵⁸
35. Scythians
36. Colchians
37. Saunoi¹⁵⁹
38. BOSPORITES
39. ASIANS
40. ISAURIANS
41. LYCAONIANS
42. Pisidians
43. Galatians
44. ,<Paphlagonians>
45. <Phrygians>
46. Greeks who *are* also Achaeans
47. Thessalians
48. Macedonians
49. Thracians

¹⁵⁷ See line 71

¹⁵⁸ Βιβρανοί Unique

¹⁵⁹ Σαῦνοι see section 233

50. Mysians
51. BESSI
52. DARDANI
53. Sarmatians
54. Germans
55. PANNONIANS who *are* also Paeonians
56. NORICIANS
57. DALMATIANS
58. Romans who *are* also Latins and Citians
59. Ligurians
60. Gauls who *are* also Celts
61. Aquitanians¹⁶⁰
62. Britons
63. Spaniards and <they are> Tyrrhenians
64. Mauritanians
65. Makouakoi¹⁶¹
66. GAETULIANS
67. Africans
68. MAZICES
69. The outer Taramantes¹⁶²
70. Sporades
71. Keltiones¹⁶³
72. The inner Taramantes

201. These *are the* nations, which the Lord God dispersed upon the face of all the earth, according to their own tongues, into their tribes and into their lands and into their cities.

The Colonists

202. I thought it necessary to show you the colonists of these unknown nations and their titles and also their locations, and *to show* how they live and what sort of nations are next to which, so you would not be ignorant of them either.

203. I will begin to map out from the east to the west <in order>.

204. The colonists of the Persians and the Medes became Parthians and the nations around Iran¹⁶⁴ until Coele Syria.

205. The colonists of the Arabs became the inhabitants of ARABIA FELIX.¹⁶⁵ For Arabia is entitled by this name, Fortunate.

¹⁶⁰ Ἀκυατινοί see 80.4

¹⁶¹ {BACUATAE}

¹⁶² 69–72 are replaced in H₂ with {GARAMANTES, also known as Borades}

¹⁶³ Κελτίονες see *Chronicon Paschale* Page 57 line 14: a Berber tribe

¹⁶⁴ Εἰρήνη, so Helm

¹⁶⁵ i.e. Yemen

206. The colonists of the Chaldeans became the Mesopotamians.

207. The colonists of the Mideanites became the CINAEDOCOLPITAE <and Troglodytes> and ICHTHYOPHAGI.

208. The nations and the names of the Greeks are five.

1. Ionians
2. Arcadians
3. Boetians
4. Aeolians
5. LACONIANS

209. The colonists of these became

1. PONTIANS
2. Bithynians
3. TROJANS
4. Asians
5. Carians
6. Lycians
7. Pamphylians
8. Cyrenians
9. And most of the islands which are called Cyclades *which are 11 islands*, which the MYRTOAN¹⁶⁶ sea encompasses.

210. These are them

1. ANDROS
2. TENOS
3. Teo¹⁶⁷
4. NAXOS
5. CEOS
6. Kouros¹⁶⁸
7. DELOS
8. SIPHNOS
9. Nerea¹⁶⁹
10. CYRNUSS¹⁷⁰
11. Marathon¹⁷¹ [together 11]

211. Among these there are 12 other larger islands, which also have many cities which are called SPORADES, which the Greeks colonised.

212. These are them

¹⁶⁶ Μυρταῖον

¹⁶⁷ Τήω: TEOS? Bauer and Helm believe this is Ios.

¹⁶⁸ Κοῦρος, Bauer: possibly GYAROS, or SYROS. Helm: SKYROS.

¹⁶⁹ Νήρεα, i.e. {RHENAEA}, which Bauer and Helm regard as correct.

¹⁷⁰ Κύρνος, properly Corsica, Bauer and Helm: here probably CYTHNUS

¹⁷¹ Μαραθών, Bauer and Helm: here MARATHUSSA, island by Clazomenae

1. EUBOEA
2. CRETE
3. SICILY
4. CYPRUS
5. COS¹⁷²
6. SAMOS
7. RHODES
8. CHIOS
9. THASOS
10. LEMNOS
11. LESBOS
12. SAMOTHRACE [together 12]

213. Therefore Euboea is from the Boeotians, just as the 16 Ionian city names *are* from the Ionians.

214. These are them.

1. CLAZOMENAE
2. MITYLENE
3. PHOCAEA
4. PRIENE
5. ERYTHRAE
6. SAMOS
7. TEOS
8. COLOPHON
9. CHIOS
10. EPHESUS
11. SMYRNA
12. PERINTHUS
13. BYZANTIUM
14. CHALCEDON
15. PONTOS
16. AMISUS *which is free* [all together are 16]

215. The Roman and Citians¹⁷³ [which are called Latins] nations and the colonists are seven.

1. <Tusci¹⁷⁴>
2. Haimelisioi¹⁷⁵
3. Sicanians¹⁷⁶

¹⁷² Κῶος

¹⁷³ See sections 72-74

¹⁷⁴ Etruscans

¹⁷⁵ Αἰμηλίσιοι Unique. In the Latin version *Emilienses*, i.e. from Emiglia (VIA AEMILIA)

¹⁷⁶ Σικηνοί, {PICENI} (which Bauer prefers). Unique perhaps Σικανοί is meant, they moved to Sicily according to Thucydides 6.2.

4. CAMPANI
5. Apulousioi¹⁷⁷
6. CALABRIANS
7. LUCANIANS

216. The African nations and the colonists are five.

1. Neblenoi¹⁷⁸
2. Knithioi¹⁷⁹
3. Numidians
4. Saioi¹⁸⁰
5. Nasamones

217. They have five islands which have cities.

1. Sardinia
2. Corsica
3. Girba¹⁸¹
4. Cercina
5. Galate¹⁸²

218. And the Mauritanian nations and colonists are three.

1. Mossulamoi¹⁸³
2. TINGITANA
3. CAESARENSES¹⁸⁴

219. The Spanish and Tyrrhenian, which are called TARRACONSENS, nations and colonists are five.

1. LUSITANIANS
2. BAETICANS
3. AUTRIGONES
4. VASCONES¹⁸⁵
5. GALLAECI which are called Aspores¹⁸⁶

220. The nations of the Gauls which are called NARBONENSIS, and *their* colonists are four.

1. LUGDUNUM¹⁸⁷
2. Belsikoi¹⁸⁸

¹⁷⁷ Ἀπουλούσιοι. {*Apulienses*}, APULIANS

¹⁷⁸ Νεβληνοί Unique. Possibly the NYGBENI, Bauer suggests correction to Nebdeni. Markwart believes correct form is Lebdeni, from the Arabic pronunciation of Leptis.

¹⁷⁹ Κνιθιοί Unique. Bauer: Kinithioi in Ptolemy

¹⁸⁰ Σαιοί, according to Bauer a truncated ending

¹⁸¹ Djerba, ancient name (used elsewhere) is Meninx

¹⁸² See 153.9.

¹⁸³ Μοσσουλαμοί, {MUSULANI} in Tacitus 2.52, 4.24

¹⁸⁴ Καισαρενσεῖς, Mauritania Caesarensis

¹⁸⁵ i.e. Basques

¹⁸⁶ Ἄσπορες, i.e. {ASTURES}

¹⁸⁷ Lyons

¹⁸⁸ Βελσικοί, Helm: BELGICI

3. Sicanians¹⁸⁹

4. Ednoi¹⁹⁰

221. The German nations and colonists are five.

1. Marcomanni

2. Barduli¹⁹¹

3. Kouadroi¹⁹²

4. Berdeli¹⁹³

5. Hermondouloi¹⁹⁴

222. The Sarmatian nations and colonists are two.

1. HAMAXOBIOI¹⁹⁵ and

2. Grikosarmatai¹⁹⁶

223. These *are* the nations and their colonists.

224. I thought it necessary for me to show you the regions of the unknown nations and the names of their mountains and notable rivers which empty into the sea, so that you may not be unacquainted with these things.

225. And so I will begin to speak concerning how the unknown nations live, from the east to the west.

226. Adiabeniens across *from* the Arabs, Taieni opposite them.

227. Alamosini¹⁹⁷ <across from the Arabs>.

228. <Saccenoi>¹⁹⁸ across from the Taieni.

229. Albanians across from the Caspian Gates.¹⁹⁹

230. Greater Mideanities who were attacked by Moses, live on this side of the Red Sea.

231. For the Lesser Midianites are across the Red Sea, where Reuel and Jethro the father-in-law of Moses reigned.

232. And on the other side of Cappadocia on the right area live the Armenians and Iberians and Beranoi,²⁰⁰ on the left area live Scythians and Colchians and Bosporites.

233. Saunoi²⁰¹ who are called SANIGAE²⁰² who reach unto Pontus where is the fort APSARUS²⁰³ <and SEBASTOPOLIS> and the harbor of HYSSUS²⁰⁴ and PHASIS River.

¹⁸⁹ Σικανοί, Helm: SEQUANI

¹⁹⁰ Ἐδνοί, Helm: AEDUI

¹⁹¹ Bauer, Helm: Barduli i.e. VANDALS

¹⁹² Κουᾶδροι i.e. QUADI *Chronicon Paschale* Page 60 line 6

¹⁹³ Βέρδηλοι Bauer, Helm: i.e. HERULI, with Bardeli and Berdeli influencing each other.

¹⁹⁴ Ἑρμόνδουλοι Unique i.e. HERMUNDURI

¹⁹⁵ Ἀμαξόβιοι “wagon-dwellers”

¹⁹⁶ Γρικοσαρμάτα<ι> Unique

¹⁹⁷ Ἀλαμοσινοί

¹⁹⁸ Σακκηνοί, which H₂ and section 200 suggest should instead be Saracens.

¹⁹⁹ CASPIAE PYLAE

²⁰⁰ Βηρανοί, Bauer: to be identified with the Bibrani above

²⁰¹ Σαῦνοι see section 200

²⁰² Σάνιγγες, Arrian, *Periplus Ponti Euxini* 11.3: Σανίγα

²⁰³ Arrian, *Periplus Ponti Euxini* 6.1

²⁰⁴ Arrian, *Periplus Ponti Euxini* 3.1, 7.1

234. These nations dwell and reach unto TRAPEZUS.

The Mountains of the Earth

235. The names of the mountains that are on the earth are twelve.

1. LEBANON in SYRIA between BYBLOS and BERYTUS
2. Caucasus in Scythia
3. TAURUS in Cilicia and Cappadocia
4. ATLAS in Libya until the great river
5. PARNASSUS in Phocis
6. CITHAERON in Boetia
7. HELICON in Telmessus²⁰⁵
8. Parthenion in Euboea
9. Nausaion²⁰⁶ also known as Sinai in Arabia
10. Lukabantos²⁰⁷ in Italy and Gaul
11. Pinion²⁰⁸ also known as MIMAS²⁰⁹ in Chios
12. OLYMPUS in Macedonia

The Rivers of the Earth

236. Having explained the names of the twelve mountains of the earth it is necessary to show you the notable rivers.

237. The names of the forty rivers on the earth are these.

1. INDUS which is called the Pishon
2. Nile which is called the Gihon
3. Tigris
4. Euphrates
5. JORDAN
6. CEPHISSUS
7. TANAI²¹⁰
8. ISMENE²¹¹
9. ERYMANTHUS
10. HALYS
11. Aesopus²¹²
12. THERMODON
13. ERASINUS²¹³

²⁰⁵ i.e. TEUMESSUS in Boeotia.

²⁰⁶ Ναυσαῖον Helm: error for Νυσσαῖον—so suggested by H₂.

²⁰⁷ Λυκάβαντος, which Bauer associates with LYCABETTUS, here means the Alps.

²⁰⁸ Πίνιον, Bauer and Helm: the PELINNAEUM in Chios

²⁰⁹ A Promontory in Ionia opposite Chios

²¹⁰ i.e. the Don

²¹¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 9, chapter 2, section 24, line 2

²¹² Αἰσωπός Strabo *Geographica* Book 9, chapter 2, section 24, line 2

²¹³ Strabo, *Geographica* Book 8, chapter 6, section 8, line 2

14. Rheios²¹⁴
15. BORYSTHENES²¹⁵
16. ALPHEIUS
17. Taurus
18. EUROTAS²¹⁶
19. MENANDER
20. AXIUS
21. PYRAMUS²¹⁷
22. ORONTES²¹⁸
23. Ebro²¹⁹
24. SANGARIUS
25. ACHELOUS
26. PENEIUS²²⁰
27. EVENUS
28. SPERCHEIUS
29. CAYSTRUS
30. SIMOIS
31. SCAMANDER
32. STRYMON
33. PARTHENIUS
34. ISTRUS²²¹
35. RHENUS²²²
36. BAETIS²²³
37. RHODANUS²²⁴
38. EREDANUS²²⁵
39. Baios²²⁶
40. Thybris²²⁷ which is now called TIBER. Together 40 rivers.

238. And so these are the rivers which circle the earth.

²¹⁴ Ρεῖος, Helm: i.e. the Phasis, see Müller *Geographi Graeci Minores* I 427 note.

²¹⁵ i.e. the Dneiper

²¹⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 8, chapter 3, section 12, line 13

²¹⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 12, chapter 2, section 4, line 2

²¹⁸ Ὀρέντης

²¹⁹ Possibly the Ebro, but at the time it was still known as the IBERUS

²²⁰ Πινειός

²²¹ Danube

²²² Rhine

²²³ Βαίτης Appian History Iberica Section 301, line 5: Guadalquivir

²²⁴ Rhone

²²⁵ i.e. the Po

²²⁶ Βαῖος, A. von Gutschmid: ending of Δανούβιος Danube. Bauer: possibly an alternate form of the Baetis. Helm: Strabo 3.3.4 Βαῖνις BAENIS = the Miño, but he would have expected Hippolytus to have used the more common Μίνιος MINIUS.

²²⁷ Θούβηρος for Θύμβρις, poetic form of Tiber.

239. Some who seem to be experienced say that the foremost and greatest rivers such as the Pishon, Gihon, Tigris, Euphrates, are unreachable²²⁸, and from where or how they originate no one knows. They say this, that when the Gihon, which is called the Nile, overflows and waters all the land of Egypt and Ethiopia the three others run out, and when ever this Nile weakens, *the others* raise their flow. Therefore these waters keep the same color²²⁹. For the Jordan sweeps away the white²³⁰ surge and spills into the green sea which is called the Dead Sea.

The Circumnavigation of the Mediterranean

240. And having demonstrated these things one admires your earnest love of learning, my honored brother. It seemed *good* to me to explain to you in detail the measurement in stades or *rather* the circumnavigation of the great sea, so that through reading you may not be unacquainted with these matters. I will begin from PHAROS of Alexandria²³¹ until DIOSCURIAS, which lies on the Pontus and for Europe from the Temple which lies near CHALCEDON²³², as far the Pillars of Hercules²³³ and Cadiz, wishing to benefit all men. I will reveal also the divisions *of the earth* from Asia to Europe which I have written here *previously* and *I will reveal* the intervals between one another of the islands; how far do some appear to be when sailing to them and how great are some *of the* winds *when* subjected to *them* and what sort of sailing, I will demonstrate to you according to *the* truth.

241. The measurement in stades of the sea.

242. (1) From ALEXANDRIA to Chersonesos; there is a harbor; 2 stades.²³⁴

243. (2) From CHERSONESOS²³⁵ to Dusmai; there is a harbor for one thousand freighters not greater than 7 stades.²³⁶

244. (3) From Dusmai to Plinthine, there is a roadstead, a place *with* no harbor, 90 stades.

245. (4) From Plinthine²³⁷ to Taposiris, there is a harbor-less city, *there is* a temple of Osiris, 7 stades.

246. (5) From Taposiris²³⁸ to Chio,²³⁹ there is a town, *the sea* appears shallow, 7 stades.

247. (6) From Chio to Glaucos, 80 stades.

248. (7) From Glaucos to Antiphrai, there is a place *with* a roadstead, 80 stades.

249. (8) From Antiphrai²⁴⁰ to Derrhon, there is an anchorage in the summer and it has water, 7 stades.

²²⁸ ἀκατάληπτοι

²²⁹ ὁμοχροῦσιν

²³⁰ λευκώπιδα

²³¹ This was the island port of Alexandria

²³² Strabo *Geographica* Book 7, chapter 6, section 1, line 49

²³³ Gibraltar (HERCULIS COLUMNAE)

²³⁴ Hippolytus starts off by moving west of Alexandria

²³⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 28

²³⁶ λιμὴν ἔστι ἀγωγῆς χιλίων οὐ μείζων ζ'

²³⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 28

²³⁸ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 23

²³⁹ Müller: Chimo, after Ptolemy

250. (9) From Derrhon²⁴¹ to Zephyrion, there is a harbor it has a roadstead, 400 stades.
251. (10) From Zephyrion²⁴² to Pezone, 110 stades, from [] stades there is a promontory and it is called Myrmex, and a peninsula which is called Tracheia.
252. (11) From Pezone²⁴³ to Pnigeus, 7 stades there is a low lying peninsula, as you go in on the right there is a flat beach.
253. (12) From Pnigeus²⁴⁴ to Phoinicous, 140 stades, there is an island called Didyma, there is an anchorage by it, the depth is appropriate for cargo ships, it has a reservoir with water in a chasm.
254. (13) From Phoinicous²⁴⁵ to Hermaia, 7 stades, you should anchor keeping the cape to your right, there is water near the tower.
255. (14) From Hermaia to the headland Leuce, 20 stades, there a small low-lying islet lies beside it, being away from the land 2 stades, there is an anchorage for cargo ships away from the evening winds; in the land by the peninsula there is a large place to anchor for all sorts of ships; there is a temple of Apollo, distinguished for its Oracle, and it has water alongside the temple.
256. (15) From the headland Leuce²⁴⁶ to Zygris, 7 stades, there is an islet, on the left you may come to anchor, there is water by the sand.
257. (16) From Zygris²⁴⁷ to Ladamantia, 20 stades, a large suitable island lies beside, go in keeping it to the right, there is a harbor for all winds, it has water.
258. (17) From Ladamantia²⁴⁸ to Calamaios, 40 stades, there is a peninsula which has a promontory on its right as an anchorage.
259. (18) From Calamaios²⁴⁹ to Graias Gony²⁵⁰, 9 stades, there is a rough cape which has on it a high promontory, on the land there is a tree. There is an anchorage and it has water below the tree. Beware the south wind.
260. (19) From Graias Gony to Artos, 120 stades, there is a rough peninsula which does not have an anchorage and on the peninsula are two bulls as islands²⁵¹ extending to the sea. Having winded around it, you will see the city Paraitonion.
261. Together all the places from Alexandria to Paraitonion, are 1,550 stades.
262. (20) From Paraitonion²⁵² to Delphine, 7 stades.

²⁴⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 14

²⁴¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 19 (Derrhis), Müller: Derrha

²⁴² Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 21

²⁴³ Müller: Pedone, ie. Pedonia

²⁴⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 13

²⁴⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 13

²⁴⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 12

²⁴⁷ Müller: Zygis in Ptolemy

²⁴⁸ Müller: Laodamanteia in Ptolemy and Scylax

²⁴⁹ Müller: Kalliou promontory in Ptolemy

²⁵⁰ Γραίας γόνυ, “Old Woman’s Knee”

²⁵¹ Müller interprets as: “two bulls i.e. horns, extending like islands

²⁵² Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, lines 1-9

- 263.** From Delphine to Zephyrion, 7 stades, there are two islands and a peninsula. There is a harbor for all winds. And it has water.
- 264.** (21) From Zephyrion and Delphine to Apis²⁵³, 30 stades, there is a town. When sailing to it, 20 stades, there is an anchorage, there is water in the town.
- 265.** (22) From Apis to Nesoi, 7 stades.
- 266.** (23) From Nesoi²⁵⁴ to Linuda, 70 stades, there is a cape which has an anchorage. On the right it has shallows. Go down *and* the shallows are within sight.
- 267.** (24) From Linuda²⁵⁵ to Azy, 50 stades.
- 268.** (25) From Azy to Darieos, 120 stades, there are promontories, by them are places to anchor for cargo ships.
- 269.** (26) From the promontories of Darieos²⁵⁶ to Chautaion, 140 stades, there is an anchorage for small boats, it has drawn water from a spring in the fields.
- 270.** (27) From Chautaion²⁵⁷ to Zygra, 140 stades.
- 271.** (28) From Zygra to Ennesyphora, 200 stades, there is a summer anchorage, it has water on the sand and a promontory on the sea.
- 272.** (29) From Ennesyphora²⁵⁸ to Cabathlios, 120 stades, there is a place for an anchorage. There is a harbor in all winds, it has water in the first woodland, near the area to the south *there is a fort that shelters from the rain.*²⁵⁹
- 273.** (30) From Cabathlios²⁶⁰ to Petras²⁶¹, 150 stades, as you sail by 30 stades you will see appear by your side a high and great cape. Around it you will see a roadstead and a great harbor, on the left is a manmade mooring, it has water by the fig tree. Therefore the place is called Syke.²⁶² [Altogether there is, from Alexandria to Petras 1,200 stades. [The remainder of Marmarice]

The remainder of Mamarice

- 274.** (31) From Syke to Panormos, 30 stades, there is a deep valley. It has very good water beneath the fig trees.
- 275.** (32) From Panormos to Eureia, 50 stades, there is a ravine, inside is a beach and upon it are fig trees, there is a good place to anchor, it has sweet water.
- 276.** (33) From Eureia to Petras,²⁶³ 40 stades, it has much water on both sides.
- 277.** (34) From Petras to Cardamis, 150 stades, there is a mooring, as the cape tapers it has a watch tower. Anchor there with the upper [= inland] winds. It has water on the mainland.

²⁵³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 8

²⁵⁴ Literally "Islands". Müller: Ainisippa in Ptolemy, Ainesipasta in Strabo

²⁵⁵ Müller: Selenis

²⁵⁶ Müller: Tyndarei

²⁵⁷ Müller: Zygris in Ptolemy

²⁵⁸ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 6. Müller: Ainisiphora in Ptolemy, Ainisiphya in Strabo

²⁵⁹ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ νάπη εἰς τὸ πρὸς νότον μέρος ἐν τῷ φρουρίου ὄμβριον.

²⁶⁰ Müller: Katabathmos, after Ptolemy

²⁶¹ Πετράοντα Unique. Müller: Petras (in the accusative Πετράντα), i.e. Petraion

²⁶² The Fig Tree

²⁶³ Petreumon in the ms.

278. (35) From Cardamis²⁶⁴ to Menelaos²⁶⁵, 100 stades, there is a harbor. It has brackish water near the sands.
279. (36) From Menelaos to Cataneis, 70 stades, as one carries on you will see a white sand bank. It has brackish water near the sands.
280. (37) From Cataneis²⁶⁶ to Pyrrhmanion, 150 stades, eight stades has away from it there are high shallows, and there is water.
281. (38) From Pyrrhmanion²⁶⁷ to Antipyrgos, 220 stades, there is a summer mooring, there is an island and upon it a tower. *There is a temple of Ammon, it has water near the beach opposite it.*
282. (39) {From Antipyrgos to Lesser Petras, stades*}
283. (40) From Lesser Petras to Batrachos, 30 stades, there is *a summer an anchorage*, there is a cape which has a lookout tower. It has much water near the woodland.
284. (41) From Batrachos to Platea, 250 stades, near the sea an island lies which is called Sidonia,²⁶⁸ it has a summer an anchorage for cargo ships, *it is 30 stades away*. It has water by the land near the tower.
285. (42) From Platea to Paliouros*, it has brackish water.
286. (43) From Paliouros²⁶⁹ to Phaia, 90 stades, it has collected water, 15 stades away.
287. (44) From Phaia to Dionysos, 90 stades, from there go down on the left.
288. (45) From Dionysos to Cherronesos, 90 stades.
289. (46) From Cherronesos²⁷⁰ to Azaris, 100 stades, from there sail up to the sea.²⁷¹ There are high cliffs. It has water and a great river.
290. (47) From Azaris²⁷² as one sails along the land²⁷³ to Zarine, 150 stades.
291. (48) From Zarine²⁷⁴ to Zephyrion, 150 stades, there is a thickly wooded cape, there is a summer anchorage.
292. (49) From Zephyrion²⁷⁵ to Chersis, 70 stades, between Zephyrion and Chersis a 10 stades distance, there is a mooring which is called Aphrodisias, and on it is the temple of Aphrodite.
293. (50) From Chersis to Erythron, 90 stades, there is a town.
294. (51) From Erythron to Naustathmos, 70 stades, there is a roadstead which stretches out, it has water near the sand.
295. (52) From Naustathmos²⁷⁶ to Apollonia, 120 stades.

²⁶⁴ Müller: Ardanis, Artanis in Ptolemy, Ardamis in Strabo

²⁶⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 33

²⁶⁶ Müller: Cataeonium Promontory in Ptolemy

²⁶⁷ Müller: Cyrthanion, after Kyrthaneion in Scylax, Scythranion in Ptolemy

²⁶⁸ Müller: Aëdonis in Ptolemy, Didonia in Scylax

²⁶⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 33

²⁷⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 35

²⁷¹ ἀναχθεις

²⁷² Müller: Azylis in Ptolemy, Azarion in Synesius

²⁷³ παραπλεύσαντι τὰ παράγια

²⁷⁴ Müller: Darnis

²⁷⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 29

296. Altogether from Paratonios to Apollonia, 3,550 stades. [the remainder of Cyrene]

The remainder of Cyrene

297. (53) From Apollonia²⁷⁷ to Phoinicous,²⁷⁸ 100 stades. It has a town, they anchor by them away from the western winds.²⁷⁹ There is summer mooring. It has water.
298. (54) From Phoinicous²⁸⁰ to Nausis, 190 stades. It is a town. It has water near the beach.
299. (55) From Nausis²⁸¹ to Ptolemais, 250 stades. It is a great city. The place is rough sea and has an island. It is called Ilos. Be careful.
300. (56) From Ptolemais²⁸² to Teucheira, 250 stades. It is an old city of Pentapolis. It is called Arsinoe.²⁸³
301. (57) From Teucheira²⁸⁴ to Bernicis, 350 stades. The route winds around, having sailed out 90 stades, you will see a peninsula extending out to the west. Raised shallows lie along side. Beware as you sail past! You will see a low lying black islet. The peninsula is called the Shallows. On the left it has a mooring for small ships.
302. Altogether from Apollonia to Bernicis, 1150 stades. {the remainder of Syrtis Cyrenaica}

The remainder of Syrtis Cyrenaica

303. (58) From Bernicis²⁸⁵ to Rhinon, 60 stades.
304. (59) From Rhinon²⁸⁶ to Pithos, 10 stades.
305. (60) From Pithos to Theotimaion, 1 stade. There is a summer mooring. *There is a deep beach.*
306. (61) From Theotimaion to Halai, 710 stades. There is a beach.
307. (62) From Halai to Boreion, 50 stades. There is a peninsula which has an anchorage.
308. (63) From Boreion²⁸⁷ to Chersis, 140 stades. It is a year-round mooring. It has water at the fort. {Syrtis Cyrenaica}

Syrtis Cyrenaica

309. (64) From Chersis to Amastoros, 110 stades.
310. (65) From Amastoros²⁸⁸ to Heracleion, 50 stades.
311. (66) From Heracleion to Drepanon, 7 stades, the peninsula of Heracleion is high, which has a sandbank of white sand. It has water.

²⁷⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 29

²⁷⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 20

²⁷⁸ Müller: Phycous

²⁷⁹ ρμίζουσι ὑπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἄφ' ἑσπέρας ἀνέμοις

²⁸⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 53

²⁸¹ Müller: Ausigda in Ptolemy

²⁸² Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 53

²⁸³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 52

²⁸⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 52

²⁸⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 60

²⁸⁶ Müller: possibly Rhinia: "The Noses".

²⁸⁷ Müller: Borion in Pliny

²⁸⁸ Müller: Possibly Mascotus in Hecataeus

- 312.** (67) From Drepanon to Serapeion, 100 stades, when one goes through the gaps you will see a very large white sandbank, from which when you dig you will have sweet water.
- 313.** (68) From Serapeion to Diarhoas,²⁸⁹ 50 stades.
- 314.** (69) From Diarhoas to Apis, 1 stade, there is an anchorage.
- 315.** (70) From Serapeios to Cainon,²⁹⁰ 150 stades, there is a desolate fort. It has water, it is harborless.
- 316.** (71) From Cainon to Euschoinos, 70 stades, there is a deep beach, there is a hill in the land which surrounds *it*. It has water.
- 317.** (72) From Euschoinos to Hyphaloi, 70 stades, there is an islet under the sea and it has a deep beach.
- 318.** (73) From Hyphaloi to Scopelites, 80 stades, there is a promontory [*skopelos*] 15 stades from land, *it is* high, similar to an elephant.
- 319.** (74) From the promontory to the south in 2 stades, there is a high island, it is called Pontia.
- 320.** (75) From Pontia to the south in 7 stades, there is an island which is called Maia and by it an anchorage. It has water drawn from a spring.
- 321.** (76) From Maia²⁹¹ to Astrochonda, 50 stades.
- 322.** (77) From Astrochonda to Corcodeilos, 80 stades, there is a summer mooring and it has water which comes from streams.
- 323.** (78) From Corcodeilos to Boreion, 84 stades, there is a town, *there is* a desolate fort, *there is* a good mooring from the south. It has water.
- 324.** (79) From Boreion to Antidrepanon, 20 stades, there is a peninsula which has water.
- 325.** (80) From Antidrepanon²⁹² to Mendrion, 50 stades, it is waterless.
- 326.** (81) From Mendrion to Cozynthion, 120 stades, there is a rough cape, *there is* a good mooring, however *it is* waterless.
- 327.** (82) From Cozynthion to Ammoniou Pegai, 110 stades, there is a beach.
- 328.** (83) From Ammoniou Pegai²⁹³ to Automalaca, 180 stades.
- 329.** (84) From Automalaca²⁹⁴ to Philainon Bomoi, 185 stades, there is a good summer mooring and it has water. The mountain and land of Cyrene go as far as this peninsula.
- 330.** Together all the places from Berenicis until Philainon Bomoi is 2,000 stades. {*The rest of Syrtis Major*}²⁹⁵
- 331.** (85) From Philainon Bomoi²⁹⁶ to the cape of Hippos, 400 stades, there is a rough peninsula, it has an anchorage and water.

²⁸⁹ Müller: Diarrhoias

²⁹⁰ i.e. "New" (fort)

²⁹¹ Müller: Gaia in Ptolemy, now Gara

²⁹² Müller: Drepanon in Ptolemy

²⁹³ "The Springs of Ammonius"

²⁹⁴ Müller: Automala

²⁹⁵ Distinguishes Syrtis Cyrenaica from Syrtis Major; in fact Syrtis Cyrenaica and Syrtis Carthagenia are the two sides of Syrtis Major.

²⁹⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 24: "The Altars of the Philaeni"

- 332.** (86) From the cape of Hippos to Eperos, 350 stades, there is a harbor for small ships, it has water, this is a barbarian fort.
- 333.** (87) From Eperos²⁹⁷ to Corax, 150 stades.
- 334.** (88) From Corax²⁹⁸ to Euphrantai, 200 stades, there is a harbor and it has water.
- 335.** (89) From Euphrantai²⁹⁹ to Dysopos, 150 stades.
- 336.** (90) From Dysopos to Aspis, 350 stades.
- 337.** (91) From Aspis³⁰⁰ to Tarichaiai, 350 stades.
- 338.** (92) From Tarichaiai³⁰¹ to Cephalai³⁰², 400 stades.
- 339.** (93) As you go from the sea you will see low-lying land with islands, when you draw near to them you will see a city along the sea and a white sandbank and shore. The city is totally white, it has no harbor. Moor safely at Hermaion. It is called Leptis.
- 340.** Together all the places from Philainon Bomoï to the Leptis Magna, 4,200 stades.
- 341.** (94) From Leptis³⁰³ to Hermaion, 5 stades, there is a mooring for small ships.
- 342.** (95) From Hermaios to Gaphara, 300 stades, there is a cape having a mooring on both sides. It has water. It is called Aineospora for it is like an island.³⁰⁴
- 343.** (96) From Gaphara³⁰⁵ to Amaraia, 40 stades, there is a tower *and* an anchorage, it has river water. There is a field near the river, the river is called Oinoladon.
- 344.** (97) From Amaraia to Megerthis, 40 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor and water.
- 345.** (98) From Megerthis to Macaraia, 400 stades.
- 346.** (99) From Macaraia to Zarathra,³⁰⁶ 400 stades, there is a harborless city, it has a roadstead.
{The remainder of Syrtis Minor}

The remainder of Syrtis Minor

- 347.** (100) From Alathres³⁰⁷ to Locroi, 300 stades, there is a town and above the town is a high tower.
- 348.** (101) From Locroi to Zeucharis, 300 stades, *there is* a fort which has a tower. The tower*. There is a distinguished harbor.
- 349.** (102) From Zeucharis³⁰⁸ to Gergis, 350 stades, there is a tower and it has a fort and a harbor and water.

²⁹⁷ Müller: Oisporis in Ptolemy

²⁹⁸ Müller: Charax in Strabo

²⁹⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 19. Müller: Euphrantas in Ptolemy and Strabo

³⁰⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 18

³⁰¹ Müller: Taricheiai

³⁰² Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 14

³⁰³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 18, line 4

³⁰⁴ Neospora in the ms. Müller emended with Ai-, which means “island” in the local language.

³⁰⁵ Müller: Graphara in Scylax, Garapha and Graphara in Ptolemy

³⁰⁶ Müller: Sarathra, Sabrata in Pliny, i.e. Sabratha

³⁰⁷ Müller: i.e. Sabratha

³⁰⁸ Müller: Zuchis, Xuchis in Stephanus of Byzantium

- 350.** (103) From Gergis to Meninx, 150 stades, it is a city on the island. The island is 8 stades from land, it has a sizeable city, and a metropolis. And it is the island of the Lotus-Eaters. The altar of Heracles is on it, it is called Great, there is a harbor and it has water.
- 351.** Together all the places from Leptis to Meninx are 2,300 stades.
- 352.** (104) From Meninx to Epeirus,³⁰⁹ 200 stades, there is a city, it has a good harbor and water.
- 353.** (105) From Gergis to Cidiphtha, 180 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor.
- 354.** (106) From Cidiphtha³¹⁰ to Tachape, *stades.
- 355.** (107) From Tachape to Neapolis, 100 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor.
- 356.** (108) From Neapolis to Thythna, * stades.
- 357.** (109) From Thythna³¹¹ to Anchola, *stades.
- 358.** (110) From Anchola to Halipota, 120 stades.
- 359.** (111) From Halipota to Thapsos, *stades.³¹²
- 360.** (112) The cities themselves have harbors, and because they lie near shallows, ships of limited size sail to them. The island Cercina, *being* 120 stades away, lies near Anchola and Halipota and Cidiphtha. From the Lotus-Eaters, which is Meninx, to the island of Cercina through the straits, 750 stades. From Thythna to the island of Cercina and the city * stades, there are shallows which carry on to the sea. From Cercina to Thapsos, 700 stades. It has a good island in the open sea, situated along Thapsos towards the north *being* 80 stades away, it has a harbor and water. The islands themselves lie around the Icarian Sea. {The remainder of Phoenicia}

The remainder of Phoenicia

- 361.** (113) From Thapsos to Leptis Minor, 170 stades, it is a small city. It has clear shallows and landing at the city is altogether troublesome.
- 362.** (114) From Leptis to Thermai, 60 stades, there is a town. In the same manner, here also the shallows *make for* a difficult landing.
- 363.** (115) From Thermai sailing 40 stades, you will see a peninsula near it which has two islands with palisades. There is an anchorage.
- 364.** (116) From the peninsula you will see the city Adrymetus, 40 stades *away*. *It is* harborless.
- 365.** (117) From Adramytes³¹³ to Aspis, 500 stades. There is a conspicuous high peninsula and it is like a shield³¹⁴. From there sail to the north, as it appears on the left. For there are many rough shallows by that sea. Then Aspis appears to you and near it Neapolis. From the gulf of Neapolis to Aspis, 200 stades. {There is a high place and near it the city.} It has a harbor facing the west wind, over 10 stades above the city.
- 366.** (118) From Aspis to the cape of Hermaia * stades.

³⁰⁹ Müller: the Mainland

³¹⁰ Müller: Hedaphtha in Ptolemy

³¹¹ Müller: Thena, after Strabo

³¹² Müller: 120 stades, following Scylax

³¹³ i.e. Adrymetus

³¹⁴ The Greek word for shield is Aspis.

- 367.** (119) From cape of Hermaia to Misua Harbor, * stades.
- 368.** (120) Misua Harbor to Therma, seven stades. It is a town and above it *there are* hot springs³¹⁵.
- 369.** (121) From Therma to Carpe, 107 stades. There is a city and it has a harbor.
- 370.** (122) From Carpe to Maxyla, 20 stades. There is a city and a harbor.
- 371.** (123) From Maxyla³¹⁶ to Galabras, 50 stades. There is a mooring as far as the sands go.³¹⁷
- 372.** (124) From Galabras to Carthage, 120 stades, it is a great city and it has a harbor, in the city there is a tower. Moor on the right under the mound.
- 373.** All the places from Meninx of the island of the Lotus-Eaters up until Carthage, 550 stades.
- 374.** (125) From Carthage to Castra Cornelii³¹⁸, 303 stades. It is a harbor fit for wintering in, many ships winter in it.
- 375.** (126) From Castra Cornelii to Ustica, 24 stades. It is a city. It has no harbor, but it has a roadstead. Be careful.
- 376.** (127) From Ustica³¹⁹ ****³²⁰
- 377.** (128) {from} to Carna, 24 stades. There is a roadstead. There is a landing place for small ships. Go in steadily.
- 378.** (129) From Carna³²¹ to the peninsula which is called Balaneai, 200 stades.
- 379.** (130) {from Balaneai} to of the villages of the Balaneans, * stades.
- 380.** (131) From the peninsula of Balaneai³²² to the peninsula Paltos, 90 stades.
- 381.** (132) From the peninsula Paltos³²³ after winding around, to the peninsula of Branchioi, 10 stades.
- 382.** And from the cape of Balaneai straight to Paltos, 200 stades.
- 383.** All the lands from Ptolemaia, while sailing alongside the land, {into} Paltos, 2,000 stades. {And the remainder of Coele Syria}

The remainder of Coele Syria

- 384.** (133) From Paltos to the land of Pelletai,³²⁴ 30 stades.
- 385.** (134) From Pelletai to the harbor which lies on the beach which has near it a chasm, 20 stades.
- 386.** (135) From Pelletai to Gabala, 30 stades.
- 387.** (136) From Gabala³²⁵ to the navigable river which is called *, 40 stades.

³¹⁵ Thermos is the Greek word for hot spring

³¹⁶ Müller: Maxula in Pliny

³¹⁷ ἕως τῆς τῶν ἀμμώδων ἀγωγῆς

³¹⁸ Latin for the Camp of Cornelius

³¹⁹ Müller: Utica

³²⁰ Here the manuscript breaks off and we resume in Coele Syria. Müller: the missing page covered Utica up to the Straits of Gibraltar, and Alexandria to Carna.

³²¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4

³²² Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 5

³²³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 5

³²⁴ Müller: Paltans

³²⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4

- 388.** (137) From {the} navigable river to the cape, on which lies the city of Laodicea, 200 stades. From the navigable river to Balaneis, 70 stades. From Balaneis to Laodicea, by running a straight course with the rainless south wind towards places east of the north, 200 stades.
- 389.** (138) From {the cape of} Laodicea³²⁶ to Heraclia³²⁷, 20 stades.
- 390.** (139) By winding around the peninsula there is a harbor which is called Leucos³²⁸, 30 stades.
- 391.** (140) From the harbor Leucos to the town which is called Pasieria, 30 stades.
- 392.** (141) From the town to the cape which is called Polia, 20 stades.
- 393.** (142) From Heraclia to Poseidios the short way,³²⁹ 100 stades.
- 394.** (143) From the cape of Poseidios³³⁰ to the city of Sidon, 300 stades. Beyond it is a high mountain which is called Thronos.
- 395.** (144) From the city of Sidon to the place which sets off Casion³³¹, which is called Chaladropolis, 60 stades.
- 396.** (145) From Chaladron to the island which is called Macra, 10 stades.
- 397.** (146) From the island of Macra to Nymphaion, 50 stades. The entire way around from Casion is rough. Sail to this place 20 stades away from land.
- 398.** (147) From Nymphaion to the city of Antioch³³² which has a market and beside it a river which is called Orontes, 400 stades. The river is 15 stades away.
- 399.** (148) From the river to Seleuceia, 40 stades. From Poseidios the short way to Seleuceia, by sailing the west wind, 110 stades.
- 400.** (149) From Seleuceia³³³ to Georgia, 142 stades.
- 401.** (150) From Georgia to the gulf of Rhossaeoi, 300 stades. From the peninsula of Poseidios to the gulf of Rhossaeoi, with fair winds, 200 stades.
- 402.** (151) From Rhossos Terdnia³³⁴ to the city of Myriandros, 90 stades.
- 403.** (152) From Myriandros³³⁵ to Alexandria on Issos³³⁶, 120 stades.
- 404.** (153) From Alexandria to the Cilician Gates, 200 stades.
- 405.** Together all the places from Paltos to the Cilician Gates, 2,500 stades.
- 406.** (154) From the Cilician Gates³³⁷ to Hieros, 120 stades. This is *where one* climbs to the place near the city.³³⁸
- 407.** (155) From Hieros to the city of Amisos, 700 stades.

³²⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 9, line 1

³²⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4

³²⁸ White

³²⁹ τὸν ἐπίτομον

³³⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 3

³³¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 8, line 28

³³² Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 4, line 21

³³³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 8, line 21

³³⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 4

³³⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 4

³³⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 1

³³⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 6

³³⁸ Müller emends to: to Nicopolis.

- 408.** (156) From Amisos to the Amanides Pylae³³⁹ in the base of a bay³⁴⁰, 90 stades.
- 409.** (157) From the Pylae to the town of Alas, 50 stades. From Myriandros, running with a fair wind, 100 stades.
- 410.** (158) From Alas to the city of Aigaiai, 100 stades. From Myriandros by running a straight course towards the pole³⁴¹ by the south wind, 100 stades.
- 411.** (159) From Aigaiai *it is* a precipitous coasting voyage, to the town of Seretila,³⁴² 150 stades. From Rhosos by running a straight course to Seretila towards the pole by the south wind, 250 stades. Opposite Seretila *there is* a town above which is called Pyramos³⁴³ and above it a mountain which is called Parios, 60 stades away.
- 412.** (160) From Seretila a town on the point *called* Ianouaria, 1000 stades.³⁴⁴
- 413.** (161) From Ianouaria promontory to the islands of Didymoi, 30 stades.
- 414.** (162) From the islands of Didymoi to the city which is called Mallos, 100 stades.
- 415.** (163) From Mallos to Antiocheia on *the* Pyramos³⁴⁵ river, 150 stades.
- 416.** (164) From Antiocheia to Ionia, which they now call Cephala³⁴⁶, 70 stades. Beside the peninsula is a navigable river, it is called Pyramos. From the * promontory by not running into the bay, but by sailing straight to Antiocheia then to the east of the mainland crossing by the south wind far to the left, 350 stades.
- 417.** (165) From the river of Pyramos, by sailing straight to Soli, on the westward parts of the north, drawing on a little by the south wind, 500 stades.
- 418.** (166) From the Cephala (Head) of Pyramos to the river Saros, 120 stades.
- 419.** (167) From the river Saros to the mouth of the lake, which is called Rhegmoi, 70 stades.
- 420.** (168) From Rhegmoi to Tarsus³⁴⁷, 70 stades. The river Cydnus flows through the middle of the city.
- 421.** (169) From Tarsus to the village of Zephyrion, 120 stades.
- 422.** (170) <From Zephyrion to Soli, * stades.>
- 423.** (171) And from Soli to the town of Calanthias, 50 stades.
- 424.** (172) From the town of Calanthias to Elaious, 100 stades.
- 425.** (173) From Elaious to the town called Corycon, 20 stades. From Soli to Corycon, 280 stades. Beyond it is a cave which is called Corycion, 100 stades away.
- 426.** (174) From Corycon³⁴⁸ to a harbor which is called Calon Coracesion, 125 stades.
- 427.** (175) From Coracesion to a multicolored cliff, which has a staircase, over which there is a path to Seleuceia upon *the river* Calycadnos³⁴⁹, seven stades.

³³⁹ Amanides Gates

³⁴⁰ ἐν τῷ κοιλοτάτῳ τοῦ κόλπου

³⁴¹ Possibly the North Star

³⁴² Müller: Serrepolis in Ptolemy

³⁴³ Pyramos is a river, so Müller: opposite Seretila is [a river] called Pyramos

³⁴⁴ Müller: 1 stade.

³⁴⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 12, chapter 2, section 4, line 2

³⁴⁶ Head

³⁴⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 12, line 1

³⁴⁸ Strabo *Geographica* Book 13, chapter 4, section 6, line 33

428. (176) From the staircase to the river Calucadnos, 40 stades.
429. (177) From the river to the narrow sandy cape called Sarpedonia, 80 stades. From it rocks stretch out as *far as* 20 stades.
430. (178) From the nearest cape to Cyprus to the city of Carpasia, with the fairest possible wind, 400 stades.
431. (179) From the cape of Sarpedonia³⁵⁰ to Seleuceia, 120 stades.
432. (180) Likewise also to Holmoi, 120 stades.
433. (181) From Holmoi to the cape and town called Mylai, 40 stades.
434. (182) From the cape to the harbor of Nesoulios and the cape which is on an island, 60 stades.
435. (183) From the cape to the village of Philaia, 20 stades.
436. All the places from Mylai to Philaia the short way, 500 stades.
437. (184) From Philaia to the island of Pityusa, 130 stades. Pityusa is 20 stades away from the island which is near Myle. From the capes of Pityusa to Aphrodisias, 45 stades.
438. (185) From Aphrodisias, keeping Pityusa on the left, to the tower which lies near the cape called by the name Zephyrion, 40 stades. From Zephyrion to the cape and city of Aphrodisias, 40 stades. From the cape of Sarpedonia to Aphrodisias, a voyage sailing towards the setting of Cancer, 120 stades.
439. (186) Aphrodisias lies very close to Cyprus; by the rugged banks of Aulion, keeping the northward parts opposite the stern, 500 stades. **CUNTZ 266**
440. (187) From Aphrodisias to the village called Ciphisos <and the river Melas>, 35 stades.
441. (188) From the river Melas³⁵¹ to the cape of Craunoi, 40 stades.
442. (189) From Craunoi to Pisourgia, keeping Crambousa to the left, 45 stades. From Aphrodisias to Pisourgia, 120 stades.
443. (190) From Pisourgia to the gulf of Bernice, 50 stades.
444. (191) <From Bernice to Celenderis, 50 stades.>
445. (192) From Celenderis³⁵² to Mandana, 100 stades.
446. (193) From Mandana to the peninsula called Poseidios, 60 stades.
447. (194) From Mandana to the *land* of Dionysiophanes, 30 stades.
448. (195) From the *land* of Dionusiophanoi to Rhygmanoi, 50 stades.
449. (196) From Rhygmanoi to Anemourios, 50 stades.
450. (197) From Anemourios to the lands nearest Cyprus, on the cape of Crommyos, 300 stades.
451. (198) From Anemourios to Platanus, 350 stades.
452. (199) From Platanus to the village of Charadros, 350 stades. Beyond Charadros lies a great mountain called Andrococ, *which is* 30 stades away.
453. (200) From Charadros³⁵³ to the village called Cragos, 100 stades.

³⁴⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 13, chapter 4, section 6, line 32

³⁵⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 13, chapter 4, section 6, line 32

³⁵¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 20; not the place and river of similar names in Book 9, chapter 2, section 18, line 26 and section 19 line 2.

³⁵² Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 20

454. (201) From Cragos³⁵⁴ to the village Nephelios-on-the-sea, 25 stades.
 455. (202) From Nephelios to the cape of Nesiazouse, 80 stades.
 456. (203) From the cape of Nesiazouse to Selinous, 100 stades.
 457. (204) From Selinous³⁵⁵ to Acamas of Cyprus, 1,200 stades.
 458. (205) From Selinous to Nauloi, 120 stades.
 459. (206) From Nauloi to the village called Laertes-on-the-sea, 320 stades.
 460. (207) From Laertes to Coracesios, 100 stades.
 461. (208) From Coracesios to Aunesis at the village of Hamaxia, 80 stades.
 462. (209) From Anaxia to the village called Augae, 70 stades.
 463. (210) From Augae to the peninsula of Leucotheios, 50 stades.
 464. (211) From Leucotheios to Cyberna, 50 stades.
 465. (212) From Cyberna to the Temple of Artemis, 50 stades.
 466. (213) From the Temple of Artemis³⁵⁶ to the navigable river Melas, 9 stades.
 467. And so there are together all the places from the Cilician Gates until the river Melas, 4,050 stades. {The remainder of Pamphylia}

The remainder of Pamphylia

468. (214) From the river Melas to Side, 50 stades.
 469. (215) From Side³⁵⁷ to Attaleia, 350 stades. From Attaleia to the trading post <Corycion>, 300 stades. From <the trading post of> Corycion to Side, 50 stades. From Side to Acamas, 1200 stades.
 470. (216) From Side to Seleuceia, 80 stades.
 471. (217) From Seleuceia to the navigable river called Eurymedon <and Cynosarion>, 100 stades.³⁵⁸
 472. (219) From Cynosarion to the river called Cestros, 60 stades. By sailing upstream there is a city called Perga³⁵⁹.
 473. (220) From Cestros³⁶⁰ to Rhouscopous {* stades}.
 474. (221) From Rhouscopous to Masoura and the Catarracts, 50 stades.
 475. (222) From Masoura to Mygdala, 70 stades.
 476. (223) From Mygdala to Attaleia, 10 stades.
 477. (224) From Attaleia to the village of Tenedos, 20 stades.
 478. (225) From Tenedos to the land of Lyrnas [Lerna?], 60 stades.
 479. (226) <From Lyrnas to Phaselis, * stades.> Beyond the city *there is* a great mountain which lies above Phaselis.

³⁵³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 9

³⁵⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 9

³⁵⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 8

³⁵⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 1, section 20, line 17

³⁵⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 11

³⁵⁸ Helm deletes Müller's emendation "(218) From Eurymedon to Cynosarion * stades".

³⁵⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 1

³⁶⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 1

- 480.** (227) From Phaselis to Corycos, * stades.
- 481.** (228) From Corycos³⁶¹ to Phoinicous, 30 stades. Beyond it lies a great *and* tall mountain which is called Olympus.³⁶²
- 482.** (229) <From Phoinicous³⁶³ to Crambousa, 50 stades.> From Phaselis³⁶⁴ straight to Crambousa, 100 stades.
- 483.** (230) From Crambousa³⁶⁵ to the village of Posidarisous, 30 stades.
- 484.** (231) From Posidarisous to the place called Moron Hydor “Foolish Water”, 30 stades.
- 485.** (232) From Moron Hydor to the cape of Hiera³⁶⁶ and the island Chelidonia, 50 stades.
- 486.** Together all the places from the river Melanos until Chelidonia, by sailing along land, 500 stades. By the short way through the straits to Chelidonia, 600 stades.
- 487.** (233) From Chelidonia³⁶⁷ to Marios and Acamas the peninsula of Cyprus, to the east of the Ram by the fairest possible west wind, 1800 stades. From Anemourios to the islands of Chelidonia, 1,200 stades. {the remainder of Lycia}

The remainder of Lycia

- 488.** (234) From the cape of Hiera to Melanippa, 30 stades.
- 489.** (235) From Melanippa to Gagai, 60 stades.
- 490.** (236) From Melanippa to the river Lamyros, 60 stades. 60 stades beyond *it* lies the city called Lamyra.
- 491.** (237) From Melanippa to the tower called Isios, 60 stades.
- 492.** (238) From the tower of Isios to Adriace, 60 stades.
- 493.** (239) From Adriace to Somena, 4 stades.
- 494.** (240) From Somena to Aperlae, 60 stades.
- 495.** (241) <From Aperlae to *the* peninsula *, * stades.>
- 496.** (242) From the peninsula to Antiphellos, 50 stades.
- 497.** (243) From Antiphellos³⁶⁸ to the island Megiste, 50 stades.
- 498.** (244) From Megiste³⁶⁹ to the island Rhoge, 50 stades.
- 499.** (245) From Rhoge to the island of Xenagoras, 300 stades.
- 500.** (246) From the island of Xenagoras to Patara, 60 stades.
- 501.** (247) From Patara to the navigable river <Xanthos>, beyond which lies the city of Xanthos, 60 stades.
- 502.** (248) From the river Xanthos³⁷⁰ straight to Pydnae, 60 stades.
- 503.** (249) From Pydnae until the cape of Hiera, 80 stades.
- 504.** (250) From the cape of Hiera to Calabantia, 30 stades.
- 505.** (251) From Calabantia to Perdicia, 50 stades.

³⁶¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 17

³⁶² Ὀλυμπος

³⁶³ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 17

³⁶⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 9, line 1

³⁶⁵ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 15

³⁶⁶ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 1

³⁶⁷ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 12

³⁶⁸ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 7, line 7

³⁶⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 7, line 5

³⁷⁰ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 3, section 6, line 1

506. (252) From Perdicia to Cissidae, 50 stades.
 507. (253) From Cissidae to the island Lagousa, 80 stades.
 508. (254) From Lagousa to Telemensos, 5 stades.
 509. (255) Together all the places from the cape of Hiera until Telemensos, make 1,500 stades. {The remainder of Caria}

The remainder of Caria

510. (255) From Telemensos to Pedalion opposite Rhopisa, 200 stades.
 511. (256) From Telemensos to Daidala, 50 stades.
 512. (257) From Daidalato Callimache, 50 stades.
 513. (258) From Callimache to Crouai, 60 stades.
 514. (259) From Crouai to Cochlia, 50 stades.
 515. (260) From Clydoi to the peninsula of Pedalios, 30 stades.
 516. (261) From Pedalios to the bend of the bay at Glaucos, 80 stades.
 517. (262) From the bend to Cauniae Panormos, 120 stades.
 518. (263) From Panormos to *the place* called Cymaria, 50 stades.
 519. (264) From Cymaria to Pasada, 60 stades.
 520. (265) From Pasada to Caunos, 30 stades.
 521. (266) From Caunos to Rhopousa, 15 stades.
 522. (267) From Rhopousa to *the place which is* opposite Leucopagos, 40 stades. And from Rhopousa to Samos, 100 stades.
 523. (268) From Samos to Poseidion, 60 stades
 524. (269) From Poseidion to Phalaros, 50 stades.
 525. (270) From Phalaros to the island which is called Elaousa, 50 stades.
 526. (271) From Elaousa to Rhodes, 150 stades, which makes it, 600 stades to Mallos. and 600 stades to the temple of Byzantios.

Distances from Rhodes and other Islands

527. (272) From Rhodes to Alexandria, 4,500 stades, from Rhodes to Ashkelon, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Caesarea, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Berytos³⁷¹, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Sidon, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Byblos, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Tripolis, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Seleuceia, 3,600 stades; from Rhodes to Cilicia, 1,500 stades; from Rhodes to Corycos, 1,000 stades; from Rhodes to Cyprus to the west, which is to the east of the Ram, with the fairest possible west wind, 2,800 stades; from Rhodes to Patara, 700 stades; from Rhodes to Caunos, 450 stades; from Rhodes to the island of Rhopousa, 350 stades; from Rhodes to Physcos, 450 stades; from Rhodes to Agne, 350 stades; from Rhodes to Cnidos, 750 stades; from Rhodes to Nesyros, 820 stades; from Rhodes to Tilos, 550 stades; from Lepataleis to Poseidion of Carpasos, 420 stades; from Rhodes to Cos, 850 stades; from Rhodes to Chios, 3,000 stades; from Rhodes to Moundos, 1,000 stades; from Rhodes to Samos, 1,800 stades; from Rhodes to Tenedos, 3,800 stades.
 528. (273) <To sail from Rhodes to Scylaios of Argolis, with the fairest possible wind, is * stades.> You sail keeping on your left the islands of Nesyros and Astypalaea, *and keeping on your right* Cos and Leros and Amourgos and Ios and Sicnos and Daphne and Dera and Seriphos and Cydnos. The rest of *the way* to Donousa take the left, from where Scylaion can be seen.

³⁷¹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 2, section 17, line 6

529. (274) From Cnidos to Cos, 180 stades.
530. (275) From Cos to Halicarnassus, 180 stades.
531. (276) From Halicarnassus to Moundos, 220 stades.
532. (277) From Moundos to Leros, 350 stades.
533. (278) From Mundos to Cos, 120 stades.
534. (279) So from Cos to Leros³⁷², 350 stades. From Cos to Delos, 1,300 stades. From Cos to Samos {through *the* straits} 1,000 stades.
535. (280) To sail from Cos to Delos {through *the* strait} {on the setting} of the Ram, with a fairest possible east wind, is 1,300 stades. You will sail to Calydnai. Then you will sail down keeping to your right Hyphirisma and Calydnai and [Celeris and] Leros and Patmos [and], <on your left> Cinarra and Amourgos. And you will sail to Donousa, 8 stades on your left. Then taking Melanthioi to the right and Meconos <from your left and stretching out>, you will be brought down to Delos.
536. (281) From Myndos {to *}, which is *reached* {through} Attica, 1500 stades. You will sail through Corsicai and Leros and Calydnos and Horbida, taking {the right} you should sail to Amourgiai, keeping Donousa and Naxos and Cydnos to the right.
537. (282) If you wish to sail through islands you will sail thusly: from Cos to Lernos, 250 stades; from Lernos to Lebinthos, 250 stades; from Lebinthos to Cinaros, 500 stades; from Cinaros to the places nearest Amourgiai, at Cerata, 85 stades; and the coastal voyage to <Menoa> 85 stades; from [Corsioi to] Menoa <at Cereia>, 85 stades; from Cereia, keeping Cereia on your left to Panormos of Naxos, 65 stades, from Panormos to Delos, 420 stades.
538. (283) From Cos to Leros, 320 stades; from Leros to Parthenion, 60 stades; from <Parthenios of> Leros to Amazonios of Patmos, 200 stades; from Amazonios to Corsia, 400 stades; from the **overtaking** of Amzonios to Delos, 550 stades; from Delos to Syros, 150 stades; <from Syros to Andros, * stades>; from Andros to the harbor of Gaurios, 80 stades; From Gaurios to the peninsula *, 30 stades; from the peninsula <to Geraistos>, nearest the cape, 450 stades; from Cregeai to Carystos, 120 stades; [other islands]: from Rhegea to Petaleai, 100 stades.
539. (284) I return again to the intervals from Delos to the following islands. From Delos to Thera, 350 stades; from Delos to Amourgia, to Minoa, 650 stades; from Delos to Anaphe, 100 stades; from Delos to Ios, 650 stades; from Delos to Corsiai, 650 stades; from Delos to Cimolos, 800 stades; from Delos to Siphnos, 640 stades; from Delos to Cydnos, 350 stades; from Delos to Tenos, 350 stades; from Delos to Naxos, 350 stades; from Delos to Donousa, 320 stades; from Delos to Patmos, 850 stades; from Delos to the headland of Melanteoi, 180 stades; from Delos to Cea, 300 stades; from Delos to Andros, 800 stades; from Delos to Paros, 400 stades.
540. (285) I return again to Myndos, from which I left off *previously*. From Myndos to Panormos, 80 stades.
541. (286) From Myndos to Bargulia, 250 stades.
542. (287) From Panormos to Poseidios and Angistros, 250 stades.
543. (288) From Bargulia to Iasos, 220 stades.
544. (289) From Iasos to the promontory of Poseidios, 120 stades.
545. (290) From Iasos to Acritas, 240 stades.

³⁷² Information on many of the following islands can be found Strabo *Geographica* Book 16, chapter 5

546. (291) Opposite Iasos lies the spring *called* Passala, from where one departs to Mylassa, 20 stades.
547. (292) From Poseidios to Panormos, 40 stades.
548. (293) From Panormos to Miletos, 80 stades.
549. (294) I return again to Myndos, through the straits. From Panormos to Miletos, 300 stades.
550. (295) From Pharmacousa to Miletos, 120 stades.
551. (296) From Miletos to Samos, 300 stades.
552. All the places from Telemensos until Miletos, 2,500 stades.
553. (297) From Acamas, while keeping Cyprus to the left, to Paphos, 300 stades. It is a city which lies to the south, it has a triple harbor for all winds and a temple of Aphrodite.
554. (298) From Paphos to Noumenios (it is an island which has a spring; the voyage is brief; when you are near to the island press hard to the right of the land), [1]25 stades.
555. (299) From Noumenios to Palaipaphos, [1]25 stades.
556. (300) From Palaipaphos to Tretoi (it is a peninsula), 50 stades.
557. (301) <From Tretoi to Couriacos, * stades.>
558. (302) From Couriacos to Amathous, 150 stades. It is a harborless city. Be careful as you enter the place.
559. (303) From Couriacos to Caraii, 40 stades. It is a peninsula which has a harbor, an anchorage, and water. *****³⁷³

The Circumnavigation of Cyprus

560. (304) From Pedalios to the islands, 80 stades. There is a deserted city called Ammochostos. It has a harbor in all winds. It has sunken rocks in the landing. Watch carefully.
561. (305) From the islands to Salamen, 50 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor.
562. (305a) From Salamen to Palaia, 120 stades. It is a village and it has a harbor and water.
563. (306) From Palaia to Phileous, 300 stades.
564. (307) From Phileous to Acra, 60 stades. There are two moorings, one bluish and one white, each having water. Beyond *them*, lies a temple of Aphrodite and two islands lie off the coast, which both have harbors to sail into.
565. (308) From Anemourios of Cilicia to Acamas of Cyprus, 700 stades.
566. (309) From Acamas, keeping Cyprus to the right, to Arsinoe of Cyprus, 270 stades. It is a city. It has a deserted harbor. You may winter from the north wind *here*.
567. (310) From Cromyacos to Melabros, 50 stades. There is summer mooring.
568. (311) From Melabros to Soloi, 300 stades. It is a harborless city.
569. (312) From Soloi to Cyrenaios, 350 stades. It is a city. It has an anchorage.
570. (313) From Cyrenaios to Lapathos, 450 stades. There is a city which has an anchorage.
571. (314) From Lapathos to Carpaseia, 350 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor for small boats. You may winter from the north wind *here*.
572. (315) From Carpaseia³⁷⁴ to Acra, 100 stades. From there we pass to Anemourios.
573. The entire circumnavigation of Cyprus, 1,250 stades.
574. (316) From [the same] Couriacos to Pelousion, 1,300 stades.
575. (317) From Cition of Cyprus to Askelon, 3,300 stades. {The circumnavigation of Crete}

The Circumnavigation of Crete

³⁷³ Here the manuscript breaks off and we resume circumnavigating Cyprus.

³⁷⁴ Strabo *Geographica* Book 14, chapter 6, section 3, line 14

576. (318) From Casios to Samonion of Crete, 500 stades. It is a peninsula of Crete which greatly juts out to the north. There is a temple of Athena. It has an anchorage and water. The other *anchorages* have been lost to *the sea*.
577. (319) From Samonion to Hiera Pydna, 80 stades. It is a city. It has a mooring. And it has an island which is called Chrysea. It has a harbor and water.
578. (320) From Hiera Pydna to Bienos, 70 stades. There is a forest away from the sea.
579. (321) From Bienos to Lebena, 70 stades. There an island lies alongside *it*, which is called Oxeia. It has water.
580. (322) From Lebena to Halae, 20 stades.
581. (323) From Halae to Matala, 300 stades. It is a city and it has a harbor.
582. (324) From Matala to Soulia, 65 stades. It is a peninsula which juts out to the south. There is a harbor. It has good water.
583. (325) From Soulena to Psychea, 12 stades.
584. (326) From Psychea to Lamon, 150 stades. It is a harbor. And it has a city and water. And from Pydna to Psycheas, 350 stades. A summer mooring, and it has water.
585. (327) From Psycheas to Apollonias, 30 stades.
586. (328) From Apollonia to Phoinica, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and an island. From Claudia to Phoinica, 300 stades. It has a city and a harbor.
587. (329) From Phoinica to Tarros, 60 stades. There is a small city. It has a mooring.
588. (330) From Tarros to Poicilassos, 60 stades. There is a city and it has a mooring and water.
589. (331) From Poicilassos to Sybas, 50 stades. It is a city and it has a good harbor.
590. (332) <From Suia to Lissos, 30 stades.>
591. (333) From Lissos to Calamyde, 250 stades.
592. (334) From Calamyde to Criou Metopon (“Ram’s Forehead”), 30 stades. It is a high peninsula. It has water and an anchorage.
593. (335) From Criou Metopon to Biennos, 12 stades. It has a harbor and water.
594. (336) From Biennos to Phalansara, 76 stades³⁷⁵. There is a mooring *and* an old city *with* a trading post. The island Iousagoura is 60 stades away, which looks to the east. It has a harbor, it has a temple of Apollo in the harbor. And there is another island 3 stades away. It is called Mese and it has a harbor. *There is a third island* which is called Myle. The voyage *there is in deep water*. It has a market.
595. (337) From Myle to Tretos, 50 stades. It is a peninsula of Crete which is full of holes, steep and rugged³⁷⁶.
596. (338) From Tretos to Agneios, 50 stades. It is a harbor which has a temple of Apollo. There is an inner gulf and it is called Myrtilos. It also has water.
597. (339) From Agneios to Cisamos, 80 stades. It is a city which lies in the gulf. There is a harbor. And it has water.
598. (340) From Cisamos to Tyros³⁷⁷, 25 stades. It is a high peninsula which is thickly wooded. It looks to the north.
599. (341) From Tyros to Dictynnaion, 80 stades. There is a harbor <and> a beach.
600. (342) From Dictynnaion to Coite, 170 stades. It is an island. It has a harbor and water. It looks to Crete to the north.

³⁷⁵ οξ΄ Possibly 760 stades

³⁷⁶ κατάκρημνον τῆς Κρήτης

³⁷⁷ Τύρον Possibly Tyre

601. (343) From Acoitios to Cydonia, 60 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and the entrance has shallows.
602. (344) From Cydonia to Aptera, sailing around, 150 stades. By foot, 120 Roman miles³⁷⁸. The place is called Mino, near which lie three islands which are called Leucaï.
603. (345) From Mino to Amphimatrios, 150 stades. There is a river and a harbor surrounding it fit for wintering in. And it has a tower.
604. (346) From Amphimatrios to Hydramos, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a beach. The city is called Eleuthera. By foot to climb from Amphimatrios to *Eleuthera*, 50 Roman miles.
605. (347) From Amphimatrios to Astale, 30 stades. There is a harbor on the left. It has water. [From there Eleuthera is 50 stades away.]
606. (348) From Astale to Heracleion, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and water. 20 stades away lies the city of Cnosos³⁷⁹ and an island lies 40 stades away to the west. It is called Dios.
607. (349) From Heracleion to the city of Cherronesos, 30 stades. It has water and an island which has a tower and a harbor.
608. (350) From Cherronesos to Olous, 60 stades. There is a cape. It has an anchorage and good water. It is 20 stades away from land*.
609. (351) From Olous to Camara, 15 stades.
610. (352) From Camara to Istros, 25 stades.
611. (353) From Istros to the cape Cetia, 15 stades. There is an anchorage, but *it is waterless*.
612. (354) From the cape Cetia to Dionusias, 300 stades. There are two islands which have a harbor and water.
613. (355) From Dionusias to Sammonion, from where we began to go around Crete, 120 stades. Peninsula *****³⁸⁰

The Chronology after the Tower of Babel

614. And having shown the nations who were created from *the tower of Babel*, we shall hasten onward to the years.³⁸¹
615. Peleg lived 130 years and begot Reu.
616. Reu lived 132 years and begot Serug.
617. Serug lived 130 years and begot Nahor.
618. Nahor lived 79 years and begot Terah.
619. Terah lived 70 years and begot Abraham.
620. And Abraham was 75 years old, after this time God told him to depart from his country and from his father's house and go into the land of Canaan.
621. Therefore from the division of *the nations* until Abraham went into the land of Canaan, there was 5 generations, 616 years; and from Adam 20 generations, 3,383 years, 4 days.³⁸²
622. And Abraham dwelt in the land of Canaan 25 years and begot Isaac.
623. Isaac lived 60 years and begot Jacob.
624. Jacob lived 86 years and begot Levi.

³⁷⁸ This and the following mile number seem far too large

³⁷⁹ Strabo *Geographica* Book 10, chapter 4, section 5, line 7

³⁸⁰ Here the Greek breaks off and we resume with the Latin from the Book of Generations 1, and from the Chronography of 354 A.D

³⁸¹ Latin: *Et ostensis gentibus, quae de quo creatae sunt, necessario decurremus ad annos.*

³⁸² Apparently originally "3383 or 4", reflecting a disparity in source manuscripts of the Chronicle. The Book of Generations I in §690 adds up to 3383, and the Armenian here has the same.

625. Levi lived 40 years and begot Kohath.
626. Kohath lived 60 years and begot Amram.
627. Amram lived 70 years and begot Aaron.³⁸³
628. In the 70th month and the 3rd year³⁸⁴ of Aaron's life, the sons of Israel went out from Egypt, with Moses leading them.
629. Therefore all the years are 430; the people were in the desert under Moses 40 years.
630. And they were in the desert 40 years.³⁸⁵
631. Joshua of Nun crossed the Jordan and was in the land 31 years, he waged war 6 years, and afterward possessing the land, he lived 25 years more.³⁸⁶
632. Therefore from when Abraham went into the land of Canaan until the death of Joshua of Nun there were 7 generations in number, 501 years; and from Adam 27 generations, 3,884 years.
633. After the death of the true Joshua the sinning people were handed over to Cushan-Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, whom they served 8 years.
634. And when they cried to the Lord, Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb, of the tribe of Judah, stood up and denounced Cushan-Rishathaim himself and killed him and bore the leadership of the people 31 years.
635. And again while the people were sinning and they were handed over to Eglon king of Moab and served him 18 years.
636. And after the people repented Ehud, a man from the tribe of Ephraim, stood up and killed Eglon. He ruled over the people for 80 years.
637. And after the death of Ehud the erring people were handed over to Jabin, king of the Canaanites, whom they served 20 years.
638. Under him Deborah the wife of Lappidoth, from the tribe of Ephraim, prophesied and through her Barak of Abinoem, from the tribe of Naphtali, bore the leadership. He denounced Jabin the king, killed him, and reigned while judging with Deborah, 40 years.
639. After his³⁸⁷ death the people sinned and were handed over to the Midianites, 7 years.
640. After them, Gideon from the tribe of Manasseh, rose up, who with 300 men destroyed 120 thousand enemies. He ruled the people 40 years.
641. His son was Abimelech.
642. After him Tola the son of Puah the son of Dodo³⁸⁸ of the tribe of Ephraim, presided over the people 20 years.
643. After him Jair the Gileadite of the tribe of Manasseh, judged and presided 22 years.
644. After him the sinning people were handed over to the Ammonites, 18 years.
645. And when they cried to the Lord, Jephthah the Gileadite from the tribe of Gad, from the city of Mizpah, stood up against those chiefs and bore the leadership 6 years.
646. After him Ibzan³⁸⁹ judged 7 years.

³⁸³ Barbarus: Moses, Aaron, and Miriam their sister.

³⁸⁴ Armenian: 83rd year

³⁸⁵ This is from the Armenian, the Latin is missing this line.

³⁸⁶ Barbarus: And after the death of Moses and Aaron the Lord raised his spirit over Joshua son of Nun. And he brought the people of the sons of Israel across the river Jordan. And he spent 31 years in the land he invaded, as follows: six years he spent fighting, and possessing that land another twenty five, which add up to thirty one years.

³⁸⁷ Possibly "her"; the Barbarus has "after the death of Deborah and Barak"

³⁸⁸ Latin: *Caram*

³⁸⁹ Book of Generations I: *Allon Iabolonita*; Barbarus: *Eskal ille Bethlemita*; Armenian: *Esebon the Bethlemite*.

647. After him Elon judged 10 years.
648. After him Abdon, the son of Hillel, of Pirathon, from the tribe of Ephraim, judged 8 years.
649. After him the sinning people were handed over to foreigners³⁹⁰ for 40 years.
650. After this the people of Israel repented, Sampson rose up, the son of Manoah from the tribe of Dan. He fought the foreigners and bore the leadership, 20 years.
651. After him Eli, the priest, judged the people 20 years.³⁹¹
652. Afterwards, Samuel the prophet anointed Saul as King, and *Samuel* judged the people 70 years.³⁹²
653. After this time, when king David reigned, he led the ark out from the house of Aminadab and turned away the oxen and when it was returning³⁹³, the hand of the son of Aminadab, Uzzah by name, pushed back at it and he was struck down, and David feared and led it into the house of Obed-Edom, the Gittite and it was there 3 months. And Saul reigned 30 years and his commander was Abner, the son of Ner. And Samuel, by himself, anointed David as King. Therefore there was from Joshua until the taking³⁹⁴ of the Kingdom by David, of the tribe of Judah, 9 generations, 480 years, and from Adam 34 generations, 4,364 years.
654. And thereafter David reigned 40 years, 6 months. In Hebron he reigned 7 years, 6 months, and in Jerusalem 33 years. Under him the priest was Abiathar, the son of Abimilech from the lineage of Eli and from the other lineage Zadok. And in the times of David, Gad and Nathan were prophesying. And the same David had as his commander Joab, the son of Zeruah the sister of David. He counted the people, and the number of the sons of Israel which he counted was a thousand hundred thousand.³⁹⁵ And the sons of Judah, forty seven thousand. And Levi and Benjamin he did not count. And the number of them who withdrew from Israel 70 thousand.
655. And after David, Solomon his son reigned 40 years and under him then Nathan prophesied and Ahijah of Shiloh and among them Zaddok was priest.
656. After Solomon, Reheboam his son reigned 14 years. Under him the kingdom was divided and Jeroboam the servant of Solomon, from the tribe of Ephraim, reigned in Samaria. And under Jeroboam Ahijah the Shilomite and Shemaiah the son of Elam³⁹⁶ prophesied.
657. After Reheboam, Abijah his son reigned 17 years.
658. After Abijah, Asa his son reigned 41 years. In the time of his old age his feet grieved him. And under him Azariah was prophesying.
659. After Asa, Jehoshaphat his son reigned 25 years. Under him Elijah and Micaiah the son of Imlah and Jehu the son of Hanani prophesied. And under Micaiah there was the false prophet Zedekiah the son of Kenaanah.

³⁹⁰ Latin: *allophilis* from ἀλλόφυλος. Barbarus: And after him once more the people sinned against the Lord and God handed them over to the Philistines and foreigners (*alienigenis*, calquing ἀλλόφυλος), and they served them for 40 years.

³⁹¹ Barbarus: And after that Eli the priest judged Israel. After the judges of Israel Eli the priest judged the sons of Israel, and he judged Israel himself for 20 years. And the Lord God handed the Ark over to the hands of foreigners.

³⁹² Barbarus; And after the death of Eli the priest, Samuel the prophet judged the sons of Israel, and brought back the Ark from the foreigners and entered it into the house of Aminadab, and it remained there 20 years. Afterwards Samuel anointed Saul son of Kish as king over Israel.

³⁹³ Latin: *et divertit vitulos et cumreverteretur*

³⁹⁴ Latin: *converses coepit*

³⁹⁵ The number is corrupt in the Book of Generations I, and the Armenian translation follows it; in Barbarus, 170,000.

³⁹⁶ Latin: *Aelami*

660. After Jehoshaphat, his son Jehoram reigned 20 years and under him Elijah prophesied and after him Elisha under Joram the son of Ahaziah, under whom the people in Samaria were consuming their sons and bird dung, with Jehoram reigning in Samaria.³⁹⁷
661. After Jehoram, his son Ahaziah reigned 1 year and under him Gothol and Lobdonae prophesied.³⁹⁸
662. After him Athalia the mother of Ahaziah reigned eight years, who rose up and killed the children of her son. For she was from the lineage of Ahaz the king of Israel. And the sister of Ahaziah, Jehosheba, who was the wife of Jehoiada the priest, hid Joash the son of Ahaziah, whom Jehoiada the priest sent into the kingdom. Elisha prophesied under Athalia.³⁹⁹
663. After him Joash the son of Ahaziah reigned 40 years. He killed Zechariah son of Johoiadah the priest.
664. After Joash, his son Amaziah reigned 8 years.
665. After Amaziah, his son Uzziah reigned 52 years. He was leprous until he died and under him his son Jotham was judge. Under Uzziah, Amos and Isaiah his son, and Hosea the son of Beeri and Jonah the son of Amittai from Jaffa were prophesying.
666. After Uzziah his son Jotham reigned 16 years. Under him *were* the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Micah of Moresheth and Joel the son of Pethuel.
667. After Jotham his son Ahaz reigned 15 years and under him *were* the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Micah and the priest Uriah.
668. Under him Shalmanesar king of Assyrians deported those who were in Samaria into Media and Babylonia.
669. After Ahaz his son Hezekiah reigned 25 years. Under him *were* the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah.
670. After Hezekiah his son Manasseh reigned 55 years.⁴⁰⁰
671. After Manasseh his son Amon reigned 2 years.
672. After Amon his son Josiah reigned 31 years. He destroyed the idols and altar of the Samaritans.
673. Under him the Passover was celebrated in his 18th year, for from the death of Joshua son of Nun a Passover was not served until then. Under him Hilkiah the priest the father of Jeremiah the prophet, found *it* in the sacred books of the Law in 18th year of Josiah.
674. And under him Hulda the wife of Shallum, *keeper* of the vestments of the priests, and Zephaniah and Jeremiah prophesied. Under whom *was* the false prophet Hananiah.
675. After Josiah⁴⁰¹ his son Jehoahaz reigned 4 months. Necho the King of Egypt bound him and led *him* into Egypt, he set in his place Eliakim who was surnamed Jehoiakim. Under him prophesied Jeremiah and Buzi and Uriah the son of Shemiah from Kiriath Jearim.
676. Jehoiakim reigned 11 years. Nebuchadnezzar bound him in bronze chains and he led Jehoiakim King of Judah into Babylonia.

³⁹⁷ Latin: *sub quo populos in Samaria filios suos et stercus columbinum manducabat regnante in Samaria Ioram.*

³⁹⁸ H₁ has *Heliseus et Abdoneus*, which Helm interprets as Elisha and Obadiah. Gothol is an error for Gotholia, i.e. Athalia.

³⁹⁹ Barbarus: Elisha and Obadiah and Jehu.

⁴⁰⁰ Barbarus adds: He killed Isaiah the prophet: he sawed him in two for arguing about sacrificing to idols. (Apocryphal tradition)

⁴⁰¹ The Book of Generations I adds: "Zephaniah reigned 5 years 11 months. After Zephaniah..."

677. After Jehoiakim his son Jehoiachin reigned 3 years and Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon led shackled, and others with him, to himself.⁴⁰²
678. After him he established in his place the brother of Jehoiachin, whose name was Zedekiah, who was also called Jeconiah, who reigned 11 years.
679. In the 12th year he was transported to Babylonia with his eyes gouged out. and they transported the people with him apart from a few, who later departed into Egypt.⁴⁰³
680. And under Zedekiah, Jeremiah and Habakuk prophesied and in the 9th year of his reign Ezekiel prophesied in Babylon. After him Nahum and Malachi were prophets.⁴⁰⁴
681. And Daniel, who saw *the vision about the seventy weeks* in the first year of Darius the King, son of Ahasuerus, from the seed of the Medes, who reigned over the kingdom of the Chaldeans.⁴⁰⁵
682. And in the first year of his reign Cyrus allowed the people to return into Jerusalem.⁴⁰⁶
683. And at this time, when the temple was built, Haggai and Zechariah prophesied at the same time.⁴⁰⁷
684. After them, Nehemiah, the son of Hachaliah, from the seed of Israel, built the city of Jerusalem, in the * year of Artaxerxes the King.⁴⁰⁸
685. And after him followed Mordecai.⁴⁰⁹
686. Therefore, from David until the transmigration of Zedeciah, who was also Jeconiah, there is 18 generations, 478 years, 9 months, and from Adam until the transmigration into Babylon under Jeconiah, 57 generations, 4,842 years, 9 months.

The Time of Christ and the Present Day of Hippolytus

687. And after the transmigration into Babylon until the generation of Christ, there was 14 generations, 660 years, and from the generation of Christ until the Passion there was 30

⁴⁰² Barbarus: After him Jehoiachin reigned 3 years on behalf of his father Eliachim. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylonia brought him in in chains: he and the multitude of the people of the sons of Israel were led captive to Babylonia. Among them were Daniel, and Hananiah and Ezekiel who were with him." (Ezekiel is an error for Mishael or Azariah.)

⁴⁰³ Barbarus adds: "Then the temple in Jerusalem was sold, remaining for forty years, 25". (Construction of the Second Temple started 48 years after the destruction of the first, and was completed after another 23.)

⁴⁰⁴ Barbarus: "But the same warding off was prophesied by Ezekiel and Naum and Daniel and Jeremiah in Egypt and Habakkuk in Hostracina. But in the fifth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar in Babylonia, Ezekiel started prophesying, and Naum and Malachi, and then Haggai and Zechariah. The Kingdom of Judaea lasted until Zedekiah and Jeconiah, and there have been no further kings in Israel until this day."

⁴⁰⁵ Barbarus: "But in the fifth year of Darius the King, Daniel saw the vision about the weeks and prophesied saying: a broad and large Jerusalem shall be built. But in the sixth year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, who reigned over the kingdom of the Chaldeans, Zorobabel was the first of the Jews who went up to Jerusalem and started to rebuild Jerusalem."

⁴⁰⁶ Barbarus: "But in thesecond year of the reign of Cyrus he ordered the people of the sons of Israel to go up to Jerusalem. Then the temple was build in the 55th Olympiad under the reign of Cyrus the King. Zorobabel and the Hebrews went up together from Babylonia to Judaea and started to rebuild the temple."

⁴⁰⁷ Barbarus: "Under Cyrus the King, Ezekiel and Daniel and Haggai and Habakkuk and Zechariah son of Berechiah prophesied."

⁴⁰⁸ Barbarus: "Under the same [king, i.e. Artaxerxes], Nehemiah son of Hachalah from the line of David, who also became cupbearer of Artaxerxes the King, asked King Artaxerxes in the 24th year of his reign, and under his orders he rebuilt Jerusalem and concluded the building of the temple. And he raised walls around the city and laid out streets in it, following Daniel the prophet who said: Jerusalem shall be both built and walled around."

⁴⁰⁹ "Under the same those things *happened* against Mordecai and Esther; but Haman was hanged."

years and from the Passion up until this year which is the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander, there is 206 years.⁴¹⁰

- 688.** Therefore all the years from Adam up until the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander make 5,738 years.
- 689.** In order to give an alternate demonstration, not just through the times of the kings, but also from when the Passover was served, we shall count and tally the years.
- 690.** From Adam until the deluge 2,242 years.
- 691.** From the deluge until Abraham 1,141 years.
- 692.** And from Abraham until when they went out from Egypt with Moses leading them, when they made the Passover, there are 430 years.
- 693.** From the Exodus of Egypt until the crossing of the Jordan, when Joshua celebrated the Passover, there are 41 years.
- 694.** After 444 years, Hezekiah celebrated the Passover.
- 695.** After Hezekiah, Josiah celebrated Passover one hundred fourteen years *later*.
- 696.** After Josiah, Ezra celebrated the Passover 108 years later.
- 697.** After Ezra served, the generations *until* Christ after 563 years held Passover.
- 698.** And from the generation of Christ, after 30 years, when the Lord suffered, the Passover was celebrated. For He Himself was a righteous passion.
- 699.** And from the Passion of the Lord until the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander Caesar, 206 years the Passover was served, which has been served by us in commemoration of our Lord Jesus Christ.⁴¹¹
- 700.** Therefore all the years from Adam up until this day are 5,738 years.

The Kings of the Persians

- 701.** The Kings of the Persians from the time of Cyrus.
- 702.** Cyrus reigned *over* the Persians 30 years.
- 703.** After him Cambyses reigned 9 years.
- 704.** Smerdis the Magus *reigned* 8 months.
- 705.** Darius 36 years.⁴¹²
- 706.** And under him, in turn, prophesied Daniel and Haggai and Zechariah and Habakkuk.⁴¹³
- 707.** Xerxes 26 years.
- 708.** Artaxerxes Longimanus 36 years.
- 709.** Xerxes 60 days.
- 710.** Sogdianus 6 months.
- 711.** Darius Nothus 18 years.
- 712.** Artaxerxes the younger brother of Cyrus, 62 years.
- 713.** Ochus, who is also Artaxerxes, 23 years 7 months.
- 714.** Arses Nothus, 3 years.
- 715.** Darius 7 years, he is who Alexander of Macedon deposed in the war because he was inimitable.⁴¹⁴

⁴¹⁰ The 13th year of Emperor Alexander Severus was 235 AD. Manuscript F of the Book of Generations I reads that it was 207 years from the passion of Christ until the 13th year of Alexander. The Armenian translation claims Christ was 32 when he died and that there are 205 years from Christ's death to the 12th year and 6th month of Emperor Alexander's reign.

⁴¹¹ The other Latin and Armenian manuscripts do not contain sections 698 and 699.

⁴¹² Barbarus: "After Cambyses reigned Darius, the stupid brother of Cyrus, 33 years."

⁴¹³ This section taken from *Barbarus*

716. All the years are 245.

717. After them, the Greeks have made the times clear through the establishing of the Olympiads. For up until Alexander of Macedon, there were 114 Olympiads, because they were 356 years from Iphitos, who founded the Olympiads. From Alexander up until Christ, 80 Olympiads, which are 320 years. And from Christ until the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander, 58 Olympiads which are 236 years. Therefore, all of the Olympiads until the 13th year of Alexander Caesar are 253, which are 1,012 years.

The Genealogy of Jesus

718. The names of the created.

1. Adam
2. Seth
3. Enosh
4. Cainain
5. Mahalalel
6. Jared
7. Enoch
8. Methuselah
9. Lamech
10. Noah
11. Shem
12. Arphaxad
13. Cainan
14. Shelah
15. Eber
16. Peleg, under whom the earth was divided
17. Reu
18. Serug
19. Nahor
20. Terah
21. Abraham
22. Isaac
23. Jacob
24. Judah
25. Pharez
26. Hezron
27. Ram
28. Amminadab
29. Nahshon
30. Salmon

⁴¹⁴ Latin: *ininarrabiles*, corrupt for “in Arbela”, one of the main battle sites between Alexander and Darius III.

31. Boaz
32. Obed
33. Jesse
34. David
35. Solomon
36. Rehoboam
37. Abijam
38. Asa
39. Jehoshaphat
40. Jehoram
41. Ahaziah
42. Jehoash
43. Amaziah
44. Uzziah
45. Jotham
46. Ahaz
47. Hezekiah
48. Manasseh
49. Amon
50. And Josiah begot Johanan and Jehoiakim and his brother Eliakim who *is* also Jehoiakim and Zedekiah who *is* also called Jeconiah, and Shallum, and in the captivity in Babylon Jehoiakim begot
51. Jeconiah and Zedekiah. And Jeconiah begot
52. Shealtiel, Pedaiah and Shenazzar, and Saret Jekamiah, Hoshama and Nedabiah and the sons of Pedaiah.
53. Zerubbabel and the brothers of Zerubbabel were Melchia and Fanuc.⁴¹⁵
54. And his sons *were* Abihud and Meshullam and Hananiah and their sister Shelomith and Hashubah and Ohel and Berekiah and Hasadia and Jusab-Hesed. And the sanctuary was built in the time of Zerubbabel. His sons Abihud, thence
55. Eliakim
56. Azor
57. Zadok
58. Achim
59. Eliud
60. Eleazar
61. Matthan
62. Jacob

⁴¹⁵ Latin: *Melchia at Fanuc*, identified by Helm with Malchiram and Pedaiah. In 1 Chron 3:12, these are the uncle and father of Zerubbabel.

63. Joseph, who was betrothed to the virgin Mary, who begot Jesus Christ from the Holy Spirit.

The Names of the Prophets

719. The names of the prophets.

1. Adam
2. Noah
3. Abraham
4. Isaac
5. Jacob
6. Moses
7. Aaron
8. Joshua son of Nun
9. Eldad
10. and Medad
11. Nathan
12. David
13. Solomon
14. Ahijah of Shilo
15. Shemaiah son of Elam ⁴¹⁶
16. Hanani
17. Elijah
18. Micaiah son of Imlah
19. Jehu son of Hanani
20. Elisha
21. Abladone ⁴¹⁷
22. Amos
23. Isaiah
24. Hosea the son of Beeri
25. Jonah
26. Micah
27. Rabam ⁴¹⁸
28. Joel the son of Pethuel
29. Jeremiah the son of Hilkiyah the preist
30. Zephaniah
31. Buzi
32. Ezekiel
33. Uriah
34. Shemiah
35. Habakkuk
36. Nahum
37. Daniel

⁴¹⁶ Latin: *Elam*

⁴¹⁷ Book of Generations II: Addon; presumably Obadiah.

⁴¹⁸ Latin: *Rabam*, name not otherwise known, and Helm considers it garbled.

38. Malachi
39. Haggai
40. Zechariah
41. And under Christ, Simeon
42. And John the Baptist

The Names of the Female Prophets

720. Likewise the female prophets.

1. Sarah
2. Rebecca
3. Miriam the sister of Moses
4. Deborah
5. Hulda
6. And under Christ, Anna
7. Elizabeth
8. Mary, who begot Christ.

The Kings of the Jews⁴¹⁹

721. Concerning the kings of the Jews. (1) Saul from the tribe of Benjamin first reigned over Israel [40 years]. (2) David, first from the tribe of Judah, [40 years]. (3) Solomon, his son, [40 years]. (4) Rehoboam his son, [7 years]. (5) Abijah, his son, [6 years]. (6) Asa, his son, [41 years]. (7) Jehoshaphat, his son, [25 years]. (8) Jehoram, his son, [8 years]. (9) Ahaziah, his son, [1 year]. (10) Athaliah, his mother, [7 years]. (11) Joash, his son, [40 years]. (12) Amaziah, his son, [29 years]. (13) Uzziah, his son, [52 years]. (14) Jotham, his son, [8 years]. (15) Ahaz, his son, [16 years]. (16) Hezekiah, his son, [29 years]. (17) Manasseh, his son, [55 years]. (18) Amon, his son, [2 years]. (19) Josiah, his son, [21 years]. (20) Jehoahaz, his son, [3 months]. (21) Eliakim, his son, [11 years]. (22) Jeconiah, his son, [3 years]. (23) Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, [11 years].

722. Until then the kingdom of Judah existed and it was overthrown. Those who after the dividing of the ten tribes⁴²⁰ were cut off are these.

723. (1) Jeroboam, the son of Nadab, 22 years.

724. (2) Nadab, his son, 2 years.

725. (3) Baasha, 24 years.⁴²¹

726. (4) Elah, his son, 2 years.

727. (5) Zimri, 12 years.

728. (6) Ahab, his son, 22 years.

729. (7) Ahazaiah, his son, 2 years. (8) Joram, his son, 12 years.⁴²²

730. (9) Jehu, 28 years.⁴²³

731. (10) Jehoahaz, his son, 17 years.

732. (11) Jehoash, his son, 16 years.⁴²⁴

⁴¹⁹ Text based on Greek of Cois. Gr. 120 fol. 228.

⁴²⁰ σκίπτρων

⁴²¹ Book of Generations I: "he punished the House of Jeroboam".

⁴²² Book of Generations I: "under him, those who were in Samaria ate their own sons and dove dung."

⁴²³ Book of Generations I: "Jehu son of Nimshi, 28 years. He was pious in the beginning. He carried out punishment against the House of Ahab, killing Jehoram and Jezebel and Ahaziah kings of Judah.

⁴²⁴ Book of Generations I: "He killed Amaziah king of Jerusalem and destroyed 400 cubits of the wall of Jerusalem."

733. (12) Jeroboam, his son, 31 years.
 734. (13) Zechariah, his son, 6 years.
 735. (14) Shallum, 1 month.
 736. (15) Menaham, 4 years.
 737. (16) Pekahiah, his son, 2 years.
 738. (17) Pekah, 20 years.⁴²⁵
 739. (18) Hoshea, 9 years, until then the kingdom of the ten tribes of Israel and Samaria existed for then the city was taken. And all the captives were removed into Babylon.

The Names of the High Priests⁴²⁶

740. Who are the priestly ancestors of Jeremiah the prophet.
 741. (1) Aaron, (2) Phinehas⁴²⁷ (3) Ahaziah (4) Razazas⁴²⁸ (5) Moriad (6) Amoriah (7) Ahitub (8) Zadok⁴²⁹ (9) Ahimaaz (10) his son Elijah the prophet, and Salom (11) the son of Salom, Joram (12) Amos and Jehoiada (13) Zedekiah the son of Jehoiada (14) Joel (15) Uriah (16) Ner (17) Shallum (18) Hilkiah (19) Jeremiah who prophesied the captivity *while* in Judea.

The Kings of the Macedonians

742. The kings of the Macedonians after Alexander.
 743. Alexander the son of Philip after Darius 7 years.
 744. Ptolemy Lagus Soter, 42 years.
 745. Ptolemy *his* son, Philadelphus, 38 years.
 746. [Ptolemy *his* son, Euergetes, 30 years.]⁴³⁰
 747. Ptolemy *his* son, Euergetes, 25 years
 748. Ptolemy Philopator, 17 years.
 749. Ptolemy the brother, 23 years.⁴³¹
 750. Ptolemy Physcon, 2 years
 751. Euergetes, 26 years⁴³²
 752. Ptolemy Alexis, 20 years⁴³³
 753. Alexander brother of Ptolemy Alexis, 18 years.⁴³⁴
 754. Ptolemy Dionysus hecate, 29 years.⁴³⁵
 755. Cleopatra the daughter, 25 years.
 756. There are in them 346 years.⁴³⁶

⁴²⁵ Book of Generations I: "He besieged Jerusalem while Ahaz ruled, but did not conquer it."

⁴²⁶ Follows the list in Joseph's *Bible Notes (Hypomnestikon)* 10. For a similar list of priests see Epiphanius *Panarion* 55.3.3.5

⁴²⁷ The Books of Generations add Eleazar.

⁴²⁸ Book of Generations I: *Razaza*. Book of Generations II: *Razazath*.

⁴²⁹ Book of Generations I: *Ettis*.

⁴³⁰ Helm considers this a marginal variant which was erroneously entered into the text; Ptolemy III Euergetes ruled from 246 to 222 BC.

⁴³¹ Book of Generations II precedes these with Ptolemy Epiphanes and Ptolemy Philometor (17 years). "Ptolemy the brother" may be Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator; from this point both Books of Generations' chronology is garbled, although the comings and goings of the Ptolemies and Cleopatras were already hard enough to keep track of.

⁴³² Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II was nicknamed Physcon, and he has probably been counted twice.

⁴³³ Book II adds Ptolemy the Second Soter here (Ptolemy IX Soter II). But Ptolemy IX Soter was the brother of Ptolemy X Alexander named below, so he is probably counted twice here.

⁴³⁴ Book II names him as Ptolemy brother of Alexis: Ptolemy X Alexander I.

⁴³⁵ Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysus. The word *hecate* is garbled, and absent from Book II.

The Emperors of the Romans

- 757. The emperors of the Romans
- 758. Augustus, 57 years
- 759. Tiberius, 22 years 7 months, 22 days
- 760. Gaius, 3 years 9 months
- 761. Claudius, 13 years 1 month 28 days
- 762. Nero, 13 years 8 months 28 days
- 763. Galba, 5 months 26 days
- 764. Otho, 8 months 12 days
- 765. Vitellius, 9 months 15 days ***
- 766. Titus, 3 years 2 months 2 days
- 767. Trajan, 18 years 8 months 6 days
- 768. Hadrian, 20 years 10 months 28 days
- 769. Antoninus Pius ** 8 months 22 days
- 770. Marcus, 19 years 5 months 12 days
- 771. Commodus, 12 years 8 months 24 days
- 772. Helvius Pertinax, 7 months
- 773. Julianus, 2 months 7 days
- 774. Severus, 14 years
- 775. Antonius whose cognomen was Caracalla, son of Severus, 6 years 9 months 2 days
- 776. Macrinus, 1 year 2 months 6 days
- 777. Antonius, 3 years 8 months 28 days
- 778. Alexander, 13 years 9 days

⁴³⁶ Book II adds: “5,448 years from Adam. After Ptolemy Dionysus...”—and stops.