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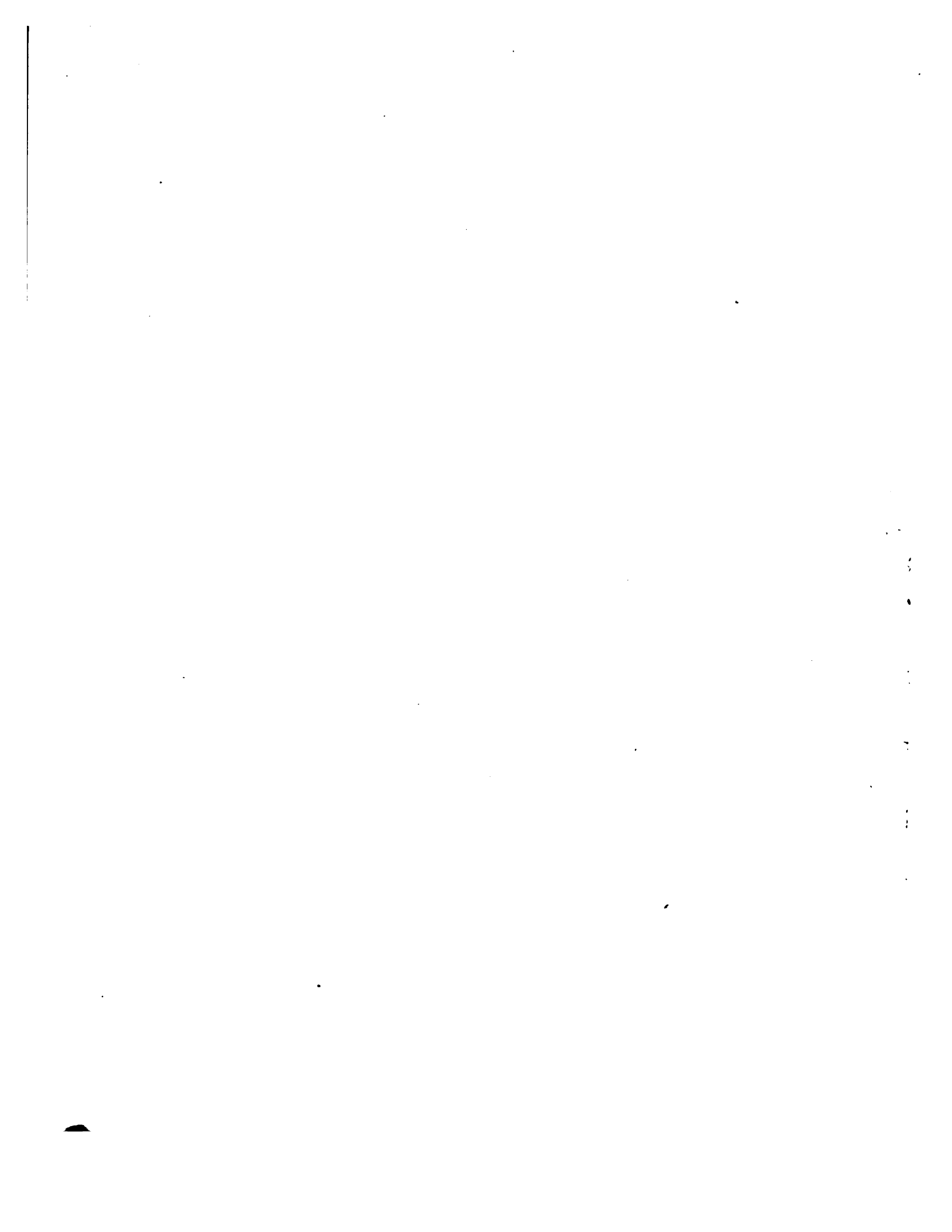
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Eusebius & Jerome, Ep. of Caesarea

THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT
OF JEROME'S VERSION OF THE
CHRONICLE OF EUSEBIUS

REPRODUCED IN COLLOTYPE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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P R E F A C E

THE present volume was undertaken by me in 1900 as a partial discharge of my duty as a Senior Demy of Magdalen College. It was originally intended that I should transcribe the Bodleian MS. of the *Chronica* and prefix to it an introduction. It soon appeared, however, that a photographic reproduction could alone do justice to the complicated arrangement of the MS., and the Delegates of the Press generously agreed to this change in the form of the work. On the advice of Mr. C. H. Turner, Fellow of Magdalen College, I undertook a tour of the different libraries in which the older MSS. of the *Chronica* are to be found, and I have since found several opportunities of amplifying my material on subsequent journeys. The chapter entitled 'The Value of the Bodleian MS.' was originally written in 1901, and, though it has been subjected to considerable revision since then, is based mainly on the results of my journey in 1900. In it I have attempted a simpler solution of the vexed question of the original form of the *Chronica* than that offered by Dr. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, to which work I am indebted for the suggestion of most of the problems discussed by me. The further my researches have gone, the more I have been convinced that all forms of the *Chronica* are ultimately descended from one closely resembling that of the Fleury fragments (S), recently edited by Dr. Traube, that the differences of text between the best MSS. are far from serious, and that there should be no formidable difficulties in the way of an editor, armed with photographs of all the earlier MSS.

Mr. Turner had at one time hoped to contribute a chapter on the history of the MS., and the distinction between the two existing chapters of the Introduction was dictated by this hope. The pressure of other engagements unfortunately compelled him to leave this portion of the work in my less experienced hands, but Mr. Turner has amply repaid any disappointment by the elaborate treatment of du Tillet's MSS. which constitutes the fifth appendix to this volume.

The publication of the work has been somewhat delayed by the preparation of the appendices to the Introduction. The first of these is devoted to the Paris MSS., which, like the Merton MS., have not hitherto received the attention which their age warrants. References to these MSS. have also been inserted in proof into the chapter on the Value of the Bodleian MS. The second and third appendices were necessitated by the photographic method of reproduction. The appendix on the scholia

was kindly undertaken by Mr. R. L. Poole, Fellow of Magdalen College, to assist in the location of the scholiast and thereby of the MS. itself. The marginal references to this appendix are, however, mainly my own work. The fifth appendix is, as stated above, Mr. Turner's. The sixth and last was written by myself to accompany the photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS. (UW), which partially supply the lost pages of the Bodleian MS.

Needless to say, a work like this, with its constant reference to MSS., often in distant libraries, would have been impossible but for the assistance of many scholars. My thanks are due in the first place to Mr. Turner who has read the whole work, either in MS. or in proof, has furnished abundant suggestions and corrections, and has in short taken as much interest in it as if it had been his own. I must also acknowledge the uniform courtesy of the librarians at all the libraries I have visited, several of whom have also supplied me with special information on particular points. I should like to specify more particularly Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson and Mr. F. Madan of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. J. White of Merton College, Oxford, Dr. G. F. Warner of the British Museum, M. H. Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Sac. Nicolò Pojani of the Archiepiscopal Library at Udine, Dr. P. C. Molhuijsen of the University Library at Leiden, Dr. Mülinen of the Town Library at Bern, and M. Lecat of the Town Library at Valenciennes. I have also received valuable assistance from Professor K. Lake of the University of Leiden, Dr. F. Ehrle of the Vatican Library, Professor W. C. F. Walters of King's College, London, Professor R. S. Conway of the University of Manchester, Professor L. Traube of Munich, Dr. G. Biagi of the Laurentian Library at Florence, and Dr. G. Coggiola of the Library of Saint Mark at Venice. Assistance of a different, but not less valuable kind, has been received from the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, who have paid the cost of obtaining photographs of the Udine and Paris MSS., together with the travelling expenses incurred on my last journey to France and Italy.

J. K. FOTHERINGHAM.

June 8, 1905.

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SYMBOLS EMPLOYED TO DESIGNATE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHRONICA

- A Valenciennes, Bibliothèque de la Ville 495.
- B Bern, Stadtbibliothek 219.
- C Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4859.
- D Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4860.
- F Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Scal. 14.
- L London, British Museum, Add. 16974.
- M Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek, Phillipp. 1829.
- N Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek, Phillipp. 1872.
- O Oxford, Bodleian Library, Auct. T. II. 26.
- P Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Voss. Lat. Q. 110.
- Q Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4858.
- R Montpellier, Bibliothèque Universitaire, Section de Médecine, H. 32.
Leiden, Bibliotheek der Universiteit, Voss. Lat. Q. 110 A.
- S { Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 6400 B.
Rome, Biblioteca Vaticana, Reg. 1709.
- T Oxford, Merton College Library, H. 3. 15.
- U Udine, Biblioteca Arcivescovile, ot° 14.
- V Oxford, Bodleian Library, Canonici script. eccl. 96.
- W Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4870.

THE VALUE OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE *Chronica* is the title of a work by Eusebius in two books. The former, known as the *Chronographia*, consists of excerpts from chronological writers on all the principal countries of the ancient world, together with lists of kings and Olympic victors. It thus contains the materials for a skeleton outline of universal chronology, but it gives no events except such as are incidentally mentioned in a chronological connexion. The second book, called the *Chronici canones*, is a chronological table, extending from the birth of Abraham to the twentieth year of Constantine. It consists of one or two columns of events and of one or more columns of dates, which are cited by the years of Abraham, by Olympiads, and by the regnal years of kings, judges, archons, and emperors.

The original Greek of the *Chronica* is unfortunately lost, but it can often be restored with the assistance of excerpts and parallel passages, found in later chronologists, more especially in Georgius Syncellus. There is also extant an Armenian version of the whole work, which is somewhat defective at the end of the first and at the beginning and end of the second book. More famous is the Latin version by St. Jerome, of which the Bodleian MS. here reproduced is an exemplar. This version contains the whole of the second book, with numerous additions contributed by the translator, who has continued the Chronicle as far as the end of the reign of Valens. In addition to a few epitomes based on this Latin version, there is also in existence a Syriac epitome, supposed to be based on the Greek, but too brief to be of much value for the restoration of the original.

§ I. THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Of Jerome's Latin, with which alone this Introduction is directly concerned, there are numerous MSS., of which eleven and fragments of a twelfth are not later than the tenth century. A description of all these older MSS., except C, D, Q, and T, is to be found in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius* (1900), pp. 24-31. I have inspected them all and will add a brief description of each MS., paying special attention to points which are of importance for a comparison with the Bodleian MS.¹:

O. Oxoniensis, Bodleianus MS. Auct. T. II. 26. This MS., to the photographic reproduction of which in the present volume this essay serves as preface, contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, followed by a chronological summary occupying one leaf, after which comes the Chronicle of Marcellinus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend to f. 144, but, as f. 60 is double, they really cover 145 leaves, of which ff. 1-32 are supplied by a fifteenth (?) century hand, and present the text and arrangement of the 'Codices priores' of Scaliger². The remainder of these chronicles, extending from A. Abr. 555 to A. Abr. 2394, is in a fifth-century hand, the last leaf of Jerome's Chronicle is missing, and the one-leaf summary is apparently by the same or a contemporary hand. The fifth-century scribe or scribes, who are

¹ For descriptions of C, D, and Q, see appendix.

² See p. 7.

responsible for the greater part of the MS., write in an upright uncial hand, large uncials being employed for tabular matter and chronological landmarks in the first part of the Chronicle (down to A. Abr. 1496), and for all entries in the latter part, while small uncials are used for ordinary events in the first part. The large letters are invariably written upon the ruled lines, and the small writing is invariably crowded. Each page contains thirty lines (not twenty-six to thirty, as Hardy states), although the pages are of the same size as those of ANPS. There are no blank lines except where a new arrangement of the Chronicle is introduced at the end of the first part. The one-leaf summary mentioned above is in a sloping uncial hand, which also appears in the marginalia. There are also marginalia inserted about the year 1400.

Notices of this MS. have appeared:—by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393–401, and *Chronica Minora*, Vol. II, pp. 48, 49; by Sir E. M. Thompson, in *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197; in the Palaeographical Society's Series II, pl. 129, 130; and by Dr. E. G. Hardy in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277–87. Hardy's notice is the fullest, but his statements cannot be accepted without verification. He is generally right on the readings of this MS., but has taken no pains over the citation of Schöne's MSS., and has sometimes quoted as peculiar to O entries for which Schöne cites all his MSS. Schöne in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* used a collation of this MS. which Hardy had made for Mommsen.

For the history of this MS. see the second chapter of this Introduction.

S. This name is given to a number of fragments, found partly at Paris (Lat. 6400 B), partly at Leiden (Voss. lat. Q. 110 A), and partly at Rome (Vat. Reg. 1709). These fragments were all found bound up with other works, different in each case. They are all in uncials, and belong in Traube's opinion to the fifth century, though they had previously been assigned to the sixth or seventh. That they form part of the same MS. may be proved not only by the similarity of the handwriting, but by the fact that part of the margin has been cut away in both the Rome and the Paris fragments. (The Leiden fragments are too much mutilated to enable us to say whether their margin was treated in the same way.) There is also the closest similarity in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in all three, but if, as I hope to show, they preserve the original form, their similarity in this respect would be no proof that they belong to the same MS. A probable argument in favour of identity may be based on the fact that although the Rome fragments belong to the same part of the Chronicle as the Paris fragments¹, no leaf is included in more than one of the three sets of fragments. Traube believes that the MS. came originally from Italy. On the first leaf of the Paris fragments there is written, in a ninth-century hand, 'Codex beati Benedicti Floriac', from which it would appear that the Paris fragments at least belonged to the Abbey of Fleury in the ninth century. The position of these words would however suggest that they were written after the dismemberment of the MS.

The Paris fragments contain fourteen leaves, the Leiden fragments six, and the Rome fragments two. The division of pages is the same as in ANP, and there are the same twenty-six lines to the page as in these MSS. In respect both of form and of text NP agree so closely with S that they must certainly have been copied from it. I had made a collection of the more crucial instances where S or N differs from P as cited by Schöne, but Professor Lake assures me that the apparent instances are in almost every case to be explained by errors in Schöne's citations of P.

¹ The last page of the Rome fragments is separated by only one leaf from the first page of the Paris fragments.

The Paris leaves consist of the seventh quaternion of the MS., followed by the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth leaves of the eighth quaternion. Both quaternions are signed¹. If, as seems likely, the previous gatherings are also quaternions, the MS. must have devoted one leaf more to the title and prefaces than MNP, and must have originally contained 167 leaves².

In the use of large and small uncials this MS. agrees with O. Like O it makes use of the ruled lines in the first part³ rather as a boundary between years than as a contrivance for keeping the writing straight; and an entry of any length is generally commenced not on the ruled line, but immediately under the preceding ruled line. Schöne⁴ has not used any part of this MS. except the Leiden fragments, which he cites eighty-six times. I have noticed the following errors in his citations: 97*d*, 970⁵, 99*a*, 183*t*⁵, 187*t*⁵ should each be one year higher on the principle that the ruled line divides the years: similarly 99*c* should be one year lower. In 97*i* Schöne quotes S as reading XX as opposed to *uicensimum*: it actually reads *uicesimum*. In the same entry he quotes it as omitting *regis* after *annum Cyri*, where it really omits *regis* after *Iosiae Iudaeorum*. In 183*u* he wrongly cites it as omitting *et*. 187*v* *tempore* in the apparatus is probably a misprint for the manuscript reading *tempore iam*. In 97*i*, where S is cited for *qu*, it may have read *qui*. The following variants are omitted: 950 *panathenaeon*, 97*a* *fuertunt*, 97*h* *iniit*, 97 *col. Lyd. om. est post destructum*, 183*s* *hierosolymarum*, 183*y* *sirmi*, 187*y* *hierosolymarum*, 189*b* *triumpharunt*. Every one of these last eight readings which Schöne has overlooked appears to be the true reading as against Schöne's text.

A photographic reproduction of this MS., with a preface by Traube, has appeared as Supplementum I, in the Leiden series of *Codices Graeci et Latini*. See also Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Pars I, tab. XIV, 1, and Explanatio, pp. 24-6.

A. Amandinus, Valentianensis 495, now at the town library of Valenciennes, formerly at the Monastery of St. Amand. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It belongs to the seventh century, and is written in uncials. The same use is made of large and small writing as in O and S, but the difference between the two sizes is much less pronounced in A. The smaller writing is crowded and is written extra small where exigencies of space demand this, and often where they do not. Sometimes however even the smaller writing is regulated by the ruled lines. This is specially the case towards the end of the first part of the Chronicle. Here, too, the size of the letters tends to approximate to that of the large letters, which are always regulated by the ruled lines. In the first three accessions noted in the latter part a slight difference in size between the writing used for tabular matter and for ordinary events can still be traced; and under A. Abr. 1522 the events 'Latini . . . discedit' (Schöne, 101 *n, o*) occupy three lines at the foot of a page, but are crowded into the space allotted to two. This appears however to be the last instance of crowding in this MS. According to the foliation the MS. should contain 167 leaves; one of these however is devoted to the title, while two leaves are missing after f. 125, and one leaf has been

¹ No signature can now be read on the Leiden fragments, but they are somewhat mutilated.

² There is no uniformity among existing MSS. as to the division of lines and pages in the prefaces, and it is therefore impossible to infer from the space which they occupy in late MSS. how much space they would occupy in an earlier MS. I see no reason for supposing with Traube that there were two columns to the page for the prefaces in S. The arrangement in one column is found in all the older MSS. ³ *vide supra*, p. 2. ⁴ *Eusebius*, Vol. II.

⁵ In these three cases the MS. agrees with Schöne's text against the reading he cites.

accidentally omitted in the foliation after f. 105¹. The total number, including the title-page, must therefore have been 170². Each page contains twenty-six lines, and is of the same size as the pages of N O P S. The MS. corresponds very nearly page for page and line for line with N P S and the first part of M, but devotes more space to the preface than M N P do. It is also characterized by the frequent occurrence of blank lines, which suggests that some of the notices occupy less space in this MS. than in its archetype, and that the scribe has adopted this device in order that the next notice may begin at the same place as in the archetype. Facsimiles of this MS. appear in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xx, xxi, and in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 6, 7. In neither case is full justice done to the crowding of notices of events, the significance of which Schöne does not appear to have realized, and in the latter facsimile the compositor has corrected an error of the scribe by placing the last eleven lines verso one line lower than they appear in the MS. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne for his edition.

B. Bernensis 219, the Bongarsianus of Scaliger³, Aurelianensis or A of Pontacus⁴. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. Pontacus states that it had belonged to the Abbey of Saint Benedict at Fleury⁵. From dates given in the MS. (Schöne, *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xi) it would appear to have been written between 627 and 699 A.D. It is written in uncials, and contains seventy-six leaves without any of the continuations. The pages are much larger than in A O S, and the number of lines to a page varies from thirty-four to forty. Where the other MSS. spread the parallel columns over two pages, this MS. generally compresses them into one, and where the other MSS. compress them into a single page, this MS. makes a partition down the middle of the page and compresses them into either the right or left half of the page. It is throughout a very careless piece of work, and in the first part the scribe makes no attempt to keep the parallel columns even. Since however the right years correspond at the beginning of each page, it is clear that the scribe has retained the division of pages which he found in his archetype. Allowing for the number of years covered by each page and the space which must have been occupied by notices of accessions, it will appear that the archetype must have contained from twenty-eight to thirty lines on each page. Small writing is used when exigencies of space demand it, and therefore for the most part in the first part of the Chronicle. In the latter part the writing is regulated by the ruled lines. In the first part the last few lines of a page are often left blank; often, again, the writing extends beyond the last ruled line. The chronological columns (or *fila regnorum*) are filled in recklessly and without regard to one another, and even after the columns have become few the constant misplacement of Olympiads shows what the scribe is capable of. The MS. was transcribed by Schöne and formed the basis of his edition. Facsimiles of it may be seen in his *Eusebius*, Vol. II, p. xxiv, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 8, 9. The typographical errors, although more numerous than in most of his facsimiles, do not affect any point of importance.

M. Middlehillensis, Phillipp. 1829, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Treves (see Mommsen, *Chron. Min.*, I, p. 78). It belongs to the eighth or ninth century, and

¹ Since inspecting the MS. I have seen reason to believe that this error is counteracted elsewhere.

² Or 169.

³ *Animadversiones*. Scaliger's edition appeared under the title of *Thesaurus Temporum*, 1606.

⁴ *Chronica trium illustrium auctorum Eusebii cett. Prosperi cett. ab Arnolde Pontaco Episcopo Vazatensi cett. emendata et notis illustrata*. Burdigalae, 1604.

⁵ This statement is confirmed by a notice in the manuscript, 'Hic est liber sancti Benedicti abb. Floriacensis cenobi.' See Schöne, *Weltchronik*, p. 24.

contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the *Liber Generationis*, and Hydatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy 153 leaves, and the first line of f. 154. The pages are larger than in the other 26-line MSS.; but there are always twenty-six lines and no more to each page, and for the first part of the Chronicle the division of the pages corresponds exactly with that of A N P S T; in the latter part the division is different from that of all other MSS. There is no distinction of large and small letters, and all notices of ordinary events are regulated by the ruled lines. This is not however the case with the tabular matter. A change in the writing, perhaps a change of hand, is made at the beginning of f. 73 a. A full collation of this MS. by F. Rühl appears in the fifth appendix to the first volume of Schöne's *Eusebius* (pp. 108-72), but cannot everywhere be relied on.

There is a full account of this MS. in Rose, *Verzeichniss der lateinischen Handschriften der Königl. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Band I, pp. 277-80.

F. Freherianus, Leidensis MS. Scal. 14, the Freherianus of Scaliger and Pontacus. The latter editor has however sometimes confused this MS. (Fre.) with the Codex Fabritianus (Fab.). It is written in red, green, black, and purple ink, and belongs to the early part of the ninth century. For its descent from the MS. of Bonifatius, see Schöne, *Quaestiones Hieronymianae*, and *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 276. The MS. is written on 190 leaves, and contains, in addition to Eusebius and Jerome, the 'Exordium,' the Chronicon consulare of Prosper, and a dedicatory epistle and a Carmen votivum of Bonifatius. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy the space from f. 2 a to f. 176 a; f. 58 b and f. 59 a are however left blank, so that these Chronicles occupy in all a space of 174 leaves. In Schöne's statement, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 25, that it contains 167 leaves, 167 is probably a misprint for 176, an unfortunate misprint, because 167 happens also to be the number of leaves in A according to his computation. The pages of this MS. contain twenty-five lines each, and do not correspond exactly with those of any other MS. Down to f. 105 b med. the writing is entirely in uncials. The events are invariably crowded as compared with the dates, and are somewhat fantastically arranged on the page. After f. 105 b med. uncials are used for the tabular matter and chronological entries only, and ordinary events appear in minuscules. In this latter part the writing is always regulated by the ruled lines. A facsimile of this MS. appears in Schöne's *Eusebius*, Vol. II, pp. xxii, xxiii, where however the difference of type has nothing to correspond to it in the MS. This MS. was a favourite with Scaliger. It was used by Schöne for his edition, but his collation of it is less perfect than his collation of B.

N. Middlehillensis Phillipp. 1872, now at the Royal Library, Berlin. This MS. came originally from Tours¹. It belongs to the ninth or tenth century and contains the Chronicle only on 166 leaves. Minuscules are used for all entries in black ink, and uncials for everything in red. There are twenty-six lines on each page, and the division of pages corresponds with that in A P S. The MS. has been inspected by Schöne, but never collated. Schöne comments on its resemblance in text and form to P S, and Traube holds that both N and P are copies of S; the readings of P supplied me by Professor Lake have convinced me that this view is correct. It has interesting marginalia derived from other families.

P. Petavianus, Leidensis MS. Lat. Voss. Q. 110. This MS. contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. According to a statement in the MS. itself, it originally

¹ So Rose, *Verzeichniss der lat. Handschr. der K. Bibl. zu Berlin*, Band I, p. 276.

belonged to the Abbey of St. Mesmin, near Orleans. It was written in the ninth century¹. Small minuscules are used for events in the first part of the Chronicle, large in the latter. In both parts tabular matter and chronological entries are for the most part in uncials, but these are sometimes replaced by large minuscules. Red letters are always uncial. Blank lines are of very rare occurrence. The correspondence of this MS. with N in the division of lines and pages is exceedingly close, and their correspondence with S is hardly less so. The MS. contains altogether 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and 164 to the Chronicle. As Schöne suggested in his edition, the MS. is a copy of S. P was used by Pontacus and Scaliger, and its readings are cited by Schöne in his edition. His citations are however far from satisfactory.

L. Londinensis, Brit. Mus. Add. 16974. This MS. belongs to the tenth century, and, from its title 'Liber monasterii sancti Trudonis,' it is clear that it belonged to the monastery of St. Tron in Belgium. It contains Jerome's Commentary on Matthew, the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the Chronicon Imperiale of Prosper, and the Chronicle of Marius of Aventicum. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome extend from f. 57 a to f. 109 a. The greater number of entries are in minuscules throughout, but all passages in red ink are written in uncials or in capitals. The pages are much larger than in most MSS., containing forty-two (occasionally forty or forty-one) lines apiece. There are several instances of blank lines, but these can generally be explained by the context. The interest of this MS. lies in the fact that it is the oldest of the 'Codices priores' preferred by Scaliger. Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 398, calls attention to the independence of its text. It is however the work of a very negligent scribe. A displacement of a part of the preface affords some evidence as to the division of pages, and therefore as to the size of the page in one of the archetypes of this MS. Schöne 2, 31 *huic* (cod. *hoc*) *uolumini . . . 5, 28 alterum Darii* (cod. *alterum Darii annum DXLVIII et inde*) is placed after 8, 8 *anno Cecropis*. Assuming that the lines were of the same length as in the 26-line MSS., this displacement implies a length of about thirty-one lines to the page in the archetype. I have personally made a complete collation of this MS. It was also collated for Mommsen, and a few of the readings are cited from this collation in Schöne's *Weltchronik*: the collation itself is accurate enough, but nothing is said of certain important features in the form of the Chronicle as preserved in this MS., on which see below.

T. Oxoniensis Mertonensis H. 3. 15 (Coxe cccxv) is written in red, black, and green ink, and probably belongs to the ninth century. The MS. is written on 156 leaves (not 154, as Coxe²) and contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation. It inserts however, after the preface of Eusebius, two short treatises, entitled respectively, 'Interpretatio sancti Hieronymi de nominibus gentium' and 'Demensuratio provinciarum.' These two treatises, which have escaped Coxe's notice, occupy between seven and eight pages. After Jerome's Chronicle come four chronological summaries, headed respectively, 'Reges gentium diversarum qui fuerunt vel quantum regnaverint,' 'Ordo plenarius succedentium sibi temporum,' 'Item secundum Severum,' 'Item secundum Africanum.' At the foot of the 'Ordo plenarius' are the words 'Continet itaque omnis canon secundum Hieronimum annos II. ccc.xcv.' There is no title-page. Jerome's preface therefore begins on f. 1 a, and the two prefaces extend to f. 4 a. After the two short treatises mentioned above two pages are left blank and the Chronicle proper begins on f. 9 b and extends to f. 149 b.

¹ At the request of the abbot Peter, and therefore about 840 A.D. See Chatelain, *Uncialis Scriptura*, Explanatio, p. 26, and Traube, *Codices Graeci et Latini*, Suppl. I (Leiden, 1902), Praef., p. xviii.

² Catalogue of MSS. in College Libraries at Oxford.

The prefaces and *Chronica* therefore occupy in all 145 leaves. There are some German verses in a late, perhaps fourteenth-century hand, on ff. 9 a, 156 a, b, from which it would appear that the MS. was at some date in Germany. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular ruled lines, but this preparation is somewhat imperfect for the first eight leaves, which precede the commencement of the Chronicle proper. There is no distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, but uncials are employed throughout for tabular matter, i.e. for the notices in the 'fila regnorum,' and for everything in coloured ink, while minuscules are generally employed elsewhere. There are however a number of notices in capitals, and very occasionally uncials appear in the text. The division of pages is almost identical with that in A M N P S for the first part of the Chronicle (to A. Abr. 1496), but the MS. occasionally deviates from their lines of division and afterwards returns to it. In the latter part of the Chronicle the division of pages does not agree with that of any other MS. known to me. The pages are larger than in most MSS., resembling in point of size those of M. The MS. is ruled so as to allow twenty-six lines to the page, but in the prefatory matter (ff. 1-8), in Jerome's Chronicle, and in the summaries at the end, the two lines ruled for headings are used for the text, so that here there are twenty-eight lines to the page. In Eusebius's Chronicle, properly so called, there are twenty-six lines to the page as in A C M N P S. In the omission of headings in Jerome's Chronicle the MS. agrees with B. For other points of agreement with B, see p. 20 below. Throughout the whole MS. the writing is regulated by the ruled lines, but notices are sometimes finished below the last ruled line. On ff. 70 b, 71 a, both in the first part, there are only twenty-five ruled lines. Blank lines are of frequent occurrence in the latter part, so that here also it is probable that the MS. is a page-for-page reproduction of its archetype¹. No reference is made to this MS. in any work bearing directly on the *Chronica*, but it is frequently referred to by Dodwell in his *Dissertatio Singularis*, appended to *Pearsonii Opera Chronologica*, Londini 1688, see p. 18, &c. On pp. 98, 99 he prints at length the chronological summary entitled 'Item secundum Africanum.'

§ 2. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS.

The critical questions, which have made all attempts at editing the *Chronica* so tentative, turn on the form rather than the text of the work, and a solution of the difficulties which attend the question of form will probably furnish the means of properly estimating our materials for the text. The question of form may be treated under three heads: (1) The form as preserved in our MSS.; (2) The form of Jerome's version and Chronicle; (3) The form of the original Greek of Eusebius.

The simplest classification of MSS. in respect of form is that of Scaliger into 'Priores' and 'Posteriores.' The 'Priores,' which curiously enough are almost invariably later in date than the 'Posteriores,' present the Chronicle in the shape of a number of columns of dates with a column for events at the right-hand side of the page. This column will be broad or narrow according as the other columns are few or many. In every case the Chronicle is compressed within the width of one page. The 'Posteriores' on the contrary place the column for events second, third, or fourth on the page, so that there are often columns of dates on each side of it. Down to A. Abr. 1504 the columns are always spread over two pages, and there is a column for events on each page. The columns of dates are usually known as the 'fila regnorum,' the column for events as the 'spatium historicum.' After this date there is only one column for events, and the columns are all compressed within the limits of a single page. All the MSS. noticed above, with the

¹ See my observations on this feature in A, *supra*, p. 4.

exception of B and L, preserve this latter arrangement¹. B adopts this arrangement for a few pages, but afterwards compresses the two pages of the other MSS. of this family into one, and the single pages into the left- or right-hand half-pages, without materially displacing the columns for events. L adheres through the greater part of the Chronicle to the arrangement characteristic of the 'Priores,' but curiously enough starts a second column for events at the very point where the 'Posteriores' discontinue it. Events are now placed in the second and fourth columns, the total number of columns being either four or five. This arrangement is maintained as far as A. Abr. 1919, after which the normal arrangement of the 'Priores' is resumed. This difference in respect of form carries with it a difference of text in Jerome's preface (see Schöne II, p. 2, ll. 12-25), where an explanation of the use of different colours of ink, suited only to the arrangement of the 'Priores,' is inserted in none of the MSS. noticed above except L. In L this preface occurs twice over, on the first occasion with the insertion, but without the following lines (2, 26-32 cognoscant), on the second occasion without the insertion, but with the following lines². It would appear therefore that this passage, on which Scaliger based his preference for the 'Priores,' is not a part of the original Jerome, but an interpolation, intended to explain a new use of colours in some early MS. of the family known as the 'Priores.'

As noticed above (p. 2), the break in the Chronicle at A. Abr. 1496 is characterized not merely by a rearrangement of the matter on the page, but, in the case of A O S and to some extent P, by a change in the size of the writing, and its relation to the ruled lines on the page. All MSS. of the Chronicle are written on leaves prepared by lines ruled both horizontally and vertically. The vertical lines are intended to mark off the different columns, but are not always in keeping with the arrangement of columns in the part of the Chronicle in which they appear. The horizontal lines enable the scribe to adhere to the lineation of his archetype, and thus make it possible to copy the original, column by column, without disturbing the synchronisms of different columns. In O a whole series of dates in one column is frequently displaced by one line, and the same phenomenon occurs in other MSS. This shows that in these instances the copying was done column by column. In OS there is down to A. Abr. 1496 a marked and consistent distinction between the large uncials which are written on the ruled lines and the small uncials which are written much more closely, the former being used for the *fila regnorum*, for chronological comments or landmarks, and for a few of the events recorded in red ink, and the latter being used for ordinary events. After this date the large letters only are found. It will be noticed, from the description of the MSS. above, that traces of this distinction survive in A F P³. As has been observed on p. 3, the ruled lines serve in OS to mark the boundaries between years; in the later MSS. they tend to do no more than regulate the writing.

The next question concerns the position of these events. A chronological notice, or an event which is regarded as a landmark, is often allowed to stretch across the whole page, or at least across both columns of events. In the former case the columns of figures are interrupted until the notice is finished. In L ordinary events are often allowed to interrupt the 'fila regnorum' in this way. In a more ordinary case however the record of an event begins in one of the columns for events opposite the date to which it belongs, and is continued in that column till it is finished. In the latter part of the Chronicle where many events often belong to the same year and where there

¹ It is also found in Q.

² In both forms of the preface the readings of L compel us to classify its archetype with the 'Priores' rather than the 'Posteriores.'

³ Also in Q. See Appendix.

THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN THE OLDER MANUSCRIPTS 9.

is only one column for them, they are written one below the other in the same column, and care is taken, or should have been taken, that no new date should appear in the 'fila regnorum' until the last event of the year has been commenced. Correctness of arrangement was secured in the first part of the Chronicle by the use of crowded writing for events, and the abandonment of this practice in the later MSS. has led to the displacement of several events, which can only find room some lines below their proper place.

As to the position of the columns for events, the following account applies to all MSS. except B, D, and L. On left-hand (verso) pages the column for events is to the right of the first column for dates where only two columns for dates exist, and to the right of the second column where three or more columns exist. On right-hand (recto) pages the same rule obtains, except that where there are five columns for dates the column for events stands to the right of the third column. B's deviations from this rule would be of no importance, had they not led Schöne into the belief that the position of this column depended on the importance of the country whose chronology stood to the left of it and not to the number of columns on the page. In the latter part of the Chronicle, i.e. from A. Abr. 1497, the events are always placed to the right of the first column for dates. The arrangement in L has already been noticed (p. 8). Where the two columns exist in the 'Posteriores' the left-hand page is as a rule employed for events in sacred history, the right-hand for events in profane. Some exceptions to this rule will be commented on hereafter (p. 13).

The next point that calls for notice is the use of red and black ink. F uses four colours, red, green, purple, and black, for the first part of the Chronicle, and each column of dates is as far as possible in a different colour. Events take their colour from the column to the left of them. Afterwards sometimes two, sometimes three colours are used, but the arrangement is peculiar to F. In L years of Abraham, accessions of kings, &c., and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum' appear in red ink, as also a few events, including all eclipses. T uses green for years of Abraham down to the first Olympiad, for the numbers of Olympiads, for marginalia¹, for some headings, and for some of the entries in uncials, mostly of the nature of chronological landmarks. Otherwise it obeys the rule given below. In the remaining MSS.² the following rule is almost universally observed. The 'fila regnorum' are alternately in red and black ink, but sometimes an exception is made where two 'fila' are separated by a column of events. Down to the first Olympiad the extreme left-hand column is always red; afterwards the Olympiads are entered in this column in red ink, while the accessions and regnal years are in black. (A N O P S are agreed throughout as to the use of colours for different columns; B presents a small, and M a large number of differences. M has the Olympiads in black ink.) Accessions and other matter belonging to the red 'fila' are red in all MSS. except M. Some events, consisting mainly of notices of prophets, are in red ink. In O the thalassocracies are generally in red ink. The accessions of emperors are often in red ink. In B all events are in black ink.

From the particulars given above about the individual MSS. it will be observed that A M N P S T have twenty-six lines on each page³, and that the pages of A N O P S are all of the same size, viz. that of the photographs published in this edition. It has been shown that B is derived from an archetype of twenty-eight to thirty lines to the page, O has thirty lines, and L, which has forty-two lines, may go back to an archetype with thirty-one lines. F has

¹ 'Gorgonium dicit . . . ' (196g) is the only exception to the use of green for marginalia in T.

² Also in Q.

³ So also C. See Appendix.

twenty-five lines. All our MSS. therefore support a square form for the page as opposed to the tall pages which are found in B and L, and which Schöne supposes to have existed in Jerome's first edition of the Chronicle.

One last feature of the Chronicle in its present form consists of the marginalia. There is one group of marginalia, some of which may be found written by the first hand in the margins of all the MSS. except S¹. L seems to be the only MS. where any number of these find their way into the text². In fact so long as originals were copied line for line such notices could hardly be inserted in the text. This group of marginalia consists of jubilees, persecutions, and eras, with a few glosses. O has in addition to these marginalia, inserted in upright uncials by the first hand, a long series of marginalia in sloping uncials, apparently by the same hand. These consist for the most part of abstracts of entries in the text, but contain also some of the marginalia which are found in other MSS., but had not been included among the upright marginalia of O. Schöne's method of indicating marginalia is a little confusing. He sometimes quotes a MS. as having the passage in the margin, and at other times marks its position as to the left of the extreme left column or to the right of the extreme right column. Mommsen's comparison of O with F is unfortunately vitiated by the fact that it was impossible for him to discover from Schöne's edition what passages belong to the margin and what to the text.

§ 3. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN JEROME.

There can be little doubt that the two-page arrangement for the earlier part of the Chronicle goes back to Jerome. It is, as has been shown (p. 9), presupposed in the existing bicolumnar arrangement, especially in the position of the second column. The comparatively late date of the 'Priores,' coupled with the arbitrary character of so much of the text of L, compel us in the absence of other evidence to regard their form of the Chronicle as the later, though it seems extravagant to say with Schöne³ that the bicolumnar arrangement could never have been devised to supersede the simpler unicolumnar, for L itself, as has been seen (p. 8), substitutes the bicolumnar for the unicolumnar arrangement for the period extending from A. Abr. 1505 to 1919. The uniformity of so large a number of MSS. in respect of the number of lines to the page (see p. 9), the actual division of pages (see p. 2), and the size of each page (see p. 9), is an evidence of the care with which those MSS. have been copied, and creates a presumption in favour of that arrangement going back to Jerome's own study.

As regards the number of lines to the page the consensus of ACMNPST is in reality supported by O as well. The fact that its pages are of the same size as those of ANPS is in favour of its arrangement being derived from a common source. It is an interesting fact that its nearest relative M belongs to the 26-line group. The repetition in red ink of the heading 'troia capta' under the year 835 can be explained by the fact that a new page begins in the 26-line MSS. at this point, whereas in O the repetition, which does not come at the beginning of a page, is not easily explicable by the context. Furthermore O, unlike F and L, preserves a line-for-line if not a page-for-page agreement with the 26-line MSS. throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle. It does indeed ignore their spacing of the long notices which break the columnar arrange-

¹ S is too defective to enable us to speak with certainty; it seems however to have contained 67c. The margin is mutilated here, but there are traces of an entry in uncial characters. All the other MSS. except L have 67c in the margin. L omits it altogether; but this omission must be fortuitous, as it belongs to a series which is regularly represented in L.

² L also inserts in the margin many passages which the other MSS. place in the text.

³ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 32.

ment, but is generally careful to preserve their spacing when the columns are merely broken for accessions. It preserves, like them, the normal break of two lines for an accession, with almost the same exceptions, as for instance the one-line breaks for Omri and Pinaches, and the three-line breaks for Deborah, Ægeus, Atreus, Latinus Silvius, Carpentus Silvius, Ahab, &c. It is even possible that O may have been intended to consist of the same number of pages, not only of the same sized pages, as ANPS. After f. 162 in Marcellinus, which appears in O as the supplement to Jerome, there is a change in the preparation of the pages, which seems to indicate that the two remaining quires were subsequently added. As the fifth-century part of O begins at f. 33, and was apparently preceded by about thirty-two leaves¹, and as two different leaves are each numbered 60, and as one leaf is missing, the original number of leaves should be $162 - 32 + 32 + 1 + 1 = 164$ leaves. P contains 166 leaves, including two leaves devoted to the title, and this appears to have been the normal size of the Chronicle in the 26-line MSS.²

The double column of text for the earlier part of the Chronicle appears, as will be shown hereafter, to go back to Eusebius. If this is so, the position of the second column in relation to the division between two opposite pages ought to go back at least to Jerome. The unanimity of the 26-line MSS. and O as to the principles which govern the use of red and black ink renders it probable that this distinction also goes back to Jerome. OS also agree, as we have seen, in the use of large and small letters (see p. 3), and, as traces of this distinction survive in AFNPQ, it probably goes back to Jerome.

So far then as we can judge, Jerome's Chronicle would appear to have been of the same form as is preserved to us in the fragments known as S. It is hardly necessary to add that his Chronicle would contain none of those marginalia which run through all our MSS. except S³. We are indeed fortunate in the fact that the form of the Chronicle compelled interpolations to appear in the margin or nowhere.

Schöne has in his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* propounded an ingenious theory, that the Chronicle went through several editions in the life-time of Jerome, L representing the first edition, MO representing a transition stage, and ANPS representing the final edition, which he calls the 'editio Romana.' F is, as he conclusively shows, descended from a text edited after Jerome's day. In his opinion B is a representative of an older text than ANPS, but sometimes represents an older, sometimes a later, text than MO.

On the size of the writing and of the pages Schöne is silent; he does not appear to have received full information on this point. He thinks, however, that the MSS. which are uniform in the division of lines and pages may be taken as representing the last stage of the Chronicle with a square form for the page, and traces a gradual diminution in the size of the page from that of L, on which he has no information, but which he justly infers to be tall, through B with its thirty-four to thirty-nine lines, O with thirty to twenty-six, down to the twenty-six lines of the 'editio Romana.' But, as has been shown above, the archetype, or at least one archetype, of L would appear to have contained about thirty-one lines only (see p. 6), the archetype of B

¹ The space occupied in P by this part of the Chronicle suggests that thirty-four leaves of thirty lines each would be the space occupied in O. The first preserved gathering, which begins at f. 33, is signed IIII; this suggests that it was preceded by three numbered quaternions, and one unnumbered, thirty-two leaves in all.

² This coincidence may of course be a mere accident. The two 26-line MSS. most nearly related to O in text (M and T) coincide with ANPS in the division of pages in the first part of the Chronicle only.

³ On this exception see above, p. 10 note.

must have had thirty to twenty-eight lines (see p. 4), and even O with its thirty lines appears to be derived from a 26-line archetype (see p. 10). There seems, therefore, to be no case for a belief in the tall form of page in the original Chronicle. L deserves specially little attention, because it is unlikely that any attempt would be made to retain the number of lines to the page, when the form of the Chronicle was entirely recast¹.

Schöne is more successful when he attempts to base his theory of successive editions on textual differences, but the cases he quotes do not all support his contention². In his first instance (181 *h*) it is clear that 'quadraginta missus' is a correction of the mistranslation 'Athlamos' for ἀθλα μ'. The latter reading, or one derived from it, is found in BLMN^{margin}-OQT, the corrected reading in AFNPR. From this it follows that the correction was either made by Jerome after the archetypes of BLMOQT were written, or by a scribe in the archetype of AFNP. The correction could only have been made by some one with the Greek before him. In his second instance (93 *f*) L and kindred MSS. have 'subuertit,' representing καθαιρεῖ, while all the 'Posteriores' have 'emundauit', representing καθαίρει. Here it seems possible that L retains Jerome's original reading³, and that Jerome himself made the correction before the archetypes of ABFMNOPT had been written. We might infer, therefore, that the archetype of L had escaped some corrections which Jerome afterwards introduced into his text. The third instance (197 *v*) had been previously discussed by Mommsen⁴. In this case 'Probus praefectus Illyrici,' which is found with variations in LMN^{margin}-O, has been altered for political reasons into 'Illyrici Equitius comes,' which is found with variations in ABFNPT⁶. Here the alteration must either have been made by Jerome or some very early scribe, or else have been introduced into BQT from the family AFNP. It is significant that in this case BQT adopt the later text, whereas in the first instance they had preserved the older. Schöne's fourth instance (198 *f*) is the notice of Melania, which, according to Rufinus⁷, Jerome struck out of his copies of the Chronicle after it had been written. It appears in its proper position in all our MSS. except P, where it is written at the bottom of the page, its proper position being indicated by the sign ∕. It is easy to see that if the passage had once been struck out, it would easily find its way back, because its omission reduced the number of lines on this page from twenty-six to twenty-one, leaving five blank lines into which it could be interpolated from another MS. The notice in Rufinus seems at least to prove that Jerome did make occasional corrections in his text, and we should therefore be the more ready to attribute other corrections to him. In the present case contamination would be so easy that it is difficult to say whether any other MS. than P is derived from a source in which this passage was omitted. In the fifth instance P places 198 *r* after 198 *s*, that is, at the foot of the page, and reads 'Rufinus' instead of the second 'Florentinus.' From a passage in Rufinus (*Apol.* ii. 25) which he quotes, Schöne attempts to show that 'Rufinus' was the original reading, but the argument is far from conclusive. I will not deal with the longer list of passages which Schöne himself regards as less decisive, the discussion of which occupies pp. 168-228 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, but

¹ Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 131-7.

² Op. cit., pp. 87 et seq.

³ N records in its margin the two variants 'destituit' and 'subuertit.'

⁴ There is, however, some difficulty in explaining 'destituit' as a variant derived from 'subuertit.' It could more easily be introduced by a scribe who took 'emundauit' for a mistranslation.

⁵ *Hermes*, 1889, p. 399.

⁶ Schöne (op. cit., p. 97) makes an extraordinary attempt to support the originality of the 'tamquam' of L in this passage against the obviously genuine but misunderstood 'ante . . . quam' of the other MSS.

⁷ *Apol.* ii. 26.

I will add two passages, where, as in 93 *f*, L appears to be alone in favouring a reading afterwards revised. In 95 *c* L has 'purior aetas,' instead of the 'Thalus' of the other MSS.¹ Here 'purior aetas' is a possible translation of the poetic noun *θάλος* (an obvious mistake for *Θαλής*), which Jerome afterwards transliterated as a proper name, though he did not correct the orthography². In 91 *h* L agrees with the Armenian in reading 'Eliachim' for 'Ioachim' on both occasions where the word occurs. This makes it probable that 'Eliachim' represents Eusebius's text and that Jerome afterwards substituted the more familiar name.

It will be observed that in no two of the instances quoted above from Schöne does the correction make its appearance at the same point in the supposed development of the Latin *Chronica*. In the second instance L alone has the unrevised reading, in the third L is reinforced by M O, in the first it has the additional support of B Q T, in the fourth it is supported not only by all these, but also by A N, and in some measure by P, while in the fifth instance the supposed original is found in P alone. As the argument from form in favour of a systematic re-editing of the *Chronica* has broken down, it will be all the easier to adopt the view that any modifications introduced into the text were not made at any one date, but were suggested from time to time by the discovery of errors or by personal or political considerations.

§ 4. THE FORM OF THE CHRONICLE IN EUSEBIUS.

We are now in a position to attack the central problem connected with the *Chronica*, What was the form of the Greek *Chronica* of Eusebius, and is it better represented by the Armenian or by Jerome's Latin version? The Syriac epitome is of no value for the question of form, but on the whole supports the text of Jerome rather than that of the Armenian version. The Armenian and Latin differ in certain details, but their most striking difference in form is in the position of the columns for events. In the Armenian the Chronicle is always compressed within the width of a single page and there is a column for events on each side of that page. Events in sacred history are nearly always placed on the left side, while events in profane history are distributed over both sides. The position of these columns in Jerome has been described above³. It will be observed that the two columns are only used for the first part of the Chronicle. From a comparison between the two versions it appears⁴ that passages common to both always appear in Jerome's left-hand column if they belong to sacred history, and nearly always in his right-hand column if they belong to profane. Passages, on the other hand, which are peculiar to Jerome are distributed almost at random between the two columns. Now since the passages common to both versions must go back to Eusebius, it would follow that those passages whose position in Jerome's *Chronica* depends on their reference to sacred or profane history must belong to the original Chronicle, and, since Jerome does not regulate the place of his own additions by any such reference, the classification into sacred and profane events must belong to the original Greek of Eusebius. Jerome's version therefore retains the form of the original throughout the earlier part of the Chronicle, so far as the arrangement of events in columns is concerned. It is not unlikely that it does so in the latter part also, since the substitution of the single for the double column for events takes place roughly at the close of Old Testament history, after

¹ N T alone have 'Thales.'

² 'Purior aetas' may of course have been substituted by some scribe who failed to understand 'thalus.'

³ pp. 9, 11.

⁴ See Schöne, *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 14, 15, and elsewhere.

which the bicolunar arrangement would have been rather pointless. When Schöne¹ attempts to demonstrate that the position of the columns of events goes back to Eusebius, it is not so easy to follow him. As stated above², their position depends on the division of pages and the number of parallel columns in Jerome, not on the importance of different countries. Schöne's table³ is wrong in placing the first column of events to the right of the Hebrews instead of the Assyrians for the years of Abraham 1-460, and in placing the second column of events to the right of the Macedonians instead of the Lydians for the years 1271-1344. The question of the position of the columns must therefore be determined by the more general questions of retention of form instead of determining them.

An interesting confirmation of the adherence of Jerome to the original Greek in small points of form is supplied by the reading Thalcamenes for Alcamenes found in OR (Schöne, 75 Lac. *Tit.*). Thalcamenes is probably the correct reading, although historically an incorrect form. Thus L has Talcamenes, M Thalcamenis, B Chalcamenis, N Tharcamenes, and P Tarcamenes, so that this spelling is represented in all families of MSS.⁴ The title, according to the principles on which Jerome's version is drawn up, should run as follows:—

Lacedaemon. VIII Alcamenes a. xxxvii, suggesting the Greek
 ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝ Θ ΑΚΑΜΕΝΗC ΕΤΗ ΑΖ

This at once explains the origin of the form Thalcamenes, and it is significant that the name Thalcamenes in MO is not preceded by a numeral, as are the names of the other Lacedaemonian kings. The numeral VIII in Schöne's text is probably a misprint for VIII, in which case the appearance of a false numeral VIII in B suggests that it was supplied by a scribe and was absent from the original text. The leaf of the Armenian on which the name of Alcamenes ought to appear is unfortunately lost, but as numerals are never placed before the names of kings in the Armenian, it may be assumed that in it no numeral stood before the name of Alcamenes. It would therefore follow that in the use of numerals before the names of kings in records of accessions the Latin version of Jerome has followed the original Greek, while the Armenian has departed from it.

A cogent argument is adduced by Schöne⁵ in favour of the correspondence in form between the Greek and the first edition of the Latin *Chronica*, from a passage in Jerome's Preface⁶, in which he states that he has dictated his work with great rapidity. The dictation of elaborate tabular matter is not easy, and Schöne is of opinion that the 'fila regnorum' were transliterated from the Greek by a scribe, the correct interval being allowed for each gap, and that Jerome then dictated a translation of the text. That this was the case in the earlier part of the Chronicle is rendered extremely likely by the form of the Chronicle. The use of small writing for events renders the 'fila regnorum' independent of the space occupied by ordinary entries, and the columns of regnal years are only broken for accessions of kings and the longer notices on chronological landmarks. If therefore Jerome retained the form of his original, he would be able not only to interpret at length without fear of crowding, but also to add new events without disturbing the outlines of his work. Schöne, who has overlooked the distinction between large and small writing, preserved in OS, imagines that the spacing of the original was retained even in the latter part of the *Chronica*. This however appears to be impossible. Here the interval between one date and the next depends entirely on the space occupied in Jerome's Latin by

¹ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 60 and following.

² p. 9 *supra*.

³ Op. cit., p. 60.

⁴ T alone has Alcamenes.

⁵ *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 76, 81.

⁶ p. 1, l. 15 (Schöne).

the events belonging to the former date, and is therefore dependent not merely on the length or brevity of his translations, but on the presence or absence of additions of his own. The fact that here events as well as dates appear in large letters seems to imply that they were dictated *pari passu*, and as the columns of dates are no longer numerous, there being often only one such column, there should no longer have been any difficulty in dictating the dates along with the text. It would appear, therefore, that in the earlier part of the *Chronica* there is an exact correspondence in form between the Greek of Eusebius and Jerome's Latin, while in the latter part the correspondence is more vague. In the division between opposite pages, and in the position of the columns for events, it would facilitate the work of the scribe greatly if he followed the arrangement of the original. The same would apply to the number of lines on each page, though of course in the latter part of the *Chronica*, where the boundary between pages depends on the length of the text, no correspondence between Jerome's pages and those of the original can be assumed. Whether the distinction between red and black ink goes back to Eusebius it is difficult to say. There would be no difficulty in marking out for a scribe what columns he was to write in red ink¹.

One more question about the original Greek remains. Did Eusebius issue two editions of his *Chronica*, and if so does the Armenian represent the older, and Jerome's Latin the later edition? It is at least unlikely that the form of the Armenian goes back to Eusebius, because the other form alone agrees with the main intention of the *Chronici Canones*, viz. the establishment of the antiquity of the Jewish religion and scriptures as compared with the history and literature of the heathen world. My inspection of the MSS. of Jerome has shed no new light on the differences in text between the two versions, unless we include under this head the placing of Olympiads. In the Armenian the numbers of the Olympiads are noted against years of Abraham evenly divisible by four. L, as representing the 'Codices priores' of Jerome is not perfectly consistent, but generally places them one year later. Schöne in his edition always places the mention of an Olympiad in the column of years of Abraham in the line immediately above that occupied by a year of Abraham which when divided by four leaves a remainder of one. This suggests that the number of the Olympiad is intended as a heading for the next four years, and that the first year of each Olympiad is intended to coincide with the following year of Abraham; and historians have generally assumed that this is the case. The divergence between the Armenian and the accepted interpretation of Jerome may however be explained by a comparison of the MSS. A B F M N O P S T of Jerome. All these habitually place the Olympiads in the column of regnal years which stands furthest to the left of the page or of the two pages, as the case may be; they do not however place the Olympiads against any particular year of Abraham or regnal year, but always in the space between two regnal years. Where this space consists of several lines, the Olympiad may appear either on the first or on the last, or on any intermediate line. It therefore bears an equally close relation to the year above and the year below, and it is not surprising that if the Olympiads were so placed by Eusebius, the Armenian translator should in compressing the Chronicle have placed them in the year above, and the archetype of the 'Codices priores' should, also for the sake of conciseness, have placed them in the year below. It is, however, possible that Eusebius adopted the rule of placing the Olympiad in the first of the lines intervening between the regnal years in question, since in the earlier part of the Latin *Chronica*, in which Jerome would appear to have adhered most closely

¹ Eusebius in his 'Canons' for the Gospels has two series of numbers, in black and red; therefore the system was familiar to, and actually used by him.

to the form of his original, the Olympiads are nearly always so placed. Why Eusebius adopted this method I do not profess to be able to say, but one explanation that has occurred to me is that Eusebius recognized that the Olympiads did not begin at the beginning of any Calendar year, and that in consequence he chose to note the commencement of a new Olympiad between two regnal years. Be this as it may, the difference between the Armenian and the Latin in respect of the placing of Olympiads can no longer be adduced as an argument in favour of the existence of two editions of the original. The other arguments, which have been frequently set forth, and most recently in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius*, pp. 260-7, remain, and the question is still open whether they form a sufficient basis for such a theory.

§ 5. THE TEXT OF THE CHRONICLE : RELATION OF O TO OTHER MSS.

There is less to be added to the discussion of the text of the Chronicle than to that of the form, because the MSS. have been more carefully inspected on points connected with the text than on points connected with the form. Since, however, errors on questions of form have led to some misinterpretations of the more strictly textual evidence, a review of the materials for the classification and filiation of the MSS. will not be out of place.

The first and simplest method of classification is that suggested by Mommsen in *Hermes*, 1889, p. 401, according to which the continuations will be the criterion of the descent of the MSS. The obvious defect of this method as applied to the early MSS. is that most of the classes it creates do not contain more than one of our MSS. They would fall into the following groups :

Without any continuation	ABCNPQS (?) T
Chronicon Consulare of Prosper	DF
" Imperiale of Prosper }	L
Marius of Aventicum }	
Hydatius	M
Marcellinus	O
[Fasti Hydatiani	R]

This scheme would of course be useful for a classification of MSS. yet to be discovered ; and any new MS. which might be discovered with Marcellinus as a continuation would of course be deserving of inspection. But for the MSS. to which I have confined my attention the scheme is useless, because, apart from DF, the only class which contains more than one member is constituted solely by a negative qualification.

More important is the classification by form. Here we have first of all the distinction between the 'Priorae' (L) and the 'Posteriorae' (A B F M N O P Q S T). Within the latter group A N P S are united by their agreement in pagination and lineation, while F, M, O, Q, and T stand each by itself. We must, however, be very careful in our employment of this criterion. Schöne in his edition of Eusebius supposed P to be descended from S, because of their close similarity in text and still closer similarity in form, and Traube supposes both N and P to have been copied from S for the same reasons. The argument from form loses its weight when it appears that the supposed peculiarities in part go back to the original, and in part are shared with A, and even with MSS. of other families, while a study of Schöne's apparatus would show that while A P S are closely allied, the differences between S and P are more numerous than those between S and A. In like manner Schöne abandoned the idea of collating N because of its close resemblance to S

in text, but more especially in form. The instance he cites on p. 31 of his *Weltchronik des Eusebius* proves only a general family resemblance between N P S. The argument from the text will be discussed later (p. 18).

M appears to Schöne to have affinities with ANPS, with which he believes it to correspond page for page throughout (*Weltchronik des Eusebius*, p. 54), and also with O with which it is said to correspond generally in the division of pages (op. cit., p. 126 note). As a fact it corresponds with ANPS in the earlier part of the Chronicle only, and with O not at all.

The most valuable material for a classification of the MSS. is after all to be obtained by means of an inspection of their text. I venture to think that Mommsen and Hardy, and in one instance Schöne himself, have erred in attaching to marginalia a critical importance which strictly belongs to the text alone. In the text the rule is for a MS. to be copied from a single archetype; contamination is the exception. In the margin contamination is probably the rule, and two MSS. must not be classed together because they both omit or both insert a particular marginal entry. Neglect of this rule or a failure to elicit from Schöne's edition the true distinction between text and margin vitiates the list which Mommsen has compiled of agreements of FO against M, and militates seriously against the unique character which he attributes to O.

Schöne's attempt to trace the different MSS. back to different stages in the development of Jerome's work has been discussed above (pp. 11-3). The different MSS. will also be found compared in respect of their text in the Introduction to the second volume of Schöne's edition, in Mommsen's article in *Hermes*, 1889, pp. 393-401, and in Hardy's article in the *Journal of Philology*, 1890, pp. 277-87. The close relation between M and O is sufficiently proved by the passages cited by Mommsen and Hardy; it remains after Hardy's instances have been checked by comparison with O itself, and with the readings of M as cited by Schöne, and could be supported by many other instances. The cases where FO agree against M are, as has been stated above, of another character. Of these Mommsen quotes:—

(1) 137 (Caesar) where FO have 'mens. VII,' M 'mens. VIII,' A B P 'mens. VI.' Mommsen cites R as reading 'VI,' but according to Schöne it reads 'septem' (with FO). To these we may now add CDL N^m T which read 'mens. VII' (with FOR), and N which reads 'mens. VI' (with ABP). Here the deviation of M is probably fortuitous, and undeserving of attention¹.

(2) 137 *p* where FO are quoted as omitting the words 'ab hoc loco Antiocheni sua tempora computant,' which are found in A B M P R. The position of the index letter *p* in Schöne's edition indicates that even in A B M P this passage is in the left margin (where it is also found in D Q T), not in the text. R would appear to have it in the right margin. It is absent from C F L altogether, and in O appears among the sloping marginalia. This passage, therefore, cannot fairly be cited as evidence on the text².

(3) 189, where FO are cited as omitting 'secundum Antiochenos anni CCCLI' against the other MSS. There is nothing in Schöne's edition to indicate that these words belong to the margin. I find, however, by inspection of the MSS. that in A D N P Q they are in the margin, and that in C L M they are actually omitted, so that M really agrees with O. They do not

¹ The passage is omitted in Q.

² Hardy, loc. cit., p. 285, mentions the presence in the margin of O of a paraphrase of this entry, but has not noticed that the entry itself is also to be found there.

appear in the text of S, but may have been in the margin which is lost. In T they are in the text. R is cited by Schöne in Vol. I as omitting these words, so that they are only contained in the text of BT and margin of ADNPQ. I presume that their connexion with the words 'Persecutionis I' is at least supported by Schöne's quondam favourite, B.

(4) 139*f*, where FO are cited as omitting 'Cicero ut quibusdam placet interficitur in Caietis,' against ABMPR. The words in question are actually omitted by F. In O they appear among the sloping marginalia mentioned above (p. 17). In AM they appear in the margin, as Schöne appears to indicate, and as I have myself observed. In DNQT also they appear in the margin only. In CL they appear in the text, and, if Schöne could be relied on, this would appear to be the case with BPR as well. In P however they are in the margin only. Here again it will be seen that the difference between M and O is more imaginary than real.

To these passages Hardy adds:—

(1) 117*n*, where F omits the words 'Ab hoc loco Edesseni sua tempora computant,' which appear in O among the sloping marginalia only. As CLT alone have this passage in the text, no importance can be attached to it.

(2) 147*s*, where FO are cited for 'blanditias,' A for 'blandimentas,' P for 'blandimenta,' BM for 'blanditiam.' FO are further supported by CLQT, and practically by DR which read 'blandicias,' and an inspection of the MS. has shown me that 'blanditias' is also the reading of M. N has 'blandimentas.' Here Hardy has been misled by an error in Rühl's collation of M.

(3) 173*m*, where FO are cited for 'Maximinus,' ABMP for 'Maximus.' To the latter group we might add DLNR. M however does not as a fact read 'Maximus,' but 'Maxinus' with 'mi' superscribed, so as to correct this to 'Maximinus.' CQT have 'Maximinus.'

(4) 189*t*, where Hardy cites FO for 'Cinalense,' ABMP for 'Cibalense.' 'Cinalense' here is an obvious misprint for 'Cualense.' This reading is also supported by CL, while 'Cibalense' is supported by DNQRS¹. M however is not correctly cited. According to Rühl, whose statement I have verified, it reads 'ciuilense,' the line over the 'e' and the letters 'nse' being erased so as to leave 'ciuile.' This reading of course presupposes an older 'cualense,' so that the authority of M is on the side of CFLO, not on that of ABDNPQRST.

Thus Mommsen's attempt to demonstrate that O represents an ancient source, independent alike of the corruptions common to ABFP and to ABMP, has broken down. MO must be treated as a single family, probably the best family, of which O is the older and better representative.

ANPS are rightly regarded as a single family, which is of interest because of its uniformity in the division of pages and even of lines, which in the first part of the Chronicle at least appears to go back to the original². S indeed is in other respects also the best representative of the original form of the *Chronica*³. But the fact that spatial difficulties have often compelled A to displace events by a few lines or a few years ought not to be allowed to weigh against its

¹ T has 'Cebalense.'

² See p. 11 above. The close resemblance of ANPS to one another in text renders it impossible to infer from their agreement in paging that they preserve more than the paging of the archetype of their family. It is significant that the two MSS. M and T which, though not belonging to this family, preserve its paging for the first part of the Chronicle, are quite independent in the latter part.

³ Its general arrangement is identical with that of O except in the division of lines and pages, but S preserves better those ornamental devices, traces of which are to be found even in L.

claim to be a good representative of this family in questions of text. N P, as has been stated above (p. 2), are both copies of S. The following instances where S agrees with O or M O against A P as cited by Schöne, might appear to tell against this descent.

p. 55 (Schöne). Here the column of Latin kings is headed 'primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam' in OS. These words appear in the text in L. No MS. is cited for them, but Schöne does not usually cite variants in headings. The heading is omitted in T.

63 a Solomonem OS: Salomonem ABFLMPR: Salamonem T. (Here P really has Solomonem with OS.)

67 b Bithynia ORST: Bithinia AFP: Bythynia L: Bythiniam M: Bitynia B. (Here the agreement of AFP in error against OST may be purely accidental.)

97 h iniit LMORS: init AFPT: hinit B. (Here S has dots above and below the middle i in iniit, as though some scribe had wished to omit it. P however really has iniit.)

183 s, 187 y, 191 a Hierosolymarum OST: Hierusolymarum AFMPR. (Here P really has Hierosolymarum.)

189 g Maximinus FMOST: Maximianus ALPR: Maximus B. (P really has Maximinus.)

189 g Maximinus ABMOST: Maximianus AFLP. (P really has Maximinus.)

In 53 d the omission of 'et' after 'similiter' is really supported by A, as also are the 'fuerunt' in 97 a, and the omission of 'est' after 'destructum' in 97 Lyd. *iii.*, though Schöne notes A's reading in none of these cases. This renders me more suspicious of his citations of A elsewhere.

The following variants of S would appear from Schöne's edition to be important.

63 a S alone reads CCCCLXXXI. (P really has the same.)

189 d Diocletiani anno RS: anno Diocletiani (Diocliciani, Diocliciane, Diodiocletiani) ABFLM OPT. (P really has Diocletiani anno.)

189 h obit BM S: obiit AFLOPRT.

The more crucial instances having broken down, it is impossible to build a case against the descent of P from S upon 67 b and 189 h.

F is an interesting MS., inasmuch as it is the result of a deliberate recension¹. Hardy gives instances both of the agreement of FMO against the other MSS. and of the agreement of MO against the other MSS., including F. Some of these however are of small importance, while others are based on erroneous information. The following will be interesting as showing that F often sides with ANPS when in error, though not so often as B does, and that it occasionally sides with MO even when in error. I have corrected Hardy's and Schöne's errors and added the readings of other MSS. where known to me. I have also added a few readings which I have noted myself. The reading which I prefer is in each case given first.

Agreement of F with AP against MO.

115 o demisso (demiso) LMOQT: dimisso ABDFNPR.

133 b Lucilius DLMOT: Lucius ABFNPRQ.

155 h luxuria ABFNPRT: luxoriae LMOQ.

181 h quadraginta missus AFNPR: Athlamos (Athlamos, Athlans mons, Atlans mons) BLMN^{MARG.} OQT. See p. 12 above.

¹ See above, p. 11.

197 *v* Probus praefectus Illyrici (with variants) LMN^{marg.}O: Illyrici Equitius comes (with variants) ABFNPT.

Agreement of F with MO against AP.

43 *b* Nysam (Nicam, Nisam, Nisan, Nysan) BDFLMOQRT: Mysan (Misan) APS.

45 *c* alligabat BDLT: allegabat (adlegabat) FMN^{marg.}OR: allegebat ANPQ.

45 *g* iudex (iuiudex) DFLMNOQT: ABPR *om.*

61 *i* uel Cumae (Comae) *om.* FLMO: *add.* ABDNPRS: quae nunc Cumae T¹.

61 *l* Andronico ALNPRS: Androco (Andraco) FMOQ: Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico BDT.

61 *m* bellum FLMO T: excidium ABDNO^{marg.}PQRS.

99 *γ* Hystaspis (Histaspis) FMOT. Hydaspis (Hidaspis, Idaspis) ABDNPQR. In M this passage appears in the margin only.

139 *e* Popili (Popilii, Pompilii) BLNPR T*: Pupili A: populi FMOQT.

143 *i* construit FLMOQT: construxit ABNPR.

147 *s* blanditias (blandicias) FLMOQRT: blanditiam B: blandimenta (blandimentas) ANP.

163 *c* Pontiam FLMN^{marg.}OR: Pontianam ABNPQT.

173 *m* Maximus ABLNPR: Maximinus (Maxinus, *but see* p. 18 *above*) FMOQT.

189 *t* Ciualense FL(M)O: Cibalense (Cebalense) ABNPQRST.

191 *b* uilla sua Spalato (Aspalato) FLMORT: uillae suae (uillas suas) palatio ABNPQS.

The agreement of F with MO is therefore interesting wherever it occurs, but not decisive.

B is of less importance, because it is copied with less care, and presents fewer instances of agreement with MO against AF. BMO should be a valuable combination, where we can be sure that it is not fortuitous. BT alone, or almost alone, is not an uncommon combination, e.g. 45 *c* alligabat BDLT: 61 *f* perseuerabat: 61 *l* Androco uel (siue) ab Andronico BDT: 67 *a* in Samaria: 119 *a* Samaritanorum: 133 *z* aetatis BFT: 137 *o* primus Romanus: 145 *v* nascitur: 161 *o* Romanos. Schöne, being without MO, attached excessive weight to the readings of B which occasionally presents the readings of the MO family. His apparatus often cites AFP for readings which appear to be peculiar to B.

L is a valuable addition to our stock of MSS. It preserves some readings which must have been corrected by Jerome himself, and which do not appear in the 'Codices Posteriores,' and it seems to be independent of both families, MO and ANPS. It is clear that it owes its present form to the work of an editor, who has not displayed any excessive care. There is a constant displacement of matter, and many of the synchronisms of the original have been destroyed. The editor has often attempted to compress Jerome's text by a change in the construction and often throws two notices into one. Less often he breaks one up into two. Many of these changes betray a defective understanding of the text. The faults of the editor are enhanced by those of the scribe. The MS. is full of errors, and its readings may be regarded as valueless where they are not supported by a MS. of another family. The readings quoted above will show how it escapes the errors of AP². In three of them, 61 *l*, 139 *e*, 173 *m*, it escapes errors of MO. The same is the case in the following instances:—

45 *h* Philammon R: Filammon (Filamon) ABFLNO*P: Filiammon MO: Fidamon T.

¹ Q omits the entry 61 *i*, but has the words 'uel comcce' at the end of 61 *h*.

² 189 *g* is however an exception.

145 π Spoletinus ALNPRT: Spolitinus F: Politinus B: Spolentinus O: Polentinus M.

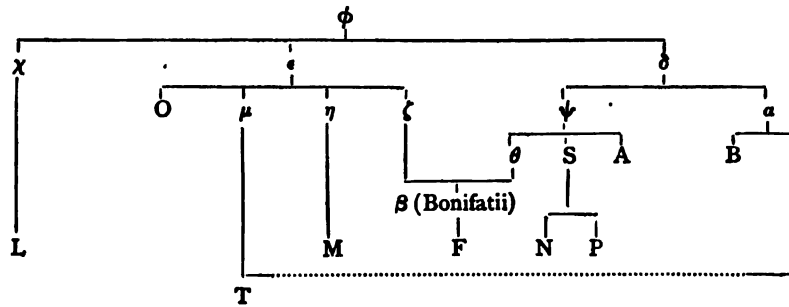
T seems to be more closely related to MO than to AP. I have not found an instance where it sides with AP against BMO, but there are several instances where it sides with ABP against MO, and still more where it sides with MO against ABP. It contains some corrections of errors which are found in almost all MSS., and perhaps go back to Jerome; thus in 75 *Lac. Tit.* T alone has 'Alcamenes'; in 95 c NT alone have 'Thales.' Its agreements with B are curious, and it has clearly been contaminated from some source akin to B. This fact reduces its value when found in agreement with that MS. It has also one curious agreement with L in 181 h , where both MSS. read 'Atlans (Athlans) mons.' The corrections and contamination may well be the work of the same editor. There appears to be no common principle governing the degree to which F and T respectively present the readings either of the MO or of the ANPS family. T ought to be valuable where O is defective, as M is the only other representative of the MO family.

Sundermeier¹ attempted by means of Augustine's orthography of proper names to prove that he used a text more closely resembling that of AP than that of B. It is interesting to observe that, whatever may be the value of Augustine's orthography, it approaches that of L still more closely.

Next to a combination of MO with the ANPS family, LMO would appear to be the best combination; where O is defective, LM should be sufficient. M by itself is a treacherous guide. We must however be careful, especially when dealing with dates, to assure ourselves that the combination is not fortuitous.

The consensus of the best MSS. is in favour of a fairly correct orthography. The false orthography which defaces Schöne's edition receives little support from L or from O or from S, and might well be replaced by one more consistent with that of Jerome's other works.

If it is necessary to draw up a genealogical tree of the different MSS., the following should be as good as any:—



§ 6. THE MARGINALIA IN O.

No introduction to the Bodleian MS. would be complete without some account of the marginalia. I have indicated above² the different kinds of marginalia that exist. There is one class common to all MSS. which is generally represented in O by the upright marginalia, though some of these are omitted in O as in other MSS. Another class, peculiar to O, appears

¹ *Quaestiones Chronographicae*, Breae, 1896.

² p. 10.

in sloping uncials; it is very seldom that the sloping marginalia in O represent the marginalia common to other MSS. The upright marginalia in O call for no special notice¹. They are all either glosses or chronological notes; they appear irregularly in MSS. of the same or of different families, and throw little light on the history of the MSS. The sloping marginalia on the other hand are for the most part abstracts of select entries in the text. Schöne has accordingly suggested that they are selections made from Jerome to form the first part of the Chronicle of Marcellinus. Against this it may be urged that the notices 'de frumentis, &c.' on 35 a, 'Atheniensium reges, &c.' on 48 a, 'de temporibus, &c.' on 48 b, 'acta Neronis, &c.' on 115 b, and 'episcopi apud, &c.' on 136 b are unintelligible apart from the text. Moreover these marginalia are in the same hand as the text of O, or at least in a contemporary hand, while the Chronicle of Marcellinus is in a later hand. Sometimes, however, the sloping marginalia are not mere abstracts. 76 b 'Nabuchodonosor . . .' is of the nature of a gloss, while 117 b 'Vespasianus capitolium . . .' is at once an abstract and a supplement. The same applies to 120 a 'Ignatius . . .', 122 a 'Augusta . . .', and 140 b 'Sarmata discipulus . . .' The following marginalia combine the nature of an abstract with that of a synchronism or of a chronological note:—

41 a	Cyzicus . . .	86 b	ex Aethna . . .
48 b	arca testamenti . . .	87 b	filosophi post . . .
49 b	dād eo . . .	89 b	Alexander Filippi ³ . . .
50 b	templum . . .	90 a	Alexandria condita . . .
58 b	Elias . . .	94 a	liber sapientiae . . .
61 a	quidam Cartaginem . . .	98 b	Carthago in . . .
66 b	Roma parilibus . . .	100 b	Cicero nascitur ³ . . .
67 b	Esaias et . . . ²	102 b	Vergilius nascitur . . .
73 b	Hieremias propheta . . .	105 b	Sallustius Crispus . . .
75 b	'Nabuchodonosor . . .' and 'Daniel . . .'	108 a	Vergilius Brundisi . . .
80 b	Aggaeus . . .	119 a	Iosephus Dometiani . . .
81 a	Pythagoras . . .	119 b	Iohannes apostolus . . .
84 b	Socrates nascitur . . .	127 a	sub Seuero . . .
85 a	Hippocrates medicus . . .	128 a	Tertullianus sub . . .
		136 b	CCCXVIII synodus . . .

78 b 'Medorum regnum . . .' is of the nature of a supplementary chronological note, not of an abstract.

¹ The following is a list of the upright marginalia in O:—

55 b	principium LX . . .	= Schöne 67 c	131 a	iobeus iuxta . . .	= Schöne 183 aa
[66 b	See p. 23.]		131 a	VIII persecutio . . .	" 183 gg
84 a	principium LXXI . . .	" 103 x	132 b	initium iobei . . .	" 185 ll
99 b	prius nomen . . .		134 b	iobeus secundum . . .	" 189 aa
119 a	II persecutio . . .	" 161 xx	135 b	X persecutio . . .	" 189 dd
120 a	III persecutio . . .	" 163 uu	140 a	iobeos secundum . . .	" 194 mm
129 b	VI persecutio . . .	" 179 yy	141 b	Corgonium dicit . . .	" 196 gg
130 b	VII persecutio . . .	" 181 nn			

² This is an abstract of a passage omitted from the text of O, but found in A B F L M P R T. See Schöne 83 f.

³ The information contained in these entries must be derived from a foreign source.

The following marginalia are misplaced:—

50 b 'templum Solomonis . . .' fifty-two lines too high.

76 a 'in agone . . .' about thirty-seven lines too high.

100 b 'Gaius Marius . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Gaius Lucilius . . .'

116 b 'Vespasianus apud . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Vespasianus duobus . . .'

134 b 'Galerius Maximianus victus . . .' placed by confusion against the entry 'Galerius Maximianus superato . . .'

The displacement of 50 b suggests that the error arose in transferring this series of marginalia from one 26-line MS. to another; the copyist has placed this note on the right line of the page, but one leaf too early. This suggestion is confirmed by the reading *excidium*, 52 a in O, 61 m (Schöne). This reading is found in A B N P Q R S, but not in the text of O nor in F L M T. It seems probable, therefore, that the series of abstracts was originally made in a 26-line MS. allied to A B N P Q S, and was copied from this into the margin of another 26-line MS., from which it was copied into O¹. I will attempt to show hereafter that these marginalia must have been added after the text and upright marginalia had been written.

There remain a number of sloping marginalia which are either found in other MSS. or are similar in character to those found there.

The following is a complete list of these:—

66 b. 'a Salmanassar².' This appears to be in the margin of A F M P, and in the text of B L. In R T it appears in the Median column. See Schöne 81 a.

66 b 'hoc in . . .' These words are in the margin of F P, and appear from Schöne to be in the text of A, and to be omitted by B. They are omitted by L, but in the form adopted by the 'Priores' they would be meaningless.

81 b 'ideo secundus . . .' In M N this passage is in the margin, as I have discovered by personal inspection. It is omitted by L, and would appear from Schöne's edition (99 q) to be in the text of A B F P R. If so, it must have made its way there through the margin. In T it appears in the Persian column.

91 b 'ab hoc . . .' This passage appears in the text of L T. It is omitted by F, is in the margin of P, and would appear from Schöne's edition (117 n) to be in the margin of A B M R.

104 a 'Antiocheni annorum suorum numerum XC Caesares computant.' 'XC' here is probably a copyist's error for 'a C.' The whole passage is a paraphrase of the marginal notice 'ab hoc loco . . .' which occurs under the next year. This proves that the ordinary marginalia must have already existed in the MS. in which the abstracts were first inserted.

104 a. 'ab hoc loco . . .' This passage is in the margin of A P T and is omitted by F L. According to Schöne (137 p) it is also in the margin of B M R.

105 a 'Cicero ut . . .' = Schöne 139 f, for which see p. 18 above.

109 a 'Tertullianus in . . .' This passage is in the text of A L, and would appear from Schöne (145 q) to be in that of R also. According to Schöne it is in the margin of B F P. It is also in the margin of T.

¹ The presence in 67 b (above) of the abstract of a passage wanting in the text of O is further evidence that the abstracts were not made from the text of O.

² If this is not rather to be regarded as belonging to the upright marginalia.

111 b 'principium LXXXI . . . ' This passage is in the margin of A P T and the text of L. It is omitted by F, and from Schöne 149 f it would appear to be in the margin of B M R.

127 b 'in hoc anno iobeleum a maioribus inuenimus obseruatum id duodecimo anno Seueri et CCLI Antiochenae urbis.' This passage is, according to Schöne (177 A), omitted by M, but appears in the text of A and the margin of B F P R. It is also in the margin of L T.

It will be observed that no passage is found both in the upright and in the sloping marginalia of O. But the latter contain many passages similar in character to those which appear among the upright marginalia. Compare especially 131 a 'iobeleus . . .', 132 b 'initium . . .', 134 b 'iobeleus . . .', 140 a 'iobeleos . . .' with 127 b above. It is clear therefore, that the scribe who copied the sloping marginalia into O carefully avoided repeating the upright marginalia, which must therefore have been in O already. By combining this result with that obtained on p. 23 above, we learn that abstracts were first inserted in a 26-line MS., allied to A B N P S, and already containing some of the ordinary marginalia; from this they were transcribed into another 26-line MS., and from this they were transcribed, along with such of the ordinary marginalia as were not already present, into O.

The sloping hand which appears in these marginalia is also to be found frequently throughout the entire MS. in corrections and in crowded writing at the end of a line or below the last complete line of an entry or of a page. Thus on f. 40 a 'tus sit' below the last line is in this hand; on f. 123 a (Hadr. 19) we have first a correction in this hand and then an addition; on f. 124 a the last words 'ferri uisus' are in this hand; on f. 132 a, l. 21 is finished in this hand; on f. 138 a, l. 25, the word 'Constantinopolim' is supplied in this hand; on f. 130 b the entry 'Nouatus . . .' is corrected in this hand. On f. 135 b the entry 'pax . . . reddita' is, with the exception of the first word, in this hand. Note also the growing approximation towards this hand in the upright marginalia towards the end of the MS. On ff. 131 a, 135 b 'VIII persecutio ualeriani,' 'X persecutio . . .' seem to pass out of the one hand into the other. It is therefore probable that the upright and sloping uncials belong to the same scribe. If so, the summary on f. 145 should also be by the original scribe. Traube¹ has argued that because this summary is only brought down to 442 A.D., it cannot have been copied into O much later than that date; otherwise it would have been continued. He therefore dates the sloping hand in O about 450 A.D., and suggests that the upright hand must in consequence be placed between 400 and 450. The argument is not convincing, but there is nothing to prevent both the upright and the sloping hand from belonging to the middle of the fifth century.

The later marginalia will be dealt with in the next chapter.

¹ op. cit., Praef., p. xi.

THE HISTORY OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

THE more recent history of our manuscript is not difficult to trace. It was acquired from some unknown source by Jean du Tillet, Bishop of Meaux, who died in 1570. Pontacus borrowed it from him, and cites it by the name of Meldensis (M) in his edition of the *Chronica*. Sirmond, also, in the preface to his edition of Marcellinus¹, refers to it as belonging to the library of du Tillet. It next passed to the Jesuit College of Clermont at Paris, for which Sirmond may have borrowed it. When the Clermont library was sold in 1764, it was acquired by Meerman, and, on the sale of his library in 1824, it was bought by Gaisford for the Bodleian. Du Tillet had received authority from Francis I to collect MSS. from French libraries, and, as will be seen hereafter, there are reasons for supposing that the Bodleian MS. was in the south of France about 1400.

Traube² has expressed the opinion that the MS. was written in Italy, but professes his inability to specify the place more exactly, or to state when it was removed from Italy. The examples of early uncial writing are not sufficiently numerous to render the task of dating the MS. altogether simple. When attention was first called to it, it was supposed to belong to the sixth century, but Traube now places it in the fifth century, and this opinion is confirmed by the opinions of other scholars which have been communicated to me. Many of my readers will probably be able to determine the palaeographical question better than I can³. Traube has, as we have seen above⁴, endeavoured to find a further argument for an early date in the supposed fact that the chronological summary on f. 145 is brought down to 442 A.D. He is of opinion that if it had been copied into our MS. at any distance of time from that date, it would have been continued. This is, however, far from being a safe conclusion. Of all Schöne's MSS. B is the only one in which the chronological summary at the end of Jerome's Chronicle is continued to a date approaching that of the MS. In A L M P there appears to be no continuation. In F the summary is brought down to 444 or 445 A.D., and in R to 443 A.D., while the family of Marcellinus MSS. derived from O all continue the summary to 442 A.D. and no further. As it is impossible to throw all these MSS. back to the fifth century, we must abandon the attempt to date O by the absence of a further continuation.

It is doubtful, however, whether Mommsen and Traube have not erred in supposing that this summary was continued to 442 A.D. in O. The summary as it now stands in that MS. only extends to 435 A.D., and the date 442 A.D. rests on the supposition that the supplement to the summary began on the lost leaf and included the words, quoted by Mommsen⁵ from

¹ Marcellini v. c. comitis Illyriciani chronicon multo quam antea emendatius et auctius, Lutetiae Parisiorum 1619. f. ã i, and *Opera Varia* (Parisiis 1696), tom. ii, p. 347, cited by Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 48.

² Op. cit. p. xii.

³ While not venturing to express any opinion on the palaeographical evidence as to the date of the MS., I would commend to the notice of palaeographical students the frequent use at the ends of lines of minuscule forms or of forms which are losing their uncial character.

⁴ p. 24.

⁵ *Chronica Minora*, II, p. 49.

Paris. 4870, and found in other MSS. descended from O: 'A Valente VI et Valentiniano iuniore usque in consulatum Eudoxii colliguntur anni LXIII, ac per hoc a XV Tiberi anno, quo dominus predicare incepit, in consulatum Eudoxii et Dioscori fiunt anni ccccxi.' But it is clear that the supplement to Jerome's summary must at some date have stood, as it now stands in O, without these words. If we begin the supplement where it now begins at the top of f. 145 a in O, we have first of all a part down to 'cccxcii' (l. 4) or possibly down to MCLXXV (l. 6), contributed originally by some scribe in the year 421 A.D., and then a further continuation by some scribe of the year 435 A.D. As the passage quoted above only dates from 442 A.D., the supplement to Jerome's summary as it now stands in O must, when first written, have followed immediately after Jerome's own summary. It is moreover doubtful whether the passage quoted had originally any connexion with the supplement to the summary, as found in O. If it was written in order to bring that summary down to the time of the scribe who wrote it, why was it not placed at the end of the existing supplement? If on the other hand it was originally inserted in a MS. where there was no supplement to the chronological summary, the most natural place for it would be that which it occupies in Paris. 4870, &c., at the end of Jerome's summary. There is therefore no reason to assume *a priori* that the supplement of 442 A.D. was copied into O along with the supplements of 421 A.D. and 435 A.D., and the fact that the supplement to the summary, as preserved to us, begins on a new quaternion, in a sloping and no longer in an upright hand, and with the first words of the supplement as it must have existed before the supplement of 442 A.D. was inserted, suggests that the scribe who inserted this supplement intended it to begin exactly where it does begin in our MS. Where then did the passage quoted come from? It must have been in O, because no one would have any motive for inserting it after the year 442 A.D.¹, and if it was in O it must have been on the last leaf, and, as we have seen, it appears to have been no part of the summary copied into the MS. on f. 145. Now, as we have seen above, the sloping marginalia were copied from a MS. of another family after O was completed. The presumption therefore is that the summary was copied along with them, and that it had no place in the archetype of O. The archetype of O did however contain marginalia, represented by the existing upright marginalia², and there is therefore nothing improbable in its having contained at the end an entry carrying Jerome's summary down to 442 A.D. This would explain the peculiar position of that continuation in Paris. 4870, &c. On this hypothesis 442 A.D. should probably be the date of the archetype of O, as it cannot be shown that any of the notes inserted by the scribe himself were of his own composition. The sloping marginalia ought to be the composition of a scribe who wrote in 421 or 435 A.D. They are often of a chronological character, and their author would be a likely person to add to the chronological summary at the end of the work.

The account of this MS. in the Palaeographical Society's Series regards ff. 33-81 a and 81 b-144 as the work of two different hands, and is followed in this respect by Madan in his Summary Catalogue of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Vol. I, p. 441. Traube tacitly corrects this error, which is due to a failure to recognize that the distinction between large and small writing belongs to the form of the *Chronica*, and does not imply a difference of scribes.

The sloping uncial writing found in the marginalia and summary were originally regarded

¹ p. 24.

² See p. 22 note.

as somewhat later in date than the upright uncials of the text of the *Chronica*, but Mommsen and Traube regard the hands as contemporary. Thompson¹ calls attention to the presence of the cursive forms of b and d in the summary, and it is interesting to observe that the same features may be observed in the text in the cases, especially numerous towards the ends of lines, where the upright uncials degenerate into sloping uncials, cf. 'duxerit' (f. 128 a, l. 30); 'reddita' (f. 135 b, l. 27); 'nisibi' (f. 138 b, l. 25). The presence of tails, generally curling to the left, which becomes more common as the transition to minuscule writing advances, is very frequent in the sloping uncials of O, but is not uncommon in the text. Cf. 'iudaei' (f. 115 b, l. 19), and observe the letters p, q, and even m on ff. 115-119. Compare also 'habetur' (f. 70 a, l. 8). There seems therefore to be no reason for regarding the marginalia and chronological summary as the work of a different scribe from the text of the *Chronica*.

An interesting feature of O is the appearance of a cross at the top left-hand corner of each quaternion. Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson informs me that this cross, which does not appear in the Marcellinus portion of the MS. is really the XPI sign and constitutes an invocation of Christ, such as is not uncommon at the beginning of gatherings in later MSS., but is not found in any earlier than this. I have discovered a similar, but smaller sign at the beginning of two of the three quaternions of S, of which the first leaf remains. It is difficult to be sure about the last quaternion. A cruciform arrangement of an ordinary entry in sacred history is common not only in S, but in most of the early MSS. The occurrence of the sign at the beginning of each quaternion both in O and in S suggests that it may go back to Jerome. Another feature which may go back to Jerome is the distinction between Roman and Greek numerals for the signatures of the earlier and latter parts of the Chronicle respectively. As the distinction between these two parts belongs to the original form of the Chronicle, it is not improbable that the difference in the signatures is also part of the original form.

Marcellinus and a continuation were added to this MS. towards the end of the sixth century, and the last leaf or leaves of this continuation must have been lost at an early date, since their contents are omitted by a whole family of MSS. descended from O. A hand, perhaps of the sixth century, has inserted the words 'Lacaedaemonior IIII Labotes XXXVII.' on f. 53 a. From this time we have little clue to the history of the MS. till we come to the close of the Middle Ages. Several missing dates in the 'fila regnorum' have been supplied by a thirteenth-century hand. Examples of this are to be seen on ff. 69 b, 71 b, 72 b, 75 a, 88 a, 108 a. About the year 1400 what are now the first thirty-two leaves were supplied by a hand belonging apparently to the south of France. Very shortly after this date a whole mass of marginal notes was contributed by one or more south French² hands. These notes are to be found in the fifteenth-century as well as the fifth- and sixth-century parts of the MS. The hand is rather a troublesome one; but Mr. R. L. Poole of Magdalen College has kindly made a selection of the more important of these marginalia, which are printed in Appendix IV to the present volume. I had hoped to find in the authors cited some clue to the identity, or at least to the locality of the scholiast. But my researches have proved unsuccessful. I append, however, a list of the authors cited for the benefit of any scholar who may wish to pursue the inquiry further.

¹ *Greek and Latin Palaeography*, p. 197.

² So the palaeographical scholars whom I have consulted. But see p. 63, below.

1. Bede, *Chronica Maiora; Commentary on Acts; Historia Ecclesiastica.*
2. Nicolaus Trivet, *Annales ab Origine Mundi ad Christum.*
3. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei; Epistola ad Generosum.*
4. Gulielmus de Nangis, *Chronica ab Adam.*
5. Hugo de S. Victore, *De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum.*
6. Josephus, *Antiquities; De Bello Iudaico.*
7. Jerome, *Epistolae; Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel; Adversus Iovinianum; De Viris Illustribus; Apologia adversus Libros Rufini; De Situ et Nominibus.*
8. Justin.
9. Vincent of Beauvais, *Speculum Historiale.*
10. Petrus Comestor, *Historia Scholastica.*
11. Titus Livius, *Decade I.*
12. Orosius.
13. Paulus Diaconus, *Historia Romana.*
14. Jordanis, *Romana; Getica.*
15. Solinus, *Polyhistor.*
16. Sextus Rufus, *Breviarium.*
17. Cicero, *De Officiis.*
18. Valerius Maximus.
19. A. Gellius.
20. Solomon Rashi, *Commentaries on Ezeiel and Daniel.*
21. Nicholas de Lyra, *Commentaries on I Esdras, Judith, Daniel, and Esther.*
22. Isidore, *Chronicorum Epitome.*
23. Justinian, *Digest; Code.*
24. Helinandus, apparently cited from Vincent of Beauvais.
25. Tertullian, *Adversus Iudaeos*, apparently cited from Jerome and Vincent.
26. Raveñ.
27. *Prologus super Livium.*
28. Ado Viennensis, *Chronicon.*
29. Africanus.
30. Ptolemy, *Almagest.*
31. *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani.*
32. Egesippus, *De Excidio Urbis Hierosol.*
33. *Martyrologium.*
34. Regino Prumiensis.
35. Seneca, *Ludus.*
36. Eusebius, *Ecclesiastica Historia.*
37. Suetonius.
38. Martyrium S. Clementis.
39. *Liber Pontificalis.*
40. Martinus Oppaviensis, *Chronicon.*
41. Bernardus Guidonis, *Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum.*
42. Sicardus Cremonensis.
43. Deusdedit Cardinalis, *Canones.*
44. Sigibertus (?).
45. Cassiodorus, *Historia Tripartita.*
46. Roderic of Toledo, *De Rebus Hispaniae.*
47. Ambrose, *De Obitu Valentiniani Consolatio.*

Mr. Poole has verified a few of these references, and I have verified almost all the remainder. The references to Raveñ, Africanus¹, and the *Prohoemium Codicis Theodosiani* have however baffled me. With few exceptions the authors quoted are Latin, and it is probable that in all the exceptional cases a Latin version was used. There is a large preponderance of the works of mediaeval French writers and comparatively few of Italian writers among the citations, a fact which confirms the opinion that the hand is south French rather than Italian.

The references to Livy are perhaps the most striking. First among these deserves to be mentioned the notice (f. 103) of a prologue containing Jerome's date of the birth of Livy. Frigell² mentions two MSS. containing some such prologue, viz. Vaticanus Palat. 875, written about 1445 A. D. and Venetus S. Marci 362, written about 1453 A. D., both apparently written in Italy, though the latter is by a German scribe. The prologue as it appears in the Venice MS. is printed by Valentinelli, Bibliotheca MSS. ad S. Marci Venet. 1873, Tom. vi. p. 12; and Dr. Ehrle has kindly sent me a transcript of the prologue from the Vatican MS. Professor Walters of King's College, London, has since informed me that he has found a copy of this prologue

¹ The reference to Africanus may well have been taken from a chronological summary at the end of a MS. of the *Chronica*. Compare the summaries at the end of T.

² *Collatio codicum Livianorum*, Upsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1878, p. 11.

in a Paris MS. of Livy, and M. Omont has kindly identified the MS. and sent me a collation of its text of the prologue, with some information on the history of the MS. The Paris MS. (Lat. 5740) belongs to the fourteenth century, and, as appears from a note in the MS., was presented by Pope Clement VII. to his secretary, Jean Muret, in 1393 A. D. Another note by the same hand runs as follows: 'Dominus Iohannes Brevis Coxe,' which implies that the MS. belonged to Jean Courtecuisse, who died, as Bishop of Geneva, in 1423 A. D., but had resided in Paris up to the previous year. The following is the text of the prologue according to the Paris MS.: 'Titus Iulius actor presentis operis historiographus fuit, ut refert beatus Hieronimus in libro quem scripsit de temporibus. pataui ortus est anno ab urbe condita DCLXXXIII. anno tertio olympiadis centesime septuagesime none, eo quo anno natus est M. Messala coruinus orator eximius, qui diuo ottauiano augusto. primum dein tyberio cesari adherens anno urbis DCCLXXI. olympiadis centesime nonagesime ottaue anno ultimo imperii tyberii anno tertio obiit pataui anno etatis eius septuagesimo septimo. quo anno obiit ouidius naso poeta egregius in scithia apud thomos opidum relegatus. Et hodie pataui cernitur eius saxeus tumulus in monasterio sancte iustine cum huiusmodi saxo incisus litteris. V · F · | T · LIVIVS | LIVIAE · T · F · | QVARAE. L | HALYS | CONCORDIA | LIS PATAVI | SIBI ET SVIS | OMNIBVS.' It is clear that '159' in the scholium on Jerome is an error for '179,' the date against which the scholium is entered, and which is actually given in the prologue just quoted. It is important to notice that this is not in Jerome the date of the birth of Livy, but of the Catilinarian conspiracy on which Jerome cites Livy as an authority. The prologue must have been originally written between 1360 A. D., the date of the discovery of the supposed tomb of Livy at the monastery of St. Justina (the inscription on which, still to be seen in the Salone at Padua, it reproduces almost word for word and line for line), and 1393 A. D., the date when the MS. containing it was presented to Muret. MSS. containing this prologue cannot therefore have been widely distributed by 1400 A. D., but it is important to note that the Paris MS. does not agree with the readings or the foliation of Livy as cited by our scholiast. The following readings cited from Livy are peculiar and might conceivably prove useful in identifying the MS. in question, if it has not disappeared. On f. 73 b thirty-four years are ascribed to Ancus, and on ff. 79 b, 82 b forty-seven years are assigned to Tarquinius Superbus. There are references by number to the leaves of a Livy MS. on ff. 88, 90 b.

I have also attempted an investigation of the MSS. of Trivet's *Annales ab Origine Mundi*. Five MSS. of this work are known to me to be in existence, Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi, Paris. 4929, 16018, 16019, and Berolinensis Phill. 1846. Of these Paris. 4929 is dated 1462, and the Berlin MS. is described as belonging to the latter half of the fifteenth century, while the London MS. appears never to have been out of England. Paris. 16019 was apparently in the Sorbonne before the end of the fourteenth century, and contains no handwriting at all resembling that of the Jerome scholiast. Paris. 16018 does contain a few somewhat similar notes, and formerly contained the Rhythm of Orosius, and the Chronicle of Martinus Oppaviensis (now 16017) as well as Trivet. It was written in 1367, and bequeathed to the Sorbonne by Guillaume de Sauvarville, Canon of Rouen, in 1385. It is interesting, though, of course, not conclusive that these two MSS. of Trivet's *Annales* and a MS. of the prologue to Livy should all have been at Paris in 1400 A. D.

After the numerous apparent clues to the history of this MS., it is rather disappointing to be compelled to admit that all we know is that it was written in Italy in the fifth century, and was in France about 1400, where it was probably found by du Tillet in the sixteenth century, and so made its way to Meaux, Paris, the Hague, and Oxford.

APPENDIX I

THE PARIS MANUSCRIPTS

IN addition to the fragments of S (Lat. 6400 B) there are in the National Library at Paris three manuscripts of the *Chronica* old enough to deserve a notice in this volume. The following description is the result of notes which I took on a recent visit to Paris. Various points of detail are noticed in their proper place in my Introduction.

Q. Parisinus Lat. 4858 is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the middle of the ninth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without any continuation, followed by a fragment of the *Quicumque vult*. According to the foliation the MS. should contain 109 leaves, but one leaf has been missed in the enumeration after f. 101 and there is a hiatus of one leaf after f. 103, so that the MS. must have originally contained 111 leaves. The pages have been prepared throughout for tabular matter by means of horizontal and perpendicular lines, and, contrary to the practice of most MSS., the number and position of the perpendicular lines vary according to the number and position of the different columns in the MS. The prefaces are written in minuscules, but the Chronicle proper begins with a very close reproduction of the form presented in O. This form is gradually modified as the work proceeds, till it becomes typical of a ninth-century MS. The first three pairs of opposite pages contain thirty lines each; the next pair contains twenty-nine, and the next two pairs again thirty; after this the number of lines to a page is for most of the first part of the Chronicle fixed at thirty-three, but afterwards varies greatly, sometimes reaching as high as thirty-eight. The writing is at first in uncials, but occasional minuscule letters appear on the first page; on the third pair of pages the greater part of one event is written continuously in minuscules; after this minuscules become more and more common; they first appear in the 'fila regnorum' on one of the sixth pair of opposite pages, and gradually replace uncials for entries in black ink both in the 'fila regnorum' and in the 'spatium historicum.' In the latter part of the Chronicle the rule is established that uncials are employed for everything in red ink, and minuscules for everything in black. At the beginning of the Chronicle there is also the same distinction between large and small writing as in A O S, and the same crowding of events as compared with the 'fila regnorum.' This distinction is maintained with very few exceptions as far as the fall of Troy. In the remainder of the first part of the Chronicle the rule is for writing to be regulated by the ruled lines, and crowding is the exception. I have not noticed the occurrence of any blank lines. There are occasional references to this MS. in Schöne's *Weltchronik des Eusebius*.

D. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4860, formerly Colbert. 240 and Regius 3730 a, was written in black ink between the years 939 and 954, according to a statement in the MS. itself. It appears to be copied from a Codex Augiensis of 840 A.D.¹ It is clear from several notices in the MS. itself that it was at Mainz in the tenth century. It contains the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome, the Chronicon Consulare of Prosper, the Chronicles of Cassiodorus and Jordanes, and various other chronological works. The unipaginal arrangement is maintained throughout; in the first part of the Chronicle there are no special columns for events, but events are entered against any column of dates, as in the edition of Pontacus. The Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome occupy in all forty-six leaves, and there are from forty-one to

¹ See Mommsen, *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, p. 363, note 2.

forty-three lines on each page. There is a notice of this MS. by Mommsen in *Chronica Minora*, Vol. I, pp. 363-5.

C. Colbertinus, Parisinus Lat. 4859, formerly Colbert. 1398, apparently the Pithoeanus of Pontacus, is written in red and black ink, and belongs to the tenth century. As in T, there is no title-page. It begins with a table of contents, apparently applying to some other MS.; then come the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome without continuation, followed by the 'Ordo plenarius' as in T. At the foot of this are the words 'Continet . . . II. ccc. xcv' as in T. Then comes a summary headed 'Incipit secundum Severum' (also in this place in T). These are followed by 'cons. ordenari post opus sancti ieronimi constitutum,' and by extracts from some work, beginning with 'liber primus, cap. viii :—in huius sacri monasterii,' and ending with 'numquam accedere temptauisset.' At the end of the MS. is the signature 'P. Pithoue' (Petrus Pithoeus). The MS. is written on 156 leaves, of which the *Chronica* occupy 152. There are twenty-six lines on each page. The bipaginal arrangement common to 26-line MSS. is continued as far as A. Abr. 1968. Red ink is used (as in L) for accessions, a few events, and every tenth year in each of the 'fila regnorum.' From A. Abr. 1117 to A. Abr. 1979 uncials are used throughout; elsewhere the writing is mainly in minuscules.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PASSAGES IN RED INK

All matter entered in this list is in red ink: everything else is in black ink.

(1) The following *fila regnorum*¹:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ff. 33 a-45 a | Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum, Atheniensium |
| 45 b-48 a | Assyriorum, Sicyoniorum ² , Latinorum |
| 48 b-54 a | Assyriorum, Atheniensium, Lacedaemoniorum ³ , Corinthiorum |
| 54 b-62 a | Assyriorum, Hebraeorum Isl ⁴ , Lacedaemoniorum, Corinthiorum |
| 62 b-65 a | Medorum, Hebraeorum Isl, Lacedaemoniorum, Corinthiorum |
| 65 b-67 a | Hebraeorum Iuda, Hebraeorum Isl, Latinorum, Lydorum |
| 67 b-71 a | Hebraeorum, Atheniensium ⁵ , Lydorum |
| 71 b-74 a | Hebraeorum, Lydorum |
| 74 b-80 a | Iudaeorum, Lydorum ⁶ |
| 80 b, 81 b | Iudaeorum captiuitas |
| 82 b | Romanorum |
| 87 a-90 a | Macedonum ^{7, 8, 9} |
| 91 a | Asiae |
| 91 b-92 b | Syriae, Asiae |
| 93 a-101 a | Syria ¹⁰ |
| 104 a-107 b | Alexandriae |
| 107 b ¹¹ -117 a | Iudaeorum |

135 b *Anni persecutionis*

(2) Olympiads^{12, 13, 14, 15, 16},

(3) Accessions of emperors.

(4) The following passages:

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 33 b = | Schöne 35d | apud hebraeos |
| 44 b, 45 a, l. 18 = | post 53 a, β | troia capta, troia capta |

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| ff. 46 a = 55 | Lat. | latinis . . . tribus |
| 48 b = 57 | i | profetabat samuhel |
| 49 b = 61 | b | david . . . hebraeos |
| 50 b = 61 | c, e | hebraeorum . . . asaf |
| 51 a = 61 | g | pelasgi . . . obtinuerunt |
| 51 b, 52 a = 63 | in filiis | solomon . . . est |
| 52 b = 63 | c, e | hebraeorum . . . sameas |
| 53 b = 65 | Isr. | apud . . . XXII |
| 54 a = 63 | g | tertio . . . XVIII |
| 54 b = 65 | Jud. | I alterum in XLII et iustus, |
| 54 b, 55 b = 65f, 67 a | | hebraeorum . . . anani |
| 56 a = 67 | d | thracis . . . obtinuerunt |
| 56 a = 67 | d | thracis . . . obtinuerunt |
| 57 b = 69 | a | apud . . . heliezer |
| 58 b = 69 | c | quarto . . . XXIII |
| 58 b = 69f | | profetabant . . . eliseus |
| 58 b = 69g | | elias rapitur |
| 59 b = 69h | | ionadab . . . habetur |
| 59 b = 71 | c | hebraeorum . . . occiditur |
| 60 a = 71 | b | quinti . . . XXV |
| 60 b bis = 71 | g | elisseus . . . moritur |
| 62 a = 73 | d | VII . . . obtinuerunt |
| 63 b = 75f | | profetabant . . . ionas |
| 64 b = 79 | Tit. | olympias prima |
| 64 b = 79 | β | secundum . . . uictor |
| 65 a = 77 | d | aegyptii . . . optinuerunt |
| 65 a = 77 | Lyd. | lydorum . . . XXXVI |

¹ The headings are always black.

² On f. 47 b (= Schöne 57 *Sic.*) 'reges . . . sunt' is black.

³ On f. 53 a (= Schöne 63 *Lac.*) 'lacaedaemoniorum . . . XXXVII' is black.

⁴ On f. 60 b (= Schöne 71 *Isr.*) the last I in XVII is black.

⁵ On f. 70 b (= Schöne 85 *Ath.*) 'athenis . . . princi' is black.

⁶ On f. 75 a (= Schöne 89 *Lyd.*) 'XXXVI . . . XV' is inserted in black by a later hand.

⁷ On f. 87 a (= Schöne 109 *Mac.*) 'XI, XII' are black.

⁸ On f. 87 b (= Schöne 111 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'pausanias' is black.

⁹ On f. 88 b (= Schöne 113 *Mac.*) 'post quem' before 'ptolomaeus' is black.

¹⁰ On f. 96 a (= Schöne 125 *Syr.*) 'XII' is inserted in black by a later hand.

¹¹ Red ink is used for the Jewish column as soon as the Alexandrine column ceases.

¹² 'XIX olimpiad', 'XX olimpiad' (f. 69 b), 'XXIX olimp' (f. 71 b), 'XXX olimp' (f. 72 b), 'XLVII olimpiad' (f. 76 b), 'CLXII olimp' (f. 99 b), 'CXCII olimpiad' (f. 108 a), are inserted in black by a later hand.

¹³ On f. 80 b the last I in the figures LXII, LXIII, LXIII is black.

¹⁴ On f. 94 b 'olimpiad' 138' is written in black by a later hand over 'CXXXVIII' in red.

¹⁵ On f. 131 b the last I in 'CCLXII' is black.

¹⁶ On f. 135 a CCLXXI is written in black by a later hand over an entry in red ink erased. On f. 135 b Ol. 272 has apparently been entered in black and subsequently erased. On f. 136 a 'CCLXXIV' is written in black by a later hand over 'CCLXXIII olymp' in red ink erased. On f. 141 a CCLXXXIII is inserted in black by a later hand.

ff. 65 a = 79 <i>Tit.</i>	olympias prima	ff. 90 b = 115 <i>Pers.</i>	alexander
65 a = 79 <i>e</i>	primam olimpiadem	90 b = 115 <i>y</i>	lydiam
65 b = 79 <i>c</i>	profetabant ... supra	91 a = 117 <i>e</i>	iudaeorum ... onias
65 b = 79 <i>f</i>	profetabant ... oded	92 a = 117 <i>v</i>	iudaeorum pontifex
66 b = 81 <i>Tit.</i>	prima ... israhel	92 a = 119 <i>g</i>	iudaeorum pontifex
67 a = 81 <i>n</i>	mare ... xvii	92 b = 119 <i>in fil.</i>	demetrius ... tradidit
69 a = 83 <i>m</i>	mare ... cares	95 a = 125 <i>a</i>	iudaeorum
70 a = <i>post 85 Aeg. 12</i>	post quem	97 b = 127 <i>d</i>	romani ... perae
72 a = 87 <i>c</i>	post ... LXVIII	101 b = 133 <i>o</i>	huc ... cessit
73 b = 89 <i>b</i>	hebraeorum ... habetur	104 a = 137 <i>o</i>	gaius ... caesar
73 b = 89 <i>i</i>	hieremias ... orsus	109 b = 145 <i>r</i>	ihs ... nascitur
73 b = 89 <i>m</i>	olda ... profetabat	109 b = 145 <i>t</i>	colliguntur ... xv
74 b = 89 <i>s</i>	profetabant ... hieremias	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	DXLVIII
75 b = 91 <i>k</i>	anno ... ioacim	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	MLX
75 b = 91 <i>n</i>	in ... habentur	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	MDXXXVIII
76 b = 93 <i>a</i>	profetabant ... baruc	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	LXXLIII
76 b = 93 <i>b</i>	iudaea ... capitur	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	DCCCCXLII
76 b = 93 <i>b</i>	nabuchodonosor ...	111 b = 149 <i>e</i>	ΠCCXLII
	CCCCXLII	111 b = 149 <i>g</i>	ihs ... salutarem
76 b = 93 <i>Iud.</i>	hebraeorum ... hierusalem	111 b = 149 <i>k</i>	ihs ... suos
77 b = 95 <i>a</i>	in ... daniel	111 b = 149 <i>i</i>	ihs ... prophetias
78 b = 95 <i>Med.</i>	cyrus regnavit ... medorum	112 b = 149 <i>k</i>	ex ... obpresserint
78 b = 95 <i>q</i>	cyrus ... homi	113 b = 153 <i>f</i>	petrus ... primus antio
79 b = 97 <i>a</i>	• profetabant ... filius	116 a = 157 <i>m</i>	petrus ... paulus
80 b = 99 <i>m</i>	apud ... maximus	116 b = 157 <i>q</i>	post ... xi
80 b = 99 <i>p</i>	profetabant ... malachias	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	XLII
81 b = 99 <i>a</i>	secundo ... IIII	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	CCXXXVII
81 b = 99 <i>γ</i>	in qua	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	DXC
82 a = 99 <i>δ</i>	ciemens ... clementis	117 a = 159 <i>in fil.</i>	MCII
82 b = 101 <i>b</i>	templum ... zacharia	125 b = 173 <i>n</i>	antoninus suum
82 b = 101 <i>e</i>	xvii ... xerxis	135 a = 189 <i>d</i>	xviii ... sunt
84 b = 105 <i>d</i>	ea ... mardoceo	135 a = 189 <i>Tit.</i>	persecutionis .i-
85 b = 107 <i>d</i>	neemias ... minister	136 b = 191 <i>in fil.</i>	huc ... subiecimus
86 a = 107 <i>s</i>	neemiam ... hierusa	137 a = 192 <i>m</i>	constans
88 a = 111 <i>Aeg.</i>	posquem	138 a = 193 <i>f</i>	constantinus
89 b = 115 <i>i</i>	iudaeorum ... maximus	140 b = 195 <i>i</i>	antonius monachus
90 a = 115 <i>q</i>	alexander ... babylonem	143 a = 197 <i>e</i>	gratianus
	inter	144 b = 198 <i>k</i>	ualentinianus

APPENDIX III

TEXT OF PASSAGES NOT CLEARLY LEGIBLE IN MANUSCRIPT OR COLLOTYPE

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| f. 33 a l. 4, 5 | ...lybia epafi fili (us <i>erasum</i>) ae filius ... | | |
| 4 <i>marg.</i> | busiris tyrannus crudeliter hospites necans | 79 b 28 <i>marg.</i> | latumias carceres compedes catenas
exilium metalla excogitabat |
| 20 <i>marg.</i> | europam postquam ei iuppiter mixtus est
uxorem habuit asterius cretensium rex
ex quo genuit minoem radamanthum
et sarpedonem | 80 a 28 <i>marg.</i> | tarquinius superbus ob uiolatam a filio
lucretiam regno pulsus |
| b 4 <i>marg.</i> | pontificatum suscipit finees | b 16 <i>marg.</i> | anacreon lyricus poeta cognoscitur
aggaeus zacharias et malachias profetae
tempore tarquini superbi fuerunt |
| 35 a 25 <i>marg.</i> | fabula raptus proserpinae et orci | 81 a 8 <i>marg.</i> | pythagoras philosophus clarus habetur qui
post annos CCLXII ab urbe condita fuit |
| 43 b 5, 6 | assyriorum XXVI tautanes XXXII | b 4 <i>marg.</i> | ideo secundus annus bis scribitur quia
unus annus in magorum fratrum
septem menses computantur |
| 44 a 5 | apri calidonii et maleagri fabula | 83 b 1 | tione urbis |
| 46 a 17 | mychenis post necem aegisti | 21 | filius darii XX |
| 48 a 9 <i>marg.</i> | regnasse dicit | 84 a 27 <i>marg.</i> | zippae termae |
| 49 a <i>Tit.</i> | primus corinthiorum rex : aegyptiorum | b 30 <i>marg.</i> | magister eorum qui |
| 58 b 29 <i>marg.</i> | elias rapitur tempore acrippae siluii regis
latinorum qui undecimus ab aenea
regnauit | 85 b 10 <i>marg.</i> | consulibus eiectis facti |
| 62 a 23 <i>marg.</i> | sardanapallus tarsum et anchialos con-
didit | 86 a 10 <i>marg.</i> | romae rursus consules creati |
| 63 b 22 <i>marg.</i> | mater remi et romuli uirgo uestalis electa
uiu defossa est infantes iuxta ripam
fluminis faustulus repertos uxori aecae
laretinae alendos tradit quae pulchri-
tudine quaestum faciens lupa appellata
est unde etiam nunc lupanaria | 19 <i>marg.</i> | democritus empedocles zeno parmenides
ceterique philosophi |
| 25 | filia eius adimendi | 22 <i>marg.</i> | hippocrates medicus post CCCX añ
imperium hostes pugna |
| 30 | ram uiua defossa | 90 a 9 | redactis plurimos captiuorum in aegyptum
transtulit iudaeorum pontifex maximus
maccabaeorum |
| 64 a 12 <i>marg.</i> | fidon argiuus mensuras et pondera primus
inuenit | 91 a 8 | cartaginienses XC romanorum naues in
sicilia capiunt metallo consule in fugam
uerso |
| 67 b 28 <i>marg.</i> | hoc in primis anni romuli gestum est sed
quia pagina uacabat hic scriptum | 29 | macedonum imperio recedentibus |
| 68 b 28 <i>marg.</i> | añ uno quod tempus interregnum dictum
est | 94 a 13 <i>marg.</i> | iosephus a ptolomaeo dux iudaeae con-
stituitur |
| 73 b 30 <i>marg.</i> | olda mulier profetes | 95 b 14 <i>marg.</i> | thera insula subito emersit |
| 75 b 9 <i>marg.</i> | nabuchodonosor rex chaldaeorum capto
ioacim rege hierosolymae etiam uasa
templi in babyloniam transtulit eo
tempore quo tarquinius priscus romanis
regnabat | 96 a 12 <i>marg.</i> | eumenes eumenia in fryga condidit
cum ab antiocho per legatos hannibal
reposeretur cui se a scipione uictus
sociauerat ad prusiam regem bithyniae
transfugit quem cum rursus per flaminium
etiam ab eo senatus repeteret et
tradendus |
| 2, 6, 9, | XVIII, XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, | 23 | hannibal ueneno se interficit qui etiam
apud libyssam bithyniae sepultus est |
| 10, 11, 16, 17 | XXIII | b 25 | stadius caecilius |
| 75 b 9 | profetabant hieremias baruc <i>minio erasum</i> | 97 b 15 <i>marg.</i> | romani perse interfecto macedonas et
illyrios et galatas liberos esse iusserunt
galatas liberos (beros <i>erasum</i>) |
| 17 | MCCCXX | 16 | P. terentius comoediarum scribtor liber-
tate donatus in arcadia moritur |
| 18 <i>marg.</i> | daniel ananias azarias tempore tar-
quini prisci fuerunt in babylone pro-
fetantes | 98 a 15 <i>marg.</i> | |
| 76 b 22 <i>marg.</i> | regnauit regno medorum extraneus | | |
| 79 b 16 <i>marg.</i> | tarquinius superbus uincla taureas fustes | | |

- 98 a 20 andriam antequam edilibus uenderet
caecilio multum se miranti legit
- 33 iudas aduersum demetrii duces inito
proelio occiditur tribus annis ponti-
ficato gesto
- 26 aristarcus grammaticus agnoscitur
- 27 dux iudaeorum ionatha frater iudae
baccide duce demetrii iudaea expulso
pontificatum suscipit
- b 28 *margin.* añ LVI alii tm antiquiorem eam dicunt
CKVI
- 29 XV *corr.* XXXV
- 99 a 13 *inter lineas manu marginali* rum inter-
ficit
- 101 a 20 romanos testamento
- 22 seleucus ab antiocho filio cyziceni uiu(us)
e)xuritur
- 24 titus lucretius poeta nascitur qui postea
amatorio poculo in furorem uersus cum
aliquot libros per interualla insaniae
conscripsisset quos postea cicero emun-
dauit propria se manu interfecit anno
aetatis XLVIII
- b 22 cicero sic refert memoria teneo pueris
nobis (prim)um latinae docere coepisse
plotium quendam
- 102 b 15 *margin.* uergilius nascitur minor ciceronem añ
XXXV pompeio et crasso consulibus
- 18 M. porcius casto (*corr.* cato) stoicus
philosofus agnoscitur
- 18 *margin.* marcus pomcius (*corr.* porcius) cato
stoicus
- 103 a 28 *margin.* titus liuius historiarum scribtor pataui
nascitur
- b 30 diodorus siculus (clarus *erasum*) graece
scri
- 104 a 25 *margin.* prohibitae mulieres lecticis et margaritis
uti quae (nec uiros *erasum*) nec uiros
nec liberos haberent et minores essent
añ XLV
- 30 *margin.* antonius menssem quintilem iulium dici
decernit
- ibid.* G. iulius caesar in curia idibus martiis
occiditur et fasces dolabella suscipit *
- 105 b 7 *margin.* minor cicerone añ XXI
- 10 *margin.* herodes alienigena regnauit iudaeis añ
XXXVII
- 30 medio transactis
- 107 b 10 *margin.* sibi monarchia
- 16 *margin.* pilades pantomimus chorum primus et
fistulam inuenit cum ueteres ipsi et
saltarent
- 107 b 25 *margin.* qui uoluntate
et patras deductae
- 108 b 5 plurima conciderunt
- 109 a 14 18 *margin.* marcellus tullius tiro ciceronis libertus
prima notas
- 29 *margin.* contra iudaeos
- b 27 1 (*post triumphat*) *erasum*
- 110 b 18 *margin.* oboedius in exilio moritur et iuxta tomos
sepelitur
- 26 hyrcania
- 27 fenestella historiarum scribtor
- 112 a 10 noctem (noctem *erasum*) uersus ut
stellae in caelo uisae sint terraeque
motus in bithyniae nicenae urbis
multas
- 11 *margin.* terrae motu facto in bithynia aedes pluri-
mae nicae ruerunt
- 15 huius rei quod saluator isto anno passus
sit euangelium praebet iohannis in quo
scribitur post xv an tiberii caesaris
tribum (*corr.* tribus) annis dominum
praedicasse iosephus etiam uernaculus
iudaeorum scribtor circa
- 28 pilatus praeses secreto noctis imagines
caesaris in templo statuerit et haec
prima seditionis
- b 28 dogmate ad tiberium referente tiberius
rettulit ad
- 113 b 3 petronio praefecto
- 9 *margin.* caesaris et arae consecratae sunt
- 27 interpres petri aegypti et alexandriae
XPM adnuntiat
- 29 primus antiochiae episcopus ordinatur
euodius
- 114 a 29 *margin.* palaemon grammaticus interrogatus quid
inter stillam et guttam esset ait gutta
stat stilla cadit
- 115 b 15 *margin.* nero ut similitudinem troiae ardentis
- 116 a 17 *margin.* musonius et plutarchus philosophi insignes
habentur
- 26 *margin.* uespasianus iudaeam uastat athuc magi-
ster militiae
publici (ci *manu marginali*)
- 117 a 11 titus cum nihil uno die praestitisset dixit
amici diem perdididi
- b 27 *margin.*
- 118 a 11 romanae ecclesiae secundus constitur
episcopus clemens ann XII
- 119 b 7 *margin.* apostolus iohannes exilio solutus efesi
habitauit
- 24 *margin.* iohannes apostolus . . . passionem domini
LXVI
- 120 a 1 traianus de dacis et scythis triumphauit

- 120 a 2 *marg.* traianus omnes prouincias superat et ctesifontem et babyloniam occupat
 25 *marg.* plinius secundus sub traiano fuit
 121 b 19 *marg.* nicomedia sub hadriano ruit et nicaeae plurima tunc euersa sunt
 27 *marg.* athenienses ab hadriano imperatore leges petentes accipiunt
 122 a 13 *marg.* quadratus discipulus apost' et aristides filosofus
 28 *marg.* augusta appellata est uxor hadriani secunda post dometiani uxorem
 b 29 *marg.* basilides alexandriam haeresim gnosticorum excitat
 123 a 28 *marg.* ualentinus et cerdo magister marcionis sub hadriano romam uenerunt
 126 a 24 *marg.* commodus mense septembrio nomine suo appellauit qui etiam commodianas thermas aedificauit
 127 b 14 *marg.* thermae antiochiae aedificatae sunt
 28 *marg.* et CCLI antiochenae urbis
 128 a 24 *marg.* caracalla se rogauerit
 129 b 13 *marg.* iudicio exercitus imperauit
 130 a 20 *marg.* filippus macedoniae ciuitatem filippus suo nomine aedificauit
 29 inferiore budaliae
 b 25 *marg.* nouatus presb'
 131 a 26 *marg.* ualerianus imp ut persecutionem indixit a sapore rege persarum captus usque ad senectutem ei seruit
 29 *marg.* sapor rex persarum usque cappadociam nastat
 b 17 *marg.* odenatus decurio palmyrenus persas ita agresti manu uastauit ut ad ctesifonte castra poneret
 132 a 26 dux cognomento francus cuius familia hodie apud antiochiam perseuerat
 b 15 constantinopolim et (et *manu marginali*) quo apud
 19 exercitus nouam
 133 a 10 est condere
 11 cadaueris
 b 3
 134 a 16 *marg.* inseri cum
 17 priuatu habitu
 22 *marg.* diocletianus alexandriam quae achillaeo duce romana ditione recesserat octabo obsidionis mense cepit
 135 a 1 *marg.* terrae motu sub diocletiano facto tyrii et sidonae multa opera innumerabiles populos ruina sua obpresserunt
 11 *marg.* diocletianus nicomediae maximianus mediolani purpuram deposuerunt
 136 a 13 *marg.* arrius presbyter alexandri episcopi alexandrinae eccl. pulsus ab eo haesim instituit
 136 a 17 *marg.* CCCXVIII synodus ap nicaeam propter arrianos facta XVII añ imperii constantini
 23 *marg.* licinius post imperium thessalonicae priuatus occiditur
 29 interficitur
 b 14 *marg.* hellenopolim quae ante drepana uocabatur constantinus martyris luciani matris suae nomine nuncupauit
 20 *marg.* constantinus uxorem suam faustam occidit
 25 *marg.* episcopi apud antiochiam arrianorum tempora non
 137 a 3 constantinus ab eusebio nicomedensi episcopo baptizatus in arrianum dogma declinat
 b 14 *marg.*
 138 b 11 *marg.* sapor rex persarum christianos persequitur
 140 a 25 donatus a quo supra donatianos in africa dici memorauimus carthagine
 141 a 4 *marg.* andreae
 .8 *marg.* nicomedia funditus euersa
 16 *marg.* synodus arimino et seleucia
 24 *marg.* constantinopolitanae urbi
 26 *marg.* hilarius libro pro se constantio ap constantinopolim porrecto ad gallias redit constantinopolim pellitur
 27 presbyteros qui
 b 7
 11 *marg.* gallia per hilarium ab arrianorum fide reuocata est
 24 *marg.* corgonium dicit de germanicia et cymatium de gabata
 26 athanasi ab arrianis
 142 a 21 forte hostium equite conto ilia perfoassus interiit
 143 b 28 prouincias quas regebat quam a barbaris uastarentur erasit
 144 a 7 descenderunt
 b 9 ualens lege data monachos militare iussit nolentes fustibus interimet
 145 a 18 II secunda persecutio a dometiano fratre titi qui nonus regnauit orta est anno imperii eius XIII a quo etiam iohannes euangelista in insula quae pathmos appellatur relegatus apocalypsim uidit
 22 III tertia persecutio facta est a traiano qui XI regnauit añ imp eius X
 25 qui XVII regnauit
 27 regnauit primus
 28 electus inconsulto senatus añn añ imperii eius primo
 30

APPENDIX IV

SCHOLIA

f. 2 c *Ad tranquillo*] Suetonius Tranquillus.

f. 3 B *Ad Quadragesimo secundo*] vel 41.

f. 4 D *Ad secundum minorem*] ac'

Ad anni quingenti quadraginta octo] Immo sunt 440 anni.

In marg. infer.] isti duodecim superfluunt et solum fuerunt quingenti Nam eusebius errauit errauit [*sic*] atribuendo amon regi iuda 12. annos qui solum duobus regnauit errat etiam in iosia filio suo de vno anno et in ioachat de vno ut ibi probat beda¹. Et istos duos annos substrahit de parte sequenti que debet habere .440 annos

¹ Chronica maiora, 133, 139.

f. 5 B *Ad sexta decima potestas*] thebanorum ut in c. precedenti et statim tangit

f. 5 b *Ad Anni M.dcccc.l.*] immo solum .1946.

f. 36 *In angulo super. marg.*] dinastia secundum treuet² dicit potestas eligendi regem uel imperatorem que potestas aliquo tempore erat in vna ciuitate quandoque in alia secundum quod eficiebantur maiores nec erat in hoc certum tempus ordinatum dicit autem quod egipcii post xviii. dinastiam que erat diapolitanorum ceperunt vti suo imperatore primusque de suis regnauit super eos sethus annis 55.

² Nicolai Triuet Annales ab origine mundi ad Christum, sub anno 1940 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 B xvi).

Sub Primus sethus] durauit annis nouemdecim hec dinastia.

f. 37 *Super Tro*] troi

Post Confingitur] id. Augus. de ci. dei li. xviii. c. 13.

f. 41 *Super Ipsipyle*] ipsiphile

f. 41 b *Ad abimelech*] non fuit rex super totum israel sed solum super sichimitas secundum W².

Super thola] in samre

Post xxii] treuet⁴ dicit quod uero xxiii vt patet iudic. x. c. et rephendit Guillelmum Sancti Dionisii⁵ cuius cronicam in sequentibus ex hoc dicit deficere continue in anno uno.

³ Gulielmi de Nangis Chronica ab Adam, ad annum 2820 (Codex Londinensis Reg. 13 B iv).

⁴ op. cit. 2722.

⁵ Gulielmum de Nangis 2823.

f. 43 b *Ad Hebreorum*] vide iudicum xii. c.

f. 44 *Super maleagri*] meleagri.

Post troia capitur] W⁶ dicit anno 15. id recitat [?] triuet⁷ super anno 2796 tamen inpugnat ex eo quod anno .7. post troie capt[iuitatem] scribitur regnasse michenis egistus secundum ipsum eusebium

⁶ op. cit. 2868.

⁷ op. cit. 2786.

f. 44 b *Super hebraeorum*] hic deficiunt .x. anni quibus ante labdon iudicauit israel agilon ut patet iud. c. xii. secundum Bedam⁸ / tamen eusebius non super hec ponit minus de tempore ab exitu de egipto ad edificacionem templi salomonis.

⁸ Chron. mai. 67.

Ad aealon] zabulonites

Super labdon] de efraym

Ad Troia capta] scilicet labdon *fortasse alia manu.*

sicut dicit treuet⁹ beda hic ponens troie capt[iuitatem] non ponderauit quod eusebius obmisit .x. annos iudicature achilon quos ipse beda ponit secundum hebreos et quod non concordauit cum eo in annis iosue. Caue quod eusebius

⁹ op. cit. 2805.

¹ Post 480 saltem uno minus deletum.

² Potius 962. Chron. mai. 76.

³ op. cit. 2828.
⁴ Chron. mai. 75.
⁵ Hugonis de S. Victore De Tribus Maximis Circumstantiis Gestorum Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 103).
⁶ Antiq. x. 8, § 4.
⁷ ibid. vi. 14, § 9.
⁸ ibid. 13, § 5.
⁹ Hoc reperire non potui.

¹⁰ Hieron. epist. lxxii. 4.
¹¹ Potius 28, op. cit. 2928.
¹² Hoc de Epheso narrat, il. 4, § 15.
¹³ Sc. carthaginem.
¹⁴ Chron. mai. 86.

¹⁵ Haec verba addita sunt fortasse alia manu.

¹⁶ op. cit. 2986.
¹⁷ ibid.
¹⁸ Chron. mai. 91.
¹⁹ Item Cod. Paris. 14872, f. 55 b.
²⁰ Vincentii Bellovacensis Speculum Historiale, il. 66.

bene ponit annos 480¹ ab exitu de egipto usque ad edificacionem templi Salomonis

- f. 46 *Post clxxviii]* duravit
Sub regnavit aeneas] Idem Aug. de ci. lib. 18. c. 19.
- f. 47 *Post descensus]* vide etiam anno xx. regni saul.
- f. 47 b *Ad dcccclxii]* Augustinus xiiii. libro [c. 19 *supra lineam insertum]* de ci. dei dicit 959. beda 972.²
Super carni] quia ydolis carnem offerebant
- f. 48 *Super siluius]* qui et postumus
Ad xxviii] nichol. treuet³ per errorem dicit hic 39 sed primum ponit beda⁴ et hugo⁵
- f. 48 b *Ad saul xl]* idem Augustinus de ci. libro 18. c. 20. et ita habetur actuum xiii. iosephus dat samueli .15 et sauli 20 iose. libro .10⁶ vbi agit quantum regnatum sit apud iudeos dicit saul regnasse 20. annis et tamen si bene uideatur communiter sibi in ceterum libro 6 in fine⁷ dicit saul regnasse cum samuele 18. annos et post eius mortem duos idem etiam posuerat prius⁸ de samuele et quod ante saul rezerat post heli 12. al. 15 annis
- f. 49 b *Ad Codrus]*—et quia in hoc facta est gelus translacio ideo fit etiam denominacio anniuersalis ab eo per W⁹ post eusebium
Ad ann xl] idem augustinus de ci. libro 18. [c.] 20 [?]
- f. 50 *Super erytheus]* rex lacedemoniorum
- f. 50 b *Ad dccccl]* hoc anno dauid cepit iherusalem
- f. 51 *Super codrus]* rex atheniensis
- f. 51 b *Ad Solomon filius dauid xl]* xii. annorum tantum erat cum regnare cepit patre uiuente ut uult ieronimus in epistola ad uitalem presbiterum¹⁰ et dicit triuet quod fuit inunctus anno 39¹¹ regni dauid
- f. 52 *Post troianum bellum ann cxliii]* iustinus libro .1.¹² ponit eam¹³ longe prius conditam ab amazonibus
Ad egressus israelis] quintus annus erat solum incohatus sed uide quia Beda¹⁴ ponit solum annos 480 nec c ix libri regum habet opositum clare quia quod ibi dicitur de quarto anno refertur ad annos regni salomonis ut ibi satis patet in principio capituli et in fine. Et nota quod secundum veritatem hebraicam. ultra annos hic enumeratos per eusebium sunt addendi .x. pro iudice aylone quem ipse transiit et tunc ab ingressu terre promisse usque ad edificacionem templi essent .ix. iubilea precise [sed hec esset contra sex¹⁵].
- f. 52 b *Ad laosthenes]* consecracione templi
- f. 54 *Ad clxxviii]* alii scribunt 177
- f. 54 b *Ad Asa]* Nota quod iste cepit regnare anno xx. regni ieroboam ut legitur iii reg. c. xv.
- f. 55 *Super atys]* alius frater vocatus est capis secundum triuet¹⁶
Ad xxviii] triuet¹⁷ ponit 23 sed primum ponunt beda¹⁸ et hugo¹⁹ et v. [?] 19²⁰ unde ipse triue[t] addit annum unum post agripe 40 annos
- f. 55 b *Ad Nabad]* iste incepit regnare anno secundo asa regis iuda ut 3 reg. 15 et ibi sequitur quod fuit mortuus nabad isto capitulo ante asa.
Ad ioed] alias ioel
Basas iiii] iiii *linea perscripta deletum, et supra additum est xxviii* annis et cepit regnare anno 10^o regis asa ut scribitur iii. reg. 15

- f. 55 b *Ad xl]* Hic deficit annus unus
 f. 56 *Sub capis]* hic condidit capuam

[*Dehinc excerpta tantum praebimus.*]

- f. 56 b *Ad Ambri]* Comestor dicit .iii. reg' articulo 34¹ contencionem et diuisionem populi ante regnum istius de qua habetur iii. reg. xvi. durasse per tres annos et iō dicitur regnasse . . .
Ad xxxiii] legitur .iii. reg. xvi. hoc anno cepisse regnum achab. sed ut scribit comestor articulo 34² hic est uicium scriptoris sed pro p^o vide expresse iii. reg. c. ult^o.
 f. 57 b *Ad Achab]* iosephus libro viii dicit eum regnasse annis xx. et mensibus .ii.³ et ita recitat comestor articulo 35.⁴ et ita uidetur uerius quia cepit regnare anno 38. asa et filius eius ochozias anno 17. iosaphat ut etiam dicit comestor in fine 4. regum⁵ et vide quod scripsi infra in ochozia / tene textum
Ad Abdias] Inc. aug' de ci. libro 18. c. 44.
 f. 58 *Ad tiberinus]* ab hoc fluuius dictus est qui prius ambula dicebatur uel albula
 f. 58 b *Ad Ioram]* . . . sed uerius uidetur quod solum tribus ut concurat mors eius et ociosie de quo sequitur
 f. 59 b *Ad uii]* beda⁶ ponit solum ui [idem legitur ii para. 22⁷] et idem uidetur⁸ ponere comestor⁹ nisi ponatur anno incerto pro completo sed eusebius sequitur lxx. ut dicit beda et accedit 4 reg. xi sed patet quod solum 6.
 f. 60 b *Ad aremulus]* titus liuius¹⁰ et orosius hunc uocant Romulum.¹¹ sed eutropius¹² beda¹³ et comestor¹⁴ dicunt ut eusebius
 f. 62 b *Post supputantur mccc]* triuet¹⁵ secundum bedam¹⁶ ponit 1448. / iordanis¹⁷ tenet cum eusebio et ponit reges 36. sed beda computat tempus usque ad cirum . . . triuet dicit quod assirii perdidit hic monarchiam sed multos reges habuerunt orosius li. 2. c. 17¹⁸ dicit quod regnum assiriorum prius ad medos transiit ut hic postea ad scithas caldeosque et rursus ad medos uaria sorte | clarius uero dicit libro 5 c. ii.¹⁹ quod uicto sardanapalo potestas babilonie fuit apud medos sed [aliter postea *inter lineas scriptum*] proprietates apud caldeos . . .
 f. 63 *Ad macedonum primus rex]* uide aug. de ci. dei libro xii. c. xi.
Ad calcem] secundum triuet²⁰ macedonia olim dicebatur emachion et ciuitas principalis edessa quam iste crebrius uocauit egeam et populum egeadas secundum iustinum lib. viii.²¹
 f. 63 b *Sub ionas]* W²² dicit ioel de tribu ruben
Ad zacharias] comestor²³ tangit hic quod necesse est regnum uacasse post ieroboam xxiii. annis uel istum regnasse tantundem.
Ad quae cum septimo] idem eutropius²⁴ sed triuet²⁵ dicit quarto
 f. 64 *Ad siluius]* W²⁶ dicit quod regnauit annis 44 / et dicit quod fratrem suum primogenitum expulit regno idem beda²⁷ et eutropius²⁸
Ad xliii] triuet²⁹ probat [. . .³⁰] quod solum xxii. . . .
 f. 64 b *Ad pueri cum adoleuissent]* iero in quadam expositione super .6. alis seraphim³¹ dicit quod Romulus natus est anno quo mortuus est osias rex iuda ut aparere debet ex hiis que in hoc libro scripsit.
In marg.] nota quod solinus³²

¹ cap.33 (ed.1503).

² cap. 33.

³ Potius annis xxii. Antiq. viii. 13, § 1.

⁴ cap. 34.

⁵ cap. 47.

⁶ Chron. mai. 108.

⁷ *Supra lineam addita.*

⁸ uic'.

⁹ loc. cit.

¹⁰ i. 3. 9.

¹¹ Potius Aremulum Orosius, i. 20. 6.

¹² Potius Paulus in Historia Romana, p. 7, 22, ed. Droysen.

¹³ Chron. mai. 110.

¹⁴ iv. reg. cap. 17.

¹⁵ op. cit. 3145.

¹⁶ Beda, Chron. mai. 115, re ipsa ponit 1240.

¹⁷ Rom. 49.

¹⁸ i. 19, ed. Zange-meister (1889).

¹⁹ ii. 2.

²⁰ op. cit. 3153.

²¹ cap. 1.

²² op. cit. 3264.

²³ iv. reg. cap. 47.

²⁴ Pauli Hist. Rom.

p. 7, 30.

²⁵ op. cit. 3181.

²⁶ op. cit. 3268.

²⁷ Chron. mai. 117.

²⁸ Pauli Hist. Rom.

p. 7, 29.

²⁹ op. cit. 3178.

³⁰ Verbum hand

satis clarum autrasura.

³¹ Hieron. epist.

xviii, 1.

³² Solini Polyhist.

cap. 2, p. 5 (ed. 1543).

- f. 64 b *Ad posuit*] uero primo fuisse hunc ludum olim actum sed postea intermissum ponunt actores secundum triuet
- ¹ op. cit. 318r.
- Ad calcem*] potius uidetur secundum triuet¹ quod prima olimpias processit per 15 annos cum secundum bedam et martirologium commune christus natus sit anno 1^o olimpiadis 193 et faciunt annos 771 / nec mireris quod eusebius ponit christum natum olimpiade 194 quia ipse addit annos regis amon ut alibi patet.
- Et infra, alia manu*] Numerus olimpiadum eusebii uel Ieronimi uidetur clare conuenire ei quod legitur .2. maca. .4. c.² item quod ipse ponit hic de africano et super anno dominice passionis
- ² 2 Macc. iv. 18?
- ³ op. cit. 3283.
⁴ Potius xlii, Speculum Historiale, i. 97 (ed. Venet. 1591).
⁵ lib. i, ad Ez. iv. 4 seqq.
- f. 65 *Ad Boccoris xliiii*] W.³ et Vinc[entius]⁴ dicunt xlii
- f. 65 b *Post transtulit*] Iero. libro p^o super ezechielem.⁶ incipit hic illos 390 annos . . . liberati iudei per istoriam libri hester . . . propter quod ipsemet iero. in fine dicit ibidem uideri potius incipiendum a tempore manaem regis israel . . .
- f. 66 b *Supra*] Isaie. 8. c. legitur quod adhuc lxxv. anni et non esset cap[tus] siue damascus et c. quia inferri posset ad tempus inter finem regni assiriorum et principium romanorum ut declarat orosius lib. 2.⁶ licet non all[egat] ysaiam
- Post condita*] et est xi kal maii secundum solinum⁷ et n. triuet⁸
- Ad idem*] solinus⁹ ponit hec fuisse . . .
- Ad alcmeon ii*] ab hinc non fuerunt apud athenienses reges ad uitam sed per 10. annos tantum secundum W.¹⁰ et habebant hic se pagani¹¹ [?]
- Ad an ccl*] W¹² dicit 240
- Ad calcem*] Iero in p^o super eze.¹³ dicit hanc captiuitatem per salmanasar fuisse factam anno .vi. ezechie regis iuda ut sacra regum narrat istoria .s. iiii. regum .xviii. sed de alia precedenti legitur iiii. regum .xv.
- f. 67 *in capite*] Nota quod de tempore condicionis urbis uarie scribunt istoriographi nam orosius li. ii.¹⁴ scribit eam conditam olimpiade vi. scilicet post euersionem troie anno 404.¹⁵ / eutropius secu[ndus] concordat in olimpiade set a troia dicit annum 429¹⁶ Solinus dicit anno 433 incipiente olimpiade .7.¹⁷ Euseb[io] concordant augustinus¹⁸ et beda¹⁹ sed triuet²⁰ dicit se mirari de beda qui non sequitur 70. sed hebraicam ueritatem secundum quam urbis condicio atribuenda est octauo anno ioachari qui secundum eum tercius olimpiadis quinte et ab euersione troie 427.
- Alia manu*] nota quod solinus²¹ uidetur pre ceteris examinasse quia . . .
- f. 68 *Ad sibylla*] et dicit W²² quod ista fuit prophetisa sublimior . . .
- Post capitur*] et per 80 annos eis subdita secundum W²³
- f. 68 b *Ad calcem*] . . . et idem festus²⁴ et solinus²⁵
- f. 71 *Ad Gyges*] de hoc dicit tullius de officiis²⁶ quod habuit annulum inuisibilitatis
- f. 72 *Ad archilochus*] huius libros secundum ualerium²⁷ ex urbe sua lacedemonii iusserunt exportari ne inficeret iuuenum mores.
- f. 72 b *Ad secundum hebraeos*] et hanc sequitur iero. super ezechiel libro i.²⁸ idem beda²⁹ et iose.³⁰ et tex. iiii regum c. 21 et triuet
- Ad fraortes*] hic secundum orosium libro primo³¹ semper pugnauit contra asirios et persas
- f. 73 *Ad celebratur*] hic secundum ualerium³² adulteranti filio oculum unum eruit reliqu[um] sibi ut satisfaceret legi, &c.
- ⁶ cap. 2.
⁷ cap. 2, p. 4.
⁸ op. cit. 3200.
⁹ cap. 2, p. 5.
¹⁰ op. cit. 3311.
¹¹ pagm³. (?)
¹² op. cit. 3318.
¹³ loc. cit.
¹⁴ cap. 4, § 1.
¹⁵ *Hic adnotatur alia manu* In alio libro est 414 sed potius debet, &c.
¹⁶ Atramento minus nigro parum lucide scriptum. Eutropius, i. 1 habet 394, Paulus autem 419.
¹⁷ Solini Polyhist. cap. 2, p. 5.
¹⁸ De Civitate Dei, xviii. 22.
¹⁹ Chron. mai. 125.
²⁰ loc. cit.
²¹ loc. cit.
²² op. cit. 3322.
²³ ibid. 3336.
²⁴ Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.
²⁵ loc. cit.
²⁶ iii. 9, § 38.
²⁷ Valerium Maximum vi. 3, ext. 1.
²⁸ loc. cit.
²⁹ Chron. mai. 133.
³⁰ Antiq. x. 4, § 1.
³¹ Hist. i. 19, § 4.
³² vi. 5, ext. 3.

- f. 73 b *Ad iosias xxxii]* secundum io. regnavit 32¹ ut recitat beda² et triuet li. iiiii.³ habet libri regum et parali ponunt solum de 31. [*super lin.* idem ponit beda] et iere. dicens esse 23. annos a .xiii regni iosie usque ad quartum filii eius et tunc cepisse regnare nabug' . . .
- Ad ancus]* hic condidit hostiam ciuitatem. Et dicit festus quod regnavit 34. annis⁴ solinus dicit idem titus liuius et dicit solinus quod obiit olimpiade 40⁵
- f. 74 b *Ad priscus xxxvii]* festus dicit 38⁶ solinus⁷ dicit 37 et titus liuius⁸ 38
- Ad miraculum]* immo esset impossibile nisi eusebius addidisset iosie unum annum ex quo dederat tot annos amon et alios superflue⁹ i^a ioachim ubi dicit beda⁹
- f. 75 *Ad panetios]* istoriam ponit agellius noctium atticarum¹⁰
- f. 75 b *Supra]* ab anno quarto ioachim computat scriptura regnum nabug' [iere. 25] quia ex eo non solum caldeis et iudeis sed etiam asiiriis egipciis moabitis aliisque gentibus innumeris dominari cepit secundum triuet . . .
- Ad reuertitur]* in ii. esdr. c. i legitur . . . mag^r in istoriam iiii regum articulo 48¹¹ dixit quod uoluit eum ducere babilonem sed postea remisit eum in iherusalem retentis obsidibus et nobilibus pueris sicut Daniel et socios . . . [?] uero rediens in iherusalem occidit eum . . .
- f. 76 *Ad alyattes xlviii]* melius dicunt 24¹² secundum N. triuet et male quia erauit in tempore capcionis babilonis
- f. 76 b *Supra]* Beda¹³ ponit solum annos a fundacione templi 430 Ro^a [?] quia ut supra uisum est eusebius sequendo lxx dat xii annos amon qui solum [?] debet habere ii . . .
- f. 77 b *Ad mccccxxx]* hoc anno nabug' optinuit siriam inferiorem et egyptum et iudeos qui transfugerant misit in babilonem ideo quidem hic incipiunt computare annos 70- transmigracionis secundum triuet¹⁴ et hic interfectus est ieremias secundum uin[cencium]¹⁵ sed contra facit finis libri iere.
- Ad ann. ix Iudaeorum]* hic moritur nabug' magnus et succedit alius nabug' secundum uincencium in spec. li. 3.¹⁶ c. 117 et idem W. in cronico fran.¹⁷
- Ad mccccxl]* iosephus li. x.¹⁸ ubi ponit istoriam macabeorum scribit daniel . . .
- Ad ann. xiiii Iudaeorum]* hic cadit uisio eze. que ponitur xl. c. et dicit Rab[binus] Salōn in principio eze. quod hic annus fuit iubileus¹⁹ ideo dicit tex[tus] xl. c. in exordio anni antonomasice scilicet iubilei
- Ad ann. xiiii Iudaeorum]* Iste est annus 30. transmigracionis . . . istud scribitur in alio libro super anno xii. captiuitatis secundum uinc[encium] in spe. li. 3.²⁰ cap. 117 dicit nabug' obiisse . . .
- f. 78 b *In capite]* Orosius de ormeſta mundi li. 2. c. 2²¹ dicit quod babilon fuit capta per cirum . . .
- Ad ann. xxvi Iudaeorum]* . . . io. c. 52 in fi.²² . . . io. li. x.²³ . . . c. i. baruc . . .
- In marg.]* dicit orosius li. i. cap. 17²⁴ . . .
- Ad Cyrus annis xxx]* Magister Nichol. de lira²⁵ recitat opinionem rabi salomonis et hebr' . . .
- ut etiam Nichol. . . .
- f. 79 *Ad Croesus xu.]* iustinus²⁶ et orosius²⁷ scribunt hunc cresum . . .
- f. 79 b *In capite]* triuet²⁸ recitat cirum . . . et sic uocatur in istoria iudith
- Ad romanorum iiii]* sol[inus]²⁹ dicit 25. festus dicit 34. titus liuius dicit 47³⁰ [?] paulus in istoria longobardorum³¹ dicit tempore tarquinii Cirum liberasse iudeos.

¹ Potius 31, Antiq. x. 5, § 1.
² Chron. mai. 139.
³ op. cit. 3339.
⁴ Potius 24, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2; item Solinus cap. 2, p. 5, Livius i. 35. 1.
⁵ Potius 41, Solinus loc. cit.
⁶ Potius 37, Sexti Rufi Breviarium 2.
⁷ cap. 2, p. 5.
⁸ l. 40. 1.
⁹ Chron. mai. 139.
¹⁰ AuliGelliiNoctes Atticae xiii. 28.

¹¹ Comestor iv. reg. cap. 39.

¹² Potius 35, op. cit. 3354.

¹³ Chron. mai. 142.

¹⁴ op. cit. 3368.
¹⁵ Vinc. Bellovac. Spec. Hist. ii. 114.

¹⁶ Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.

¹⁷ op. cit. 3483.

¹⁸ cap. 7.

¹⁹ Ita, teste Arturo Cowley, rab. Salomo Rashi in comment. in Ezech. i. 2, p. 511 (ed. 1713).
²⁰ Li. 2, in ed. Venet. 1591.

²¹ Hist. ii. 2, § 9.
²² Iosephi Antiq. x. 11, § 2.

²³ ibidem.

²⁴ l. 19, § 10.

²⁵ Ad I Esdrae i. 1, tom. I. 330 b (ed. Mentelin).

²⁶ vii. 1, § 3.

²⁷ ii. 6, § 12.

²⁸ op. cit. 3412.

²⁹ cap. 2, p. 5.

³⁰ Sextus Rufus, 2, et Livius, i. 60. 3, habent 25.

³¹ Pauli Historia Romana, p. 14, 1.

- ¹ Danielis capp. 17, 18.
- ² Antiq. xi. 2, § 2.
³ Chron. mai. 153.
⁴ Vide Chron. min. 119, in Mommsen, Chron. Min. Vol. II.
⁵ Ad Iudith iv. 2, tom I. 354.
⁶ v. 25, tom. II. 195 b.
⁷ v. 5, tom. II. 191.
⁸ Potius xi. 2, tom. II. 198.
⁹ cap. i. 1, tom. I. 360.
¹⁰ v. 6, tom. I. 332.
¹¹ Ad Dan. xi. 2, p. 786.
¹² cap. 2, § 1 seq.
¹³ Livius, l. 60, 3, habet 25.
¹⁴ Chron. mai. 152.
¹⁵ Eutropius in breviario ab urbe condita, p. 14. 11 (ed. Droysen), habet 24. Item Paulus in loc.
¹⁶ il. 4, § 13.
¹⁷ loc. cit.
¹⁸ cap. 15, ed. Dom- bart (1877).
¹⁹ Vide supra ad 64b.
²⁰ Dig. i. tit. ii. § 20.
²¹ Chron. mai. 164.
²² Antiq. xi. 5, 6.
²³ op. cit. 3604.
²⁴ Hieronymus in Dan. ix. 24.
²⁵ Hieron. adv. Iovin. i. 42, p. 309.
²⁶ Dig. i. tit. xi.
²⁷ Chron. mai. 177.
²⁸ op. cit. 3542.
²⁹ Guillelmus de Nangis, 3652.
³⁰ op. cit. 3545.
- ³¹ Hieron. op. cit. l. 44, p. 311.
³² v. 8, § 14.
- ³³ Hieron. epist. lii. p. 256 (de Isocrate).
³⁴ cap. 40, § 1.
³⁵ v. 54, § 5.
³⁶ Erasum.
³⁷ cap. 2, § 3.
³⁸ op. cit. 3673.
- ³⁹ op. cit. 3675.
⁴⁰ cap. 1, § 1.
⁴¹ op. cit. 3680.
- f. 79 b *Ad ulcesimum annum ciri]* comestor super esdram art. v. et vi.¹ dicit de anno tercio ciri . . .
- f. 80 b *Ad cambyses uiiii]* iosephus libro xi antiqu[atum²] ponit . . . beda³ concordat cum eusebio ysidorus⁴ tacet
Ad historia conscribitur] sed ut dicit nicholaus de lira⁵ non est verisimile iudeos tantum fuisse au[er]sos . . . sed magister in istoriis ad hec bene respondet
Ad fratres] Magister nicholaus de lira super Daniel c. ix.⁶ et uiiii.⁷ et xii.⁸ et plenius super hester⁹ et super iiiii. c. esdre¹⁰ dicit post cambisem . . . et in hoc sequitur opinionem rabi sal[omonis]¹¹ et hebreorum . . . iosephus libro xi¹²
- f. 82 b *Ad an. ii]* bis computat istum annum propter uii menses magorum qui precesserunt ita continetur in alio libro
Ad cxxl] ergo ista rubrica male situata hic quia defecerunt .x. anni Ideo titus liuius dicebat tarquinius regnasse 47 annis¹³ sed beda¹⁴ et eutropius¹⁵ dicunt cum eusebio de 35.
Super ut quibusdam] hanc orosius¹⁶ sed titus liuius¹⁷ 244.
Ad xu lapidem] aug. de ci. libro 3. c. 14. in fi.¹⁸ dicit
Ad cxxliii] hec uarietas occurrit quia uarie incipiunt olimpiades ut declarat N. triuet¹⁹ uel propter iiiii [?] añ regni enee.
- f. 83 *Ad discedit]* et creauerunt tribunos plebis ut ff de origine iuris l. ii. § hiisdem²⁰
- f. 83 b *Ad Xerxes]* hic aduersus grecos . . . secundum Bedam²¹
- f. 84 b *Ad Exr s de hester]* iosephus²² qui hec ponit dicit . . .
Ad perdiccas xxuiii] tamen infra non dat sibi nisi 27. Guillelmus²³ uero dat sibi 28
- f. 85 b *Ad xx persarum]* africanus ut recitat iero. super 9. c. danielis²⁴ ponit hunc annum 20 artaxersis fore secundum olimp. 83.
- f. 86 *Ad hippocrates]* ypocras
- f. 86 b *Ad plato nascitur]* ex uirgine et apolline secundum quosdam ut recitat iero. libro primo contra iouinianum²⁵ / De platone habes ff de nundinis l. ii.²⁶
Ad nothus an xuiii] hic notat beda²⁷ . . .
- f. 87 *Ad amarteus saites]* triuet²⁸ ponit hec anno desolacionis iberusalem. Et ea eciam satis concordat cronica fran[corum]²⁹ et triuet . . .
Ad xciii olymp.] Macedon³⁰ xiii regnauit orestes secundum N. triuet³⁰
- f. 87 b [*Citantur Triuetus* (op. cit. 3548), *Hieronymus* libro primo super Ezechiel, *Nicholas* super Daniel c. ix., *W (bis).*]
Ad farnabazus] hec tradit iero. in libro contra iouianum³¹ sed iustinus³² dicit eum combustum in cubiculo
Ad socrates] obiit autem etatis sue anno 99 secundum iero. in epistola ad nepo- [cianum] que incipit petis a me³¹
- f. 88 *In capite]* sed titus liuius prima decade libro 5³⁴ scribit hec sub anno ab urbe condite .360. sed postea in fine libri eiusdem dicit hec fuisse anno 365. ab urbe condita³⁵ / sed [proximo?³⁶] contra hec facit ipse libro 6. fol. 2.³⁷
Ad bellum famosum] dicit W³⁸ quod pestilencia amiserunt totum exercitum . . .
Ad galli . . . romam inuaserunt] duce gallorum brennio qui erat frater regis britannie maioris sed in gallia manebat / huius exercitus pars se collocauit ingalacia secundum W.³⁹ *Sequitur alia ut uidetur manu:* orosius libro 3 in principio⁴⁰ scribit hec super anno ab urbe condita 364.
Ad magno terrae motu] hec ponit W⁴¹ super anno artaxersis 22

- f. 88 b *Ad cii olymp.]* W¹ scribit post alexandrum regnasse perdiccam 4. annis et post perdiccam dicit philippum . . .
Ad dionysius] mortem dionisii seu interfeccionem scribit W² super anno 18 artaxersis
Ad aristoteles] hec scribit W³ super anno 33 artaxersis
- f. 89 *Ad alexander . . . nascitur]* hec scribit W⁴ super anno 10 ochi et dicit quod fuit tunc per 25 dies tempestas et cum tunc neptanabus rex egipti non esset exul non uidetur uera historia quod genuerit al[c]xandrum
- f. 89 b *Ad cuiiii olymp.]* anno ab urbe condita 409. sed in tito liuio prima decade libro 7.⁵ uidetur dici de anno 400
cx olymp.] idem iero. super daniel . et idem helinandus sed ysodorus⁷ uocat eum xersem tertullianus⁸ argū . . . secundum triuet⁹
Ad sunt ciuium clx milia] arma ferencium cum socii Romanorum ab eis defecissent W¹⁰
Ad construit] iosephus libro xi c. 7¹¹ . . .
- f. 90 *Ad mallius torquatus]* uide titum liuium libro. 8. prime decadis¹² *Et ita fere inferius*¹³ *ad alexandria . . . condita*
Ad alexandria . . . condita] et macedoniam capta egipto esse constituit . . . secundum N. triuet¹⁴
- f. 90 b . . . secundum aug. de ciuit. dei libro xii c. xi . . . sed triuet ponit¹⁵ . . . et concordat eusebium et bedam¹⁶ et vinc[encium]¹⁷
de alexandro tangit titus liuius prima decade libro uiii. post principium sed ualde 1. ar[ticulo] fol. 62.¹⁸ et libro 9 fol. 73¹⁹
- f. 91 *theofrastus]* hunc dicit W²⁰ successisse aristotili apud achademiam . . . secundum W. qui dicit bellum samnitum durasse per 49²¹ annos *ad x alexandrinorum]* lisimachia in tracia condita est secundum W.²²
- f. 92 *ad xxii macedonum]* hec scribit W.²³ super anno 24 ptolomei septem secundum W.²⁴
- f. 92 b ut W.²⁵ . . .
secundum bedam²⁶ . . .
triuet²⁷ atribuit . . .
hos obicit W²⁸
- f. 93 hec ponit W.²⁹ . . .
- f. 94 iste secundum bedam³⁰ . . .
anno ab urbe condita 507. tiberis inundans rome maxima dampna dedit secundum Raueni
- f. 94 b hec scribit triuet³¹
de morte huius habetur in secundo machabeorum.
- f. 95 hic phtolomeus secundum bedam³² . . . hec autem atribuit triuet³¹ . . .
- f. 96 W³⁴ scribit 10000
hec atribuit triuet³⁵
titus liuius
- f. 96 b hec atribuit triuet³⁶
hunc obmisit ysodorus ethmiol. [?] quinto [?]³⁷
scacius [*i.e. stadius*]
quidam mediolanensem ferunt mortuus est | al. qui ad mediolanense ferunt

¹ op. cit. 369a, 369b.² op. cit. 3676.³ op. cit. 3691.⁴ op. cit. 3708.⁵ cap. 33, § 6.⁶ vii. 5, p. 665.⁷ Chron. min. 126.⁸ Adv. Iudaeos,

cap. 8, p. 614.

⁹ op. cit. 3614.¹⁰ op. cit. 3725.¹¹ Antiq. xi. 7, § 4.¹² cap. 7.¹³ ibid. cap. 24, § 1.¹⁴ op. cit. 3622.¹⁵ op. cit. 3624.¹⁶ Chron. mai. 198.¹⁷ Spec. Hist. iv. 38.¹⁸ viii. 3. 7.¹⁹ capp. 17-19.²⁰ op. cit. 3744.²¹ Potius 59, op. cit.

3746.

²² op. cit. 3750.²³ op. cit. 3764.²⁴ op. cit. 3776.²⁵ ibid. (1).²⁶ Chron. mai. 219.²⁷ op. cit. 3672.²⁸ op. cit. 3783.²⁹ op. cit. 3792.³⁰ Chron. mai. 220.³¹ op. cit. 3726.³² op. cit. 3726.³³ Chron. mai. 226.³⁴ op. cit. 3752.³⁵ Hic desunt 8 folia

de codice Londinensi.

³⁶ op. cit. 3758.³⁷ op. cit. 3774.³⁸ Habet in Chron.

min. 141.

- ¹ op. cit. 3778.
² op. cit. 3780.
³ op. cit. 3786.
⁴ Vincentii Speculum Historiale, v. 66.
⁵ loc. cit.
⁶ 1 Mac. cap. 6.
⁷ xxxiv. 3, § 6.
⁸ op. cit. 3793.
⁹ ibid.
¹⁰ Chron. mai. 226.
¹¹ loc. cit.
¹² op. cit. 3811.
¹³ Chron. mai. 232.
¹⁴ loc. cit.
¹⁵ Petr. Comestor. Hist. scol., Macab. c. xiv.
¹⁶ op. cit. 3927.
¹⁷ op. cit. 3824.
¹⁸ 2 Mac. cap. 3.
¹⁹ cap. 10.
²⁰ 2 Mac. cap. 3.
²¹ Chron. mai. 238.
²² Chron. mai. 240.
²³ op. cit. 3850.
²⁴ Potius 27, Chron. mai. 241.
²⁵ Codex Londinensis (3878) 38 habet.
²⁶ cap. 10.
²⁷ cap. 16.
²⁸ op. cit. 3855.
²⁹ cap. 16.
³⁰ Vide Lib. xl. cap. i.
³¹ op. cit. 3861.
³² op. cit. 3972.
³³ Hugonis de S. Victore, De Tribus Maximis C. G. Liber (Codex Cheltenhamensis 12200, f. 102 b).
³⁴ op. cit. 3865.
³⁵ op. cit. 3878.
³⁶ op. cit. 3887.
³⁷ Antiq. xiv. 4 (!)
³⁸ Sic in prologo super Livium codex Vaticanus Palat. 875.
³⁹ op. cit. 3903.
⁴⁰ Chron. min. 153.
⁴¹ Chron. mai. 254.
⁴² Potius 541, op. cit. 3906.
⁴³ Comestor, 2 Mac. cap. 16.
⁴⁴ Chron. mai. 259.
⁴⁵ Chron. min. 155.
⁴⁶ Antiq. xiv. 11, § 1.
⁴⁷ Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A. M. 4784 (D. 72, Migne).
⁴⁸ op. cit. 3910.
- f. 97 triuet¹ dicit hunc antiochum. . . Ergo secundum triuet . . . hoc anno secundum mentem .N. triuet² quia beda erravit . . . ut patet iose. libro 13 c. 6 . . .
- f. 97 b idolum ponitur . . . secundum triuet³ cliii] in alio libro est 154 in spe. [?] libro 6. c. cc.⁴ scribitur hoc super anno 8 antiochi nichol. triuet⁵ scribit eusebium collocasse secundum comestorem⁶ licet iustinus aliter dicat⁷ Nichol. triuet⁸ dicit . . . Id. N. triuet⁹ . . . et probat per librum machabeorum
- f. 98 beda¹⁰ ponit . . . nichol. triuet dicit . . . N. triuet scribit¹¹ . . . et dicit triuet . . .
- f. 99 . . . secundum triuet¹² . . . unde quia beda¹³ ponit . . . et ita etiam vult eusebius ut patet infra . . . triuet¹⁴ dicit quod ionathas . . . Simon adsumitur] hoc scribitur in alio eusebio post [. . . ?] euergetis
- f. 99 b in hist. schol. ubi de macabeis. art. xv.¹⁵ dicitur filius sed primum cum eusebio ponit W¹⁶ . . . secundum triuet¹⁷ post comestorem.¹⁸ et iosep. li. 20 antiq. c. ultimo¹⁹ in historia scol.²⁰ dicitur quod pactus est cum iohanne qui et hircanus dictus est
- f. 100 aoter xuii] beda²¹ scribit etiam xuii
- f. 100 b idem scribit beda²² et tamen si computes precedentes omnes annos inuenies secundum hanc cronicam annos 486. et certe N triuet²³ asserit hunc regnasse . . . alexander xxuii] beda dicit 26.²⁴ et triuet dicit 28.²⁵ sed iosephus libro 20. antiq. c. ultimo²⁶ dicit de 27. annis
- f. 101 istoriam ponit orosius libro quinto²⁷ istud secundum hoc fuit per .101. annos ante christi nat' utroque computato. sed N triuet²⁸ ponit fuisse duo prelia et duos marii consulatus et all[egat] orosium libro .5.²⁹
- f. 101 b philippus] de isto nil dicit iustinus³⁰ unde et triuet³¹ dicit . . . anno secundo sequente secundum W.³² et Hugo³³ dat sibi .2. annos. hoc dicit triuet³⁴
- f. 102 alexandra] cepit anno 505 a desolacione iherusalem secundum N. triuet³⁵ . . .
- f. 103 hoc ascribit triuet³⁶ . . . iosephus libro .15. c.³⁷ et eus. [?] . . . Iero. de epi. ut habetur in prologo super titum liuium dicit hoc anno natum titum liuium scilicet anno 3 olimp. 159³⁸
- f. 103 b Ol. clxxxi 4] floruit eciam circa hec tempora titus liuius istoricus secundum triuet³⁹ et patet supra. cleopatra xxii] isodorus⁴⁰ dicit duobus . . . sed beda⁴¹ scribit ut eusebius
- f. 104 optime concordat hic in tempore triuet dicens eum imperasse anno ab euersa iherusalem 542⁴². magister⁴³ in istoriis ponit eum imperasse annis tribus mensibus vii sed beda⁴⁴ et ysodorus⁴⁵ concordant cum isto. idem iosephus⁴⁶ idem odo⁴⁷
- f. 104 b Nichol. triuet⁴⁸ dicit quod antonius . . .

- f. 104 *b* africanus¹ solus dicit eum imperasse solum 55 annis et dominum iesum natum in anno eius 40.
cepit imperare secundum orosium libro 6. c. 16² anno ab urbe condita 710. et sic sequitur eusebium.
- f. 105 *b* triuet³ scribit herodem fuisse consecratum . . . secundum triuet⁴ et allegat hugonem floriacensem⁵ . . .
beda⁶ scribit regnum herodis . . .
- f. 106 *b* *Ol.* 187 cleopatra] hoc debet scribi in sequenti pagina super anno 22 . . . beda⁷ ponit hec sub anno 16. augusti et idem dicit triuet⁸ . . .
quidam ab hoc loco] ut pthol[omeus] dig[. . .?] 3. c. 8⁹. uide quia eusebius statim premisit . . . cum ptolom[eus] qui est antiquior . . . [*uix legi potest.*]
- f. 107 *b* hoc dicit triuet¹⁰ . . .
- f. 108 triuet¹¹ dicit sub anno 24 augusti herodem edificasse . . .
hoc anno herodes magnifice templum domini decorauit secundum com[estorem]¹² et triuet¹³ sed iosephus libro xv. antiquitatum c. xi. dicit . . .
istoria scol[astica]¹⁴ ponit . . .
hoc anno concepta est beata uirgo secundum triuet¹⁵ . . .
- f. 108 *b* hoc anno augustus appellatur pontifex maximus a senatu secundum triuet¹⁶
- f. 109 *b* N. triuet¹⁷ scribit augustum reclausisse . . . per triuet¹⁸ . . .
Et in prohemio codicis theodosiani expresse scribitur christum natum anno xi. augusti beda ponit hoc anno 42¹⁹ augusti
- f. 110 *b* . . . et iustinus li. 2. c. 4. dicit . . .
- f. 111 pilatus procurator] quidam ponunt hic de ymaginibus allatis in iherusalem cum signis militaribus et totum hoc uidetur fuisse sub anno xii. tiberii secundum comestorem²⁰ articulo 28. et sic et 142.²¹ et beda²²
- f. 111 *b* istoria scolastica²³ ponit xix annos . . . in v. etimologiarum²⁴
- f. 113 egisippus libro ii. c. ix.²⁵ dicit . . .
hec iero. recitans super dan²⁶ epitomen tertulliani de ebdomadibus . . .
- f. 113 *b* cathedra sci p. apud antiochiam celebratur 8 kal. marcii et feria cathedre Romane scribitur in martirologio 15 kal. febr.²⁷
egisippus libro 2.²⁸ ponit solum xiii annos.
Regi²⁹ scribit 7 menses . . .
Iero. de illustribus uiris in principio³⁰ scribit . . .
- f. 114 *b* beda in actibus apostolorum in principio³¹ dicit . . .
claudius moritur] idem sen[eca] in tragedia quam de eius obitu fecit ubi dicit quod obiit 3. idus octobr' inter sextam et nonam³² horam.
- f. 115 Egisippus libro 4.³³ dicit . . .
. . . secundum Ier. de illustribus uiris. c. 5.
. . . secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris.³⁴
- f. 115 *b* . . . secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris. c. 8.
- f. 116 biennio ante martirium petri et pauli secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 12. anno 35.³⁵ secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 5.
- f. 116 *b* post mens. viii. et dies xxviii imperii sui ut recitat b. Ier. [?] post tertullianum super Daniel³⁶ . . . et idem uult iosephus de bello iudaico libro 6³⁷ [?]
- f. 117 Iero. in epistola ad ebendam que est 52 questione ix.³⁸ dicit quod christus orante pro iudeis . . .
- ¹ Hoc apud fragmenta Africani nunquam inueni.
² Oros. vi. 18.
³ op. cit. 3917.
⁴ op. cit. 3926.
⁵ Hugonis Floriacensis 'Chronicon', ed. Rottendorff, p. 39.
⁶ Chron. mai. 262.
⁷ Chron. mai. 268.
⁸ op. cit. 3925.
⁹ Almagest. iii. 8.
¹⁰ op. cit. 3930.
¹¹ op. cit. 3934.
¹² 2 Mac. cap. 25.
¹³ op. cit. 3935.
¹⁴ loc. cit.
¹⁵ op. cit. 3937.
¹⁶ op. cit. 3944.
¹⁷ op. cit. 3951.
¹⁸ Potius 47, Chron. mai. 269.
¹⁹ In Historia Evangelica.
²⁰ cap. 138 (ed. 1503).
²¹ Chron. mai. 271.
²² Act. Apost. cap. 1.
²³ Isidori Chron. min. 161 (?).
²⁴ Egesippi De excidio urbis Hierosol. libro ii. c. v. (Migne, Patrologia Latina, xv. 2042).
²⁵ ix. 24, p. 694.
²⁶ Sic in Martyrologio Hieronymiano, Acta Sanctorum, Novembris Tom. II. i, pp. [10], [24].
²⁷ cap. 6.
²⁸ Regino Prumiensis col. 17 B (Migne).
²⁹ cap. 1.
³⁰ 940 A (Migne).
³¹ Potius septimam, Ludus ii. 3.
³² cap. 20.
³³ cap. 2.
³⁴ Potius 37, Hieron. in loc.
³⁵ ix. 24, p. 694.
³⁶ Potius iv. 11, § 4.
³⁷ Hieron. epist. cxx. 8, § 2.

- ¹ Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica.
² *ibid.* c. v, § 5.
- ³ Titus 11.
⁴ Romana 264.
⁵ Epist. liii. 2.
⁶ *op. cit.* ad A. D. 81.
⁷ Potius 13 et 15.
⁸ cap. 31.
⁹ *op. cit.* 84.
¹⁰ vii. 23, § 2. Item Paulus.
¹¹ *op. cit.* 94.
¹² *ibid.*
¹³ Potius c. 18, § 4.
¹⁴ Potius 20.
¹⁵ Orosius vii. 11 habet 846.
¹⁶ Potius 8, Chron. mai. 304.
¹⁷ Adonis Viennensis Chronicon, ad A.D. 99, p. 81.
¹⁸ Chron. mai. 306.
¹⁹ Potius 68, Hieron. *op. cit.* 9.
²⁰ *op. cit.* 103.
²¹ *op. cit.* 102.
²² Martyrium S. Clementis, cap. 18 et seq., Migne, Patr. Graeca, II, col. 627, &c.
²³ viii. 3, § 1. Item Paulus.
²⁴ *ibid.* § 2.
²⁵ *ibid.*
²⁶ *op. cit.* 111.
²⁷ *op. cit.* 115.
²⁸ *op. cit.* 116.
²⁹ Potius II, *op. cit.* 120.
³⁰ *op. cit.* 121.
³¹ *op. cit.* 129.
³² *op. cit.* 130.
³³ *op. cit.* 144.
³⁴ Ita in libro Pontificali codices C² E¹⁻⁴ (ed. Mommsen in loc.).
³⁵ Martini Oppavensis Chronicon, ed. Welland, p. 411, l. 33.
³⁶ Bernardi Guidonis Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum, Spicilegium Romanum Tom. V, p. 20.
³⁷ Potius decimo (ed. 1591).
³⁸ col. 461B (Migne).
³⁹ *op. cit.* 194.
- f. 117 hoc fuit anno secundo uestasiani ut in ec[clesiastica] istor[ia]¹ li. 3. c. 5. et hic scribit eusebius . . .
 libro 3. eclesiasticae .c. iii. ² [?] dicitur quod tricies centena . . .
- f. 117 *δ* titus] hic etiam dictus est Elius ut dicit infra in fine opni [?] adriani et diebus 20 secundum suetonium ³
 iordanis ⁴ scribit quod titus etiam dictus est uestasianus
- f. 118 augustinus in epistola ad generosum ⁵ ponit summos pontifices . . .
 clemens *corr. in cletus*] de regione uico patricii W. ⁶
 hunc uocat eusebius anacletum libro .3. ecl. istor. c. decimo et 12. ⁷ et ita debet etiam hic scribi secundum aliud exemplar
 Egisippus libro .4. ⁸ dicit domicianum . . .
- f. 118 *δ* pantheon quod nunc est sancte marie et omnium martirum christi secundum W. ⁹
 idem eutropius ¹⁰ Guillelmus scribit hoc super anno domini 90. . . .
- f. 119 Guillelmus ¹¹ scribit super anno 12. domiciani . . .
 Et hic dicit Guillelmus ¹² . . .
 hireneus in quinto contra hereses et recitatur in tercio libro ecl. istor. c. 16. ¹³ dicunt hanc persecucionem fuisse in xv. anno domiciani Item c. 18. ¹⁴ post egisippum et tertullianum scribitur . . .
- f. 119 *δ* Nota quod iero. de illustribus uiris c. 9. dicit
 anno ab urbe condita 847 quamuis eutropius dicat 850 secundum orosium li. 7. ¹⁵
 et diebus 5 [?] ¹⁶ secundum bedam uel diebus iiii secundum odonem ¹⁷
 diebus xu. secundum bedam ¹⁸
 hunc annum qui est 70 ¹⁹ a passione christi ponit Iero. de illustribus uiris pro obitu
 b. iohannis. idem W. ²⁰ dicens eum obiisse annorum 99.
 Guillelmus ²¹ ponit hic anacletum ex athenis
 in legenda sancti clementis ²² dicitur quod traianus . . . Iero. de uiris illustribus c. 15
 dicit clementem obiisse . . .
- f. 120 armeniam . . . recepit secundum eutropium ²³ . . . secundum eu. ²⁴
 et ibi tres prouincias tenuit secundum eutropium ²⁵
 anno xi. traiani secundum Iero. de illustribus uiris c. 16
- f. 120 *δ* Guillelmus ²⁶ scribit hic euaristum . . .
 hoc scribit W. ²⁷ super anno 16. traiani
- f. 121 hoc de iudeis scribit W. ²⁸ super anno 17.
- f. 121 *δ* hoc scribit W. super anno 17. ²⁹ adriani
 W. ³⁰ ponit hic alexandrum
- f. 122 sub hoc anno xi. ponit W. ³¹ sextum papam
 pater] eo quod rempublicam iustissimis legibus ordinauit secundum W. ³²
 [*Dehinc ea tantum praebemus quae aut ad scriptores nondum citatos referunt aut aliquid memoria dignum continent.*]
- f. 122 *δ* iudei xv. scribit hoc super anno 17 legitur [?] etiam in alio eusebio
- f. 123 *δ* in hoc pio redit W ³³ ad concordiam de tempore summorum pontificum
 alii scribunt annis xi. mens. iiii. diebus xxi. secundum damasum ³⁴ et marcium. ³⁵
- f. 124 secundum guid[onem] ³⁶ post alios qui ponunt post clementem anacletum . . .
- f. 125 *δ* Ol. ccxxxix] hoc tempore uiuebat adhuc egisippus ut in prima parte speculi libro undecimo ³⁷ c. 112. Et idem iero. de illustribus uiris c. 22. . . .
- f. 127 sicardus cremonensis ³⁸ scribit hunc iulianum inperasse. Et W ³⁹ dicit mens. 7.

- f. 127 . . . beda dicit xiii. in suo primo libro istorie ecl. britonum c. v.
- f. 127 *b* mortuo [*deletum*] seuero inperavit antonius caracalla filius eius aliquot annis ut patet x. de of. proconsul. l. obseruare et l. solent¹
Ol. cclxlv] in alio exemplari deficiunt anni *scriptum super* annis [. . . (*erasum*)] xiiii secundum eusebium libro sexto c. 18.² guido³ uero scribit annis ix. mensibus vi. diebus x. uincencius in spec. iii l⁴ ponit de eo.
- f. 129 *b* martinus scribit addendo mens. xi. diebus xi.⁵
- f. 130 . . . concordat paulus post eutropium⁶ . . .
- f. 130 *b* Iero in epistola pamachio et oceano que incipit schedule quas misistis⁷ . . . anastasi pape cui super illa materia Rufinus scripsit⁸
. . . deusdedit cardinalis libro 21 [?] capitulo 125⁹. scribit de hiis sub anno domini 244
- f. 131 *Ol.* cclix] hic debuit scribi de sexto papa xxiii. qui secundum guid¹⁰ sedit annis ix. . . .
- f. 132 de isto habes C. in quibus causis in integrum re non est necessaria li. ii.¹¹
- f. 132 *b* anatofius laudicensis episcopus scripsit de ratione paschali ciclos . . . et secundum hoc uidetur error in libro isto de duobus annis
- f. 134 et tamen constancius pater constantini fuit christianus ut patet in l. ii. C. de epi. et cli.¹²
iordanus¹³ scribit quod unusquisque principum istorum 4. . . .
- f. 134 *b* Sigibertus in istoria sua et recitatur in istoria fran[corum]¹⁴ . . .
- f. 136 . . . iordanus in istoria gothorum¹⁵ . . .
licinius] sed triperita libro 3^o in fine¹⁶ dicit eum baptizatum cum mors instaret non tamen hoc anno sed anno 21 const. uel circa [?] ut uult gui¹⁷ sed secundum ysod. anno 17 const.¹⁸
- f. 136 *b* . . . ut tangit iero. in prologo libri interpretacionum hebraicarum¹⁹
- f. 137 nota quia communes cronici quos sequitur guido²⁰ scribunt iulium papam cepisse sedem anno domini 340^o
constantinus] et hic dedit romam beato siluestro et cetera que habentur in decretis²¹ in istoria triperita libro v. cap. xi.²² scribitur de xv:
- f. 139 aduerte tamen quod non computatur²³ in cathologo ro. pon. per iero. quia liberium dicit 34^o et damasum ponit infra fore 35^o
- f. 139 *b* alibi legi quod una tantum communionem constancio communicauit liberius sed rebaptizatus non fuit
- f. 140 *b* in libro deusdedit cardinalis²⁴ legi quod liberius . . .
- f. 142 *b* uinc.²⁵ et martinus²⁶ dicunt . . .
- f. 144 *Ol.* cclxxxviii] ab hinc incipit W²⁷ annotare principes et reges francorum . . .
- f. 144 *b* aliqui dicunt quod non statim assumpsit fratrem in inperium . . . et sic innuit Rodericus in istoria gothorum²⁸ . . . item ambrosius de obitu ualentini²⁹ dicit . . .
- f. 146 *Praefatio marcellini*] Cauendum est in ista cronica qualiter incipiat annos utrum scilicet secundum initium consulatus a ianuario ut legitur in triperita libro 5. c. 35^o uel a septembri secundum indicciones
- f. 148 *b* idem ipse iero. in epistola ad desiderium fol. 148.³⁰ . . .
- f. 151 hoc consulatu obiit etiam [?] paula ut in eius epitaphio scribit iero. in epistolis³¹ . . .
- f. 173 C de nouo codice confirmando aparet quod hoc fuit prius . . . ut C. de emendacione iustitiae C. § hiis³² [. . . ?] et c. de nec. [. . . ?] enucl. l. ii. ante finem.³³
- f. 173 *b* . . . C de ueteri iure enucle l. ii. ad finem.

¹ Dig. l. tit. 16, §§ 4, 6.

² Potius c. 21, § 1. ³ op. cit. p. 24.

⁴ Spec. Hist. viii. 93 (?).

⁵ Ita codex A, p. 413, l. 25, ed. Weiland.

⁶ ix. 3 (?).

⁷ Hieron. epist. lxxxiv. 7, p. 529.

⁸ Hieron. Apologia aduersus Libros Rufini, ii. i, p. 491.

⁹ Collectio Canonum, i. 211-214 (?).

¹⁰ Bernardus Guidonis (ed. Malo) habet 'annis ii, mensibus xi, diebus vi,' p. 35.

¹¹ Cod. ii. tit. 41.

¹² Proclerics: Cod.

l. tit. 3, § 2.

¹³ Romana 300.

¹⁴ Gulielmus de Nangis 305; sed non nominat Sigibertum.

¹⁵ 110.

¹⁶ Cassiodori Historia Triperita, iii. 12.

¹⁷ Bernardus Guidonis, p. 51, vicesimo anno ponit.

¹⁸ Chron. min. 223

(?).

¹⁹ Hieron. praefatio in librum de situ et nominibus, p. 121.

²⁰ op. cit. p. 56.

²¹ Deusdedit, Coll. Can. iv. 1.

²² cap. xii (Migne).

²³ Sc. Felix.

²⁴ Coll. Can. i. 232.

²⁵ Vincentius Bellovacensis, Spec. Hist. xiv. 48.

²⁶ p. 462, l. 40, ed. Weiland.

²⁷ op. cit. 376.

²⁸ Rodericus Tole-

tanus De rebus Hispaniae, ii. 3.

²⁹ De obitu Valentiniani consolatio, cap. 57, p. 1189.

³⁰ Hieron. epist. xlvii. 3.

³¹ Hieron. epist. eviii. 34.

³² Const. Cod. iii.

³³ Cod. i. tit. 17, § 23.

APPENDIX V

JEAN DU TILLET: A NEGLECTED SCHOLAR OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

JEAN DU TILLET, otherwise Joannes Tilius, came from a family belonging to the Angoumois; was born on the Feast of the Purification (but in what year is apparently unknown); had for his first spiritual charge the parish of Chaniers in the Angoumois¹; first appears as a quite youthful writer in 1538; was consecrated bishop of St. Briec in Brittany in 1553; was translated to Meaux in 1564; and died in November 1570. He must be distinguished from his elder brother, the Sieur de la Bussière, who was also named Jean, was also the author of historical works, and also died in 1570. He must be distinguished further, it would appear, from yet a third Joannes Tilius, the author of a violent attack on the Papacy, *Parallela sive Memorabilia de vita et moribus Pontificum*, of which the preface is dated in 1576 (the copy in the Bodleian was published at Amberg in 1610); though the Bodleian catalogue includes the book under the writings of the bishop of Meaux.

The catalogues of Paris, Oxford, and London, the *Apparatus Sacer* of the Jesuit Ant. Possevin (II. A.D. 1606, p. 254), *Gallia Christiana* (VIII. col. 1649), and the *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon* of C. G. Jöcher (IV. A.D. 1751, col. 1202), all contribute something to our knowledge of Jean du Tillet: but the best starting-points will be the account given of him in the next generation by J. A. de Thou (Thuanus) in his *Historiae sui temporis*, and the full list of his writings supplied by Theodor Hase to C. A. Heumann for the latter's preface to his reprint of du Tillet's edition of the libri Carolini (see below under no. 8, p. 55). These two authorities must be cited at length.

(a) Thuanus *Historiarum sui temporis* lib. xlvii (at the end of the year 1570: ed. Geneva, 1620, ii. 663, 664).

'Idem annus abstulit nobilissimum cognominum fratrum par, videlicet Tiliorum Engolismensi agro oriundorum; quorum Ioannes grandior natu Curiae protonotarius fuit, qui cura diligentia et summa in suo munere assiduitate non solum ingentes opes sed veram gloriam, et qua maiorem nemo nostrorum antea meruit, exacta iuris nostri et Franco-Gallicae omnis antiquitatis cognitione sibi comparavit. alter natu minor sacris addictus primum fani Brioci in Armorica et postea Meldorum episcopus fuit, qui a puero litteris instructor ad rerum nostrarum; qua frater eius excelluit, peritiam, etiam linguarum, iuris prisci Ro[mani] et ecclesiasticae antiquitatis exactam cognitionem adiunxit, perlustratis Francisci I permissu coenobiorum ac aliorum locorum toto regno celebrium, cum adhuc integrae essent, bibliothecis, atque inde peculiari sibi instructo librorum veluti penu copioso, ex quibus pleraque in vtroque genere venerandae antiquitatis monumenta publico dedit, eoque nomine magnam a sui et posterius aevi hominibus gratiam ac laudem meruit.'

(b) C. A. Heumann, *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II Censura, hoc est Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri iv* (Hanover, A.D. 1731), enumerates on p. 61 of his preface the following list of du Tillet's works, as supplied to him by Th. Hase (I abstain from giving the longer titles in full at this point) —

Paciani . . . Paris, 1538. 4° [see below, no. 1].

Apostolorum et SS. Conciliorum . . . Paris, 1540. 4° [see below, no. 2].

Evangelium Matthaei Ebraice . . . Basle, 1552, and Paris, 1555. 8° [see below, no. 9].

Traité de la religion Chretienne. 1559. 12° [see below, no. 10].

E libris Constitutionum Theodosii . . . Paris, 1550. 8° [see below, no. 7].

¹ I derive these last two facts from the preface to du Tillet's tract on the Apostles' Creed (no. 13, p. 56 below).

Response a vn Eueque aux Ministres de la nouvelle Eglise. 1566. 8°: also in Latin, 1564. 8° [see below, nos. 11, 12].

Traité du Symbole des Apôtres et douze articles de la foi. Paris, 1566. 8° [see below, no. 13].

Traité de l'antiquité et solennité de la Messe. Paris, 1567 [see below, no. 14].

Avis aux Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduits par les piperies des Ministres des Eglises nouvelles. Paris, 1567. 8° [see below, no. 15].

Luciferi Episcopi Calaritani . . . Paris, 1568. 8° [see below, no. 16].

Chronicon de rebus Francorum . . . [see below, no. 3].

That is to say, twelve works in addition to the 'Libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus'; and to Hase's list I am able to add three more items, nos. 4, 5, and 6 below. Of these works, and more particularly of those of them which emanate from the scholar rather than the controversialist, something must now be said in detail: and this account of the books written by du Tillet will be succeeded by a similar (but it is to be feared more imperfect) account of the MSS. possessed by him.

I. BOOKS WRITTEN BY DU TILLET

I. A. D. 1538. *D. Paciani Barcelonae integerrimi quondam Episcopi Paraenesis ad Poenitentiam. Altera eiusdem de Baptismo. Eiusdem Epistolae duae ad Sympronianum Nouatianum. Accessit his tractatus eiusdem Sancti, aduersus Nouatianos. Hae Beati viri Christianae lucubrationes, nunc primum in lucem exeunt Lector pie, etiam si ab auctore ante annos mille editae sint.* Parisiis. In aedibus Carolae Guillardae, ad Solem aureum, via Iacobaea. 1538. [8°.]

The preface is inscribed 'Ioanni Gagnaeo Theologo et ecclesiae Regio Ioan. Tilius Salu.' The writer addresses Gagnay as one of the foremost patristic scholars and editors of the time, who 'exemplaria veteris illius theologiae corrogas ex omnibus prope Galliae bibliothecis, quae in tuum hoc Gymnasium Parisiense conuehas, in exempla plurima transfurus.' His own theological position is succinctly enough defined by a reference to 'the insane Luther and his synagogue': but about his position as a scholar we learn more from the epilogue to the book, headed 'Iacobus Boïgardus pio Anagnostae S.' The 'pious reader' is there told that 'exemplar perantiquum nobis benigne suggestit Ioa. Tilius adolescens id genus deliciarum ardentissimus: recognouit autem Godefridus Tilmannus Cartusiae Parisiensis ex professo monachus, sic tamen vt vestigia antiquitatis intacta reliquerit, seu sunt "intellego," "neglego," . . . "baptismum" uno et altero loco neutro genere.' The edition, in fact, is the young du Tillet's first adventure as a scholar and critic, and he works under guidance: but it was not long (as we shall see) before he produced on his own account, and the fact that the MS. of Pacian came from his hands suggests that he may already before 1538 have been entrusted with the remarkable commission from Francis I to visit the libraries of 'monasteries and other places' and to take MSS. from them, with which the passage quoted above from de Thou has already made us acquainted.

The Bodleian copy of this *editio princeps* of Pacian came from the Meerman sale, and belonged at an earlier period to the Le Tellier collection at St. Geneviève, as a printed slip pasted in the book records: 'Ex Bibliotheca quam 16000 Voll. constantem huic Abbatiae S. Genovefae Paris. Testamento legavit Car. Maurit. LE TELLIER Archiep. Remensis.' In the margin of the book is a collation 'cum codice regio 800 annorum numero 5673' [or conceivably '3673']: and that this collation was made before 1693 is shown by the fact that the catalogue of the Le Tellier collection made in that year includes the item (p. 24: no. 415) 'Idem Pacianus: exemplar manu collatum ad cod. ms.' The number given, whether 5673 or 3673, does not suit either catalogue of the Paris MSS., that of A. D. 1740, still in use, or that of A. D. 1682. But that the MS. meant is really no. 3795 of the 1682 catalogue = no. 2182 of the 1740 catalogue, saec. xii (a MS. of Caesarius of Arles; the Pacian matter comes in the later part of the MS.), will not be doubted by any one

who consults the latest edition of Pacian, that of Ph. H. Peyrot (Zwolle, 1896); any more than that the MS. from which du Tillet derived his edition is the present Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. These are the only two MSS. known, and the printed text agrees with the latter as regularly as the marginal collation does with the former. M. Omont suggests to me that the number 5673 is a confusion of 3795 read backwards; and this appears to be the most probable explanation of the error.

The above description is derived entirely from the copy in the Bodleian.

2. A. D. 1540. *Κανόνες τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῶν ἁγίων συνόδων. Apostolorum et sanctorum conciliorum decreta. Hinc sacrienda ecclesiae concordia. Cum Regio priuilegio in quinquennium. Parisiis. Per Conradum Neobarium, Regium Typographum. M.D.XL. [80.]*

The preface is dedicated to Cardinal François Tournon (successively Archbishop of Embrun, Bourges, Auch and Lyons): 'Reuerendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino D. Francisco Turnonio Cardinali, Iohannes Tilius Engolismensis S.P.D.' The book contains the Greek text, without translation, of the Apostolic Canons, and of the councils of Nicaea, Ancyra, Neocaesarea, Gangra, Antioch, Laodicea, Constantinople, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Sardica, Carthage, the council in Trullo, and the second council of Nicaea. The preface informs us that the source of the edition was a MS. of St. Hilary's at Poitiers, and the author promises (though it does not appear that the promise was fulfilled) a companion volume, from the same source, namely the 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers (or in other words the second portion of Greek Canon Law), 'quas itemdem atque hos canonas a doctissimis diui Hilarii Pictauiensis canonicis . . . accepimus.'

This was the *editio princeps*, as far as I know (although it makes no claim to that effect), of the Greek councils. No reference is made to it in the first edition of the Greek with Latin version, that of Basle in 1559 (published by Andreas Gesner, but with no name of editor or translator: Thomas Barlow notes on the title-page of the Bodleian copy that Tilius' edition was the *princeps*): but in 1561 Gentianus Hervetus, canon of Reims, the translator of so many Greek patristic writings, dedicated to du Tillet a Latin version (the original text is not included) of the Greek councils and 'canonical' writings of the Greek Fathers, as well as of Photius' Nomocanon and Balsamon's commentaries, *Canones sanctorum Apostolorum. Conciliorum Generalium et particularium. Sanctorum Patrum Dionysii . . . Photii Constantinopolitani Patriarchae praefixus est Nomocanon . . . Omnia commentariis amplissimis Theodori Balsamonis Antiocheni Patriarchae explicata et de Graecis conuersa, Gentiano Herueto interprete. E bibliotheca D. Io. Tili Briocen. Episc. Parisiis. M.D.LXI. Apud Guil. Morelium.*

In the preface ('Ioanni Tilio in primis reuerendo Briocensi Episcopo Gentianus Heruetus S.P.D.') Hervet addresses du Tillet as one who knew from early youth the value of ancient rules in the solution of modern difficulties, and 'permultis abhinc annis Graecorum conciliorum librum Pictauii a te inuentum Graece excudendum curasti.' Now, when they were both together at the council of Trent, du Tillet had urged him to publish his translation, and so it had come to pass that 'concilia a te Graece edita, ea nunc a me Latine versa, sed non sine magna accessione, tuo maxime hortatu et impulsu in lucem exeant.'

The description of du Tillet's edition of the Greek canons is drawn from a copy in my own possession; that of the two Latin versions from the copies in the Bodleian.

3. A. D. 1543 [1544]. *De Regibus Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum. Parisiis. Ex officina Michaëlis Vascosani, in uia quae est ad D. Iacobum, sub Fontis insigni. M.D.XLIII. Cum priuilegio. [folio.]*

This chronicle extends from A. D. 420, the first year of King Faramund I, Anno Mundi 4381, to A. D. 1515, the first year of King Francis I, Anno Mundi 5476. The general arrangement appears to be imitated from the Chronicle of Jerome: the page is divided into four columns, the left hand one giving the Annus Christi, the next to that the Annus Regni (i.e. the years of the individual king, Faramund 1, Faramund 2, &c.), then

a broad column for events, and the last on the right the Annus Mundi. From 1516 to 1544 (Anni Mundi 5477 to 5505, Anni Francisci I. 2 to 30) the columns are continued as before, and the three columns with figures are filled up: but that for events is left blank.

The work is printed as an appendix to the 1544 edition of Paulus Aemilius' History of France: *Pauli Aemilii Veronensis, historici clarissimi, de rebus gestis Francorum, ad Christianissimum Galliarum Regem Franciscum Valesium, eius nominis primum, libri Decem, ex postrema auctoris recognitione. Additum est de regibus item Francorum Chronicon, ad haec usque tempora studiosissime deductum, cum rerum maxime insignium indice copiosissimo.* Parisiis. Imprimebat Michaël Vascosanus sibi, et Iohanni Roigny. M.D.XLIII. Cum priuilegio ad triennium. [folio.] The History of Aemilius stops in the early years of Charles VIII, some thirty years before the point to which even this first edition of du Tillet's Chronicle is brought down.

In 1548 the Chronicle was republished separately in a small volume, with a continuation to the accession of Henry II (A.D. 1547, A.M. 5508), but still without the writer's name: *Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Henricum II.* Parisiis. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.XLVIII. Cum priuilegio Regis. [8°.] Another edition (if it can properly be called another) is identical save for the name of the publisher: instead of 'Apud Vascosanum . . . Fontis,' it gives 'Apud Audoenum Paruum, uia Iacobea, ad insigne Lillii.'

In 1550 a folio edition appeared, brought down to the fourth year of Henry II (A.D. 1550, A.M. 5511), and this was the first which bore the author's name on the title-page: *Io. Tili Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco I. scientiarum ac disciplinarum parente, reliquis annis usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Ex officina M. Vascosani, uia Iacobaea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.L. Cum priuilegio Regis.

The edition of 1551 appears to be unchanged, except in size, from that of 1550: *Io. Tili Chronicon de Regibus Francorum, a Pharamundo usque ad Franciscum Primum. Cui deinceps adiunximus quae a Francisco Primo usque ad Henricum II. gesta sunt.* Lutetiae. Apud Vascosanum, uia Iacobaea, ad insigne Fontis. M.D.LI. Ex priuilegio Regis. [8°.]

This Chronicle of du Tillet is not in any sense an edition or continuation of an earlier writer, but is an independent historical work of the author's, arranged, as it would seem, after the model of Jerome, the most famous chronicler of the ancient Western world. Even the Annales Tiliiani (on which see below, MS. no. ix), the eighth century annals which owe their name to du Tillet as the possessor of the only MS. ever known of them, were only used subordinately, if they were used at all, in the composition of the Chronicle.

Of the above editions of the Chronicle those of 1543 and 1551 are described from the Bodleian copies: the rest I only came to know in Paris, the Vascosanus of 1548 at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Audoenus Parvus of 1548 and the folio of 1550 at the Bibliothèque Mazarine.

The Bibliothèque Nationale contains also a number of French versions, authorized and unauthorized, of the Chronicle under various different titles. The preface to the earliest of these that I saw (Rouen, A.D. 1551) quite frankly admits that the undertaking is not countenanced by the author: but it contains at the same time some interesting information about the genesis and history of the original work. Later on the Chronicle was given an authorized French form, with the name of *Chronique abrégée des Roys de France*, as an appendix to the *Recueil des Roys de France* of the author's brother, the Sieur de la Bussière.

4. A.D. 1548. *In Christi nomine incipiunt capitula regum et episcoporum maximeque omnium nobilium Francorum ad reprimendas Neophytorum quasi fidelium diuersas adinventiones.* Cum priuilegio. Parisiis. Apud Iacobum Bogardum sub insigni D. Christophori e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1548. [16°.]

In this book, which forms a sort of transition between the historical work that preceded it and the editions of Roman lawyers and legal codes which immediately followed it, are contained two ninth century

collections of Capitularies, those of Ansegisus and of Benedict the deacon (Benedictus Leuita), printed continuously in such a way that, after the four books of Ansegisus, Benedict's first book runs on as book v and his second as book vi. Ansegisus, abbot of Fontanelle, published in A.D. 827 a valuable collection of the Capitularies of Charles the Great, Lewis, and Lothair: Benedict, perhaps somewhat later in the same century, made a much larger compilation, of which, however, not more than a fourth part comes from genuine Capitularies, while the rest is made up from miscellaneous sources of all kinds. Du Tillet's edition contains Ansegisus complete, but Benedict only as far as chapter 289 of book ii, breaking off at the end of p. 448 in the middle of a word: and it was probably on account of this imperfection that it was kept back, as it appears, during the whole of du Tillet's lifetime, and only after his death did a few copies pass into circulation, one of which found its way into Baluze's hands, and is now in the library of the University of Göttingen, while another is at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The above account is drawn from Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Leges*, i. 263—who also (p. 269) identifies du Tillet's MS. as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: see below MS. no. ii, p. 57—supplemented by my own inspection of the Paris copy. Neither this book nor the next is in the Bodleian.

5. A.D. (?). Of the same form and type as the preceding, according to Pertz, *loc. cit.*, is a 16mo edition by du Tillet—without date, without name of place—of 'leges antiquae'; according to the same authority, a copy is in the public library of Hanover. I identify it without hesitation with the following 16mo book in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which has neither date, place, nor author's name given on the title-page: *Libelli seu decreta a Clodoueo, et Childeberto, et Clothario prius aedita, ac postremum a Carolo lucide emendata, auctaque plurimum. In quibus haec habentur, Capitula ex Isidori iunioris Hispalensis episcopi Etymologiarum lib. v. Pactum pro tenore pacis DD. Childeberti et Clotharii regum. Decretio Clotharii regis. Recapitulatio legis Salicae.* To this title-page correspond 127 pages of text, which have the running headline all through 'Leg. Sal.' Five other sections complete the book—each with a separate paging of its own—under the following printed titles (no other matter appears on the respective first pages): *Antiquae Burgundionum leges* [95 pp.]: *Ripuariorum leges a Theodorico rege Francorum latae* [56 pp.]: *Lex Alamannorum quae temporibus Clotharii regis una cū principibus suis, id sunt, xxxiiii. episcopis, et xxxiiii. ducibus, et lxxii. comitibus, vel caetero populo constituta est* [70 pp.]: *Vetus lex Saxonum* [15 pp.]: *Antiqua Batuariorum lex* [119 pp.]. A pencil note on the guard leaf states that the book belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century, that the editor was Jean du Tillet, bishop of Meaux, and that among its contents is the *editio princeps* of the Salic law. There can be hardly any doubt that either all or most of the law codes here published were derived from the same MS. as the Ulpian which is now to be described, that is to say, from Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix, on which see below, p. 58, no. iii.

6. A.D. 1549. xxviii *Tituli ex corpore Vlpiani.* Parisiis. Apud Guil. Morelium ex aduerso aedis Remensium. 1549.

This Paris *editio princeps* of Ulpian was followed almost immediately by a reprint at Louvain: *Ex Vlpiani corpore tituli xxviii. Libellus sane utilis ad inuestigandum antiqui iuris usum.* Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium bibliopolam iuratum. Anno M.D.L. [80.]: the colophon gives the end of the same year, 'Louanii, Typis Reyneri Velpii Diestensis. M.D.L. Men. Decemb.' The Paris book I have not seen, and no copy appears to be preserved in the libraries of Paris, Oxford, Munich, the British Museum, or the Vatican: but I have been fortunate enough to hear of a copy (catalogued as 272 F 12) in the University library at Leyden. Of the Louvain edition, which looks like a pirated reprint outside the limits of the French kingdom and its copyright, the Bodleian possesses a copy (which came in Selden's collection), bound up with a Louvain book of the same printer but of the succeeding year, *Nicolai Clenardi Peregrinationum, ac de rebus*

Machometicis epistolae elegantissimae . . . Louanii. Apud Martinum Rotarium. 1551: but this connexion is presumably a mere accident.

We learn from the preface, which is common to both the Paris and Louvain editions (it is inscribed 'Io. Tilius Eng. Emaro Ranconeto magno Senatu Regis consiliario S.', and dated 'Lutetiae Parisiorum Cal. Decemb. 1549'), that du Tillet had had the MS. of Ulpian in his possession for at least five years: it was so corrupt that he had waited in the hopes of coming across a better one, but now his friends would allow him to wait no longer. The editor of a corrupt text such as this had to decide whether to leave the corruptions as they stood in the MS. or to emend them freely: for his own part he chose the former course, and it was his rule, 'in huiusmodi uetustorum monumentorum reliquiis, ne quid detrahat, addatur, immutetur, nisi se mendae luce clariores prodant. Nolumus enim de nostro quicquam adici, liberumque de locis dubiis cuique iudicium relinquimus.' The libellus of Ulpian was attached in the MS. to the farrago of matter which Alaric had put together out of the Roman laws, and which, depraved as it was, the Germans had published 'superioribus annis' under the name of the Theodosian code [the reference is presumably to the edition of Jo. Sichardus, Basle, A.D. 1528]: of that code he himself intended to publish within a few months an improved edition, including a great part of it in its original form. Meanwhile, 'quasi primitias quasdam,' he issues the present booklet.

The Bodleian possesses two more early law collections which include Ulpian, Lyons A.D. 1553 and Paris A.D. 1555. Du Tillet's MS. of Ulpian and of the law-book of Alaric is the present Vaticanus Reginae 1128, saec. ix: see below, MS. no. iii, p. 58.

7. A.D. 1550. *E libris Constitutionum Theodosii A. libri priores octo longe meliores quam adhuc circumferebantur: sed ab Alarico rege Gothorum ita deminuti, ut vix decima pars in his hodie appareat eorū quae in Theodosiano codice continebantur. Posteriores octo integri, nunc primum post M. annos in lucem reuocati a Io. Tilio Engolism. Dicati Io. Bertrando V. C. Curiae Parisiorum praesidi, et ab interiori consilio Henrici II. Galliae regis optimi maximi. Cum priuilegio Regis et Curiae. Parisiis. Apud Carolam Guillard sub sole aureo, et Gulielmum desboys sub cruce alba, via ad diuum Iacobum. M.D.L. [8°.]*

In his preface, 'Io. Tilius Engolism. Lectori,' dated April, 1550, the editor tells us that only the last eight books had come into his hands [in their original and complete form], but that even the fragments of the earlier books, as contained in Alaric's compendium, had been collated with 'ancient manuscript copies,' and were restored to a much more correct form than had belonged to them in the 'Germanic edition' [i. e. Sichard's: see above under no. 6]: for he had both followed ancient orthography, and had cut out the explanations interpolated in the imperial Constitutions by Alaric or his chancellor Anianus. Du Tillet goes on to promise a new edition of Justinian's code with notes on that and on the code of Theodosius: at the same time, if he found the leisure for it, a much improved text of the Consular fasti: while he announces that he is also preparing another volume of the writings of the early jurisconsults. The whole passage is important enough to be set out in full in the original Latin: 'Quamquam autem quicquid hoc est operae a praecipuis nostris sacrarum literarum studiis semotum est, speramus tamen nos edituros aliquando propter summum in bonas literas studium, adnotatiunculas quasdam non inutiles, cum in has constitutiones, tum in ipsum Iustiniani Augusti codicem, quem longe integriorem quam adhuc erat, breui reddemus, ut post Florentinas pandectas his diebus publicatas, constitutiones itidem imperatorias in melius restitutas habere possis. Et si per ocium liceat, una Consulium catalogum multo certiore et instructiorem edemus. . . . Hoc volumine veterum Imperatorum quod reliquum est, totum complexi sumus: alterum tibi de veterum Iurisconsultorum scriptis paramus.'

If we may suppose that the prefaces to the two last books, nos. 6 and 7, were both printed before either book was published, it would be possible that each of them should refer to the other as still future: and in that case the last sentence of the preface just quoted might be safely identified as referring to the edition of Ulpian. The promised edition of Justinian's code seems never to have appeared.

Of the two copies which I have seen of this edition of the Theodosian code, only that in the Bodleian possesses the preface from which the preceding account has been derived; but the earlier sheets of the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale are in some confusion, and the absence of the preface is probably accidental. On the other hand there is present in the Paris copy after the text, but in the Bodleian copy before it, a second preface addressed to Jo. Bertrandus (to whom the title-page tells us the book was dedicated) and dated in November 1549. The MS. of the eight complete books of the Code is there said to be 'litteris grandioribus descriptus'; and this goes with other evidence to make it certain that the MS. in question is identical with Vaticanus Reginae 886, saec. vi (see below, MS. no. iv, p. 58): the MS. from which the fragments of the other books were corrected was no doubt the MS. referred to under nos. 5 and 6 above, Vat. Reg. 1128.

It has seemed convenient to treat together all du Tillet's contributions to Frankish and Roman law: but in order to do so the strict chronological order has had to be modified, for the theological work to which we now turn must have been actually issued somewhat earlier than one or two of the legal works.

8. A. D. 1549. *Opus inlustrissimi et excellentissimi seu spectabilis uiri, Caroli Magni, nutu Dei, regis Francorum, Gallias, Germaniam, Italiamque, siue harum finitimas prouincias domino opitulante regentis, contra Synodum, quae in partibus Graeciae pro adorandis imaginibus stolidè siue arroganter gesta est. Item, Paulini Aquileiensis Episcopi aduersus Felicem Vrgelitanum, et Eliphandum Toletanum episcopos libellus. Quae nunc primum in lucem restituantur.* Anno Salutis M.D.XLIX. [16°.]

No name or place is given: but the preface is entitled 'Eli. Phili. Christiano Lectori.' There is no doubt that the place was Paris: and there is equally no doubt that the editor was du Tillet. Indeed it seems to have been a quite open secret, for his authorship of the book is assumed by both its admirers and its detractors alike. The pseudonym of the preface is thus resolved: 'Eli. Phili.' stands for Elias Philyra: but John the Baptist was 'another Elias,' and *tília* is the Latin for a linden tree, of which *φάλυρα* is the Greek, so that Elias Philyra = Jean du Tillet.

A treatise directed against the veneration of images was not likely to be palatable to the Papal side during the stress of the Reformation struggle, especially as the editor, who printed in large type, as an epilogue to the book, Psalm cxv [cxliii] with its references to 'the idols of the heathen,' did not conceal the fact that his own sympathies were on the side of the treatise he was editing. It is not surprising that some controversial writers both attacked the genuineness of these 'libri Carolini' and accused the editor of Calvinism: what is perhaps more surprising is that he nevertheless became a bishop four years after the publication, and ten years later was translated to another and less remote see.

A second edition, Cologne A. D. 1555, is mentioned in older authorities: but if it ever existed, it has become even more rare than the original, and that is rare enough. The machinery of the Roman Curia was set in motion against the book: it was included, even in du Tillet's lifetime, in the *Index librorum prohibitorum cum Regulis confectis per Patres a Tridentina synodo delectos, auctoritate Sanctiss. D. N. Pii IIII Pont. Max. comprobatus* (Bononiae, apud Ioannem Budrium, M.DLXIII: under the letter L and the heading 'Incertorum auctorum libri prohibiti')—probably the only book produced by one of the Tridentine Fathers themselves which appears there; again in the Index of Clement VIII (Romae, apud impressores camerales, A. D. 1596; p. 49)¹; under Alexander VII in 1667 (but now under the letter O), under Innocent XI in 1685, under Clement XI in 1717, and doubtless in other issues: and the bibliophile Gerhard Mastricht, we are told, was accustomed to show his copy to his visitors as the greatest rarity of his library. But in proportion to the desire on the one side to suppress the book, was the desire on the other to exploit a work written under the auspices of a Catholic emperor and brought to light by a Catholic bishop:

¹ The Vatican library possesses copies of these two editions of the Index, Barberini Z xiv 97 and Z xiii 108.

and du Tillet's edition was twice reprinted in Germany, by Melchior Goldast in the sixteenth and by C. A. Heumann in the seventeenth century. In the *Imperialia decreta de cultu imaginum in utroque imperio tam Orientis quam Occidentis promulgata, nunc primum collecta, recensita et notis illustrata a Melchiore Haiminsfeldio Goldasto* (Frankfort, A. D. 1608), pp. 67-598 contain the libri Carolini under the following title 'Caroli Magni, regis Francorum et Longobardorum, et Patricii Romanorum, Filii et Defensoris sanctae Dei Ecclesiae, Capitulare de non adorandis Imaginibus, contra Constantini VII. Imperatoris Constantinopolitani et Hirenæ Matris Decretum, et Synodum Nicaenam II. Pseudo-septimam Oecumenicam siue Vniuersalem, compositum et publicatum in Concilio Francofordiensi, et Hadriano Papae missum, Anno Domini DCCXCIV. Editum ex bibliotheca et studio Ioannis Tili Meldensis Episcopi.' Heumann's reprint, on the other hand, was limited to the work of du Tillet: *Augusta Concilii Nicaeni II. Censura, hoc est, Caroli M. de impio imaginum cultu libri IV. Ad primam editionem recudi eos curauit ac subinde partim emendauit, partim illustrauit . . . Christoph. Aug. Heumannus, S. Theol. D. et Prof. Gymn. Regii Gotting. Insp.* (Hanover, A. D. 1731). It is from the remarkably full and detailed preface to this latter work that the bibliography printed on p. 48 *supra* has been drawn.

Both the original edition of du Tillet, and the reprints of Goldast and Heumann, are described from copies in the Bodleian: I have seen no others.

9. A. D. 1555, &c. בשורה סתי. *Evangelium Hebraicum Matthaei, recens e Iudaeorum penetralibus erutum cum Interpretatione Latina, ad vulgatam quoad fieri potuit, accommodata.* Parisiis. Apud Martinum Iuuenem, sub insigni D. Christofori, e regione gymnasii Cameracensium. 1555. [160.]

The responsibility of du Tillet for this work does not appear to have extended beyond the discovery of the MS. on which it is based and the selection of an editor. When in Rome in 1553 [this was perhaps in connexion with his consecration to the see of St. Briec, to which he was nominated in that year], he acquired a MS. of a Hebrew translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew and sent it to Jean Mercier (Iohannes Mercerus), professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne, in order that it might be published, together with an exact Latin translation and a dedication to the Cardinal (Charles) of Lorraine.

Du Tillet's letter to Mercier, which is printed in the edition of the text, is dated Nov. 27, 1554: and this alone would seem to disprove Heumann's statement (see p. 48 above) that the book was published at Basle in 1552 as well as at Paris in 1555. Perhaps Heumann mixed it up with an earlier edition of the Hebrew Matthew, which Sebastian Münster had issued at Basle in 1537 (with a dedication to Henry VIII of England): this was reprinted, without change but with the addition of a Hebrew version of the Epistle to the Hebrews, at the same town in 1557.

We have seen, in connexion with the edition of the libri Carolini, that du Tillet fell into some disfavour with the extremer Papal party, and therefore naturally with their champions the Jesuits. Bellarmine, in his 'Controversies' (*Disputationes*, tom. I: 1. *de Verbo Dei*, lib. ii. cap. 7), attacks the book now under discussion. Whether or no, he says, St. Matthew's Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, the Greek is the received text of the Church: 'quocirca non multum egemus Euangelio Hebraico quod Munsterus edidit; nec illo etiam, quod nuper edi curauit Ioannes Tilius, in quo multa desunt, multa superuacanea sunt, non pauca etiam immutata cernuntur; et Deus nouit vtrum id factum non sit ad detrahendam fidem Graecae et Latinae editioni, astutia videlicet Iudaeorum, ex quorum promptuariis Euangelium illud prodiit.' If Possevin, another Jesuit, appeals to Bellarmine's authority for the statement that du Tillet put forward an edition of the Greek Testament which was looked on with disfavour by the Church, the blunder is due simply to gross and inexcusable misunderstanding of the passage from Bellarmine just quoted.

Du Tillet had guarded himself indeed from saying that what he had discovered was the original of the Greek Gospel: but Bellarmine's critical acumen had divined the truth when he hazarded the assertion that the new Hebrew text was a Jewish forgery. However far superior du Tillet's text was to Münster's (for the latter's MS. suffered from numerous *lacunae*, and these he filled up by his own retranslations into Hebrew), there can

be no doubt that both forms go back ultimately to the same Hebrew original, an anti-Christian composition of a Spanish Jew, Shem Ṭobh b. Shaphrut of Tudela, in the year A. D. 1385. On this subject the reader may be referred to the father of Biblical criticism, R. Simon, *Histoire Critique des Versions du Nouveau Testament* (Rotterdam, A. D. 1690), pp. 231 seqq.; the account there given is derived, as Simon tells us, from the work of J.-B. Jonas, a converted Jew who in 1668 published at the Propaganda a Hebrew version of the four Gospels.

On the basis of the texts of the two sixteenth century editors, a new edition of the Hebrew Matthew was published in 1879: *Des Schemtob ben Schaphrut hebraeische Übersetzung des Evangeliums Matthaei nach dem Drucken des S. Münster und J. du Tillet-Mercier neu herausgegeben von Dr. Adolf Herbst* (Göttingen). Dr. Herbst in an exhaustive preface collects all that is known of the history of the translation and editions, and shows that the translator worked directly from the Vulgate. It may be added that the few apparent variations from the Vulgate in the direction of the Greek may be explained away with much probability as intrusions of Old Latin readings into Vulgate MSS.: all but one of them, for instance, are found in the codex Brixianus (J) of the Old Latin Gospels.

Du Tillet's MS. is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, *fonds hébreu*, 132 (olim Colbert 3924). The British Museum copy of his book contains annotations by Casaubon. I have not seen any copy of it myself, but derive my account from Bellarmine, Herbst, and the British Museum catalogue.

10. A. D. 1559. *Jehan du Tillet, évêque de Saint Brieu, de la religion chrestienne*. Paris. G. Morel. 1559. [16°.]

Of the six controversial tracts which begin with no. 10, and which are all (except no. 12, which is a Latin version of no. 11) written in French, the Bodleian possesses not one. Nos. 13 and 15 I have seen in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the old catalogue of printed books in the same library (Théologie, part ii, A. D. 1742) mentions also the remaining four (nos. 10-12, 14), which all belonged to a single 'recueil,' but that 'recueil' has unfortunately disappeared. The gap caused by this loss at the Bibliothèque Nationale is filled as regards one of the books by the Bibliothèque Mazarine, where a copy is preserved of no. 12. Even for the other three the catalogue-titles, which I have scrupulously followed, provide some rectifications of the list in Heumann, especially in regard to the priority of the French tract no. 11 over its corresponding Latin form, no. 12.

I have therefore seen no copy of this book.

11. A. D. 1563. *Épître d'un évêque [Jean du Tillet] aux Ministres des églises nouvelles*. Paris. G. Morel. 1563. [8°.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

12. A. D. 1564. *Ioannis Tili Episcopi Briocensis epistola ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros, e gallico latina facta P. M. interprete*. Parisiis. M. D. LXIII. Apud Barbaram de Mascon Guil. Morelii viduam. Cum priuilegio. [8°.]

I have seen a copy at the Bibliothèque Mazarine. The tract has no preface: it is dated at the end 'Brioci. xv. Nouëb. 1564.'

13. A. D. 1566. *Jehan du Tillet euesque de Meaulx, du Symbole des Apostres, et des douze articles de la foy*. Sur l'exemplaire imprimé à Paris, par la vefue Guil. Morel, Imprimeur du Roy. 1566. [8°.]

I have seen two copies of this tract on the Apostles' Creed (which is not mentioned in Kattenbusch) at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

14. A. D. 1567. *De l'antiquité et solennité de la messe, par Jean du Tillet, évêque de Meaux*. Paris. J. Bienné. 1567. [16°.]

I have not seen this book: see above, on no. 10.

15. A.D. 1567? *Advis d'un Prelat de France contre les piperies des Ministres des eglises nouvelles à Messieurs les Gentilshommes seduicts.* M.D.LXXXVII. [8°.]

The Bibliothèque Nationale possesses a copy of this tract, which I have seen: and a curious point arises out of it. For whereas Hase-Heumann's list gives the year 1567, the title-page of the Paris copy gives M.D.LXXXVII: and not only the title-page, but the preface (addressed to 'Monseigneur le Prince de Condé'), is signed 'à Paris le 7 de Novembre 1587. Vostre tres-humble et tres-obeissant seruiteur I. du Tillet E. de Meaulx.'

16. A.D. 1568. *Luciferi episcopi Calaritani ad Constantium, Constantini Magni F. Imp. Aug. Opuscula.* Parisiis. MDLXVIII. Apud Michaellem Sonnum, sub scuto Basiliensi, via Iacobaea. [8°.]

The preface is addressed to pope Pius V by 'Ioannes Tilius Episcopus Meldensis,' and is dated on Jan. 3, 1568. The contrast of tone between this and the prefaces to du Tillet's earlier editions impresses itself at once upon the notice. The high hopes of the Renaissance, the encyclopaedic enthusiasm for learning which plunged the young du Tillet in turn into Latin patristic and Greek conciliar literature, into French history and Roman law, into the iconoclastic controversy and the question of a Hebrew original to the Gospel, have given place to the cares of high office, to the dominant pressure of the religious controversy, and to the sombre pessimism of age. The *editio princeps* of the writings of Lucifer of Cagliari owed its appearance no longer to the editor's passion for the discovery and publication of the unknown, but to the singular appropriateness of the subject-matter to the temper of the times. The disorders engendered by the Arian struggle in the fourth century find their parallel in a gloomy picture of the state of contemporary France. Lucifer's attitude to Constantius suggests the prayer that the young and innocent king [Charles IX] might be divinely guided 'to demolish and destroy temples and groves and all idolatry, and to repress and extinguish all heresy.' The shadow of the coming massacre of St. Bartholomew lies heavy upon the pages of the latest preface that was penned by the gifted and versatile scholar, jurist, bishop, Jean du Tillet.

II. MSS. POSSESSED BY DU TILLET

Besides the Greek MS. of Canon law from Poitiers and the Hebrew MS. of St. Matthew's Gospel from Rome (see above, nos. 2 and 9), we have in one way or another knowledge of the following Latin MSS. as having belonged to du Tillet (those which he used for his own books are mentioned first)—

i. A MS. of Pacian (see above, p. 49). This is shown by the agreement of its readings to be identical with cod. Vaticanus Reginae 331, saec. x. The greater part of the magnificent collection of MSS. made by queen Christina and bought in 1690 by pope Alexander VIII was acquired from French sources before the year 1658. About the history of this particular MS., where du Tillet found it, and through whose hands it passed after his ownership of it and before queen Christina's, nothing more appears to be known.

ii. A MS. of the collections of Capitularies made by Ansegisus of Fontanelle and Benedict the deacon respectively (see above, p. 52). This is identified by Pertz (*M. G. H.: Leges*, i. 269) as Paris. lat. 4635 (olim Mazarin 4243), saec. x: and in fact the most cursory inspection of the MS. is enough to show that it served as a press copy for the edition. At the same time the very numerous alterations in what we may presume to be du Tillet's own handwriting show also that he must have had a second MS. at his disposal; moreover, soon after the commencement of book vi (book ii of Benedict), on fol. 153 a of Paris. lat. 4635 (which contains in all 240 leaves), the corrections cease and simultaneously the printed text appears to desert the MS. altogether.

iii. A MS. containing fragments of Ulpian and the whole of the *Lex Romana Visigothorum* (see above, no. 6, p. 52). This is certainly to be identified (if only because no other MS. of the Ulpian is known) with *Vaticanus Reginae* 1128, saec. ix, of which the contents are as follows: fol. 1 *Lex Romana Visigothorum*; fol. 190 *Ulpiani fragmenta*; fol. 212 *lex Burgundionum*; fol. 233 *lex Ribuariorum*; fol. 242 *lex Salica*; fol. 259 *lex Alamannorum*. The four last sections were doubtless the source also of the corresponding portions of du Tillet's edition of the German codes (no. 5, p. 52). The MS., before it came to queen Christina, was in the possession of Alexander Petavius (Petau). It bears on fol. 241 *a* the name Gauzibertus: but there appears to be no reason whatever to suppose (as has generally been supposed) that it came from Fleury. According to Delisle, *Cabinet des Manuscrits*, i. 285, the MSS. of both the brothers du Tillet descended to another Jean du Tillet, 'greffier en chef du parlement,' who died in 1646. Apparently his library was then dispersed: Gabriel Naudé, librarian successively to cardinal Mazarin and queen Christina, bought 'du feu M. du Tylliet trois crochetées de manuscrits de toutes sortes, 125 livres.' Alexandre Petau did not sell his MSS. to queen Christina till 1650 (Delisle, *op. cit.*, p. 288); and it is possible that those MSS. of du Tillet which came to the queen's collection from Petau's had only been acquired by the latter between 1646 and 1650.

iv. A MS. of books ix-xvi of the Theodosian code (see above, no. 7, p. 53). This MS., like the last, can be certainly identified, and like the last it passed into the Petau collection and so to queen Christina: it has on fol. 1 the note 'Alexander Pauli filius Petavius Senator Parisiensis [A.D.] 1647,' and is now catalogued as Vat. Reg. 886. It was written in the sixth century, probably in Gaul, possibly at Lyons, the great centre, according to Dr. Traube, for the reproduction of manuscripts of the Code: the signatures of the quaternions are in Greek letters, and there is some Greek writing in the codex itself. It is described at length in G. Haenel, *Antiqua summaria codicis Theodosiani ex codice Vaticano cum codicis et summariorum descriptione nunc primum edidit Gustavus Haenel Lipsiensis* (Lipsiae, A.D. 1834), and in Th. Mommsen, *Theodosiani libri XVI cum constitutionibus Sirmondianis: et leges novellae ad Theodosium pertinentes* (Berolini, A.D. 1905; pp. xliv-lvii, and tables ii, v). Like MS. no. ii above, it contains corrections in du Tillet's handwriting, which reappear in the text of his edition.

v. A MS. of the 'libri Carolini de non adorandis imaginibus' (see above, no. 8, p. 54). Du Tillet describes his own copy of the libri Carolini as 'exemplar huius libri uetustum in templo quodam maiore augustissimo ac totius Galliae antiquissimo repertum,' words which seem to point to Lyons, Reims, or St. Denis. The MS. was seen in du Tillet's possession by George Cassander, and is thus described by him in a letter to Joannes Molinaeus, A.D. 1560 (*Georgii Cassandri Opera*, ed. Paris, A.D. 1616, p. 1103: I owe this reference to H. J. Floss, *De suspecta librorum Carolinorum a Joanne Tilio editorum fide*, Bonn, A.D. 1860, p. 11): 'Vidi et alterum in Galliis apud quendam eruditum virum modo episcopum, ex bibliotheca quadam illustri scriptum, serico villato et aureis vmbilicis exornatum.' Later on the same MS. was seen by Paul Petau, who records (see A. Duchesne, *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii. 352) that it contained at the end the following subscription, 'Ingelrannus abbas iussu Caroli Magni hunc librum scripsit et ad Adrianum papam tulit.' Du Tillet's MS. must be distinguished from another MS. which was already in his time in the Vatican library, and is spoken of by Augustin Steuch, the Vatican librarian († A.D. 1550: *Opera*, ed. 1591, iii. 226), as 'liber vetustissimus litteris Longobardicis scriptus, in bibliotheca Palatina'—by which, of course, is not meant the collection now called Palatine at the Vatican, which came from the sack of the Elector Palatine's library at Heidelberg. At the present time the Vatican library contains a MS. of the libri Carolini (Vat. 7207, saec. x), which belonged to Marienfeld in Germany and was brought to Italy by the cardinal legate Contarini: and as Contarini died in 1542, it is just possible that the MS. is that which was known in Rome to Steuch, but not possible that it was du Tillet's. But another MS. of the treatise, saec. ix-x, exists in the library of the Arsenal at Paris (Pertz, *Archiv*, viii. 361: H. Martin, *Catalogue des manuscrits*

de la bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, I [1885], p. 499): A. Reifferscheid (*Index scholarum in Vniuersitate Litterarum Vratislauensi per hiemem anni MDCCCLXXIII-LXXIV . . .* pp. 1, 2), however, denies that this MS. can be identical with du Tillet's. The question would appear to turn in the first place on the presence or absence of the subscription of Ingelrannus in the MS.

vi (and vi *δ?*). A second MS. used for the same volume contained apparently the Acts of the Council of Frankfort in 794, and the writing of Paulinus of Aquileia against Felix of Urgel and Eliphandus of Toledo: and of this MS. du Tillet tells us 'in alio praeterea musaeo supramodum etiam antiquo volumen aliquod reperi. . . . Continet autem, vt ab aliis negotiis discedam, huius concilii acta, seorsum de singulis rebus agentia quae confectae et definitae fuere. istaque secunda nominatur materia, prima vero haeresis Felicianae.' He goes on to quote two passages, the first 'Conuenientibus, deo fauente . . .' about Eliphandus and Felix, the second 'Adlata est in medium . . .' about the Second Council of Nicaea: these are Canons I and II of the Council of Frankfort (Labbe-Coleti, ix. 101). The other canons were first edited in the following century from a MS. of St. Remi at Reims by the indefatigable Jacques Sirmond, who also used for the rest of the Acts of the Council a MS. given by Hincmar of Reims to his cathedral church. Sirmond had no doubt that the St. Remi MS. was the same that du Tillet had used: 'Synodi porro huius' he writes (*Concil. Antiq. Galliae*, ii. 681, quoted by Labbe-Coleti, ix. 110), 'exceptis canonibus, integrum ac peruetus exemplar suppeditauit nobis bibliotheca ecclesiae Remensis, cuius ope multa passim emendata. Canonum vero, qui antehac desiderabantur, copiam nacti sumus ex vetusto item codice sancti Remigii, eodem ipso, quo usum constabat illum, qui primus libros Carolinos, et cum his primum et secundum huius Concilii canonem, dissimulato et interpolato nomine suo, in lucem dedit. Praeter hoc enim aliud antiquae notae canonum Francofordiensium exemplar, quod sciam, nullum est.' But Sirmond was certainly inexact in this latter statement, for Paris. lat. 4628 A, saec. x—which, it is fair to add, was not at Paris in Sirmond's day—contains not only the book of Paulinus against Eliphandus and Felix (fol. 46 *a* Sancto incitante Spiritu . . .) but also the 'Capitula synodalia Caroli Magni,' or, in other words, the canons of Frankfort (fol. 55 *a* Coniungentibus Deo fauente . . .). This MS. belonged in the seventeenth century to a cleric of Poitiers: but a note at the end in a fifteenth-century hand records that 'Ce liure de pñt [= 'present'] est de l'abbaye de St. Denis en France. Henry de la Cloche.' It might therefore correspond well enough to du Tillet's description: for it contains a good deal of other matter beyond Paulinus and the council (e. g. Salic laws and the collection of Ansegisus), and St. Denis was even more truly than St. Remi a 'musaeum supramodum antiquum.'

Du Tillet further says 'accessit etiam mihi dono eiusdem exempli volumen cum hoc nostro: ex quo vtroque illum Paulini libellum hausi,' from which it is presumably to be gathered that he had at command two independent authorities for the text of Paulinus; but his words are (perhaps intentionally) so obscure that it is not easy to fix their exact force. To me it seems as though he means to say that he possessed (1) a MS. containing both Paulinus and the Synod of Frankfort, and (2) a MS. containing Paulinus only. If so, the latter should probably be identified with Vat. Reg. 192, of which foll. 1-101 consist of a ninth-century copy of the three books *contra Felicem*: the MS., before it came to queen Christina, had belonged to Alexandre Petau, and in earlier times to St. Ouen at Rouen, 'iste liber est de scō Audoenno Rothm.'

vii. The MS. of the works of Lucifer (see above, no. 16, p. 57) is unhesitatingly identified by the latest editor, W. Hartel, in the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, vol. xiv (Vienna, A.D. 1886) with cod. Vat. Reginae 133, saec. ix-x, on the ground of the consensus of MS. and edition in errors great and small. No other MS. of Lucifer is known to exist or have existed: and it is therefore obvious to presume that the codex which du Tillet employed in the sixteenth century, and which queen Christina acquired in the seventeenth, is the one mentioned in two mediaeval catalogues of the library of the monastery of Corbie. In the later of these two catalogues, circa A.D. 1200 (Becker, *Catalogi Bibliothecarum Antiqui*, Bonn, A.D. 1885, p. 283), the 245th item runs as follows: 'Iohannes diaconus super pentateuchum. Luciferi episcopi pro

Athanasio libri duo. de regibus apostaticis liber unus. de non conueniendo cum hereticis liber unus. de non parcendo in Deum delinquentibus liber unus. quod moriendum sit pro Dei filio liber unus. epistola Florentii liber unus. Athanasii libri duo. liber ad Constantium. Athanasius ad monachos.' This enumeration of the treatises of Lucifer corresponds substantially to the edition of du Tillet: and probably there would never have been any doubt about identifying du Tillet's MS. with that of Corbie but for the mention, as present in the Corbie MS., of the commentary of John the deacon on the Pentateuch. But it is reasonable to conclude that this supposed connexion in one MS. of the writings of John and Lucifer is due to some confusion in the catalogue: for (1) the treatise of John is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. lat. 12309, saec. xi, and not only forms a separate MS. in a separate binding now, but apparently always has done so; and (2) a somewhat earlier catalogue at Corbie, of the twelfth century (Becker, p. 189) reckons the two items separately, no. 191 'Iohannis Romani expositio in genesi,' no. 213 'Luciferi liber ad Constantium imperatorem' (the Pro Athanasio, which comes first in the more detailed enumeration of the later list, is addressed to Constantius, and opens with the words 'Cogis nos, Constanti . . .'). There need therefore be no question that du Tillet found his MS. of Lucifer in the monastery of Corbie, any more than that his MS. is that which is now in the Vatican.

So far we have been dealing with MSS. which du Tillet used himself: we now turn to various MSS. of which contemporary or later scholars made use under the title of 'codex Tilianus' or the like.

viii. Sirmond in his *Concilia Galliae* made frequent use of a 'codex Tili Engolismensis.' Labbe drew from it a 'Chronicon Engolismense.' It is very likely that it was the same MS., then in the possession of Claude Hardy, from which Labbe's *Concilia* drew an unpublished index of titles to the Nicene canons and some other matter (Labbe-Coleti, ii. 48 'ex codice MS. V. C. Claudii Hardy,' 51 'in codice V. C. Claudii Hardy senatoris Parisiensis'). In 1647 it belonged to Alexandre Petau, who wrote a table of contents on the second leaf: from his collection it passed to queen Christina's, and is now Vaticanus Reginae 1127. It was unknown to Maassen, *Geschichte der Quellen und der Literatur des canonischen Rechts im Abendlande* (Graz, A.D. 1870): but through the description in Duchesne, *Le Liber Pontificalis* I, pp. l, li (from which most of the present account is derived), it became known to me, and has been employed from the first in my *Ecclesiae Occidentalis Monumenta Iuris Antiquissima*. It was written in the ninth century, perhaps about A.D. 825, and at the beginning of the eleventh century belonged to the abbey of St. Cybar at Angoulême: on intercalated pages between foll. 10 and 11 are Angoulême annals from 815 to 872, with various continuations up to 1000 A.D.: and on leaves at the end, after the collection proper, are miscellaneous notes, of dates down to the twelfth century, including on fol. 161 the names of the bishops of Angoulême. The main collection is described in Maassen, op. cit., pp. 613-24, from the sister MS. of St. Maur, now Paris. lat. 1451.

ix. Andreas Chesnius (André Duchesne) in his *Historiae Francorum Scriptores*, ii (Paris, A.D. 1636), p. 11, printed 'ex antiquo Codice MS. Ioannis Tili,' a series of early Frankish annals from the year 708 to the year 807: and these were reprinted by Bouquet, ii. 642, v. 17, who first called them after du Tillet's name, and by Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Scriptores*, i (Hanover, A.D. 1826), pp. 4, 6, 219. The MS. of the 'Annales Tiliiani' has completely vanished; indeed nobody since Duchesne appears to have seen it. The annals are most nearly related to the annals of St. Amand and of Lorsch, and their origin may be conjecturally placed somewhere in the region of north-eastern France.

x, xi. Franciscus Balduinus, primarily a Jurist, devoted himself also to the history of the African Church, especially in its relation to the Donatists, a subject which seemed to offer a striking parallel to the reform movement and schism of the sixteenth century: and from him we learn that his friend du Tillet possessed a MS. of Optatus Milevitanus' work against the Donatists, and a MS. of the Acts of the Conference at Carthage between Catholics and Donatists in the year 411. Balduinus' first publication under this head was an edition of Optatus in 1563: in his preface he tells us that the 'German edition' (i. e. the *editio princeps* by Cochlaeus, 1549) was

'mendosissimus': that he had emended 'sexcentos locos' by the help of a MS. of 'Claudius Espenceaeus Theologus Parisiensis': that he had confidently relied on further aid to emendation 'ex codice Ioannis Tillii Episcopi Briocensis ut ueterum librorum, sic antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum studiosissimi. sed quod iam propter absentiam doctissimi antistitis praestari non potuit, altera forte editio postea praestabit.' Three years later, in 1566, Balduinus followed up his edition of Optatus by a history (not an edition of the text) of the Carthaginian Conference, *Historia Carthagenensis Collationis, siue Disputationis de ecclesia olim habitae inter Catholicos et Donatistas, autore Franc. Balduino I. C.*, the preface of which is addressed 'R. D. Ioanni Tilio Episcopo Meldensi,' and is dated on the Calends of April, 1566. 'Cum hisce diebus' (begins the author) 'Optatum nostrum, quem ope tui codicis iterum emendatum rursus edere instituo, forte relegerem [he goes on to compare the religious crisis in the France of his own day with the similar circumstances of the African Church of old times] . . . Quid autem magni illi viri et veluti heroes [i. e. Marcellinus and Augustine] fecerint, tumultuantibus in Africa Donatistis, et quam secuti sint rationem eorum reuincendorum, ut magis intelligerem, tu ipse fecisti, qui mihi Collationis Carthagenensis Acta quaedam nondum euulgata communicasti'.¹ Three more years elapsed, and in 1569 Balduinus was able to produce his promised new edition of Optatus: near the beginning of the 'annotationes in primum librum' we read that this second edition was to be almost as great an improvement on the first edition as that had been on its German predecessor, and the improvement would be due to two new MSS. 'quorum alterum Io. Tilio Episcopo Meldensi, alterum Macereo Theologo Parisiensi debemus.' The editor quotes du Tillet's MS. expressly in book iii of Optatus, in book iv, but more especially in book vii: for though this book was incomplete at the end in that MS., no less than six passages were given in it which occur in no other MS.: and while most of these passages are short enough, the two first extend over several pages each of Ziwsa's edition in vol. xxvi of the Vienna *Corpus Script. Eccl. Lat.* (1893).

The MS. of Optatus soon disappeared: Dupin about 1700 could find out nothing about it; but the presence of these passages in the seventh book (which, it may be added, Ziwsa accepts as genuine) would easily lead to its identification, should it ever turn up again.

On the other hand the MS. of the Acts of the Conference has had a nearly continuous known history. After Balduinus' death it passed into the hands of Angelus Vergetius, 'Graeci hominis sed Latine doctissimi,' and from him to Claudius Mondinus, a kinsman of the first editor, Papirius Massonus (Papire Masson). Masson's edition appeared at Paris in 1589 (the dedication is dated Oct. 1, A.D. 1588): *Gesta Collationis Chartagini habitae . . . Papirii Massoni studio atque opera primum in lucem editum*. The preface concludes with these words: 'nec plura hoc loco dicenda existimamus, quia Balduinus praeceptor meus in Iure Ciuili, qui Acta commodato tantum in veteribus adhuc membranibus ab antistite Meldorum Tillio habuerat, elegantem in ea commentarium edidit.' Prefixed to the dedication is a further note which happily enables us to reconstruct both the earlier and later history of the MS.: 'Collationis Codex manuscriptus in veteribus membranibus sic inscriptus est. Liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani, voto Tulcherii Cononici. Deinde Acta Collationis seu gesta Continet.' The formula 'liber oblatus ad altare Sancti Stephani' is that of the books of the (then) cathedral church of Lyons²: and the manuscript of Masson is shown by the presence of this formula to be

¹ Near the end of his tract 'ad nouarum Ecclesiarum Ministros' (see above, no. 12, p. 56) du Tillet gives a marginal reference to the 'Catholic. collatione contra Donatist. Carthagenis,' which he must have taken from the same MS.

² Manuscripts presented with this or a similar formula by the bishops Leidrad (A.D. 798-814), Agobard (814-840), Amolus (841-852), and Remigius (852-875), are still preserved in the library at Lyons: 'Leidrad licet indignus tamen episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 599 [515], Gregory Nazianzen translated by Rufinus: 608 [524] Augustine *varia*: compare the pamphlet of M. F. Desvernay, late librarian, *Lettre de Leidrade évêque de Lyon . . .* [Lyon, A.D. 1899] p. 31); 'Leidradus indignus episcopus istum librum tradidi ad altare sancti Stephani' (cod. 610 [526], Augustine *contra Faustum*): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Agobardi episcopi' (cod. 471 [401], Bede on Esdras): 'Liber oblatus ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Amoli episcopi' (cod.

that numbered Paris. lat. 1546 in the Bibliothèque Nationale; saec. ix, though the name of the canon of Lyons should have been given as Fulcherius, not Tulcherius. Further information about the history of the MS. since the date of Masson's edition is supplied by other notes and press-marks now to be found in it, e. g. 'P. Pithoei. Mons^r. Mondin aduocat me la bailli en eschange dun code Henry en feb. 1594': and after Pithou it appears to have belonged in turn to the original Jesuit library of Clermont (dispersed under Henry IV), to de Thou, and to Colbert.

Masson's edition contains further, as an appendix to the *Collatio*, the 'Gesta Purgationis Caeciliani et Felicis' and a fragment 'ex historicis [sic] Passionis S.S. Datiui, Saturnini, Felicis Ampelii. . .'. The former of these pieces is the well-known record of the official investigation into the charge made by the Donatists against the Catholic bishops, and especially against Felix, the consecrator of Caecilian of Carthage, of surrendering the sacred books in the persecution: and Masson notes (p. 33) that the source from which he derived it was 'antiquissimum sed non integrum exemplar librorum Optati Mileuitani, ex quo hanc illorum appendicem primum exscripsi A. C. P. P. MDLXIII.' But it must not be supposed that this MS. is the codex Tilianus: it is the present Paris. lat. 1951, saec. xi, from Cormery-sur-Indre, and contains of Optatus only the seventh and part of the sixth book.

xii, xiii. Two MSS. of Latin poets belonging to the library of du Tillet were put at the disposal of his friend Elias Vinetus (Élie Vinet), who was also by origin his neighbour, as he came from the district of Saintes. The first of these was a MS. of the scholiasts of Persius, which is stated to have been used in Vinet's edition of 1563. I have seen a copy of a 1563 (Poitiers) edition by Vinet, 'Lucii Annaei Cornuti Grammatici antiquissimi commentum in Auli Persii Flacci Satyras, nunc primum formis editum,' but the preface mentions three MSS. only—one that he and a friend had discovered, another 'Francisci Bernae Santonensis,' and the last 'Ioannis Amaritonis Aruerni': nor do the notes on the satires themselves (pp. 81-92) mention any MS. of du Tillet's, though the colophon does tell us that Vinet, while at work on Persius in 1557, was resident in Angoulême. The second is Vinet's 'codex Tilianus' of Ausonius: in his *editio maior* of the works of that poet (the copy I have seen is one of Bordeaux, A. D. 1580) the 'Vita Ausonii' makes mention of an 'exemplar minus antiquum Ioannis Tili Engolismensis'—less ancient, that is, than a Lyons codex in 'barbaric' (presumably Merovingian) writing—which is also quoted occasionally in the notes to the text. This MS. of du Tillet-Vinet appears to be now in the Leiden Library, Vossianus Lat. Q 107. Unlike most of du Tillet's MSS., it is of relatively late date: and unlike all those of his MSS. of which the origin is either certainly or probably known, it is not of French provenance, for it is thought to be the MS. which Ferrarius used for the Milan edition of Ausonius (1490), and that came from the library of the Dominicans of St. Eustorgio at Milan: see R. Peiper in the *Jahrbücher für Philologie*, Supplement-Band xi (1880), pp. 207, 213, &c. That du Tillet bought MSS. in Italy is stated in general terms by Blume, *Iter Italicum*, i. 49: but he quotes no facts in illustration, and perhaps was thinking only of the Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew, which we know du Tillet acquired in Rome (p. 55, *supra*).

xiv. The list of du Tillet's MSS. is closed by the oldest of them all, the Bodleian codex of the Chronicle of Jerome, with its continuation by Marcellinus, which is the subject of the present publication.

The results of the preceding inquiry indicate that we should look almost certainly to some monastery or cathedral of the centre or north of France as the source from which du Tillet acquired his MS. of the Chronicle: while the minute annotation to which the MS. was subjected about A. D. 1400 (see above, p. 27) proves further that it then belonged to a society where learning flourished and where books were numerous. Fleury is unlikely, for it possessed two other MSS. of the Chronicle (see above, pp. 2, 4): Tours and St. Mesmin are unlikely also, for they borrowed the older of the two Fleury MSS. in the ninth century 462 [391], Bede on 1 Reg.: 'Liber oblatas ad altare sancti Stephani ex uoto Remigii humilis episcopi' (cod. 463 [392], Jerome on Isaiah); 'Liber oblatas ad altare sancti Stephani dono Remigii episcopi' (cod. 609 [525], Augustine *de doctrina christiana*).

to copy it (see Traube, *Hieronymi Chronicorum codicis Floriacensis fragmenta*, pp. iii, iv, xii): as between the rest, Lyons, Corbie, Reims, St. Denis, and so on, my own conjecture would fall on St. Denis as perhaps the most probable of all localities. But such a conjecture claims no further recognition than to serve as a starting-point for future inquirers.

That the MS. was written in Italy (Traube, op. cit. p. xii) there can, I think, be little doubt. The only addition which I can make to the exhaustive treatment of its characteristics by the editor of this volume relates to a curious and (as far as I know) hitherto unnoticed feature of its palaeography, namely the occurrence of Greek forms of abbreviations. At Ann. Abr. 940, 980, and 2112 (fol. 49 b, 51 b, 119 a) we have $\overline{\text{DAD}}$ for DAVID: at Ann. Abr. 1005, fol. 53 b, and also in the column headings of every left-hand page (with one exception) from fol. 54 b to fol. 66 b, $\overline{\text{ISL}}$ for ISRAHEL: at Ann. Abr. 1023, fol. 53 b, $\overline{\text{ILM}}$ for HIERUSALEM. At Ol. cci. 4, fol. 111 b, the scribe originally wrote $\overline{\text{IC}}$ for IESVS, but then drew a line through it and went on to write $\overline{\text{IHS}}$. And finally, on the upper margin of foll. 119 a, 119 b, a contemporary hand has scrawled TERTIVS EPC CLEMENS AN VIII, QVARTVS EPIC—what followed on fol. 119 b is covered up by the writing of the late annotator and cannot be deciphered. Each one of these five abbreviations is rare or unheard of in extant Latin Christian documents, regular or common in Greek. What is especially noticeable about these Graecisms is that they are not confined to the *fila regnorum*, or even to the text as a whole, but occur in marginal additions also. They cannot therefore be all explained as simply survivals of the original use of either Eusebius or Jerome: they rather appear to indicate that the MS. was written at a time and place which still experienced the direct influence of Greek Christian writing on Latin.

Such relative completeness as this appendix may now claim could not have been attained without the unstinted and ungrudging assistance of many scholars. Chief among these must be named M. Henry Omont of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Professor L. Traube of Munich, and Mgr. G. Mercati of the Vatican Library: but thanks are also due to M. Marais of the Bibliothèque Mazarine at Paris, M. G. Barringer of the Department of Printed Books at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Prof. K. Lake of the University of Leyden, and not least to the editor of this volume, both for the kindness with which he has welcomed this appendix to a place in it, and for the trouble which he has taken in verifying many of the references.

C. H. TURNER.

Note 1 (p. 58, MS. iii). The MS. of Ulpian was accessible to Pierre Pithou, for a careful collation of it in his handwriting is preserved in his copy (now in the Bodleian, 8° I 24 Jur.) of the *Brachylogos totius Iuris Civilis sive Corpus Legum; cui adiunctae sunt Institutiones T. Caei Iurecons., Vlpiani ex toto scriptorum ipsius corpore Tituli undetriginta ex recenti reperto* (Lugduni. Apud Mauricium Roy, et Ludouicum Pesnot. 1553).

Note 2 (pp. 58, 59, MS. v). A request addressed to the library of the Arsenal, with a view to further information about the MS. of the libri Carolini preserved there, has remained without effect.

Note 3 (p. 60, MS. viii). The MS. of Claude Hardy may perhaps have been not du Tillet's MS., but a sister MS., no. 562 in the Benedictine catalogue of the College of Clermont, which seems to have contained the same collection of canonical and other material as Vat. Reg. 1127 and Paris lat. 1451. What has become of this Clermont MS. I am unable to say: the greater part of it appears in the Meerman sale catalogue of A.D. 1824 as no. 583, but it did not pass into the Phillipps collection.

Note 4. At the last moment I learn from Dr. Mercati that in the preface to Menard's edition of the Gregorian Sacramentary (Paris, A.D. 1642) mention is made, among the codices employed, of a 'liber MS. Bibliothecae Tilianae, qui est ordo Romanus, cuius mihi copiam fecit vir clarissimus Ioannes Tilius.' The 'vir clarissimus,' as the date shows, must be that Jean du Tillet into whose hands the MSS. of his relative the bishop came, as recorded on p. 58 *supra*. Menard goes on to say that the MS. had lost its first gathering, that it had belonged to the church of Sééz in the province of Rouen, and that it differed from the 'ordo Romanus' in several respects; that it contained at the end a list of popes ending with Sergius III [A.D. 904-911] and a chronicle extending from the Creation of the world to the 'forty-second year of Charles, successor after four years' interval of Charles and Carloman'—i.e. apparently a date about A.D. 928, near the close of the reign of Charles the Simple—but that elsewhere in the MS. a list of French kings is brought down to Henry I in the eleventh century: and that this seemed to be the date of the MS.

APPENDIX VI

DESCENDANTS OF THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT

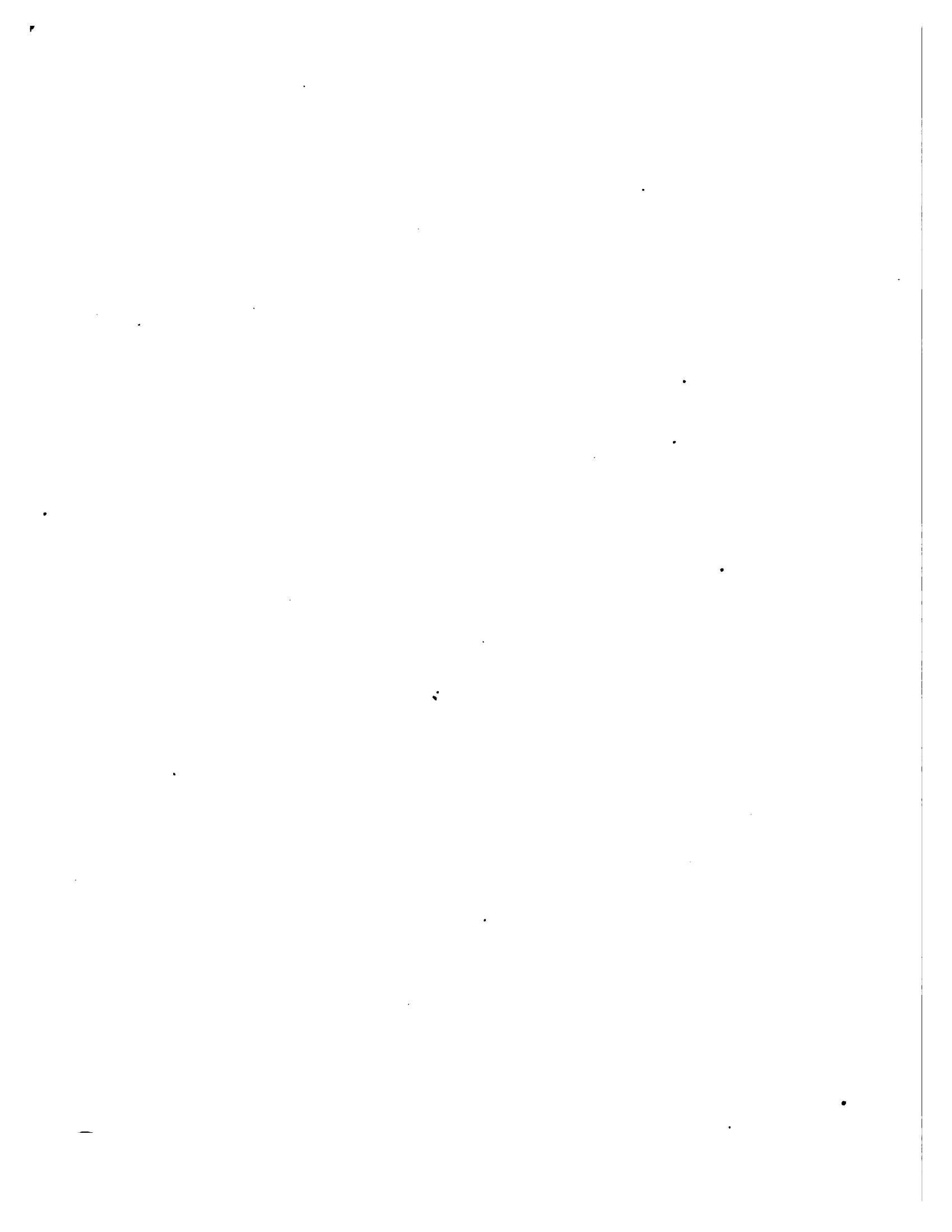
THE fact that thirty-three (perhaps thirty-five) leaves of the Bodleian Manuscript are missing, lends some importance to its descendants in so far as they make good this deficiency. The only descendants known to me have been detected by Mommsen's principle of classification, according to which the presence of Marcellinus as a continuation in any MS. is a suggestion that the MS. in question is akin to O. Among the MSS. of Marcellinus is an eleventh-century MS. in the archiepiscopal library at Udine, ot^o 14 (U), which Mommsen has shown (*Chronica Minora*, II, p. 52) to be descended from O. This MS., as we shall see hereafter, contains Eusebius and Jerome as well as Marcellinus. There are also in existence nine MSS. of Marcellinus which Mommsen, adopting a suggestion of Bethmann's, regarded as descendants of U. Of these the Vienna and Venice MSS. do not contain Eusebius and Jerome at all; five others, including the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 193, insert Prosper between Jerome and Marcellinus and are therefore presumably of the L family, so far as the text of Eusebius and Jerome is concerned; I have found this presumption borne out by a comparison of Canonici script. eccl. 193, with some of the readings of L. There remain Paris. Lat. 4870 (fourteenth century) (W), and the Bodleian Canonici script. eccl. 96 (fifteenth century) (V), which may be descended from O in the part devoted to the Chronicles of Eusebius and Jerome. I have found that these two MSS., as also U, contain the notice 'Roma . . . adseritur,' found in the margin of O on f. 66 b. As this entry belongs to a class of sloping marginalia peculiar to O, its appearance in U V W renders it highly probable that they are descended from O in Eusebius as well as in Marcellinus. A further resemblance converts this probability into a certainty. These three MSS. contain instead of the complete Chronicle, the two prefaces followed by select entries. As the selection is the same in all cases, it must have been made by the scribe of U, or else all three must be descended from a common ancestor in which the selection was first made. A comparison of V with the photographs of O has shown me that in the first part of the Chronicle, where O spreads each year across two pages, the author of the selection has not adhered to the strict chronological order, but has completed his selections from each verso (left-hand) page of O before commencing those on the opposite recto (right-hand) page. This proves that his archetype corresponded page for page with O; but as I have shown elsewhere (p. 23), the sloping marginalia were copied into O, after the MS. was written, from a MS. with a different division of pages. It is therefore clear that the MS. used by the author of selection was not an ancestor of O, but either O itself or a descendant.

A few details about these MSS. may not be out of place. U has been described by Mommsen (loc. cit., p. 50), who however has not mentioned that it is a palimpsest. The lower writing consists of one or more Latin works in red, black, and green ink, not much older than that with which we are concerned. The upper writing is in red and black ink, and comprises the Chronicle of Bede, the treatise 'de septuaginta duabus linguis,' the prefaces of Jerome and Eusebius to the *Chronica*, select entries from the *Chronica*, brief biographical notices of the emperors, and select entries from Marcellinus. There are 21-26 lines to a page. The photographs published herewith include the two prefaces, the entries selected from the lost leaves at the beginning of O, and a page containing part of the matter which must have stood in the lost leaf after f. 144 in O. After the last page represented by the photographs reproduced in this volume

there is a lacuna, and the next page begins with a mention of the consuls. A comparison with V W shows that the last words of the Chronicle proper, the chronological summary and list of persecutions, and biographical notices of the Latin and Roman kings are here missing. Mommsen explains the lacuna by supposing that this passage has been torn out of the MS., but I have a difficulty in accepting this view. The MS. consists entirely of quaternions with the exception of one gathering, where an odd leaf has been prefixed to a complete quaternion. The lacuna in question comes in the middle of a quaternion, so that if two leaves are here missing, the gathering must have been of ten instead of eight leaves, and the two missing leaves must have been the middle ones. It is true that in O itself, gathering 'viii' (ff. 72-81) contains ten leaves, while all the other extant gatherings are of eight, and therefore it is not impossible that U may have had a similar gathering of ten leaves, but it is difficult to believe in so remarkable a coincidence as that the one quaternion of ten leaves should be the only one except near the end of the MS. where a leaf or more is missing and that the two missing leaves of the quaternion should have been just those two which could disappear without leaving a trace behind. As the lacuna begins exactly at the end of a page and ends exactly at the beginning of a page in U, it is clear that if it were already absent when U was written, U must here be retaining the paging of its archetype, and, since V W contain the missing passage, they must be descended, not from U, as Mommsen held, but from some ancestor of U, itself a descendant of O.

W is also described by Mommsen (*loc. cit.*). It contains the same works as U, whose lacuna it supplies; but it begins with Eusebius, postponing Bede and the 'de septuaginta duabus linguis' till after the end of Marcellinus. It is in red and black ink and has 24 lines to a page. Its text closely resembles that of U, the differences, where not merely in spelling, being generally nothing more than slips of the pen on the part of the scribe of U. In some cases its readings might be explained as misreadings of U. Compare especially 'a iure legatis'='ani relegatis' (f. 42 b, l. 9 in U); 'nunc'='nūō' (f. 43 a, l. 21 in U), and 'fonnus'='fotinus' (f. 85 b, l. 8 in U). These readings would suggest that in spite of all difficulties W is really copied from U. On the other hand U is full of contractions, where W writes the words at length with a success which, if U were really the archetype, would argue extensive historical as well as palaeographical knowledge on the part of the scribe. The most striking instances that I have noticed where W has distinct readings, which seem to be more than a copyist's errors, are 'Galicia' (V 'Gallicia') for 'Galatia' (f. 85 b, l. 9 in U) and the apparently genuine marginal 'Syrus,' omitted in U, against the entry 'Syrus fuisse . . .' (f. 49 a in U). The photographs appended to this volume include the two pages where the lacuna after f. 144 in O and the lacuna after f. 85 in U coincide.

V Venetus, of which ff. 1-89, including the *Chronica*, were written by Daniel Victorius, formerly belonged to Petrus Victus, afterwards to the Carthusian monastery at Venice, where it would appear to have been no. xxxi. It is now, as we have seen, in the Bodleian library. It is in black ink and contains 31-33 lines to a page. Coxe in his catalogue of the Canonici MSS. has overlooked the fact that it is a palimpsest, and I cannot say what the lower writing is. It contains the same works as W, and in the same order, with the addition of Nicholas de Lyra's *Libellus contra Iudaeorum perfidiam*, an epistle of Rabbi Samuel, and a treatise on the abominations contained in the Talmud. It is copied with much less care than W, and the scribe has often conjecturally amended obscure passages, so that it can be of little use to any one who has the readings of U and W before him. I have only used it myself because it has been more accessible to me than the other descendants of O.



Codex Bodleianus

Auct. T. II. 26, foll. I R, 33 R-145 V.



Terentius bincitio et galienus
 nos sumi salu
 tent. ...
 Etus abediter
 totum mos f
 lunt: ut excederet ingenia causa
 grecos libros latinos suone abfol
 uerent: et qd plus in sa ditioni
 tatis halet poemata illustrum
 moni addita metri necessitate
 transferrent. Unde et in tullii
 nis platonis integros libros
 ad uerbu interpretatus est: et cu
 arati uim romani exa metris
 uerlibus edidisset in reuofous
 edonomico iulit. In quo opere
 ita sepe aureum illud flumen
 eloqueae quibrdam scabis et
 turbulenti obicib: retardatu
 ut qui interpretata nesciut a ex
 ceone dicta no credunt. Dilia
 le e em alienas lincis illi uen
 tenu no ahaib: exceder. Quia
 ut que i aliena hignu bñ dia
 lit: eñant de dicitur i uoulatioe
 obseruent. Significanti e aliqd
 unius uerbi pnetate no habeo
 meñ q id efferam: et di quero
 implete sententiam longo au
 bituau breuis quia qñuro.

Accedit ybraicu auctoritas di
 similitudines asiniuaritates
 figurari. Ipsum ybraicu suu
 (et ut ita diann) uer diu lu
 gne ger^o h ad uerbu uerptor.
 Absinde resonat. Si ob necessi
 tate aliquid uniuersio i ordine
 miser moe: ab mignis uide
 bor officio recessisse. In qñ
 uicenti line: i tu galieno pat
 aumie me obsecro ut quicquid
 hoc tuuultuau opus e: amos
 tu no iudici amuo u legana
 pferim ai et uotario ut satis
 uelocissime dicantur: et disti
 gnatē reuetau dnuozum
 uobruuñi instrumeta teste
 tur: que a septuaginta itpre
 libus edita: no eudē saporem
 in greco sermone custodiut. Quā
 ob rem aquila i symmachus
 et theodao inuati dmercu
 pene opus in eadē ope prodix
 ite: alio uitate uerbi a uilo
 ex pnerri alio sculū. uous
 sequi tatio nō uolū uerib:
 diste paret. Quanta aut et
 tanta et septima obia hact
 quibus censantur auctoib:
 nignetur: ita pibaleu

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Interpretatio galienus de dicitur

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ET IULIUS TYRANNIDES MEXICUS
ET TRANSCONTES HOSPITES
CRUDELI SECTERE INTERFICIT

FOENIX ET CADMUS DE THEBIS
CYPTIORUM IN SYRIA PROPECTI
APUD TYRUM ET SIDONARUM
LIEKUNT

TEMPLUM DELPHICUM PLECOVA INCORP

INCRETARUM NOSTRORUM

EUXOPHAEPILIAE POENICIS MIXTY
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CINIENSIS MINOEM EXELET RADA
ATHUMET SARFADONEM PRO

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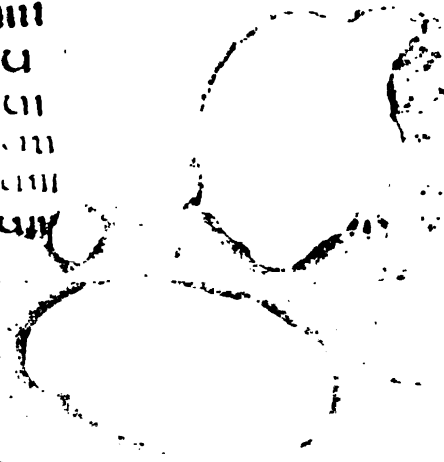
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XXVIII

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XXX

POST LABDON EBRAICIS  
IUDICIONEM PEDIGIT II  
VICIEN ENXENXEL III  
QUICOPULANTUKTEM III

POSTERIORUM  
SECUNDUM  
IUDICORUM  
TIONES III

SAMPSON PORTISSIQUIS U  
GAMINUMUITITAMQUE  
DAMPACTAEIUSCUMGES  
TISBEREALISECOMPARA

ATHENIENSIS

PRIMUS EX LATINO ROMANO  
POSTERIORI

EGYPTIO

ATHENIENSIS  
XII DEMOPHON  
FILIVS THESEIDIS

LATINIS QUI POST CAESAREM  
ROMANUM IN URBE MANERE  
SUNT POST TERTIUM ANNUM  
ANNUM CAPTIVITATIS

I  
II  
III

TROIAE SIVE UT QUIDAM  
VOLUNT POST OCTAVIUM  
REGNAUIT ACNEAS ANNIS  
TRIBUS

REGNANTE  
ACNEA  
ANNIS  
TRES

III  
IV  
V

ACNEAS ANNIS  
SATURNUS PICS  
PANNUS  
LATINUS IN ITALIA REGNAVIT  
ANNIS CIRCA 28

VI

MYCHENIS REGNAUIT ACISTUS

POST QUENIUM  
ASCANIUS XXXIII

VII

LYDIAE REGNAUIT  
MYCHENIS POST QUENIUM  
ORUS REGNAUIT ANNIS VII

VIII

ASCANIUS ACNEAS FILIVS ALBANI

IX

ACNEAS CONDIDIT

X

CAEQUE DEULIXE FABULAE FERUNT  
QUOMODO TRIKITIYKEMORUM

XI

SCYLLAMPUE ERIT SPOLIACHOSPI

XII

TRES SOLITAM SERGITIYKEMORUM

XIII

INCREDIBILIUM HECORPIMO SICE

XIV

MAE QUOQUE FUISSE NEKOTIKIEE QUAE

XV

DECIPERE NE MAIOMATES

XVI

XVII

XVIII

XIX

Asyriorum hebraeorum

Sicioniorum

*balu inobizem  
Tiorum xcu  
Xipporibisioy  
Xiporumppd  
Naxta*

XIII  
XIII  
XU  
  
XVI  
XVII  
XVIII  
XIX

XV  
XVI  
XVII  
XVIII  
XIX

quidam ab huius mem  
RIAM CONSERVANDAM  
BALNEAE SYANTIORUM  
MULTO POST TEMPORE  
APPELLANTUR

XIII  
XIII  
XX  
  
I  
II  
III

post quem xxi  
xcu xippur xxx

Decclx

post quem ely in hebraeorum libro xl  
Sacerdos ANNI INUENIUNTUR INTER  
SEPTUAGINTA MITA VIN  
TETREXATIONE XX

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I  
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III  
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VII

Ascanius de relictone uerore  
sua ree nolauit aliam lon  
cam condidit et siluam postu  
mum fratrem suum adene  
ex launipilium suum adrie  
tat eeducant

III  
IV  
V  
VI  
VII  
VIII  
IX  
X  
XI

Decclxxx

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XXVIII  
XXVIII  
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XXXI  
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XXXVI  
XXXVII

VIII  
IX  
X  
XI  
XII  
XIII  
XIV  
XV  
XVI  
XVII  
XVIII

Ascanius iulumpilum ipso  
ex euita quo facti iulio  
ORTA ET KOJTEKAE TATEM PANDI  
QUIAN ECDUM REGENDISCIUIE  
IDONEUS ERAT SILVIUM POSTUOM  
MUM FRATREM SUUM REGNARE  
quid hereden

XII  
XIII  
XIII  
XIV  
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XVI  
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XVIII  
XIX  
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XXI  
XXII

*Julio xscapi  
philopomila  
Julio xsum*

Atheniensium

Latinorum

Aegyptiorum

XX

XIII

Υβρου δελφισιν τε αηλοσπυλλι  
Νισαβοκ εστ εοκιδι τυκροδι  
Πονεσ λαεφδοτισ μαχλαρε  
quotempore quidam hodie  
fuisse dicunt

XXI

Υβρου δελφισιν τε αηλοσπυλλι  
Νισαβοκ εστ εοκιδι τυκροδι

XXI

XV

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XVIII

οΥχεβρις κεσναυπτισ αμε  
Νυσφιλυσ οκεστις

XXV

XXV

XVIII

XXVI

XXVI

XX

hec toris filium receperunt  
expulsis ante noris post eris  
helenositis subsidium prece

XXVII

hec toris filium  
receperunt  
ante noris pos  
tenoris pulsus

XXVII

XXI

XXVIII

XXVIII

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XXVIII

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Atheniensium  
Oxyntes

Secundum quosdam herca  
eludaxum descensus

I

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XXXV

II

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XXX

Amazones cepesit templum  
incenderunt

XXXVII

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XXXIII

XL

VII

XXXIII

Agon lyciorum primus

XLI

VIII

XXXIV

XLII

VIII

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X

XXXVI

Silvius postumus qui post  
in morte patris seditur ruri  
puerum educatus et silvii  
postumii nomen accepit ad  
omnes Albanorum preces sil  
vii vocatis sunt

XLIV

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ΑΣΥΡΙΟΤ' HEBRAEOI'

SICILIANORUM

DECELOXXVGGIII

XX

CASTORISCHRONOCRAFIDESILO  
NIORUMREGNO

XXIII

XXXVIII

XXI

EXRONEMUSETSICILIANOQUAKE  
CESARAEIACEDUS4.82EU  
XIPPUMQUIOMNESREGNATE

XXVIII

*omnis huius  
paganorum  
habetur  
diu quidice  
bantur  
dotes  
tenentur  
ann XXXIII*

XL

XXII

RUPTAINDCECECXIIETSAEGRDO  
TESCARNICISQUIPRAEFUEIUNT  
ANNXXXIII. POSTQUOSSAEGRDOS  
CONSTITUTUS EST CARIDEMUS  
IMPENSASQUE SUSTINENSQUE

XXV

ΑΣΥΡΙΟΤ' HEBRAEOI' XXXVIII

THINEUS XXX

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| I    | XXIII  |
| II   | XXIII  |
| III  | XXIV   |
| IIII | XXV    |
| V    | XXVI   |
| VI   | XXVII  |
| VII  | XXVIII |
| VIII | XXVIII |

|       |
|-------|
| XXII  |
| XXIII |
| XXIII |
| XXIII |
| XXIII |
| XXX   |
| XXXI  |

DECEXXCIIII

XXX

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| IIII | XXXI    |
| V    | XXXII   |
| VI   | XXXIII  |
| VII  | XXXIII  |
| VIII | XXXIV   |
| IX   | XXXV    |
| X    | XXXVI   |
| XI   | XXXVII  |
| XII  | XXXVIII |

RE  
CESSI  
CYONISDE  
FECERUNTQUI  
FECERUNT  
ANNDECECXII  
POSTQUOSSAEGRDOS  
TESCARNICONSTITU  
TISUNT

LATINORUM III  
SILVIUS XXV  
FILIVS XXVIII

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Postquam XIII   | I     |
| Arhidast        | II    |
| Postquam XV     | III   |
| Thyodes         | III   |
|                 | II    |
|                 | III   |
|                 | IV    |
|                 | V     |
|                 | VI    |
|                 | VII   |
|                 | VIII  |
|                 | IX    |
| Postquam XVI    | X     |
| Melanthus XXVII | XI    |
|                 | XII   |
|                 | XIII  |
|                 | XIV   |
|                 | XV    |
|                 | XVI   |
|                 | XVII  |
|                 | XVIII |
|                 | XIX   |
|                 | XX    |

CASTORIS DECECNOATHENIEN  
SIUM EPONAMUS AITEM ET  
THENIENSIVM RECES COGNOSSE  
TOE RECTHIDASTECROVEDIVET  
USQADTHYMOETEN QUORUM O  
MNETEN PUSINUENITUR ANN  
CCCXXIII POST QUOS SUSCEP  
RENUAMELANTHUSPHYLIENSIS  
ANDROPOMPILIUS ET PHYLI  
CODRUS QUI IMPERARONT SIG  
ANN LIII

Atheniensium  
reces et recthidas  
nominatos  
et adiphros  
et moethas  
reces ad se  
ann CCCXXIII

ET RECTHIDASTUM IMPERIO DEST  
ET OTTICORUM PRINCIPUM RE  
NUM AD ALIUD GENUS TRANSI  
TUM EST CUM THYMOETHEN  
PROUOCASSET XANTHUS BEOTIS  
ET THYMOETERE CUSANTHUS  
THUSPHYLIENSIS ANDROPOMPI  
LIUS SUSCEPISSET SINGULAS CE  
RAMEN AC DE INDE RECES ASSE  
HINC ET ARATUKIONID EST PALL  
CIAKUM SOLLEMNITATE CELEBRA  
TUR QUI A VICTORIA FRAUDER PRO  
CESSERIT

XLIII  
L  
LII  
LIII  
LIV  
LV  
LVI  
LVII  
LVIII  
LIX  
LX  
LXI  
LXII  
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LXIV  
LXV  
LXVI  
LXVII  
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LXIX  
LXX

Assyriorum hebraeorum  
reprimus

Atheniensium

|                 |            |         |                                         |    |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Deccc           | XVII       | XXXVIII | mortuohelisaeceootak                    | X  |
| XVIII           | XL         | XI      | caestamentia baliemice                  | XI |
|                 | hebraeorum |         | vis posside turkaed eide                |    |
|                 | saamuel et |         | indomo ammadabra                        |    |
|                 | saul       |         | III NXXX                                |    |
| <i>XXV</i>      | I          |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXVI</i>     | II         |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXVII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXVIII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXIX</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXX</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXI</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXIII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXIV</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXV</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXVI</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXVII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXVIII</i>  | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XXXIX</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XL</i>       | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLII</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLIII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLIV</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLV</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLVI</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLVII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLVIII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>XLIX</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>L</i>        | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LII</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LIII</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LIV</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LVI</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LVII</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXIII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXIV</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXV</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXVI</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXVII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXVIII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXIX</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXX</i>      | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXI</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXII</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXIII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXIV</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXV</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXVI</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXVII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXVIII</i>  | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXIX</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXX</i>     | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXI</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXII</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXIII</i>  | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXIV</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXV</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXVI</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXVII</i>  | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXVIII</i> | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXIX</i>   | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |
| <i>LXXXX</i>    | III        |         | <i>id. sup. &amp; n. lib. 12. c. 20</i> |    |

Assyriorum  
Dec cyclus XL

|       |       |                                     |        |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| I     | XIII  | homerus secundum quodunda           | XIII   |
| II    | XIII  | opinionem hispanis set tempore      | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | indictur                            | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | quanta autem deo conpudete          | XIII   |
| II    | XIII  | res dissonantia fuerit anni         | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | festum esse poterit ex sequente     | XIII   |
| II    | XIII  | quidam autem in quibus crates       | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | te de se censum heraclidam          | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | ponunt / cerathosthenes post        | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | benesiam in su aut rotam            | XIII   |
| III   | XIII  | captivitat / aristarcesioni         | XXX    |
| III   | XX    | caemigratione siue p setawc         | XXXI   |
| Deccc | XXI   | tilocolus emigratione siue p setawc | XXXII  |
| X     | XXII  | item pokes uba cepo antiphenen      | XXXIII |
| XI    | XXIII | siuim magistratu et postexta        | XXXIII |
|       | XXIII | troimawc el xxx                     | XXXIII |
|       | XXIII | spoliodorus atheniensis ex d        | XXXIII |
|       | XXIII | annuacione siue p setawc            | XXXIII |

*detam... ho... us... ita... tom... m... m... ex...*

†

LATINOKUAN PRIMUS LACEDEMO  
NIOUAN REZE

PRIMUS CORINTH  
ORUM REZE

XX  
XXI

LXX  
LXXI

XXII  
XXIII  
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LATINOKUAN. IIII.

In aliis historiis reperimus quod

NECASSILIVS. XXXI TO LATINUM SILIVM REGNASSE

I  
II  
III  
IIII

IN LACEDEMO

NEPRIUS REENA

UT EURYTRIUS

LAUINIACE ET MELAMPODIS FILII  
UT CRINUM FRATRES POY  
TUMI ET QUINTO QUINACE  
HIC QUAE TUS PONTIKUS  
IIIIO NE NE AMPOS  
TUMI FILII

LXXII  
LXXIII  
LXXIII  
LXXIII

CORINTHIREENA LXXXIII

UT PRIMUS ALI LXXX

THI SAN. XUL XXXI

U  
UI  
UIII  
UIII  
X  
XI  
XII  
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I  
II  
III  
IIII  
U  
UI  
UIII

HERACLITAE RUMDES IIII

CENSUS IN PELOPON

NE SUS

I  
II  
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IIII  
U  
UI  
UIII

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LXXXVIII

PRIMUS CORIN  
THIOPUMBLE  
RES



Asd'itogum

hebreos'

Atheniensium

XII  
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XXVII

EXT. TERONTALHQUIMODICOXTE  
QUAMOLYMPIADE INCIPERENT.  
ECCO PETRO ANNISTROIXXIX  
STUITATIS EUM FUISSE QUENT  
HE ET AXEILOCUS XXIIIOLYMPIA  
DENET QUINE ENTENIATUHTKOIA  
NAE EUERSTONIS XXXIIII SUBPUC

XXVU  
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Athenien  
Sium XXIIICO

Drusmelanipiliy

ANN XXI

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VII

XXII

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VIII

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XXXVIII

XII

*In hoc tempore  
recessit quoad  
is. In ossidone  
Timotheus qui  
ab Antiocho regna  
bat*

XXIII

XXXVIII

XIII

hebraeo

rum rex

prius

extribu

XXVIII

I DAVID PRIUS EXTTRIBU

XII

XX

II IUDAEUS EXT TRIBU

XIII

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III BRACOS

XIII

LATINORUM

LACEDEMONIOR'

CORINTHIOR' ΛΕΩΣΤΡΟΓΩΝ

XV  
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XVIII

VIII ERISTHEUS ET PRO  
VIII CLASPARTAMOSTI  
X MUEKUNT  
XI

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LXXXVIII  
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XCI  
XCII

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XVII IONES PROFUZIA  
XVIII THENASS' ECONTU  
XVIII LERUNT  
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XXII PELOPONNENSIS  
XXIII CONTRA ATHENAS  
XXIII DIADICANT

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XCI  
XCII  
XCIII  
XCIV  
XCV  
XCVI  
C  
CI  
CII  
CIII  
CIII  
CIV

LATINORUM  
LATINUS SIL  
VIUS XXXI

INCURSUS IN ASIAM  
AMAZONUM PARTI  
ETIAM MERIORUM

AMAZONUM  
PARTI

I  
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CVI  
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CVIII

Assyriorum hebraeorum

Atheniensium

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| XXXII           | III   |                       | XIII                |
| XXXIII          | II    |                       | XIIII               |
| XXXIII          | VI    |                       | XX                  |
| XXXIV           | IIII  | HEBRAEORUM PONTI      | XXI                 |
|                 |       | FECHA BIA THA RCLARUS | Post quem pri       |
|                 |       | HABETUR PRO           | CIPES QUOS MOSES    |
|                 |       | FE TABANT             | NIEBAT QUORUM PRI   |
|                 |       | CAD                   | MUS MEDRON CODRIFUY |
| XXXVI           | IIII  | NATHAN                | XX                  |
| XXXVII          | IIII  | ASAF                  | I                   |
| Deedel XXXVIII  | X     |                       | II                  |
|                 |       |                       | III                 |
| XXXIX           | XI    |                       | III                 |
| XL              | XII   |                       | II                  |
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| Cipales XXXVIII |       |                       |                     |
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| V               | XVII  |                       | X                   |
|                 |       |                       |                     |
| VI              | XVIII |                       | XI                  |
|                 |       |                       |                     |
| VII             | XIIII |                       | XII                 |
| VIII            | XX    |                       | XIII                |
| Deedel VIII     | XXI   |                       | XIIII               |

*Tempus solo  
modis ad fi  
ca tu me st tem  
pore latinis il  
uniquis in tes  
ab xlviii p r e s  
paut*

*... ..*

ΛΑΤΙΝΟΚΟΥΜ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΜΟΝΙΟΚ' ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΟΚ' ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΚΟΥΜ

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| υ    | xxiiii | xxiiii | cx     |
| υι   | xxx    | xxx    | cxι    |
| υιι  | xxxi   | xxxi   | cxii   |
| υιιι | xxxii  | xxxii  | cxiiii |

PELOPONNENSIS CON  
TRALATHENAS DIMICONT

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| x     | xxxiiii | xxiiii | cxiiii |
| xi    | xxxv    | xxv    | cxv    |

CODICUS IUXTA  
 RESPONSUM SEIP  
 SUMMORUM TRADE  
 NS INTERIORUM  
 BELLOPELOPONNEN  
 SIA COINQUOERE  
 ETHIDAKUMTEGNI  
 DESTRUCTUM EST  
 QUOD ECCE CLXXX  
 UII AN PERKSEUS  
 RAUERAT

CORINTHII

|      |        |       |       |
|------|--------|-------|-------|
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| xiii | xxxvii | xxvii | cxvii |

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| xv    | xxxix   | xxix   | cxix   |
| xvi   | xl      | xxx    | cxxx   |
| xvii  | xli     | xxxi   | cxxxi  |
| xviii | xlii    | xxxii  | cxxxii |

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hebraeorum

Atheniensium

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| XII  | XXI   |
| XIII | XX    |
| XIII | XX    |
| XIV  | XXI   |

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| XX    |

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| XVII        | XXIII  |
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| XVIII       | XXI    |
| XX          | XXIII  |
| XXI         | XXII   |
| XXII        | XXI    |
| XXIII       | XX     |
| XXIII       | XX     |
| XXIV        | XXI    |
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| deccclxxxix | XXIIII |

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| XIII   |

hebraeorum II

Solomon pitius d d xl

|        |
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| XXIIII |
| XXX    |
| XXXI   |
| XXXII  |

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| I    |
| II   |
| III  |
| IIII |

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|--------|
| XXIIII |
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| XXVI   |
| XXVII  |

Solomon templum in hierosolymis aedificavit  
 et cepit consummareque opus animum  
 colligitur autem monumentum tempus dno 1000



Assyriorum

hebraeorum

Atheniensium

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U  
UI  
UIII

Secundum tertium librum regum  
nummorum de egressu israeli-  
tis ex aegyptis quod ad solomonem  
et aedificationem templi comp-  
tantur anni cccc lxx

XXIII  
XXIII  
XX

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XXXVII

UIII  
UIII

Ab illo usque ad moysen anni  
cccc lvi  
Ab adam usque ad dilubium  
anni mccc xlii  
Simul omnes anni m c lxxviii

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cccc cccc xxxviii

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rom habetur in lustris xxxviii  
profetabant xxx  
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Archippus xiiii

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| xliii       | xxviii                                                                                      | xxxvi           | clvi      |
| xliiiii     | xxviiii                                                                                     | xxxvii          | clvii     |
|             |                                                                                             | CORINTHIOR' III |           |
|             |                                                                                             | ACELAUS         |           |
| xliiiii     | xxx                                                                                         | I               | clviii    |
| L           | xxxii                                                                                       | II              | clv       |
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| III         | xxxiiii                                                                                     | II              | clviii    |
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| VII         | II xxxviiii                                                                                 | IIII            | clvi      |
| VIII        | III xxxviiii                                                                                | V               | clvii     |
| IIII        | IIII                                                                                        | VI              | clviii    |
| X           | VI                                                                                          | VII             | clviiii   |
| XI          | VII                                                                                         | VIII            | clviiii   |
| XII         | VIII                                                                                        | IX              | clviiii   |
| XIII        | IIII                                                                                        | X               | clviiii   |
| XIIII       | X                                                                                           | XI              | clviiii   |
|             | quidam hominum<br>ethesi odum histe<br>poris fuisse munt                                    | XII             | clviiii   |
|             | CARTAGO secundu<br>non nullos<br>condituras<br>dox his supra<br>scripsimus tan<br>peruadent | XIII            | clviiii   |
| XV          | XI                                                                                          | XII             | clviiii   |



Asyriorum hebraeorum

Principium Atheniensium  
Iudaeorum in Syria

|    |       |        |                   |
|----|-------|--------|-------------------|
|    | XU    | XXU    | ΑΥΘΗΕΡΑΕΣQU II    |
|    | XUI   | XXUI   | IN ΣΑΡΑΚΑΝΑΙΣ III |
|    | XUII  | XXUII  | ΥΟΧΑΝΤΟΥΚΙΣ III   |
|    | XUIII | XXUIII | ΜΥΣΡΕΣΝΑΥΤΗΙ U    |
| XX | XX    | XXII   | ΕΚΟΒΑΝ ΧΥΝΥΙ U    |
|    | XXI   | XXXII  | XXII U            |
|    | XXII  |        | III U             |
|    |       |        | III U             |
|    |       |        | III U             |

|     |        |         |       |
|-----|--------|---------|-------|
|     | XXIII  | XXXIII  | X     |
|     | XXIIII | XXXIIII | XI    |
|     | XXV    | XXXV    | XII   |
|     | XXVI   | XXXVI   | XIII  |
|     | XXVII  | XXXVII  | XIIII |
|     | XXVIII | XXXVIII | XV    |
|     | XXIX   | XXXIX   | XVI   |
| XXX | XXX    | XL      | XXII  |

POST MORTEM SONΕ ΟΥΤΑΝ  
 IOMONIS SONΕ ΟΥΤΑΝ  
 CEUTENADIA  
 ΚΟΒΟΛΑΜ ΧΥΜ ΕΤΕΣΝΟΒΙΡΑ  
 ΚΙΑ ΔΙΟΥΣΤΟΡΙΑ  
 ΜΑΒΙΑΔΕΣ ΕΝΤΙ ΙΩ  
 ΕΚΕΝΑΥΤΗΙ ΕΚΟΒΑΝ ΧΥΝΥΙ

|         |      |                                                               |     |
|---------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| XXXI    | I    |                                                               | ΧΥΜ |
| XXXII   | II   |                                                               | ΧΥΜ |
| XXXIII  | III  | ΚΟΒΟΛΑΜ ΠΥΡΕΝΟΜΟΝΙΣ ΕΚΕΝΑΥΤΗΙ ΙΩ ΙΩ III                       | I   |
| XXXIIII | IIII | ΑΒΤΡΙΒΟΥΣ ΤΙΒΙΣ ΥΠΙΕΣ III                                     | II  |
|         |      | ΤΙΣ ΠΥΛΕΟΥΣ ΑΒΑΛΤΟΥΚ ΙΟΥΔΟΒΕΣ ΕΣΤΙΟΥΔΕΤ ΡΥΠΤΑΙ ΕΣΤΙΟΥΔΕΣ III  |     |
| XXXV    | V    | ΠΕΔΕΣ ΕΝΔΕΚΑΝΤΙ ΜΑΔΕΣ ΤΥΜΙΕΚΣ ΠΥΕ NS NOMOS ΙΟΥΔΑΕΣ ΣΟΚΤΙΤΑ ΕΤ | III |

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Thersippus XI

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LACEDAEMONIORUM

CORINTHIORUM

AEGYPTIORUM

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HEBRAEOꝝ  
IUDA

HEBRAEOꝝ ATHENIENSIVM  
BT

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*SUSACIN PEXA  
EPTI CAPTIVU  
DICI TEMPLUM  
SPOLIAT*

*SUSACIN PEXA EPTI  
CONTRA IUDAEOS DIM  
CAN TEMPLUM SPOLIAT*

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ASA

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*... postquam ... regem ...*

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*HEBRAEOꝝ PONTI  
PEX MAXIMUS  
MELECH IUSTUS  
HABETUR PROPHETAS*

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latinoꝝ

lacēdemon

corinthior

ægyptiorum

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latinoꝝ silvius atys siue ægyptus hæsupe

ægyptus silvius xxiiii

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lacēdemon

dorystus xxxviii

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samus condita ætys  
nainurbis modumampli

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samus condita  
ætys nainurbis  
plata

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ASSYRIORUM HEBRAEORUM  
IUDAE

HEBRAEORUM ATHENIENS'

Achia  
SAMES  
HEBRAEORUM  
ISL II

ETISQUIETATA NABAD  
PUDALTAKESAMA I  
KIAE ICI II  
IOED  
AZAKIASQUIETAD  
ANANI

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UIII

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MINORUM Lacedemon

CORINTHIOR

ÆGYPTORUM

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THRACES ESTIA  
QUAE MUNCERTHINA  
DOCTURTRANSE  
UNT ASTRYMON  
OCCUPAVUNT

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βεβριεαγοκ  
NUNC BITH  
NIA NOMINA  
TUR

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THRACES MAR  
OBTINUERUNT

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LATINORUM VI ATYIS SUPERIORIS REGIS  
CAPISSILIUS XXIII filius

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U  
UI  
VII

hinc y dunt  
hinc

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THRACES MA  
REOBTINUE  
RUNT

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Agésilaus XIII

CORINTHIOR VI  
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BACIS REGES  
RINCE BACIS  
AGUOBACI  
die reges

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AGUOREGES BAC  
CHIBACCOGNO  
MINATI

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ΛΑΤΙΝΟΡΟΜΩΝ    ΛΑΚΕΔΑΜΟΝΙΟΓ'    ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΟΓ'    ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΡΟΜΩΝ

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| XII     | II     | II     | XXII     |
| XIII    | III    | III    | XXIII    |
| XIIII   | IIII   | IIII   | XXIIII   |
| XV      | V      | V      | XXV      |
| XVI     | VI     | VI     | XXVI     |
| XVII    | VII    | VII    | XXVII    |
| XVIII   | VIII   | VIII   | XXVIII   |
| XIX     | IX     | IX     | XXIX     |
| XX      | X      | X      | XXX      |
| XXI     | XI     | XI     | XXXI     |
| XXII    | XII    | XII    | XXXII    |
| XXIII   | XIII   | XIII   | XXXIII   |
| XXIIII  | XIIII  | XIIII  | XXXIIII  |
| XXV     | XV     | XV     | XXXV     |
| XXVI    | XVI    | XVI    | XXXVI    |
| XXVII   | XVII   | XVII   | XXXVII   |
| XXVIII  | XVIII  | XVIII  | XXXVIII  |
| XXIX    | XIX    | XIX    | XXXIX    |
| XXX     | XX     | XX     | XXXX     |
| XXXI    | XXI    | XXI    | XXXXI    |
| XXXII   | XXII   | XXII   | XXXXII   |
| XXXIII  | XXIII  | XXIII  | XXXXIII  |
| XXXIIII | XXIIII | XXIIII | XXXXIIII |
| XXXV    | XXV    | XXV    | XXXXV    |
| XXXVI   | XXVI   | XXVI   | XXXXVI   |
| XXXVII  | XXVII  | XXVII  | XXXXVII  |
| XXXVIII | XXVIII | XXVIII | XXXXVIII |
| XXXIX   | XXIX   | XXIX   | XXXXIX   |
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ui-105711xxu-115711

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*Josephus lib. vii. c. 11. p. 131  
105711. y. 3. v. 11. 131  
105711. y. 3. v. 11. 131  
105711. y. 3. v. 11. 131  
105711. y. 3. v. 11. 131  
105711. y. 3. v. 11. 131  
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*apud hebraeos*

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*προφetasαντες*

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*αβδιας*

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*ιοξιας*

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*μιχαας*

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Tiberis fluvius  
qui ante  
ludicabatur  
nomen tiberi  
regis suo  
erat

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BITA KERRIMUS AEG  
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TE HOMERUS PROETA  
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presilurp  
latino rum ho  
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non sumus  
id est hinc  
de... in  
m...  
o...  
+...  
de...  
de...

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Silvius Arémulus  
siue Arémulus  
de Kippæ superio  
ris Regis filius pre  
sidium Albanorum  
inter montes ubi  
nunc conuallæ pro  
sunt quibus præta  
te in postea pulu  
natus inter th  
ius filius p...  
us pro...  
cuique...  
lo...  
exans...  
liam centem

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| III  | quidam capta   |
| IIII | in emba cetera |
| U    | recondita mpe  |
| UI   | runtpostprope  |
| UII  | exa diu manū   |
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 ... NOS XXIII.

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*Sardana pail.  
lust. ae. um  
archialosi  
didit*

εοδεμτεμροκε  
ταξυματq.  
αχιδαλεμ  
condidite  
ιπποφλο  
uictusa  
εαβοσο  
medose  
metince  
dioconcre  
maiii

αεγρη' αεγρη'  
dyastia  
petu bostia



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LIEUX CUSTACEDÉ  
 MONI SURACOM  
 PONIT

LIEUX CUSTACEDÉ  
 MONI SURACOM  
 PONIT

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MACEDONIA  
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| XXIII     | XVII    | XVII  | XX         |             |

*αεγυπτιακη*  
*suu max ortho*  
*hercule meo*  
*C N O M I N A U E*  
*αεγυπτιακη*  
*suu max ortho*  
*hercule meo*  
*C N O M I N A U E*  
*αεγυπτιακη*  
*suu max ortho*  
*hercule meo*  
*C N O M I N A U E*

**ΛΑΤΙΝΟΚΥΒΗΤΗ**  
**Amulus**  
**Silvius**

|     |      |      |       |       |      |
|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| II  | X    | UIII | XVIII | XXII  | UE   |
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| III | XXII | XXI  |       | XXIII | UIII |
| U   | XXII | XXII |       | XXV   | UIII |

*αεγυπτιακη*  
*suu max ortho*  
*hercule meo*  
*C N O M I N A U E*  
*αεγυπτιακη*  
*suu max ortho*  
*hercule meo*  
*C N O M I N A U E*

**Corinthior postquam**  
**thelestes**

|      |       |       |  |  |
|------|-------|-------|--|--|
| UI   | XXIII | XXIII |  |  |
| UII  | XXIII | XXIII |  |  |
| UIII | XXV   | XXV   |  |  |



| medorum  | hebraeor' iuda | hebraeor' atheniens' |
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| III      | XXXUM          | XI                   |
| U        | XXXUM          | XII                  |
| oo cccxx | XI             | XIII                 |
|          | XL             |                      |
|          | XLV            | postquam             |
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| UIM      | XLVIII         | XIV                  |
| UIM      | XLIX           | XV                   |
| X        | XLX            | XVI                  |
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|          | XLII           |                      |
|          | XLIII          |                      |
| XI       | XLIV           | XVIII                |
| XII      | XLV            | XIX                  |
| XIII     | XLVI           | XX                   |
|          |                | ATHENIENSIS          |
|          |                | AESCHYLUS            |
| XIII     | XLVII          | UIM                  |
| oo cccxl | XLVIII         | UIM                  |
| XU       | XLIX           | II                   |

OLYMPIAS PRIMA

LEX TIU PATET KOI DEUS Q AD OLYMPIADEM  
 PRIMAM ANN' ccccu  
 SECUNDUM ANNUM AESCHYLATHENIENS' IUDICIS  
 PRIMAE OLYMPIAS ET ANNUM COROEBELIUS EXTITIT IOK

ELIXCUNTIQUINQUEMNALECEXTAM ENQUATUORANNIS  
 INMEDIODEPLETIS INQUIB' PRINCIPES ANNUICONSTITUUNTUR  
 QUATUORQUAMAL' OLYMPIADEM P'ITUS P'ILUS P'AXONIDIS  
 SIUEAE' MONIS PRINUS CONSTITUIT POSUIT  
 OCTENPORE GRACAD ET ENPORE POSUIT HISTORIAE P'ACEDIDAE  
 ET ELICUT CUI QUISUM EST DIETAS SENTEN P'ASTRO TULEPUNT  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

latinozuy lacedem maced' corinthi' aegyptor'

iiii      xxvii      xvi  
x      xxviii      xviii  
xi      xxviiii      xviiii

maced' ii  
coenus xii

xii      xxviiii      i      iii      iii  
xiii      xxx      ii      iii      iii  
xiv      xxxi      iii      iii      iii  
xv      xxxviii      iii      x      x

dynastia xxiiii

xii Bocchoris xliii

postquem i  
lydorum i

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xvii      xxxviiii      iii  
xviii      xxxviiii      iii

posthos in corintho  
stipulati sunt annu  
pvtanis  
lydorum primus rex  
ardysus filius lyatis xxxvi

xviiii      xxxvii      iii  
            xxxviii      iii  
lacedemonior reges deiecerunt

olympias prima  
primamolympiadem  
africanus temporibus  
foltham regis hebraeo  
cum uis se scribit  
Bocchoris aegypti  
tisiura consti  
tuit sub quo a  
gnus locutus est

nostra quoque supputatio hys de temporibus egypti scribitur  
scribitur aegypti africanus ut egyptus non ad hunc modum  
exchylus aegypti filius arduus aegyptus et optinuit rem  
cipatum aegypti quia aegypti aegyptus aegypti aegypti  
salem postea aegypti prima olympiadem aegypti aegypti  
aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti  
aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti  
aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti  
aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti aegypti

medorum hebraeorum iuda

hebraeorum atheniensium 181

olympiadem  
primogenitus  
filius praetoris  
dispositus con  
stituit subter  
crio atheniensi  
suum iudice

I olympi

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XVII

XVIII

I

LI

LII

hebraeorum iuda

parthian XVI

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II olympi

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III olympi

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oecel

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III olympi

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XXVIII

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medorum

madrus xl

I

V olympi

II

III

III

XIII

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XVI

eu melus poeta q  
uigoniam et cetera  
pianet arctina usq  
et ethiopia com  
sunt et ilip exis agnos  
cix

XIII

israhel pa

ccc xx

III

IV

longe a vi ad septem abbas a septem septem pte us  
Tud a dicit vi ad iuu dicit pte septem us septem  
Dit septem us dicit us a pte septem us septem  
septem us septem us septem us septem us septem  
septem us septem us septem us septem us septem  
septem us septem us septem us septem us septem  
septem us septem us septem us septem us septem  
septem us septem us septem us septem us septem

III

VI

III

III

IV

IV

VI

VIII

III

X

III

XI

III

XII

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XIII

XI

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LATINORUM MACED

LYDORUM AEGYPTIORUM

|                  |      |                                                                             |       |       |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| XX               | X    |                                                                             | III   | U     |
| XXI              | XI   | ARCTINUS MILESIUS UERSI<br>FICATOXPLORENTISSIMUS                            | UIII  | UI    |
| XXII             | XII  | HABETUR                                                                     | U     | UIII  |
| MACEDON III      |      |                                                                             |       |       |
| TYRIMMAS XXXVIII |      |                                                                             |       |       |
| XXIII            | I    | REUS ET ROMULUS CENE<br>RANTUR ET MARTI ET IIA                              | UII   | UIII  |
| XXIII            | II   |                                                                             | UIII  | UIII  |
| XXIV             | III  | ATHENIENSIS PRIMUM                                                          | UIII  | X     |
| XXVI             | III  | TRIERIS NAUI GAUITAMINO                                                     | UIII  | XI    |
| XXVII            | U    | CLEOCURUS DIRIGENTE                                                         | X     | XII   |
| XXVIII           | UII  |                                                                             | XI    | XIII  |
| XXVIII           | UII  | HERIODUS SECUNDUM QUOS<br>DAMELAKUS HABETUR                                 | XII   | XIII  |
| XXX              | UIII |                                                                             | XIII  | XIV   |
| XXXI             | UIII | CINAE THON LACEDAE MONIS<br>POETA QUI TELEGONIA M SERI                      | XIII  | XVI   |
| XXXII            | X    | ESITAGNOS CITUR                                                             | XIV   | XVII  |
| XXXIII           | XI   |                                                                             | XV    | XVIII |
| XXXIII           | XII  | THEAEICYRENEN CONDIDE<br>RUNT ORACULOSI CUIUS ENTE<br>CONDITUR RIBIS BATTUS | XVII  | XVIII |
| XXXV             | XIII | CUIUS PROPRIUM NOMEN<br>ARISTOTELES                                         | XVIII | XX    |
| XXXVI            | XIII |                                                                             | XVIII | XXI   |
| XXXVII           | XV   | ARADUS INSULA CONDITA                                                       | XX    | XXII  |
| XXXVIII          | XVI  |                                                                             | XXI   | XXIII |





medorum hebraeorum Atheniensium Romanorum

|                    |      |                          |      |
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| XVII               | XII  | CAECINERSESAN            | UIII |
| XVIII              | XIII | TEMNATESEUS              | UIII |
| <b>UIII Olymp'</b> |      | TUMINIFIDENA             |      |
| XIX                | XIII | TESUEIENESQUI            | UIII |
|                    |      | PRTER SABINAM X          |      |
|                    |      | RYTUM BELLUM ATHENIENSU- |      |
|                    |      | MOERANTUINCU             |      |
|                    |      | TUE ROMULO AESTIMDESX    |      |
| XXIII              | XV   |                          | I X  |

XX XII II XI

hebraeorum

IUDA XII

EZECHIAS XXVIII

*non reg' ebu' p' h' cap' p' res  
m' h' ano e' ing' d' u' p' e' f' e' q' u'  
h' p' h' u' p' h' p' h' p' h'  
m' p' h' e' h' e'*

XXI I III XII

**X Olymp'**

XXII II III XIII

XXIII III U XIV

XXIV IIII V XV

**XXV**

XXVI U VI XVI

**XXVI Olymp'**

*prophetae  
tempore romuli* XXVII U VII XVII

*EVANGELIUM*

XXVIII VII VIII XVIII

XXIX VIII X XIX

postquam elidicus X

*cap' p' h' u' p' h' p' h' p' h'*

XXX VIII I XX

**XXX Olymp'** IX II XXI

XXXI X III XXI

*TAKPEIA CLIPETSA  
BINAKUM OREUA  
UNDEMONSTAKPE  
IUSIN QUONUME  
CAPITOLIUM*

μακεδον

λυδοκον

αεγυπιοκον

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XXXIII Lacedemonico

XXXIII

XXUM

XXXIII TRAMessenios.  
VICENNALEbellum  
HABEBANT

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CUMELUSECORINTHI  
USUEKSIPICTOKAS  
NOXCITUR ET SYBULLA

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SIBULLA KYTIPRA  
XANOSCIPTA

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ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΗΤΗΣΙ ΠΛΗΜΟΝΙΟΙΣ ΑΛΙΟΙΣ ΠΛΗΤΕ

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PERGIA

XXXUIII

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NAXUSCONDITAIN  
SICILIA

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μακεδον III

SYRACUSAE IN SICILIA  
CONDITAE EX TINA  
IN SICILIA CONDITA

ΑΕΓΥΠΤΙ ΧΧΧ

περδικα U

ΔΥΝΑΣΤΙΑΣ ΔΑΚΟ

ΑΕΘΙΟΠΣ ΧΙΙ

I

UIII

I

II

UIII

MESSENIA LACEDEMONIS  
SCRIPTURAE 2720 ANOS  
OF PLATON

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IIII



medorum hebraeor' atheniens' romanor'

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xxxvii xii iii xxiii  
xxxviii xiii u xxiiii

xiiii olymp'

romani acuri  
quirites apud  
latos cexo

xxxiiii xiiii ROMANITATIO SABI  
NORUM KEGERES  
NANTECUM ROMULO ui xxv  
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xxxviii xviii x xxviiii

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hippomenes x

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xv olymp'

ii xxii iii xxxiii  
iii xxiii u xxxiiii  
iiii xxiiii u xxxv  
v xxv viii xxxvi

cccc

xvi olymp'

vi xxvi viii xxxvii  
vii xxvii viii xxxviii

romulus apud palu  
den caprae nus qd m m  
comparavit sua  
dentelucio pro cido  
quirini no min e con  
-SECRETUS EST

ROMANORUM

NUMA

ponpilus xli

mortuo romulo per  
quinordies senatores  
tempo cessavit  
ita unius apud  
tus quod tempus  
interpretatur  
latum est

romulo per  
senatores  
tempus  
interpretatur  
latum est

plinius

maeēd' Lydorum

Λεεγρη

|     |       |     |
|-----|-------|-----|
| u   | xii   | u   |
| ui  | xiii  | ui  |
| uii | xiiii | uii |

melesxvii

|       |      |                              |       |
|-------|------|------------------------------|-------|
| uiii  | i    | romulus primus milites sui   | uiii  |
| uiiii | ii   | psitexropulo et nobilissimos | uiiii |
| x     | iii  | estumyenesobactemsona        | x     |
| xi    | iiii | toresobyimilitudinemcurae    | xi    |
|       |      | πατρές αρρellaυπτεμπλαγῶq    |       |
|       |      | εταιυροςκομαναεurbisextu     |       |

|     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| xii | u | xii |
|-----|---|-----|

Λεεγρη  
σεβιχοςxii

|       |     |                         |    |
|-------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| xiii  | ui  | sabacon bocchorimeartum | i  |
| xiiii | uii | uiuum exussit           | ii |

|    |      |                      |     |
|----|------|----------------------|-----|
| xv | uiii | μαρεοπτινιερυντεαρες | iii |
|----|------|----------------------|-----|

|       |       |                               |     |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-----|
| xvi   | uiiii | bellum quod in thyrax inter   | iii |
| xvii  | v     | lacedaemonios et argiuos ges  | u   |
| xviii | xi    | tum est                       | ui  |
| xix   | xii   | insicilia chersonesus condita | uii |

lydorum iii candaules xvii

|     |    |                                 |       |
|-----|----|---------------------------------|-------|
| xx  | i  | numa rompius duos menses        | uiii  |
| xxi | ii | anno addidit ianuariam et re    | uiiii |
|     |    | bruarium cum ante hoc tantum    |       |
|     |    | decem menses apud romanos fu    |       |
|     |    | issent capitolium quoque funda  |       |
|     |    | mentis aedificavit conciarium   |       |
|     |    | debitas s'esu gneos et scorthos |       |

cum decem mēsi  
ses apud romanos  
essent tantum  
prios januarium  
et februarium  
addidit

|      |     |   |
|------|-----|---|
| xxii | iii | x |
|------|-----|---|

medorum hebraeor'

atheniens' romanor'

ATHENIENSIVM XXIII  
LEOCRATES X

|                        |             |                                                     |      |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| UIII                   | XXVIII      | I                                                   | II   |
| XXIII Olymp' hebraeor' | IUDAX III   |                                                     |      |
|                        | MANASSES IV |                                                     |      |
| X                      | I           | II                                                  | III  |
|                        |             | NUMA POMPILIUS NULLUM<br>INFINITI HIS BELLUM GESSIT |      |
|                        |             |                                                     |      |
| XI                     | II          | III                                                 | IIII |
| XII                    | III         | IIII                                                | V    |
| XIII                   | IIII        | V                                                   | VI   |
| XXIII Olymp'           |             |                                                     |      |

Adiuce q. manasse  
 fuer. duas i labio  
 de reg. affines i fore  
 in libron. et a p. ante  
 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.  
 si. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.  
 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.  
 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32.  
 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38.  
 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44.  
 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50.  
 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56.  
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 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80.

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DEIOCES

DEIOCESECBATNAM

|       |       |                |       |
|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| U     | U     | CONDIDIT       | U     |
| II    | II    | DE Q. VICTORIO | II    |
| III   | III   | DE Q. VICTORIO | III   |
| IIII  | IIII  | DE Q. VICTORIO | IIII  |
| V     | V     | DE Q. VICTORIO | V     |
| VI    | VI    | DE Q. VICTORIO | VI    |
| VII   | VII   | DE Q. VICTORIO | VII   |
| VIII  | VIII  | DE Q. VICTORIO | VIII  |
| IX    | IX    | DE Q. VICTORIO | IX    |
| X     | X     | DE Q. VICTORIO | X     |
| XI    | XI    | DE Q. VICTORIO | XI    |
| XII   | XII   | DE Q. VICTORIO | XII   |
| XIII  | XIII  | DE Q. VICTORIO | XIII  |
| XIIII | XIIII | DE Q. VICTORIO | XIIII |
| XV    | XV    | DE Q. VICTORIO | XV    |

XIX Olymp'

POSTQUEM  
ABSANDES

|      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| U    | X    | I    | XII   |
| II   | XI   | II   | XIII  |
| III  | XII  | III  | XIIII |
| IIII | XIII | IIII | XV    |

maced'

lydorum

aegyptior'

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U

SYBILLA QUAE ET EROFILA  
IN SAMO IN SICONIA HABITAVIT

XII

hieropila  
sybilla in  
samo

ΑΕΓΥΠΤΙ

ταραχης

αεθιοπων

XXIV

UI

NICOMEDIA CONDITA QUAE  
PRIUS ASTACUS UOCABATUR

I

nicomedia  
condita quae  
prius astac  
us uocabatur

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CROTON ET PARION ET SY  
BARIS CONDITA

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ET CORINTHICORUM

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postquam

... ..

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|-------------|-------|
| x           | xiiii |
| xi          | xv    |
| xii         | xvi   |
| xvii olymp' |       |
| xiii        | xviii |
| xiiii       | xix   |
| xv          | xx    |

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| xvi        | xx  |
| xxi olymp' |     |
| xvii       | xxi |

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| xviii      | xxii   |
| xix        | xxiii  |
| xx         | xxiiii |
| xxv olymp' |        |
| xxi        | xxv    |
| xxii       | xxvi   |
| xxiii      | xxvii  |
| xxiiii     | xxviii |

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| xxviii olymp' |         |
| xxv           | xxviiii |
| xxvi          | xxix    |
| xxvii         | xxx     |
| xxviii        | xxxi    |
| xxix          | xxxii   |

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| vi   | xvii  |
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|            |      |
|------------|------|
| xix olymp' |      |
| x          | xx   |
| Athens     |      |
| Eryxias    |      |
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| ii | xxiii |
|----|-------|

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| v    | xxvi |

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| vi     | xxvii   |
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| viii   | xxviiii |
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| Nisaa    |     |
| Nuprinci |     |
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μακεδον

lydorum

αεγυπτου

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midacum apud fricas  
REGNARETSANCUINETA  
RIPOTATO EXTINCTUS EST

xvi  
xvii  
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midasanguine  
Thuripotato  
EXTINCTUS EST

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Claucus hius primus  
PRIMUS FERRE INTER SEGLU  
TINUM EXCOGITAVIT

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CLAUCUS FERRE  
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VENIT

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chalcon  
condita

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*Tullius hostilius  
primum pccum  
romano pccum  
pura et fascis  
usus est*

tullius hostilius primum  
pccum romano pccum  
pura et fascis usus  
est ac deinceps cum sua  
domo fulmine conflagavit

xxxii      xl

xxu olymp'

1

xxxii

xli

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xliiii

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xxu olymp'

xli

xlii

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ccccel      xlii

xliii

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xliii

xliiii

viii

xliiii

xliiiii

iiiiii

xxix olymp'

xlii

xliiiii

x

*caelicum mon  
tem tullus hos  
tius urbis die  
dit*

tullus hostilius post longam  
pacem bellum cepit  
albanos uicentes pidenates  
uicet et adiecto monte caelico  
urbem ampliauit

MACEDON

LYDOR

AEgyptior

U

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XII  
STEFINA  
TIS VII

UI  
UII  
UIII

XXI CYXICUSONITAE STEFIO  
XXII ERINITATA  
XXIII

I CYXICUSCO  
II DITX  
III

UIII  
X  
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*Aug. lib. 8. Valenti. cybele sua lacedaemoy. nys. sic. cy. m. ara. se infone. p. m. cy. m. ara.*



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ΚΟΝΔΙΤΑ

ΤΑΡΚΥΝΙΟΥΣ ΠΡΙΣΚΟΥΣ ΚΑΠΙΤΟ  
ΛΥΜΕΤΡΟΥ  
ΧΙΤ

medozum

in anno quarto ioachim quinquagesimo regni...  
...  
ROMANORUM

the King...  
...  
...

**IOACHAZ MENS III**  
**POSTQUEM ELIACIM**  
**QUI ET IOACIM**  
**AN XI**

VI

**XLII OLYMP'**

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II

**ANNOTERTIO IOACIM NA** VIII

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**BUCHO DESORREX BABYLONIA** VIII

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**DEAM CARITETINDICIONEMSIAM X**

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**CUM ET IANUA UAZORUM IN TEMPLUM**

**UASISSET ET TRIBUTARIUM FECIS**

**SET IOACIM VICTOR AD PATRIAM**

**REVERTITUR**

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**IN ANNO SECUNDO REGNI** XII

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**DE BABYLONIA**

**IUDAS IOACIM QUI ET**

**HUNC REX BABYLONIUS**

**CAPTUM SECUM RE**

**EXIIT SECUNDUM**

**NIEN AD IUDAEA**

**ET HABIT SECUNDUM**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**CHONIAS AN III**

**DE ANNO SECUNDO REGNI**

**POSTQUEM**

**SEDECIAS ANN XI**

XXXI

**XLII OLYMP'**

I

μακεδον

lydozum

αεγυπτιαζυμ

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xiiii

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xxxv

xv

iii

lydozum viii  
ALYATTES xliii <sup>incho b̄ d̄ y. s. n. c. i. n. e. c. & u. i. t. e. d. a. u. n. t. u. r. d. i. p. a. t. u. r. a. u. t. u. l. l. i. o. n. i. s.</sup>

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i

steyichopus poeta clarus  
habetur

iiii

xxxvii

ii

li

xxxviii

iii

alemanut quibusdam uidetur

lii

μακεδονum viii  
λεξopus xxvii

AGNOSCITUR

POSTQUEMPSAM  
muthe salus  
qui et psammeti  
eus xii

CYAXARES MEDUSSIBUER  
TITNINUM

i

iiii

ii

vi

pitachum mitylenacus quide

ii

iii

vii

uisapien t. p. ut cum y. p. e. p. o.

iii

iiii

viii

xtheniense olimpionice con  
gessus eum interficit

iiiaes

v

ix

vi

x

vii

xi

liii

ΑΝΑΓΟΝΕΙΤΕΣ ΟΝ  
ΑΠΟ ΗΓΙΩΣ ΔΑΒΙΔ  
ΟΙΣ ΠΡΑΞΕΤΑΙ  
ΑΝΕΛΕΙΧΤΗ  
ΑΝ ΔΕ ΤΑΙΣ ΔΕΙΞΙ  
ΑΝΤΙΣ ΤΕΡΟΥΝΤ

iiii ca. m. er. n. x. u. r. o. s. c. o. n. d. i. t. a.

liiii



Secundum quod scribitur in fundamentis regni...  
et edificis super domum...  
in duobus regibus...  
et in mense...  
Romanorum

medorum

iudaeorum

Romanorum

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CUS ROMAE DICUM  
ADIFICAVIT

III TARQUINIUS PRISCUS CIRCEM XXI

LI ROMAE ADIFICAVIT NUMERUM XXII

pro laudibus  
et muris roma  
quos etiam ludas  
instituit

SENATORUM AUXIT ROMANOS LU  
DOS INSTITUIT MUROS ET CLAUDENS  
ADIFICAVIT AD EXTREMUM ABAN  
CITIBUS OCCISUS EST REGIS SEIUS CUI  
IPSE SUCCESSERAT

III UI XXIII

III UII XXIII

LI LIIII XXV

XVII Olympiad

LIIII *si autem...* XXVI

III XXVII

LIIII XXI

PRIMUS ANNUM CAPTIVITATIS IERUSALEM

JUDAEA GENS CAPTUR

NABUCHODONOSOR REX CHALDAEORUM

HIEROSOLYMIS CAPTIVITATEM PLUMINE EN

DIT QUOD AB INITIO AEDIFICATIONIS SUAE

PERMANSERANT AN CCCC XLII

SENTENTIA AUTEM NOSTRA ETIAM CLEMENSIS

CONGRUIT IN PRIMO STROMATAE XLII OLIMPIADE

APT. IN TEM IUDAEO RUM FACTA MESSSE CONTES

TANSPECNANTE ARUDAEGYPTIOSUAE REARUDATHE

MASLAEN PROETSUPPUTA XLXANNOS DESOLA

TIONISTE M PLUSQUE IN SECUNDUM ANNUM DARI

HEBRAEORUM CAPTIVITATIS ET EXTER

MINI TEMPLI QUOD DEDIT IN IERUSALEM

*Marginal notes on the left side of the page, including various Latin phrases and numbers.*

*Marginal notes on the right side of the page, including various Latin phrases and numbers.*

mae donum lydozum

aegypti

liiii  
x

xii sappho et alchaeus poeta  
xiii claritha uentur

liiii  
x

xi  
xii

xiiii massilia condita  
xv

xi  
xii

AEgypti

epimenides athenas emu  
duuit uajre s xxx

xxiii  
xxiiii  
xxv  
xxvi

xvi  
xvii  
xviii solondra conis legis anti  
xix quatis extra regnum  
quim em portine uane suau  
ra constiuit

i  
ii  
iii  
iiii  
v  
vi

xxvii  
xxviii

xx  
xxi

Capta hierosolyma ab assy  
riis ad uajre mpe ce maegy  
pti iudaeorum meli quie trans  
fu gerunt huius uajre is hiero  
nias quoq propheta merrunt

hi tempore certant in  
acone tragos dest hie uen  
premi odabat uel inde exunt  
tra go edos nun cupxtes

medorum

iudeorum

romanorum

ANN LXX

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I Jugurthinae bellum

XXVIII

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II Jugurthinae bellum

XXX

XLIII Olympi

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XXXI

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DANIEL

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XXVII JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXVIII Olympi

XXVIII JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXX JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXVII JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXVIII JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXIX JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXX JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXXIII JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXXIV JUGURTHINA BELLUM

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XXXXV JUGURTHINA BELLUM

XXXXVI

μακεδον

ιδου

αε

XXIII

XXII

XX

XXIII

XXI

XXIII corinthiorum monasteria

XXII

XXIV destructa est

XXIII

XXV solis praeterea deest quod

XXIII

XXVI futu xim ean th x lus ante

dixisset

XXVIII

XXV

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μακεδονιυ

αλεξας

A

XXX alvattes et astyages

dimicauerunt

H

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et pythia primum aeta

III

XXXII

III

XXXIII septem sapientes appellati

U

XXXIII

U

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U

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ARCIVS AETUS POST EUM QUI SUB

XI

XI

ARCIVS AETUS POST EUM QUI SUB

omnes... habiles... que...

medorum iudaeorum ROMANORUM

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**LY OLYMP'**  
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 DESTRUXIT IMPERIUM  
 CYRUS RECONAUIT PERSIS  
 SUBIECTO ASTYAGE  
 REGE MEDORUM  
 PERSARUM  
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 II DNE ALIQ. & BABILONI...  
 REGES...  
 CIVITATEM...  
 BARRUC...  
 TEMPLUM...  
 QUAE...  
 CONSTITUTUM...  
 ADDARIO...  
 SOLA...  
 CONSISTIT...  
 PLACERE...

*[Marginal notes in Greek and Latin, including "MEDORUM", "CYRUS", "ASTYAGUS", "PERSIS", "ASTYAGUS", "REX", "MEDORUM", "PERSARUM", "CYRUS AN XXX", "CYRUS HEBRAEIS UNICA", "JUDICAT ET ML AXATA QUIN", "QUAE INTA P ER ME HOMI", "CONSTITUTUM", "TEMPLUM", "QUAE", "CONSTITUTUM", "ADDARIO", "SOLA", "CONSISTIT", "PLACERE"]*

MACEDONUM

LYDORUM

ÆGYPTIORUM

XIII  
XIII

XLII  
XLIII

HABARIDES CYTHIAU EN IN  
GRACIANO

XVII  
XXIII

XV  
XVI

XLIII  
XLIV

EUGAMMON CYRUS QUI  
TELECONIAM FACIT AGNOSCI

XXVIII  
XXX

ÆCYPTI  
AMASIS XLII

XVII  
XVIII

XLVI  
XLVII

ÆGEMON CYRUS QUI  
ÆTHIOPAS CONVOCAT  
ÆTOS

XXIII  
XX

XLVIII  
XLIX

ÆNOPUS IN ÆTHIOPIA REGNAT

III  
III

LYDORUM

CROESUS XLII

*justus croesus pater hinc oritur dicitur babylonis*

XXI

I

SISSISTRATUS ACHÆNIENSIS

II

XXII

II

TYRANNUS IN ITALIA REGNANS  
CREDITUR

III

ANAXIMENES PHYSICUS AGNOSCI

*fuit hic croesus*

XXIII

III

STESICHERUS MORTUUS

III

XXIII

III

SIMONIDES CLAUDIUS HABETUR

III

XXIV

IV

III

XXV

IV

CHILO QUID EUM SAPIENTER  
FUIT EFOPROCIUS LACEDEMONIUS

X

XXVI

IV

NECONYTITUR

XI

et in anno dno m dccc lxxxvii regni ysaie p fua se oribitem filio suo isai ubi dicitur  
 p fua se in m dccc lxxxvii in istis modis qd cepit ab anno dno hic p p d d q d

PERSARUM IUDAEORUM CAPTIVITAS ROMANORUM

III XXXVII XXVIII  
 III XXXVII XXVIII

PROPETACANT  
 AEGEUS ET  
 ZACHARIAS

LIII Olymp.

XXXIII quotempore iesus filius  
 iosed eetz orobabel fecit  
 generis filius salathiel elari  
 hauebantur qui et principes  
 fuerunt eorum qui egeres  
 sicut in iudaean

LXXXIII XXX  
 XL XXXI  
 XLII XXXII  
 XLII XXXIII

LIII Olymp.

XLIII COLU GUNTUX OMNEX IMPAS  
 CAPTIVITATIS IUDAEORUM AN

LXXXIIII ROMANORUM LIII  
 TARQUINIUS XXXV

*Handwritten marginal notes on the left side, including names like Tarquinius and dates.*

XLIII ADVICIUM MANUM  
 CYRIS REGIS PERSARUM  
 XLII COMPUTANTUR PORRO  
 XLII SECUNDUM ALIOS X  
 XIAE IUDAEI REGIS  
 XLII TERTIO DECIMO SUBJO  
 XLII HIELEMIAS I REPERIA  
 XLII RECEPIT USQ AD PA  
 XLII MUM ANNUM SUP A  
 XLII DICI CYRIS REGIS DE  
 XLII SOLATIONIS VERO  
 XLII TEMPLI SUBDARIORE  
 XLII CE COMPTENTUR  
 XLII AN LXX

TARQUINIUS SUPERBVS  
 EXCOGITAVIT UIN  
 CLAUDIUS PIGRES  
 TES LATUMAS  
 CARCERES COM  
 PEDES CATENAS  
 EXILIA METALLA  
 III  
 III  
 III  
 III

LX Olymp.

XXI LI  
 XXII LII  
 XX LIII  
 LXXI LXV  
 LXXII LXVI  
 LXX LXXIII  
 LXXI LXIV  
 LXXII LXV  
 LXXIII LXVI

TARQUINIUS SUPERBVS  
 OCCIDIT EIBUS IN PERIURIIUM VILSOS  
 CABIOS SUES AMPONETIAM SUBECIT  
 ET CUM OB PUCIA AETARE EAM CAUSA  
 TARQUINIUM UNIOI ISXIII IN QUILUCRE  
 TIANTEOKKUPERATLEGNOECLUSUS

*Handwritten marginal notes on the right side, including names like Tarquinius and dates.*

MACEDONUM LYDORUM REGNUM  
DEICIT

AESYPTIORUM

XXIII  
XXIV

VIII  
VIII

XII  
XIII

MACEDONUM  
AMYNTAS I

XENOPANES COLONUS CLA  
RUS HABETUR

I  
II

X  
XI

EAQUAE DE CROESUS MEMORAN  
TUR QUOMODATAMPIA RITOPH  
CULUM

XIII  
XIV

III

XII

XV

IIII

XIII

CROESUS ADVERSUM CYRUM  
BELLUM INIT

XVI  
XVII

V

XIIII

TEMPLUM APOLLINIS DELPHICAE  
CUNDAUICE IN CENSUM  
TALES INOGITUR

XVIII

VI

XV

CROESUS A CYRO CYRUS SARDIS CA  
CAPTUS EST ET

CROESUS A CY  
RO CAPTUS EST  
ET LYDORUM  
REGNUM DES  
TRUCTUM EST  
QUOD TERTIUM  
IN OCCASU

VII

LYDORUM REG  
NUM DESTRUIT

LOCUS HABETUR  
ADVERSUM IONIA  
DINICAT

XX  
XXI

VIII

TUM QUOD STENT  
ANNIS CC XXX

XXII

IX

THEOGNIUS POETA CLARUS HABETUR

XXIII  
XXIV

X

PELISTRATUS SECUNDAUICE ATHENIS  
REGNAT

XXV  
XXVI

XI

PERECYDES HISTORICUS CLARUS HABETUR

XXVII

XII

HYBIUS CARMINUM SCRIPTOR AGRI  
CIVIS

XXVIII  
XXIX

XIII

SIMONIDES LYRICUS ET PHOCYLIDES  
CLARI HABENTUR ET XENOPHANES IONICUS  
CIVIS SCRIPTOR TRAGOE DIAFRON

XXX  
XXXI

XIIII

ANACREON LYRICUS POETA GREGORICUS  
CIVIS

XXXII  
XXXIII

XX

ANACREON LYRIC  
POETA GREGORICUS  
CIVIS





MACEDONUM

ÆGYPTIORUM

XX

XXI

XXII

XXIII

XXIII

XXU

XXUI

XXUII

XXUIII

XXUIII

XXX

XXXI

APUDSAMUMTYRANNIDEMEXER  
CENTRESFRATRESPOLYCRATESVLY  
ETPANTAGNOSTUS

SAMIDICPARPHIAMCONDIDERUNT  
QUAMNUNCEPUTECOLOSVOCANT

PYTHAGORASPHYSICUSPITOSOPHY  
CLARUSHABETUR

HIPPARCHUSETHIPPASATHENIENSIS  
TYRANNIDEMEXERCENT

XXXIII

XXXIII

XXXU

XXXUI

XXXUII

XXXUIII

XXII

XXI

XXI

XXII

ÆGYPTIORUM

DYNASTIA

PERSARUM

OBTINUIT

QUIPPEDE

EGYPTUM

CAMEVSES

INANNOUNOVI

RECNISUIUSQ

AD DARIUM

FILIU MEXER

XXI

pythagoras  
philosophus  
arithmetice  
primo  
aliqui  
fuit



MACEDONUM

AEgyptorum

XX

XXI

XXII

XXIII

XXIII

XXU

XXUI

XXUII

XXUIII

XXUIII

XXX

XXXI

APUDSAMUMETYPANNIDEMEXER  
CENTRESFRATRESPOLYCRATESVLY  
ETPANTAGNOSTUS

SAMIDICPARCHEIAMCONDIDERUNT  
QUAMNUNCEPITELOSUOCANT

PYTHAGORASPHYSICUSPITOSOPHY  
CLARUSHABETUR

HIPPARCHUSETHIPPIASATHENIENSIS  
PANNIDEMEXERCENT

XXXIII

XXXIII

XXXU

XXXUI

XXXUII

XXXUII

XXUI

XI

XLI

XLII

*pythagoras  
philosophus  
clarus habetur  
perit  
etiam  
fuit*

AEgyptorum

DYNASTIA

PER SARUM

OBTINUIT

QUIPPE DE

EGYPTUM

CAME VSES

IN ANNO U... *et perit*

RECENSUIUSQ...

AD DARIUM

FIUM XER

XIS... *et perit*

PERSARUM

IUDAEORUM  
CAPTIVITATIS

ROMANORUM

LXXIII

XXVII

LXX

XXIII

ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ

ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ  
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΔΑΝΙΗΛ  
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΕΒΡΑΙΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ  
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ  
ΣΕΠΤΕΜΗΝΑΣ  
ΕΚΑΠΕΝΤΑΚΑΙ  
ΕΞΑΚΟΝΤΑΙΣ

ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ

ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ

SECUNDO ANNO DARI REGIS  
TEMPLUM IN HIEROSOLYMIS  
EXTRUITUR AB AZORO BABEL  
CONSUMMATUR QUOPUS ANNI III

REMISSIO QUIDEM CAPTIVITATIS IUDAEORUM ET UENIATEM PLIA EDIFICI EX  
DISUB CYRO EXORDIUM HABUIT CONSUMMATUR QUO TEMPLUM SUB DARIO QUIA  
VICINA ECCE TENS ADSIDUIS IN CURSIO  
NIS AEDIFICIATIONEM IMPEDIERANT

LXXIII  
IN QUA  
PERSARUM  
REGIS DARI  
FILII HYSTAS  
DISPUTANT  
SECUNDIS

Notandum est quod in his duabus interpretacionibus  
abstrahuntur quae sunt in multis generibus et potest  
supponere quod debet interpretari in maiori parte  
singulis et abstrahi sunt in parte ipsa idcirco dicitur  
in iste annus ad deum abstrahi anno primo procedit ad  
deum illud quod est in annis moyses a Mesan cum sit  
hebraeos et aneantibus iungit interpretacionem et super  
bit et gubernetur regis sunt in mensura quoniam sunt  
partem superant usque ad mesam deo interpretacionem  
mensura. Dicitur hoc iste in interpretacionem  
annus est qui notatur ad finem huiusmodi et in ipso anno  
sunt abstrahi interpretacionem et interpretacionem  
interpretacionem et interpretacionem interpretacionem

XXXII

XXXIII

~~~~~

CLEMENS quoque hīs coneruit
 IN PRIMO STROMATE ITA SCRIBENS
 CLEMENS

ET PERSUICERUNT CAPTIUITAS ANN LXXV usque
 AD SECUNDUM ANNUM DARIU FILII HYSTASPI
 QUI PERSIS ASSYRIIS ET AEGYPTO REGNAUIT SUB
 QUI OLECEUS ET ZACHARIAS ET TUNUS EX DUO
 DECIM QUI UIOCATUR ANCE ELUS PROPHETAUT
 KUNT SACERDOTIO Q. F. UNCTUS EST IESUS IO
 SED EC. HAEC SUPRADICTUS UIK

Quo dicitur in LXX ANNO DESOLATIONIS TEM
 PLI ALTE RO ANNO DARIU UERIT EXPLETUS DO
 MESTICUS TESTIS EST ZACHARIAS PROPHETA
 SECUNDO ANNO DARIU ADICENS DNE O
 MNIPOTENS QUI US QUENON MISERE BERIS
 HIERUSALEM ET CIUITATIB IUDAE QUAS DES
 PEXISTI ISTE LXX ANNO

~~~~~



PERSEUM

CONSULES

MACEDON

XVI

XVII

LXVI Olymp

XVIII CONSULOMNEXITATO INUENTA I

SUNT HOMINUM EXXIMIA MACEDONUM IO

NONOXYNOPOSTEXACTOSPACESALEXANDER LIII

NOUADIGNITAS ESTI CRENADIETA

TURASCILICETETMACISTEREQUI

TUMQUIDIETATOKIOBSCTIURE

XVIII TURDIETATOK PRIMUS LARCIUS I

XX MACISTEREQUITUM SPURIUS II

XXI CASSIUS FUIT III

LXX Olymp

XXII HELLANICUS HISTORIOGRYPUS III

ET DEMOCRITUS PHILOSOPHUS ET

XXIII HERACLITUS COGNOMENUTOTENE U

BROSUS ET ANAXXOCORASPHYSICUS

XXIII CLARI HABENTUR UI

ODXXXII PYTHAGORAS PHILOSOPHUS MORU

TURUULSICORIOLOS PERDIDERUNT UII

LXXI Olymp

XXV ASES LUSTRACOEDIA RUM SCRUIII

BTORACENOSITUR

XXVII LATINI CONTRA ROMANOS REBEL UIII

LXXXII

XXVIII ROMA POPULUS PATRIBUS FACTA X

SEDITIONE DISCEDIT IN ADIUTUM DUMMO PLIBS UR F DE ANOQ' COM

XXVIII MACCIUS QUICORIOLOSE PERAT XI

INTERUENTU MATRIS UETURIAE

XXIX UOXI STOLUMNIDE AB OBUENA

XLI

XLII

NOPOST

REGES DIETOR

PRIMUS LARCIUS

FUIT ET MAGISTER

EQUITUM PRIMUS

PURIUS CASSIUS QUI

DIETATORIOBSQUE

RETURPACTUS EST

democritus her.

clitosthenes

waxacorasphe

sophi

pythagoras phi

sophismos

III XXXI

plibis ur f de anoq' com

in adiutum dummo

returpactus est

tuor



ON EURBIS KE MOUITE XRETI

LXXII Olymp

XXX Bellum quod in maratone ces XII  
tum est tete aqua de militade

XXXI - scribuntur et aristide qui eos XIII  
militatur iustus

XXXII - pa niasis poetabab etur in lustu XIII

XXXIII - terecenti nobiles pabia et familie XU  
aliciem tibus cesi

Quintus alcidomonte romanorum  
ites obsidi erentur adicta tere  
Quintus liberatis sunt

LXXIII Olymp

XXXIV - ceptus recessit adario XII

XXXV - celo obtinuit Syria cusa XII

XXXVI - indaxus et aitonides lyrici XU  
potia in sicni habitur

Re maxe uir copompli adprehe  
Sainstiproui uadepossa est

PERSARUM U

XERXES FILIUS DARI XX

hic ad. 10. 2000 pugnatorum hinc 10000 in  
muro de 1000 & 30000 de max. 1000  
naus 1200 hominibus ann 3000. 2000 pugnator  
LXXIII

LXXIV Olymp

II XERXES AEGYPTUM EXIIT XX

III ARISTIDES CUM TENDEMIUS  
CHOERILUS ET FRYNICUS IN LUS XIX  
TRIS HABENTUR

III DIACORAS AGNOSCITUR ET SECTIO XXII  
RESILIUS PYSICIPHILOSOPH

II XERXES CUM ATHENAS VENISSET XXIII

INCENDITUR BEM SUB PRINCIPES ALLIA

LXXVI Olymp

VI Bellum quod in Thermopylisces XXIII

tum est apud Salaminam Naule

III certamen Atheniensis pira XXII

IIII um muros allant Hyperosira XXII

cod xl IIII CUSIS REGNAT XXVII

LESYLUSTRAOEDIAKUM SCRIBITUR  
AGNOSEITUR

LXXVII Olymp

X Bellum in plateis et in Mycale XXVIII

XI Hieropostolonem Syracusis XXVIII

XII TYRANNIDEM EXERCET XXX

XIII PINDAKUS ELARUS HABETUR XXXI

LXXVIII Olymp

XIII THEMISTOCLES IN PERSAS FUGIT XXXII

XIV SOPHOCLES TRAGOEDIAKUM SCRIBITUR XXXIII  
PRIMUM INCENSIUI OPERA PUBLI

XV CAUIT ROMAE UIR COSUNI AD XXXIII  
PREHENSUM STURKOU IUDAEI OSSA

XVII SOPHOCLES ET EUKIPIDES ELARI XXXIV

LXXIX Olymp

HABENTUR HERODOTUS HISTORIAKUM SCRIBITUR AGNOSEITUR

XVIII BACCHYLIDES ET DIACORAS ATHEUS XXXV

SERMO NE PLURIMO CELEBRATUR

cod l XXVIII ZEUXIPUS ICTOR AGNOSEITUR EX CUIUS ALPHABETI

IMAGINIBUS PLURIMAS INUITA  
TUS FECEBAT LUACUM BIZANTHI

ORUM APPELLANTUM ABITANTUR

THEMISTOCLES HAUSTOTURIS ANGUINEM ORITUR

PRINCIPUM  
UM LXXI  
IOBELEI  
SECUN  
DUM E  
BRX  
OS

HERODOTUS HIS  
TOPICIS PUNISCU  
B TOPICIS AGNOSEITUR

ZEUXIPUS  
TOPICIS PUNISCU  
XIPPUS

PERSARUM

CONSULES

MACEDON

*SOCRATES NASCITUR POSTUR BOMCONDIA ANO CCCLXXXVII*

XX

SOCRATES NASCITUR

XXXVIII

ΛΑΡΙΣΙΝ ΑΕΓΙΣΙ ΠΛΥΝΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΕΛΟΡΟΥ

PERSARUM I

ARTABANUS

I MEN' III

XXXVIII

POSTQUEM III

ARTARXERXES

QUI LONGIMA

NUS COENO

MINABATIK XL

LXXVIII OLYMP'

*Quid est scriptum XCVI*

ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΔΕ ΗΣΤΕΚΕΤ ΜΑΡΔΟΧΑΙΟ

SCRIBTASUNT QUIDAM ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΛ

SUBHOC ΕΚΕΕ ΕΣΤΑ QUOD ΕΓΟΝΟΝ

PUTO. NUMQUAM ΕΝΙΜΕ ΖΡΑΣ ΔΕ

HESTER SILUISSET QUI SCRIBIT HOC

TEMPORE ΕΖΡΑ ΜΕΤΝΕΕΜΙΑ ΜΡΕ Δ. ΧΛ

UEK SOS EX BABYLONE ET ENDE INCEPIT CONSE

III CUITA QUIA ΕΑΒ ΗΣ ΕΕΣΤΑ ΚΕΡΕΡΟΥ ΧΛ

SICILIA POPULO ΚΕ ΕΒΑΤUR

CYMONI IUXTA ΕΥΚΥΜΕΔΟΝ ΤΟΝ

III PERSAS NAVALI ΠΕΔΕΣΤΡΙ ΚΙΟΥΕΚ ΧΛIII

TAMIN ESUPERAT ET MEDICUM MACEDON XI

BELLUM CONQUIESCIT

SOLIS PACTAD E FECTIO

LXXX OLYMP'

ANAXAGORAS MORITUR

IV HERACLITUS CLAKUS HABETUR I

ΕΖΡΑΣ ΑΕΓΙΣ ΔΟΣ ΑΡΥΔ ΗΕΒΡΑΙΟΣ

IN SIGNIS AGNOSCITUR CUIUS AETA

*Quid est scriptum XCVI. Tunc cum aegyptus esset subacta de hinc usque ad hinc usque*

*ΕΖΡΑΣ ΑΕΓΙΣ ΔΟΣ ΑΡΥΔ ΗΕΒΡΑΙΟΣ ΕΤΙΜΑ ΕΙΣΤΕΡΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΤΕΡΑ ΤΙΜΑΤΕΡΑ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ*

*PERDIECXXXVIII  
CIVIS ET D. I. I. I.  
H. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.  
S. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.*

VI TERPONTIFEX MAXIMUS HABITUS II  
EST ELIAS UBRIUS IOACIM FILI  
IESU FILI MOSE DECESSIT AUTEM

III EZRAS ERUDITISSIMUS LECISDI III  
UINA ET CLARUS OMNIUM IUDAO  
RUM MAGISTER QUID CAPTIUITA

CCCLXXXIII TERECRES SI FUERANT IN IUDAEA III  
LXXXI OLYMP'

VII TEMPEDO CLES ET PARMENIDES PHY  
SICI PHILOSOPHI NOTISSIMI HABENTUR U  
XENO ET HERACLITUS TENEOROSUS  
XENOSCEITUR

Philosophi  
pedocles par  
menides zep  
et heraclitus  
teneorosus

X FERECYDES SECUNDUS HISTORIA UI  
RUM SCRIPTOR XENOSCEITUR

XI CRATINUS ET PLATO COMOEDIARUM III  
SCRIPTORES CLARI HABENTUR

ARISTARCUSTRACHO EDIOGRAFUS XENOSCEITUR  
ROMAE CLARIO A CONCENTENARI  
US PRIMUM MACTUS

XII CCCCII ANNO AB URBE CONDITA DE VIII  
CEMURI CRETI POST ANNUM EI  
ECTISUNT PROPTER APPUM CLAU  
DIUM QUI UERGINI CUIUS DAM FI  
LIAM CONTRA LATINOS IN ALCIDO  
MILITANTIS UOLUIT ABDUCE RE

de cccii anno  
p. a. u. i. s. t. i. n. s. s.  
in d. l. s. p. u. m. n. e.  
q. 301. q. p. u. r. u. e.  
p. p. r. s.

post quinquag  
cin annos  
ccccii annis  
bis condita  
decemuri  
creti sunt  
et post annu  
electi

LXXXII OLYMP'  
XIII ROMANI PER LEGATOS AB ATHENIE VIII  
SIBI IURARE FERUNT EX QUIB. DUO  
DECIM TABULAE CONSCRIPTAE

romani  
ab athe  
niensib  
iurare fe  
runt

XIII CRATES COMICUS ET TELESILX X

BACCHYLIDES LYRICUS CLARI HABENTUR  
PRAXILLA QUOQUE ET CLEOBULINA SUNT CELEBRE

TEMPLUM IUNONIS QUOD IN ARGIS

XVI FUEBAT IN CENSUM XI

HABAKISHYPERBORANUSHARIOLUS

XII AGNOSEITUR XII

LXXXIII OLYMP'

TRIBUNI PLEBIS ET AEDILES KOMAE

IACTI CONSULIB' ELECTIS

XVII NEE M. S. P. L. S. M. S. MINISTER XIII

LIANAKIUS ARTAKSERRIS REGIS CON

CEDENTIS IBI DOMINOSUOLICE SI

MOCIUS ANNO DE BABYLONENUCIT

INIUDAEA MET XXXII MURUSUR

BENI QUAE STITUIT SCRIBIT EZRAS

COD. LXXVIII SUBPONTIFICI ODAE FILIO IOASIB' XIII

CUI SUCCESSIT IOHANNES FILIUS

SUIUS QUAE TEMPORIB' AL. SANDRI

MACEDONIS FUIT OPUS SUIS SE COMPLETUM

XVIII HUIUSQUE HEBRAEO KAI INDIUVAE SEN XII

ET URVAE ANNAE EST TEMPORUM CON

TINENT IEMERO QUAE POST HAEC

APUD EOS CE STASUNT EXHIBEBI

MIS DELIB' KOMAE CABEORUM

ET IOSEPHI ET AFRIANI SCRIBITIS

QUI DE INCEPS UNIUEKSA IN HISTO

RIACUS QUAE ROMANAE TEMPORA

PERSECUTISUNT

XIX ATHENIENSES ET LAEDEMONEI POE XVI

DUS XXX ANNO RUM INEUNT



post decemui  
post tribuni ple  
b' et aediles  
consulib' elect  
iactisunt

afio. uauur un X X  
pdr pl. fo. c. 26400  
huc qm i m a. o. p. i. s. p. v. v.  
i. o. u. p. s.)

HERODOTUS CUM ATHENIS LIBROS  
SUOS IN CONEILIO LEICISSE THONOKTUS EST

LXXXIII OLYMP

MELISSUS PHYSICUS AENO SEITR

XXI EURIPIDES TRAGOEDIA RUM SCRIBTOR XXII

XXII CLARUS HABETUR ET PROTACORUS

XXIII SOPHISTAE CUM LIBROS DECRETORUM

XXIII BUCOATHENIENSIS SECOMBUSSE RUM

*euripides tan  
codicium scrip  
ptor clarus ha  
batur*

LXXXIV OLYMP

XXVI ROMAE CURSUM CONSULES CETERA XX

XXVII THEPIDIAS EBURNI CUM MINERVA ADIACIT XXI

XXVIII FIDENATES CONTRA ROMANOS REBELLAT

XXVIII THEAETETUS MATHENATICUS AENOS

XXVIII ARISTOPHANES CLARUS HABETUR

XXVIII SOPHOCLES POETA TRAGOECUS

*romae cur  
consules op*

*hanc 24  
re pice  
mact  
107 15-16*

LXXXV OLYMP

CENSUM PANNORUM IN ITALIA  
CONSTITUIT

XXVIII DEMOCRITUS ABDEKITES ET TEMPE XXVIII

XXIX DOCELES ET HIPPOCRATES MEDICUS XXIX

XXX CORCIA SHIPPAS ET PRODICUS XXX

XXXI ET ZENO ET PARMENIDES PHILOSOPHOS XXXI

XXXII FINISIENES HABENTUR XXXII

SOCRATES PLURIMOS SERMONES CELEBRAT

*democritus  
pedocles  
menides  
philosophi  
hippocrates  
cus post  
urbem con  
fuit  
Socrates philo  
fus clarus habet*

NETEMIAN QUINIMUROS INCELSA

LEM CONSTRUXIT CONSUNIMAS MAEEDON

SEOPUS XXXII ANNO ARTAXERXES ARCHELXUS

XISPECIS PER SARUM EX RAS MEMO

KATSI QUI SAUT EN ABT OCTEMPO

RELXCEBDONADAS ADANIH ELOS CU

*hanc 24  
re pice  
mact  
107 15-16  
hanc 24  
re pice  
mact  
107 15-16  
hanc 24  
re pice  
mact  
107 15-16*

PERSEUS

CONSULES

MACEDON

*Sex hebdomadas  
ad annos scribitur  
temporibus nero  
nis et ut spasio  
captiuitatem  
erosolymanon  
summas dicit*

TAN NUMER ET QUACIACIUNT ANNOS CCCCXC  
REPERIETAS IN REGNONERONIS EXPLETA  
SUB QUO OBSIDERI HIERUSALEM COEPIT  
CUNDO POST EAU ESPASIANI ANNO CAPITUR

*f. 12 A2  
w. 100  
215  
174*

LXXXIII olymp'

XXXIII INITUM BELLIPERONNENSIS ACI

BACCHYLIDES CARMINUM SCRIBIT

XXXIII BTORAGNOSCITUR

XXXII ATHENIENSIS PESTILENTIALABORANT

TRUCYDIDES ACNOSCITUR

XXXII PERICLES MORITUR

III

LXXXII olymp'

XXXII EUPOLIS ET ARISTOIANES SCRIBIT

II

RES COMEDIAE ACNOSCITUR

XXXII STACTONIA MONTICENIS SCRIPIT

VI

*600 XC  
ATHENAMON  
IANISERUPIT  
POSTEN CCCCXIII  
ROMA CONDITUR*

XXXII FERACI MOTU APUD LACROSSOS

III

SAATHALANTORACTA EST IN SULA

*PLATONASCITUR XL*

PLATONASCITUR

*ex origine a quibusdam  
de rebus in libris  
de rebus in libris  
de rebus in libris*

LXXXI olymp'

PERSEUM III

SECUNDUS

REXES MEN II

POSTQUEM III

*hic apertus a iordanis  
et singularis res  
et singularis*

SOEDIANUS MEN III

CUI SUCCEDIT X

DARIUS OCTONOMEN

TONOTHUS III

*hic non sed in dicitur  
et ad aristotelem  
et ad aristotelem*

I LXXII DEMONII ET ATHENIENSIS

IIII

II FOEDAS PERCUTIUNT

X

EUDOXIUS ENIDIUS ELXUS HABET

persarum

consules

macedon

|                           |                                    |                   |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| III                       | lacedæmonii uersarum he XI         | heraclea lace     |
| III                       | lachiam destinantes urbem condunt  | demonis condi     |
| XC                        | olymp'                             | XII               |
| II                        | clades quæ Atheniensibus acci XIII |                   |
| VI                        | ditin sicilia                      | XIII              |
| III                       |                                    | XIV               |
| code III                  |                                    | XV                |
| XC I                      | olymp'                             | ægyptus per       |
| IIII                      | alchibiades profucus ab ita        | XVII SIS RECESSIT |
| X                         | tis æternam ducē nati p. 14        | XVIII ET REGNANT  |
| XI                        |                                    | XVIII AMARTEUS    |
| XII                       |                                    | XVIII SATES ANU   |
| XC II                     | olymp'                             | XX I              |
| XIII                      | euboclaa Atheniensium so. XI       | II                |
| XIII                      | cietate discedit                   | XXI III           |
| XIV                       |                                    | XXIII III         |
| XV                        |                                    | XXIII U           |
| XC III                    | olymp'                             | XXIII U           |
| XVII                      | XXIII ægypti dynastia              | I UI              |
|                           | euripides apud archelaum           | XXIII dynastia    |
|                           | etsopo cles Athenismoritur         | ægypti            |
|                           | dionysius in sicilia antyran       | neferites ur      |
|                           | nidem exeret                       |                   |
| code XXIII                |                                    | II I              |
| XXIII                     |                                    | III II            |
| persarum XI               |                                    | MACEDONUM         |
| artaxerxes qui cognomina  |                                    | archelaus III     |
| tus est mnemon dachietrak |                                    |                   |
| satis filius xl           |                                    |                   |

+



χενολυμπ

*De tunc aguntur  
A. 1170-1180  
1180-1190  
1190-1200  
1200-1210*

SUBHOC RECESSIT HIUD ETUKHIS  
TORIAQUAE IN HESTER LIBRO CONII  
TINETUR EXPLETAQUI PRÆSTANT III U  
ABHEBRAEIS ASUERUS ET ALXXIN III UI  
TERPRETIBARTARXERXESUO ET POSTQUE  
DIONYSIUS SYRACUSIS TYRANNI ACHORIS XII  
DEMEXERXET MACEDON

U

SOCRATES  
AGNOSITUR

ATHENIENSIS SUSTINET TYRAN AMYNTAS  
NIDEM  
ISOKRATES RHETOR AC NOSCITUR POSTQUEM  
XXIII DYNASTIA AEGYPTI PAUSANI  
MENDESIORUM AS

DEOIOCKITUS MORITUR  
ALCHIDEN FARNABAZUS INTER  
CYRICEIS ASCENSUS DE QUO SE  
BIT XENOFON

χενολυμπ

ATHENIENSIS UI  
XXIII LITTERIS  
UT COEGERUNT  
CUM ALIIS QUI  
TANTUM HABE  
BANT

Philosophi post  
ANNOS CCCXXX  
ET ANNIUS DIX  
SECUNDITAFUE  
SUNT RATES  
GENEUM  
bibit

ωδωρε UIII

χενολυμπ

DIODORUS CYNICUS X

TYRANNI ATHENIS OPPRESSIT THEI  
NIENSIS XXIII LITTERIS UT COE POSTQUEM  
PERUNT CUM ANTE ALIUM TANTUM AMYNTAS UI  
LITTERAS HABERENT I II  
XENOFON FILIUS GRUY ET CERESIAS II III  
CLARI HABENTUR III IIII  
SOCRATES MENEUM BIBIT  
TEMPLUM PUSUS EFESU IN CENSU  
SOCRATICI CLARI HABENTUR

DIODORUS CYNICUS AGNOSITUR III UI

...lib. 4. folio 5. ...lib. 6. folio 2.

περσαι consules macedon aegyptior

|          |                                       |                             |            |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| XI       | SPÉUSIPPUS IN SIGNIS HABETUR          | II                          |            |
| XII      | DIONYSIUS IN TYRANNIDEM<br>PERSEUERAT | VI                          | VIII       |
|          | CHARTAGINIENSIVM BELLUM               | ARCAEUS                     | II         |
| XIII     | JAMOSUM                               |                             |            |
| XCVII    | OLYMP'                                |                             |            |
| XVIII    | EUDOXUS ASTROLOGUS                    | II                          | X          |
|          | AGNOSCITUR                            | POST QUIEM                  | KUKSI      |
| XV       | GALLI SENONES ROMAM INI               | AMYNAS                      |            |
| XVI      | ULS ERUNT EXCEPTO CAPITULO            | I                           | XI         |
| XVIII    |                                       | II                          | XII        |
| XCVIII   | OLYMP'                                |                             |            |
|          | PLATOPHILOSOFUS AGNOSCITUR            | MUTHES                      |            |
| XVIII    | TRIBUNI MILITARES PRO CON             |                             |            |
|          | SULIBESSÉ COERERUNT                   | NE FERRE                    |            |
| oode xxx | XVIII                                 | EULGORAS IN JUPITOREM UERSY | III        |
| XX       |                                       | CUM REGNARET EYPR           | POST QUIEM |
|          |                                       |                             | II         |
| XI       |                                       |                             | II         |
| XCVIII   | OLYMP'                                |                             |            |
| XXII     | XXX DYNASTIA AEGYPTI                  | VI                          |            |
| XXIII    | SEBENNITAEUM                          | VII                         |            |
| XXIII    |                                       | VIII                        | VI         |
| XXV      |                                       | IX                          | VII        |
|          |                                       | X                           | VIII       |
| XXVI     | OLYMP'                                | XI                          | VIII       |
| XXVII    | ELIETVUKAPELOPONNESI                  | XII                         |            |
| XXVIII   | URBES ABSORTAESUNT                    | XIII                        |            |
| oode xl  | XXVIII                                | PRAXENESTINI AKOMANIS       | XIII       |
|          |                                       | UICTI APUD FLUMEN ALIA      | XIV        |
|          |                                       | PERQUINTIUM CINNA           |            |

PERSARUM

CONSULES

MACEDONUM

ATHENIENSIS PRINCIPES

GRAECIAE PACTI

C I Olymp'

*SPATES XXX  
RITDP  
PLATONIS XXXI  
XXXII  
XXXIII*

ISOERNES RHETORACNO XII XII

SEITUR XVII XIII

PLATO ET XENOPONNENO XVIII XIII

ET ALIUSOCRATICI CLARIBA MACEDONUM  
BENTUR ALEXANDER

XXXIII  
C II Olymp'

*et plerumque abundantia regum et in  
suis et suis et propter deos et filios  
postquam per se et in rebus  
ptolomaeus ydore*

XXXIII I XII

XXXII II XIII

XXXI III XIII

ET OREXAE CYPTI FUGIT AEGYPTI TEOI

XXXIII IN ARABIA III  
C III Olymp' POSTQUEM  
PERDICEAII

*inest d. Olymp' seu  
m. f. i. i. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.  
p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.  
p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.  
p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.  
p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.*

XXXVIII DIONYSIUS REX SICILIAE I II

XVIII ANNO MORITUR XXX DYNAS

POSTQUEM INIUS DIONYSIUS AEGYPTI

SIVS REGNUM INIUS DIT NECTANES XAM

*4. n. l. v. c. i. n. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e. p. t. i. o. n. e.*  
XXXVIII ARISTOTELES XUM AETATIS II I

*at*  
ANNOCERENS PLATONIS III II

PERSARUM XII DITOREST

ARTAKKES

QUETOCHUS XXI

I <sup>magus p[ro]phetas p[ro]phetas p[ro]phetas</sup>  
 Cui Olymp' <sup>magus p[ro]phetas p[ro]phetas p[ro]phetas</sup>

II ALEXANDER PERSEUS U III

III NO SCITUR CAMILLUS CALLOSUI U <sup>exanillus callosus</sup>

QUI BELLUM ROMANIS POSTQUEM  
 INTULERAT SUPERAT MACEDONUM

PHILIPPUS XXII

III U I U  
 U II U

CUI OLYMP'

VI DEMOSTHENES ORATOR AGNOSCIT III VIII <sup>demosthenes orator agnos</sup>

VII TOCHUS APODASMO IUDAEORUM III VIII

VIII CAPTAIN HYREANIA MACCOLAS U X

ODELXVIII TRANSLATOS IUXTA MARCAS U XI JOY

CUI OLYMPIUM COLLOCANT

X DIONYSIUS STRACUSIT III XII

XI ALEXANDER PHILIPPI ETOLY III XIII

XII DIOSYRACUSIS INTERIMIT III XIII

XIII HIPPARINUS DIONYSI FILIUS X XII

CUI OLYMP' STRACUSIS TYRANNIDEM

EXERCET

XIII HERINNAO ETRIA AENOS CITY XI QUADO

XV TOCHUS AEGYPTUM TENUIT NECTA XII XIII

XVI NESCO IN AETHIOPIA PULSO IN QO XII XIII

XVII AEGYPTIORUM REGNUM DESTRU XII XIII

XVIII ETUM ESTY XII XIII

CUI OLYMP' HUCUSQ. MANETHOS

XVIII TOCHUS SIDONENSIS UBI ERAT XII XIII

ET AEGYPTUM SUO IUNXITIM XII XIII

PERSAKUM

CONSULES

MACEDON

AEgyptior

XXIIII

DEMOSTHENES ORATOR OMNIUM XVI

XXV

RUMORE CELEBRATUR

XXVI

ROMANI CALLOS SUPERANT XVII

DIONYSIUS CORINTHUM SUBIUGAT XVIII

*platomoritur  
postquam speu  
supra dicitur  
tunc*

DE XENAI CAUIT

PLATOMORITUR POST QUAM ACADIAE XIX

Cum Olymp

MIAM SPEUSIPPUS TENUIT

*pro  
suo  
lib. A. C.*

XXVII

ROMANICUM SAMNITAS DUOBUS XXVIII

XXVIII

PROELIIS ECCEIDISSENT UNI VERSOS XX

XXIX

CONIUGES QUIA SUAS SOCIETATE DIS XXI

XXX

CESSERANT IN DICIONE IMPROPRIA XXII

REDICUNT / DIONYSIUS CORINTHUM  
EXPULSUS

ex Olymp

XXIII

XXIII

PERSAKUM IIII DE SCRIBITIO NE ROMAE FACTA

*si dicitur a  
candis  
sunt  
sunt  
sunt*

ARSES OCHI

ACCENTAS UNTE CIUIUM MELI

FILIUS III

IUDAEORUM PONTI PRINCEPS MAXIMUS XXIII

IADDUS CLARUS HABETUR

SPEUSIPPUS MORITUR CUI SUCCEDIT XXIV

DIT XENOCRATES

XXVI

ωδε βοοε III

ex Olymp

MACEDONUM

ALEXANDER FILIUS

RI FILIUS ANNI XII

MENS VI

*Alexandri  
hunc consule  
in hilio torqito  
rogauit*

POST QUAM XIIII MANASSES FRATER IADDI PONTI

DARIUS SAXAMI PRINCEPS IUDAEORUM TEMPLUM IN

FILIUS III

PONTI PRINCEPS IUDAEORUM

*si dicitur a  
candis  
sunt  
sunt  
sunt*

PERSEARUM

CONSULES

MACEDON

- I ALEXANDER ADUERSUM ILLYRIOS II
- II ET TRACHIAS FELICITER DIMICANS III
- III SUBUERSI THEBIS IN PERSAS AR IIII

Alexander  
supra discipit

MACORRIPUIT ET APUD CRANICUM  
FLUMEN REGIS DUCIBUS OPPRESSIS  
URBEM SARDIS CAPIT

ROMANORUM CONSUL MALLIUSTOR

QUINTUS FILIUM SUUM QUOD CONG

TRINPERIUM IN HOC RESPUENA

UERNTURKISENCSUM SECURIPER  
CASSIT

### CXII Olymp'

- . III ALEXANDER CAPTATYROIUDAeam U

Alexander  
et captat  
omniudeni  
et macedoni  
molat

INIADITA QUAE AUORABILITER EX  
CEPTUS DE QUIETI MASIMOLAT  
ET PONTIFICI ET TEMPLI HONORIBUS  
PLURIMIS PROSEQUITUR ANDROMA  
CHALOCORUM CUSTODEMIS SOQEM

- U POST EA SAMARITANI INTERPICIUNT UI

OB QUIAE BAECYPTORUERSUS ALE  
XANDER MAGNIS COSSUPPLICENS AD  
FICIT ET URBEM CAPTAM MACEDONIB  
AD INHABITANDUM TRADIT

ALEXANDER IN AECYPTO CONDITA

III ANNO REGNIALEXANDER QUOTEN  
PORCE ETIAM LATINI ROMANIS DOMI  
NISUNT

- III ALEXANDER OPTINUIT BABYLONIAM INTER  
RECTODARIO IN QUORCE NUAPRAXUM  
DESTRUCTUM EST.

et macedoni  
molat  
condita  
romani  
deceat

PEISAKUMPE

CONSULES

MACEDONUM

Quum destructum est

De Alex. ... dicitur ...

Alexander  
darius  
peisakumobri  
uort

ALEXANDER  
PEISAKUMOBRI  
ANNORÉGNISUI

ANAXIME UIII ET TENETO

ANAXIME  
TENETO  
habent

ANNIA ANN XII  
ALEXANDRI  
U III

ANAXIMENES ET ERICURUS CLAKI HABENT  
ALEXANDER HYRCANOS ET MAKDOS EXPITREUR  
TENSIQ INNAMIMONÉ CONDIDIT PAKLÉTONIUM

EX III OLYMPI

U III

ALEXANDER LORNI IMPETRAM EXPIT ET INDUM

EX III OLYMPI

X

ANNI EN TRANS CREDITUR  
BELLUM ALEXANDRI IN INDIA ADUERSUM PO  
RUM ET TAXILEM

XI

ARALUS FUGIT IN ASIAM

XII

ROMANIS ANNITAS SUBICUNT ET ECOLONIAS  
DEDUCUNT

EX III OLYMPI

Alexander  
mors  
notatis  
re

ALEXANDER XXXII ET ATIS SUAE ANNO  
MORITUR IN BABYLONÉ POST QUÉ TRANS LA  
TO IN MULTOS IMPERIO

EGYPTO I  
RECNAVIT

PTOLOMÆUS  
LACIPIIUS

ANN XI

MACEDONIBUS RE  
CNAVIT PHILIPPUS  
QUI ET PHILIPPOS  
FRATER ALEXA  
DRI ANN III

Appius claudius  
cæcus aquam  
claudiam indu  
xit et viam appiam  
stravit

Appius claudius cæcus romæ clausus  
habetur qui aquam claudiam induxit ap. p. l. o.  
ET VIAM APPIAM STRAVIT  
INDIAM ET TRACHIAM ET HELLES PONTUM LYSI +

I. machustenuit  
 Macedonum duces in seditione universi  
 II. Agathocles Syracusis Tyrannidem II  
 exeret <sup>aliquo tempore in Sicilia regnavit si quis quater videtur</sup>  
 III. Laniacum bellum motum  
 Perdix adversum macedones dimicavit  
 IV. Ptolomaeus Laetilius Hierosolymis III  
 Et iudaea in ditione sua in dolores dactylis  
 plurimos captivorum in aede praesentis  
 Iudaeorum pontificum etiam  
 V. Ovius Iadophilus clarus haec  
 VI. Menander prima fabulae III <sup>Menander</sup>  
 Comediarum scriptor  
 Comento opus doctrinae super  
 Theophrastus philosophus aegrotans qui  
 diuinitate loquendi ut ait Cicero non  
 accepit <sup>huc de se fuisse auctorem ut actus</sup>

CXII Olymp

I. Demetrius Palaeus habetur II  
 IN LUSTRIIS <sup>MAEREC</sup>  
 II. ROMANI SAMNITAS DIUTISSIME NATANTI  
 CONTRA SE PROELIANTES AD EXTREMUM  
 III. MAMSTRUTUM SUBICIUNT <sup>huc</sup> III  
 IV. <sup>causam eorum persequitur dicitur sube</sup> <sup>III</sup>  
<sup>inter eos in eorum proo p. h. dicitur</sup>  
<sup>ulla p. m. d. m. s. p. h. d. n. o. p.</sup> MAEDECAS  
 SANDERXIII

adde. un

CXIII Olymp

VIII. MENEDemus et Syrus philo II  
 IX. SOPHINSICENI HABENTUR III  
 XI. <sup>h. s. m. a. h. u. a. m. + m. d. d. d. d. l. p. h.</sup> III



**CXII Olymp'**

U III

GRACIAE BABYLONIAE HEBRAEA SYRIA ET BABYLONIA  
HISTORIA HINC GRACIAE ROMANI NISI ET SUPREIORUM  
SUPPRA TRACIAE NUMERUM LOCORUM REEVA  
HILIBER INTERDIUINASSCPIUIT SELEUCIS NICA  
BTUKAS NON RECEPIUNTUR NOR AN XXXII

XIII ROMANI MARCOS ETUM I UI UI  
BROS ET RELIQUOS SUPERAT

XIII ROMANI COLONIAS EDUCUNT II UII UII  
LYSIMACHIA IN THESSALIA CONDITA

XII SYPRUM PTOLOMAEUS IN UASIT III UII UII

XVI THEODORUS XTHEUS ACNOSCITUR III UII X

*Ab hoc loco  
edess qui  
sustinetur  
facit compendium*

**CXIII Olymp'**

XIII DEMETRIUS PALTRACUS ADPTO U X XI

oodecex: XIII LOMAEUM NIENIENSIS IMPETRA UI XI XII

XVIII UTTATHENSIS DEMOCLES III XII XIII

XX REDDERETUR VIII XIII XIII

**CXIV Olymp'**

*Antiochiam  
et aliam  
re uoluit  
condidit*

XXI SELEUCUS ANTOCHIAM LEO VIII XIII XV

XXII DICIAM SELEUCIAM PARANIA X XII XVI

EDESSAM BEROEAM ET PELLA X XII XVI

URBES CONDIDIT QUIXUM

XXIII ANTOCHIAM XII ANNORE XI XVI XVII

GNISUI EXTRUXIT

XXVIII SELEUCUS BABYLONEM OPTINUIT XII XVII XVIII

ASIAC DEMETRIUS QUI ET POLYORCETES ANNO IXIII

**CXX Olymp'**

|                      |                                                                                  |            |             |      |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------|
| XXV                  | IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX                                                               | XIII       | XVIII       | I    |
| XXVI                 | MAXIMUSSIMONIAE FILIUS<br>CLARUS HABETURECICOGNO.                                | XVIII      | XVIII       | II   |
| XXVII                | MENOTIUSTOPURPTORTEX<br>SOLLICITAMINDMPELIGIONE                                  | SANDRI III | ANTIGONUSET |      |
| ωδcccxx              | XXVIII ETINCIUGESSUOSPRONAM<br>ELEMENIAM                                         | XIV        | II          | III  |
| <b>CXXI OLYMP'</b>   |                                                                                  |            |             |      |
| XXVIII               | DEMETRIUS REASIAE COGNO                                                          | X          | III         | VI   |
|                      | MENOPOLIORCETESSAMARI                                                            |            |             |      |
| XXX                  | TARUMURBEMUASTATQUAM<br>PERDICAANTEAONSTRUXERAT                                  | XVIII      | III         | VI   |
|                      | DEMETRIUS VI<br>CENSURKOMAEACITATOINUEN                                          |            |             |      |
| XXXI                 | IASUNTEIUIUMROMANORUM<br>CCXX MILIA                                              | XVIII      | I           | III  |
| XXXII                | LEGATIALEXANDRINIAPTOLO<br>MACORUM ROMAM MISSI                                   | XX         | II          | VIII |
| <b>CXXII OLYMP'</b>  |                                                                                  |            |             |      |
| XXXIII               | MENANDER COMICUS MORTUUS<br>ROMANICALLOS TAYK ENASQ<br>SUPERANT ET SABINORUM TEX | XXI        | III         | VIII |
| XXXIII               | EXSORTEDIUDITUR<br>SELEUCUS IN ENASURBES QUAS<br>EXTRA XEPTI IUDAEOSTRANS        | XXII       | III         | X    |
| XXXIV                | FERTUS CISCIUUM ET MUNI<br>CIPALEMORUM MENTUM GEX                                | XXIII      | VI          | XI   |
| XXXV                 | CISAEQUALI HONORE CONCEDEN                                                       | XXIII      | VI          | XII  |
| <b>CXXIII OLYMP'</b> |                                                                                  |            |             |      |
| XXXVI                | IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX<br>ALEXANDRIS FRATER SIMONIS                                  | XXVI       | I           | XIII |



SUSCIPIT TEMPLI MINISTERIUM POST QUAM  
FILIOS SIMONIS NIPARAKU OADMO LYSIMACHUS  
DUM DE RELICTO SELEUCUS IN SYRIA ANN LI  
EILIXARTO DEMETRIOS IRIACET

XXXIII ASIAE ARITER IMPERAVIT XXVII XIII  
XXXIII SYRIAM INGRESSUS EST AE XXIII XII  
XXXIII CONDITAE ROMANIS ARIMIXXIII XII  
NUM ET BENECIENTUM

XXXIII ASIAE  
SYRIAM INGRESSUS EST AE

XXXIII CONDITAE ROMANIS ARIMIXXIII XII  
NUM ET BENECIENTUM

XXXIII OLYMPI  
AEGYPTI II  
PTOLOMAEUS

PTOLOMAEUS  
200000 - 10000

XXXIII PHILADELPHUS  
SOSTRATUS CIBIDIUS PARUMIN XXVIII XIII  
ALEXANDRIA CONSTRUIT DEMETRIUS

PTOLOMAEUS PHILADELPHUS  
IUDAEOS QUI IN AEGYPTO  
ERANT LIBEROS ESSE PERMISIT  
ET UAS ALEXANDRIAE PONTIFICI  
HIEROSOLYMAEUM UOTIUA  
CERAUNOS  
TRANSMITTENS DIUINAS SCI  
PTURAS IN GRAECAM UOCEN XXXI I  
EX HEBRAEALINGUA PER BOX  
INTERPRETES TRANSEPERECU  
RAUIT QUAS IN ALEXANDRIAM  
BIBLIOTHECA HABUIT QUAM  
DIES XLII

ANTICONUS COGNOMENTO SEMETIPSUM  
CONATHAS LAEAE DEMONEM SELEUCO TRA  
OBTINUIT ROMANICO TO DIDIT  
NEM EXPIUNT  
PTOLOMAEUS PHILADELPHUS XXX II  
IUDAEOS QUI IN AEGYPTO  
ERANT LIBEROS ESSE PERMISIT  
ET UAS ALEXANDRIAE PONTIFICI  
HIEROSOLYMAEUM UOTIUA  
CERAUNOS  
TRANSMITTENS DIUINAS SCI  
PTURAS IN GRAECAM UOCEN XXXI I  
EX HEBRAEALINGUA PER BOX  
INTERPRETES TRANSEPERECU  
RAUIT QUAS IN ALEXANDRIAM  
BIBLIOTHECA HABUIT QUAM  
DIES XLII

PTOLOMAEUS PHILADELPHUS  
IUDAEOS QUI IN AEGYPTO  
ERANT LIBEROS ESSE PERMISIT  
ET UAS ALEXANDRIAE PONTIFICI  
HIEROSOLYMAEUM UOTIUA  
CERAUNOS  
TRANSMITTENS DIUINAS SCI  
PTURAS IN GRAECAM UOCEN XXXI I  
EX HEBRAEALINGUA PER BOX  
INTERPRETES TRANSEPERECU  
RAUIT QUAS IN ALEXANDRIAM  
BIBLIOTHECA HABUIT QUAM  
DIES XLII

ALEXANDERAE CONSULES SYRIAE ASIAE

SIBI EX OMNIBUS ER ELITTE POSTQUEM  
FUTURAE COMPRAEUEXT SOSTENES ANN II

III

XXXII  
SYRIAE ET ASIAE  
POST SELEUCUM  
REGNAUIT ANTI  
CHUS OTERAN XIII

CXXII OLYMP

II

I II  
ANTICONUS CONA  
TAS ANN XXII

III

II I

III

III II

CCXXIII

III III

CXXIII OLYMP

IIII

IN XUIRGINUM KOMANARUM II IIII

IN OKKURPTIONE DEPREHESA

PERCUTITUR

X INILO KOMANISTAR ENTUM TRADIT II II

XI ROMANIE CLABRIAN MESS ENAMQ III II

XII TENUERUNT III III

CXXIII OLYMP

XIII ARATUS AGNOSCITUR IIII III

XIII ARCENTEUS NUMMUS PRIMUM X IIII *Primum Ro*

IN URBE FIGURATUS *Polio de for. Xuo 12 num. yout* *In athenis* *TEUS NUMMUS* *FIGURATUR*

XIV IN POLIEMO PHILOSOPHUS MORATUR XI X

XV POSTQUEM DE HESILAS ET ERATOS XII XI

CXXIII OLYMP

XVII ROMANICOLONIAS DEDUXERUNT XIII XII

CCXXIII MULTAE QUAE IN SICILIAEIS XIII XII

XVIII IUNCTAE

XUM ROMAEUICOUETALISINSTUXU; XIII  
XX' PRADETECTALAQUCOUITAM XII XU

CXXIIII olymp' explet

*in Macedonia  
theostoloi*

XXI ZEUSTOICUS MORITUR POST XUM XII  
QUEM CLEANTES

XXII ROMANIS SYLACUS ASCRIPUNT XUM XIII  
NICOMEDES REXBITHYNIAEUX

XXIII LEMAMPLIANS NICOMEDIAM XUM XIV  
NUNCIPAUT SYRIA ANTEIOCHUS QUI

*hoc abatur eos XUM  
1170 June 1620s Gmci filia ppholomoi  
pymada ve cant xi 1*

XXIIII

CXXX olymp'

XXV ROMANICHARTAGINIENSISNAII XX

XXVI HALICERTAMINESUPERANTE III XXI

XXVII CERTUMLIBYAEURBESCRIPUNT III XXII

*o d a l a* XXVIII CEASISTRATYS MEDICUS ACROSU XXIII

CXXXI olymp'

*in agnomo di Troas  
pactis x fone adimab  
inancim pte miter*

XXIX ANTECONUSATHENIENSISREDDIDIT XXIV  
DIT LIBERTATEM

XXX IUDAEO RUM PONTIFICATUM POSTUM XXV

XXXI ELEAZARUM NEUNCULUSEUS NAUM XXVI

XXXII NABSES ACCIPIT XXXVII XXVII

CXXXII olymp'

XXXIII CARTAGINIENSISNAII XXVIII XXVIII

XXXIV NABSES IN SICILIA CRIPUNT METALLA III XXIX

XXXV CONSULE IN PUELUENEO XXXI XXX

XXXVI XXXII XXXI

CXXXIII olymp'

*p r e t h i a m a c e d o  
n u m p r e g n o r i a  
c e r d a n t e r  
c e d u n t l e f o r t p i n e  
d i c i g u y j e*

XXXVII PETHISAMACE... XXIII XXXI

CEDENTI PRIMA REGNA UTARSACE

UNDE ET AKSAIDEDI

ωδεελω XXXIII

αεεγρτ III

ptolomaeus

εχεκεεεεεεεεεεε

I

IUDAEORUM PONTIFEX ONIAS SIMON  
VISIUSTIFILIUS ELAKUS HABETUR  
QUI CONSUETARTOLEMAEO REGITRI  
BUTANON CEDDENS ADIKAM EUM MIN  
PULTIUERUM IOSEPHUS UIKINTEX  
SUOS NOBILIS LEGATUS IUDAEIS  
AD PTOLOMEUM MISSUS CUM PA  
MILIAKITATEM KECEISOBPLURIMA  
INEUM MEKUISSET OBS EQUIADUX  
IUDAEAE ET REGIONUM PRINTIMA  
KUM CONSTITUITUR

II

III XXXII

εεεεεεεεεεεε

III

CENSUS ROMAE AC ITATO IN UENTA III XXXVII  
SUNT HOMINUM CE LX MILIA MACEDON  
DEMETRIUS X

III

ROMAE TEMPLUM UESTRAE IN CE III

II

QUINTUS ENNIUS POETA TAKENTI II I

III

NASCITUR QUI AC TON EQUAE STO III III

εεεεεεεεεεεε

III

IN MONTI MIENTINO PAKCORD III III

III

DUM SUMPTU CONTENTUS ET UNIS III III

III

ANCILLA ET MINISTERO III I

III

III I

III

III I

III

III I

εεεεεεεεεεεε

SYRIA SELEUCUS CALLINICUS AN XX

uno ab urbe condita  
et hanc urbem  
indit wome ma  
XII d'pna d' d' d' d'  
p' uan' d'

husyri  
l' in h' d' d' d' d'  
p' d' d' d' d' d'  
STITUITUR

de p' p' p' p' p'

ALEXANDRI

CONSULES

SYRIAE

MACEDONIA

XI UIKROU ESTALISKO MAE XEYEO XI VIII

XII COFKUPTAP KOPKIAS E MANUINTE XII VIII

XIII - XIII X

MACEDONIA

ANTIGONUS

ANN XV

XIII

XIII

CXXXIII OLYMPI

XIV IUDAEOKUAI MONTIPEXSIMON XV II

ONIAEPIIUS ELARUS HABETUS

*liber sari entia*

XVI YUOIESUPIIUS SARRI ENTIA XVI III

*asira filio jesu*

XVII AELIURUM COMPTONENSQUE MIO XVII IIII

*colin pometu p post*

XVIII ENTPANAKETON ETIANSIMONIS KE XVIII U

*selamo o d e e t*

XIX CIT MENTIONEM

*non d e e t*

XXI FELPEM EN MILIACALLOPUM AKO XXI UI

*col xxii*

XXII MANISEAES XXII UII

*col xxii*

XXIII SYRIAE SELEUCUS

XXIV CERAUNOS III

XXV I UII

XXVI II UIII

CXXXIII OLYMPI

XXVII III X

ANTIOCHUS

XXVIII ANUS XXX UII

XXIX CARIAE TRHODUSITATE KE XXI

XXX MOTYCONCUSSAESUNTIT II XII

XXXI COLOSSUS MAGNUS KUE ET III XIII

*olimpiid c xl olymip ymagis exa f. filis 120 p d i t*

XXXII AEGYPTI TOLEMAEUS

XXXIII PHILOPATOR XXII

ALEXANDRIA consules

SYRIAE

MACEDONUM

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                      |        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | LEXQUAEINTEKTIONMACCABAEO                            | IIII   | XIIII |
| II                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | QUMLIBROSRIPTASUNTSUB<br>HOCPRINCIPRECESTAKEFERUNT   | U      | XU    |
| III                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                      | III    | I     |
| oodecem                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                      | III    | II    |
| CXLI Olymp'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |        |       |
| U                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | VICTIUDACIETEXMILIXAEM                               | IIII   | III.  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | TORUMEXNUMEROCORUMENESA<br>ROMAEXIRCINESUESTACOBSTU. |        |       |
| VI                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | PRIRENTUMTEKNOBRITAESUNT                             | II     | III   |
| III                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | HEKXTOSTHENESACNOSOTUR.                              | X      | U     |
| IIII                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ROMANIMARCELLOCONSULESTEX<br>CUSASCAPUNT             |        | VI    |
| CXLI Olymp'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |        |       |
| IIII                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ROMANISUBIUNGUNTAPUAMET                              | XII    | III   |
| X                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | SICILIANANTIOCHUSREXS                                | XIIII  | IIII  |
| XI                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | VICTOPILORPTOKEPTOLEMAEOIU                           | XIIII  | IIII  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | DAEMSIWISOEINT                                       |        |       |
| XII                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | LEVINUSEUMRECEASIXATTALOXU                           | X      | X     |
| CXLI Olymp' AMICITIANIFACIT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |        |       |
| XIII                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | UIDAEOKUMPTONIFER                                    | XIIII  | XI    |
| oodecem                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ONIASFILUSSIMONISINSIG                               | XIIII  | XII   |
| XV                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | BETUKADQUEMIBREDAEMONIO                              | XIIII  | XIII  |
| XVI                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | KUMREXAKIUSLECAZOSMITTE                              | XIIII  | XIII  |
| CXLI Olymp'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                      |        |       |
| XVII                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IPRIOHITEXAMULTIURBESRECIPI                          | XV     | XIV   |
| AECYPTU                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                      |        |       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | PTOLEMAEUSERIPANES                                   | XVIIII |       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | PTOLEMAEUSERIPANESSOPAPU                             | XXI    | XV    |
| <p>hic phylones p l ad a e f i t o m e r e g i o n e d i o p h e o s e d i f i c i o n e<br/>     r u b i n e p o s i t . p h e n o u e i d e f a c i t i t u r i g n a s t u r i g n a m e t h o 2 A i<br/>     s u n t a d h u c t i m e t u o h i c e t u o s 398</p> |                                                      |        |       |



ALEXANDR

CONSULES

SYRIAE

MACEDONIA

india

II CIR MILITIAE DESTINATO IUDAEA XXII XXII  
CAPIT ET PLURIMAS AS SYRIAECI  
III VITATES XXIII XXIII

NEVIUS COMICUS UTI CLEMORRE  
PULSUS ROMA ACTIONE NOBILITUM  
ACERRAE QUAE METELL

cxlii olymp'

plautus comi  
cus moritur

III PLAUTUS EXUMBERIAKSINAS ROMAE XXIII XXIII  
MORITUR QUI PROPTER CANONAE DIS  
FICULTATEM AD MOLAS MANUARIAS  
PISTORIS ELO CUMERATI BIQUOTIENS  
AB OPERE CUMERATI SERIBERAE  
LVSOLITUS ACUENDERE

II IUXTA THESSALIA PPARUM IN SULA XXIV XX  
III QUAE CUM EX TURKIEKA XXVI XXI

oodeccxxvii

ANTIOCHUS SYCORAS SYRACATO SYRI  
AEURVBS RECIPIT ET IUDAEA CUM  
LUNATAE CONIUNGITUR

cxliiii olymp'

omolij

III ROMANIQUE COS LIBEROS SYRACIS XXV III XXIII  
SERVUNT ET IUDAEA HABERENT  
PERATA FECIT

IIII ANTI OCHUS IUDAEA CUM ERGASE XXV III XXIII  
COGNITUM VOLUNTATEM AGNIS COS

X MUNCIB DONAT ET PEREPIS TIBS XXX XXV  
XI CREBIS LAUDIB PROSEQUITUR XXXI XXVI

cxlv olymp'

II POST PROCLIVM QUO IN THESSALIA XXVI XXVII  
LVS EST VICTUS ANTI OCHUS BO  
TERMANOS ET CUM CONIUNTA

ALEXANDR

CONSUL  
SOKINIS

SYRIACIT  
ASIRE

MACEDONUM

<sup>10000</sup>  
UT MILLE TALENTA PER ANNOS  
SINGULOS UECTI GALISEIS NOMI

xviii

NE SOLUERET

xxxiii xxviii

ROMANI COLONIAS MULTAS DE  
ANTIOCHUS IN AMICITIAM PTOL

xiiii

MACI RESSESUS PACE MUMTORI  
CIT ET CLEOPATRA FILIA SUA UXORE

CIT ADIT AD OTIS NOMINE SYRIAM  
BOENICE M SAMAKIM IUDAEA

xv

CONCEDIT

xxxvii xxxv

ex lvi olmp'

HECUMENES FRATER REGIS ATTALI  
EUMENI XOMINI PER SYRIAM CONDIDIT  
CLARUS HABETUR

xvi

SELEUCUS BERMACCA BAEOCUM  
APUD IUDAEOS HUIC TEMPORIS SYRIAE ET ASIAE  
GESTA CONTINET

Seleucus quia

TITUS HUIC TRAXCO DIA XUMI PHILOPATOR XII  
PTOL CLARUS HABETUR QUI BOENI

xxx-xviii

GENIUM ERITUM ALIUM SALINATO  
CUIUS LIBEROSE KUDIEBAT LIBERTA  
TE DONATUS EST

CUM AB ANTIOCHO PERLECEXO  
NIBAL REPERESE RETUR CUIS  
ONEUICIT SOCIUM ERITUM

xviii

REGEM ET SYRIAE TRAXIT  
CUM REUS PER FLAMINUM NUMENA  
AB EOS ENATUS REPERETE TRADON

xxxiii

xviii

DISESSETU ENENUM LIBITET  
LIBYS SAMPTHYNIA SEPULTUS ET III

xxxviii

CXLIII Olymp'

- XX Simon rex positus tunc in hiemps IIII LXV  
 Volvmaxum ad apollonium pbat  
 nicis ducem in consuetudinem  
 et munere perkomissis accepit  
 titansibitindia excoepit juose  
 XXI Leucus auditoheliodorum in U LXVI  
 titansibitindia excoepit juose  
 cum in iudaem uenisset inique  
 iudicans et mulier per reamee  
 XXII rex diuinitas aduersum scionis III LXVII  
 detur et tur et ad se leucum rex  
 titansibitindia excoepit juose  
 pauerat ut in ion pro fucus per  
 XXIII rex iosephiducis iuda ex filij VII LXVIII  
 cum ad ptolemaem uenisset  
 honore per se os uere per se tu  
 rex et ius seditione aduersus  
 cum mota in alexandria in mela  
 tum iuda excoepit ius ad titerunt

CL Olymp'

- XXIII U III LXVIII  
 Aegyptum  
 I Lameos philomator XXXIV LXIX  
 scriptor et arkushabetur in tione  
 II in suber callus et enij rimum X LII  
 contuberis in medio  
 III lanens et in mortuus est XI LIII  
 anno pos in orten ennetiuxta macedon

acti...  
difer...  
...

lin...  
ad...  
ad...  
ad...  
ad...

ALEXANDR'

CONSULES

SYRIACE

ANNA

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, including the word 'MAEED' and other illegible text.

**Et Olymp'**

idniculum sepultus. PERSSESSEL

III ARISTOBOLUS NATIONE IUDAEUS PER XII  
PHATHETICUS PHILOSOPHUS AENOS SYRIACE ET ASIAC  
EITUR QUI AD PLOMIETORUM ANTIOCHUS  
MEUM EXPLANATIONUM IN NOISE EPIPHANES XI  
COMMENTARIOS SCRIBIT

U

UI

UII

**Et Olymp'**

III ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES EUM DE REGIO III

UIII

NEPTOLEMAEOKUM QUI IN SUBPOINUA  
SERAT ENXTUS PRACEPTOR ECCESSIT ET  
IUDAEAM ENXTUSI QUEI ESU CUI ET

X

IASONI PERKARIONIAE PONTI FICTUM  
TRADIDIT QUOD EINDE XPULSO ONIA  
COCNOMENTOMENELAM SUCCES III

XI

SOKIMEIDEDIT ITAQ OBSACERDOTII  
DIGNITATEM OKIAS EDITIONE INTER  
PRINCIPES INGENTIUM MISERIAM III

**Et Olymp'**

ANTIOCHUS IUDAEOKUM LEGEM  
PUCNAT. AEPRIUM QUI IUDAEOMINEN  
EOKUM PROVICIAM ADIDOLOLATRIAM  
COMPELLENS QUI PARERE NOLUERUNT  
NECAT POSTEAEUEROHI EKOSOLYMAAN  
ASCENDENS TEMPLUM ET UAS ADT. QUI  
MINISTERI OFUERANT CONYERTATUA STAT.  
IN TEMPIO IOUIS OLYMPII SIMULACRUM PONIT

Extensive handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word 'SOLYMAAN' and other illegible text.

Alexandri

consules

Syriacae

Macedon

IN SAMAKIASUPEREUEPTICEMMONTISCA  
 RIZHOUISPEREKINIDELUBRUMAEFIGAT  
 IPSISSAMAEITANISUTIDFACEREETPRECANTIB  
 UERUMHOCINTEMPOROKEMATHHTIASQUIDX  
 ERESAEKDOTIBFILIUSSAMONAEUICOMODEUM  
 ADUEKSUMANTIOCHIDUCESSAKMACORRIPENS  
 FULTUSETIAMAIKILIOFILIOKUMLECESPXTIAS  
 UINDICAUITOLYMPIADE. ETIUR

MATTHAIUSCON  
 TRADANTIAHIRE  
 OISDUCESSQUOSAD  
 EUERTENDAMJUDICE  
 CANTUMMISEPAT  
 PUGNAT

ENNIUSPOETA XII  
 MORITUR

ENNIUSPOETASERTUACENXIXIOMA UIII UIII  
 IOKAKTICULAKIMOKBOROKTSERULTUSQ

oodecl: XIII

INSEIPIONISMONUMENTOUIIADRIA UIII X  
 INTRAKIMUIMAGIKBEMILAKIUMQUIDAM

fuertumfomū XIII

OSSAEIUSKUDIAMEXIANICULOTAN X XI  
 LATADFIKMANT

PERSE  
 PLECTOMX  
 ASE TILLY  
 TIALATAS  
 BAVESSEIUS

ROMANIINTERPECTOPEPSE XIREGNUMDEJE  
 MACEDONASILLYKIOSETCALATAS

BEROSSEIUSSEKUNT  
 SYRIACETASIACAN

eliolymp

TIOCHUSTURATOKII  
 IUDAEOKUMDUXIUDAGUIETMAC

XVI

CABEUSFILIUSMATHHTIXHICANTIO II  
 CHIDUCESSDEIUDAEAEHPELLENSET

XIII

DEMETRIU  
 TEMPLUMABIDOLOKUMIMAGINIB

ca. 1000  
 ca. 1000  
 ca. 1000

XVIII

SOTER XII  
 EMIUNDANSPATRIASLECESPOST

XVIII

TRIENNIIUMISUSCIUMBREDDIDIT II  
 OLYMPIADE ETIUM IUDAEOKUMDUX

eliolymp

IUDAS III  
 MENELAORONTIFICEIUDAEOKUM

XX

LIUNIOREANTIOCHOCCISOQUI III

M. J. ...  
 ...  
 ...

†

ALEXANDRI

CONSULES

SYRIÆ

IUDÆJ

PRIMIUS IUDÆAM ET IERUSALEM ANTIOCHO PRÆDI-  
 DERAT ALCHIMUS ALIENUS AC ENERES  
 SACERDOTA LIAM BITIONE IN IUDÆIA QUA  
 ONIAS FILIUS SPONTIFICIS ONIAE ET IERUSALIM  
 TRANSMICRANS IN HELIOPOLITANORUM  
 CIUITATEM NOMINIS SUI CANDIDIT TEN  
 PLOASIMILITUDINEM TEMPLI IERUSALIM  
 CONSTRUCTO ALCHIMUS IERUSALIM  
 IUDAM MACEBAEUMINI IUCITIAS

XXI

GERENS POST NON MULTUM TEMPORE  
 DIKARPEKUS SUSINTENIT DE SIC CUM  
 MNIIUM IUDÆORUM FRAUOCIA IUDÆAM  
 CABAEO SACERDOTIUM DE CERNUIT QUI  
 DIGNITATES SUSCEPTA ECCE TOS ROMANORUM  
 ET AUXILIATORUM ROMANORUM HABENDES

XXII

PUBLIUS TERENTIUS CARACINIANUS II III  
 SISECOMOEDIAIUS SCRIPTOROBINGENIUM  
 ET FORMAM LIBERTATE DONATUM IUDÆAM  
 ET OPTIK QUI PRIMAM MANDRUM IUDÆAM  
 EDILIBUS UERDERET DECELIOMITUM IUDÆAM  
 MIKANTILEGIT

o d a r t e x i i i

IUDÆAM ADIERSUM IERUSALIM IUDÆAM  
 PRÆLIO OCTAVIANTIK IERUSALIM IUDÆAM  
 TA DE TE

XXIII

ARISTARXUS CUM IUDÆAM IUDÆAM III  
 DUX IUDÆORUM IONICUS IERUSALIM III  
 IUDÆAM DECELIOMITUM IUDÆAM  
 EXPULSOS ONTIFICIUM SUSCIPIT

XXIIII

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script, including the name 'Publius Terentius Caracinius' and other illegible text.*

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script, including the name 'Antiochus' and other illegible text.*

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script, including the name 'Publius Terentius Caracinius' and other illegible text.*

XXVI P. AUBIUS BRUNDISIUS TRACOE IIIII IIII  
 DIAKUMS ERIBTORELAKUSHABET  
 ENNIPOETAETX; ILIANEPOXIXIT  
 KOMAEQUOADRIETURAMICEKECUT  
 XXVII AERABULASUENDITAUTDEINDETA X U  
 KENTUMTRANSCESSUSPROPENONX  
 CENARIUSDIEMOBT

eluniolympi

XXVIII PSEUDOPHILIPPUS REGNATIN MACCE XI U  
 DONIANNOUNO  
 XXIX ALEXANDER ANTIOCHICUS PERIPAW XII III  
 COGNOMINATUS EST PHILIPPOS SYRIAE ET  
 ETASIAE IMPERANS IONATHANICO ASIAE ALEXAN  
 ROMAET MULTISIMISIGNIBDONIS DERANN IIIII  
 PROSEQUITUR

XXX ROMANI INTERFECERUNT PSEUDOPHILIPPO I VIII  
 MACEDONASTRICTITARIOS FACIUNT II VIII

eluniolympi

XXXI ANAXITANI ET IUDAEIALEXANDRIE III X  
 PTOLEMAEUS IUDICANTE CONDUNT DE  
 PHENORIBEXLITRAQUERAKTETEN  
 PLOSUODEFERENDIS ETSUPERANT IUDAEI  
 TUCI IUS POETANAS ET IUR

XXXII DE SCRIPTIONE ROMAE FACTA III XI  
 VITA SANCTI HOMINUM CCCXXIIII

XXXIII CORNUS CALLOSUS PERIT CAKTAGO U VII  
 IUDICIORUM ROMANAMPRESCRIPTIONEM  
 REDIERIT HABENS A CONDITIONESUA  
 ANNOS DE LXIII UTUTROALIAS U XIII  
 PERIMANT DECEXLVIII

XXVI  
 P. AUBIUS BRUNDISIUS  
 DIAKUMS ERIBTORELAKUSHABET  
 ENNIPOETAETX; ILIANEPOXIXIT  
 KOMAEQUOADRIETURAMICEKECUT

XXXII  
 DE SCRIPTIONE ROMAE  
 FACTA III XI  
 VITA SANCTI HOMINUM  
 CCCXXIIII

CLIMOLYMP'

ΔΕΣΥΡΤΙ ΙΙΙ

PTOLEMAEUS EUERGETES XVIII

I JONATHAN DUX IUDAEORUM PARIAE III XIII  
ET PONTIFEX EUM ROMANIS CISPAE  
TITIS ANTIETIAE PAET'

II ALEXANDRO FILIO BALDARECI SYRIAE IIII  
PTOLEMAEUS FILIUS SUAMI TRADITUR COENAE

III SCIPIONI MANIUS SUBULI IIII XVII  
BRITTI LUSIBERIA MARSQ' AD COENAE  
SUCIEN

I KYPTONATHAN PONTIFEX EUM IUDAEO X XVII

ET IN SAECERDOTIO FRATER IONATHAN

SIMON ADSUMITUR KINGS SYRIAE ET ASIAE

DEMETRIUS II

CLIMOLYMP'

II TRYPONANTIO CHUMOCIDITALEXANDRI IIII XVIII  
DRIPILIANI

PTOLEMAEUS FILIUS SUAMI DEMETRIO

TRADITUR COENAE EUM TRIPESNO QUOD ARSTU

LEKATALEXANDRO

III ACCIUS TRACOE DIAKUNIS KRISTOR I XVIII

ELAKUSHABETURNATUS MANEINO IUDAEORUM

ET SERANO CONSULIB' PACE ET IUDAEI DUX SIMON VIII. IV

PAKENTIB' LIBERTINIS ET SENIOTAM

PACU IOTARENISUS SCRIBTARECI

TAUTAQUO ET FUNDUS ACCIANUS IURETA

PISAKUM DIETUR QUI ILLUCINTEE

COLONOS FUERAT EXURBEDUCTUS

III TRYPON SYRIAE REE NUNTI CONXTUS IN  
UADERE ANTI OCHO FILIO ALEXANDRI

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script, including names like 'CLIMOLYMP' and 'DEMETRIUS II'.*

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script, including names like 'DEMETRIUS II' and 'SIMON'.*

*Marginal notes in Greek and Latin script.*





ALEXANDER

CONGULUS

SYRIACENSIS

JUDAEORUM

ΑΓΙΕΚΝΙΝΟΒΙΛΙΣΣΙΜΑΕΧΛΛΑΡ'ΥΡΒΣ

XVIII CAPTA ET TEXUITUTUS SUXETALAEOLI **ML** U  
INSIOLA SIGNE EXPLATUSUSCITATO

**CLXIII Olymp'** **CLXIII Olymp'** SYRIACENSIS

XX IOHANNES DUX IUDAEORUM METRON ANTI OCHUS EGYPTUS

XXI TIREX ADVERSUM HYRCANUM SELLU I **CLXIII**

XXII GERENS HYRCANINOMENACCEPIT ET II **CLXIII**

XXIII AROMANISIUS AMICITIAE POSTULANS III **CLXIII**

DECRETOS ENATUS INTERRAMICOS RELATUS EST

XXIII NARBONANICOLONIAE DEDUCTAE III **CLXIII**

**CLXIV Olymp'**

XXV HYRCANUS PONTIFEX IUDAEORUM **CLXIV** **CLXIV** SAMARIA  
NON EST  
MORUAT

XXVI TEOCABATIKOBSIDIONE CAPTAM SO VI **CLXIV**

XXVII LOCOAEQUUMITQUAMPPOSTERHERO VIII **CLXIV**

DESINSTAUKANSSEBASTENINHONO

ODECECOXXIUMREMAUCUSTIAPPELLAREUOLUIT VIII **CLXIV**

**CLXV Olymp'**

XXVIII INTERCENSUSUAKKOPHILOSOPHY VIII **CLXV** URBEM  
SOPHUSIA  
CITY

ACCYTIUM ET PROETANASCITUR

PTOLOMAEUS

SEXCONQUI

ET TOTI XVIII h di p b i t z d i y z d i a t h i c e t i a m a t e h i i

I p m i f i c i t p o m o d i l e x i f t o g f u r e X **CLXV**

II f o r y e t o r d i n a t i o n e p l o c o d e c e XI **CLXV**

III r e n o d i n t f i t o r z d e h h e b f XII **CLXV**

**CLXVI Olymp'**

POSTQUEM ANTOCHUS

ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS SCRIPSEI CYZICENUS XXIII

III ET OSYRIAM OPTINUIT AEGYPTUM I **CLXVI**

II CYPRIUS SUPREKTOCYZICNOEAN II XX  
 III DEMPRECIPITITAE SUCCESSIONE III XXI  
 III RECENABANTADVERSUMSEINUICE III XII

CLXIII Olymp' DIMICANTES

UGURTA  
capit

III IUGURTA CONTRA ROMANOS DIMICANS III XXIII  
 CAPITULI  
 III ROBOTEKRAE MOTU CONCUSSA COLAS III XXIII  
 SURUIT

NONXTHA GLOKIOS APUDI IUDAEOS PRIN  
CIPATUM GERIT

DE ROMANIS  
IUDAEIS X  
SIBI G. N. O. M. A. P. I. O.  
I. N. O. M. A. P. I. O.  
S. P. O. S. T. D. E.  
O. M. N. I. B. U. S. X

III CICEKODAPRINI NASEITUR MATREHE III XXV  
 III IAPATRE EQUESTRIS ORDINIS EXCECIO  
 III IULSCORUM GENERE  
 III ENPOMPRIUS MACMUSORITUR III XXVII

CLXIII Olymp' Iudaeorum

XII

ARISTOBOLUS IONATHAE ARISTOBOLUS  
 REKRAKITER ET PONTIFEX PRIMUS III I  
 APUDI IUDAEOS DIADEMATIS SUMPST.

in p. l. d. a. + m. f. p. n. e. s. p. e.  
X. m. e. s. o. m. e. s. t. u. o. s. t. u. e. m. e. s. f. h. a. r.  
I. n. o. m. a. p. i. o. s. p. o. s. t. d. e. o. m. n. i. b. u. s. X

INSIGNE POST CCCCLXXXIII ANOS QUEM I  
 BABYLONIAE CAPTIVITATIS POST  
 QUEM RECENAVIT ANNAEUS COENO  
 MENTO ALEXANDER QUI PONTIFEX  
 TUM QUOQ. ADMINISTRANS ERU  
 DEUSSIMECIUM PRAEFUIT

P. T. I. U. S. E. M. I. C. I. U. S. S. E. N. E. X. A. D. M. O.  
D. U. M. S. I. N. U. E. S. S. A. E. M. O. R. T. U. R.

CLXIII Olymp' X  
quinquies  
consul

CLXIII Olymp' X  
 ET ORNEM POLI MORTUAE REPUBLICAE  
 P. M. I. U. S. P. R. O. E. T. A. C. O. G. N. O. M. E. N. T. O. B. I. B. L. I. U. S.  
 P. M. I. U. S. P. R. O. E. T. A. C. O. G. N. O. M. E. N. T. O. B. I. B. L. I. U. S.

ALEXANDR' CONSULES

SYRIAE ET ASIAE

IUDAEORUM

XIII CREMONA NASCITUR  
LXX MILIA CARAE MARCIUM CEN

XII DUCITUR EUTOMODO

XI CAIUS MARCIUS CONSUL XII  
IUXTA HERIDRUM CENITUR

XII TRACES ROMANIS UICTI

XIII CONSULES ET IGHU

AEgypti VIII  
PTOLEMEUS QI

ET ALEXANDER X

II CONERITUR MATRICE MEO PATRI MET XII III

III AQUILUS NISI CLAVELLUM SERUI XII III

LECOMPE CURT

III PTOLEMAEUS REX ET KEVAE MOKIENS

HEKEDER

IV TUS LUER NIS PROETANASCITUR XII III

III QUI POSTEA VITAE QI O SCALAR

MAQUINTEE RECTA ANNOE XII III

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CLXXII Olymp' ANTIOCHUS IN PACTHOS FUGIENS

III

POMPEIOS ED EINEP STRADIT XII

POST QUAM PHILIPPUS CAPTUS EST

hanc de lege sup p. 2  
youth Aug 20 Ann  
1041.

III

ACABINIO HUC USQ SYRIA POSSESSA

CE IN ROMANAM DICIONEM CESSIT

IIII

T BELLUM AD UERSUM ROMANOS

X

PICETES MAXIPELECNIA MO

UERUNT SE POMONIUS BONONI

ENSIS ATELLANAKI MSCRIBTOR

CLARUS HABETUR

CLXXIII Olymp'

AEGYPTI & PTOLOMAEUS

QUINAMATRE

FUEBAT CECTUS

hanc de lege sup p. 2  
youth Aug 20 Ann  
1041.

RECRESSUS DE PUS CAE CNUMOBTI

MUT QUI XALEXANDRIUM QUINTE

EUM PUEKTOBANTERFECTIONEM

MATRIS CUIES REPULERANT

PLATIUS CILLUS PRIMIUS ROMANA

TINAM KETORICAM DOQ: ITDE QUO

CICEROSI CREPERE A DENORATE

NEO PUEKIS COTIATITINX

DO CERECO EPISAEPTIUM QLE DAM

CAUSUM LEXIUS EXTI LUS SCRIBTOR

LYVICUS UERONAENAS CITUR

KALLUSTIUS KRISPUS SCRIBTORIB

TOXICUS IN SABINIS ANTERKNIAS

CITUR SYLLA ATHENIENSIS SUASTAT

SCRIBTIONE ROMAE PACTINUENTA

PLATIUS CILLUS  
PRIMIUS ROMANA  
TINAM KETORICAM  
DOQ: ITDE QUO

KALLUSTIUS KRISPUS  
SCRIBTORIB  
TOXICUS IN SABINIS  
ANTERKNIAS  
CITUR  
SYLLA ATHENIENSIS  
SUASTAT

SUNTHOMINUM <sup>CCCC</sup>CLXXII MILIA  
CLXXIII OLYMP'

IV TEMPLUM TERTIO JUDAEORUM XX

VI TRACIBUS INCENSUM ET ROMAE CAPITOLIUM  
ANNUS PLURIMAS CIVITATES CAPIT. XXI

III NUM DEPENDIT XXII

PROVINCIA NARBONENSIS NASCITUR QUI  
POSTEA XXXII ANNUM AGENS GRAECAS  
LITTERAS CUM SUMMO STUDIO DIDICIT

III TULLIUS CILIVS PLOTUS LATINUS INTER  
EN ROMAE LIBERTUS ET DOCTOR SCHOLAE  
LAE ROMAE PERUIT

CCCCXXXII  
NATATISSUM  
ANNOS QUINQUE  
DEPENDIT

CLXXII OLYMP'  
AEGYPTICI

PTOLOMAEVS <sup>hic aut duo quo id est dicitur</sup>  
DIONYSVS XXX

I SYLLA ROMAE MORITUR ET POSTERUM  
NIUM MORITUR XXIII

II ROSCIO CONTRA CHYSOCOMUS DE  
REN SOLICITAE COLTHENASSE CECIDIT ET  
IN DEPOSTRIENNIVM ROMAE RECEDIT

III POMPEIUS CLODIOSISSIMUS TRIUMPHVS  
LEPIDVS PUBLICVS HOSTIS IUDICATUS

IV TITVS QVINTVS CILIVS ATTAS CRIPTVS  
TAKVM ROMAE MORITUR SECVL

CLXXII OLYMP'  
ALEXANDRA QVAE ET SALINMIXOR  
TUS QVAE EN EST IN AADMILIA RIM REGNAVIT  
XANDRA IIII

Sylla moritur  
Roscius de fin  
societate  
Nestri domus  
morsus po  
morsus kei  
tus

Judaeorum

regnavit

ΧΑΝΔΡΑ ΙΙΙΙ

hic aut duo  
quo id est dicitur  
hic aut duo  
quo id est dicitur

Lucius...  
III

Lucullus...  
III

Crassus...  
III

Antiochus...  
III

Lucius...  
III

Arystobolus...  
III

ALEXANDRI HIEROSOLYMITIS REGNUM  
 EXECUTUS ET IUDAEOS REGNUM CON  
 RUSTO ET IUDAEOS SUPPRESSIT  
 BELLUM GLADIATORIUM IN CAMPANIA  
 LUCULLUS PRIMUS IMPERATOR APPELL  
 LATUS EST UI ET ARMENIAM MESOPOTA  
 MIAM ET NISIBIUM IMPERATORIS CAPTA III  
 JOA... III  
 N. LUCULLUS DE... III  
 EXP... III  
 LUCINIS UERBIBUS  
 CRASSUS TRIUMPHAVIT  
 UERGIUS MARCO IMPERATOR QUI ANDES III  
 DICTUR HAN PROCLAMANTIA NAS  
 DI... III  
 PROPEIO ET CRASSO CONSULIB  
 PROCEUS SEXTOS TOIENS PHILOSOPHO III  
 SAEN... III  
 ANTIOCHUS SYRIA ET CYTARA ROMANIS III  
 CRATICUM BELLUM IMPERANT IN IUDAEIS  
 TELLUS CRATICUS  
 LUCIUS DARNENSIS IUNIOR IUXTA ANTIO ET PROCLAM  
 CHIA MARCO PROPEIO APOLLINICONSERITUM III  
 CRATICUS  
 APUD COSSUS EIP... III  
 ARISTOBOLUS ETHIOCANUS P... III  
 XANDRE CONIASE DE IMPERIO DI  
 MICANTES OCCASIONE IMPRAEBE  
 DE ROMANIS UT IUDAEAM INUADE





ALEXANDR

CONSULES

INDICOR

*uergilius  
cremonas  
epud m xxiii*

uergilius cremonas <sup>indus</sup> epud m xxiii

Catullus xxx aetatis anno romae X  
mortuus

*oddecelx xxiiii*

Metellius orator elixus habetur in bello postea civilia ex armania pax XI  
tes secutus cum to catam galliam p  
ceret placentia eo bit

C LXXXI Olymp

*caesar m xxv u  
nos uastat*

Caesar rhenum transiens XII  
uastat

*crassus cum  
pud m xxvi*

Crassus consul apud cum piliopud  
carras captus

*xxvii*

Uentidius primus romam okum XIII  
pax hos superat

*xxviii*

Curcio promptus et popularis orator  
romae habetur in sicis quid sine XIII  
in africa pud cremonas ierere it us moki  
maluit quam eandem

*uergilius sum  
pud m xxiiii  
pud m xxv  
pud m xxvi  
pud m xxvii*

Uerebius sum pator a mediolanum XIV  
trans creditur et post breue tempus  
romam pergit *Horatio 2<sup>a</sup> q<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> hinc ita  
p<sup>o</sup>met 2<sup>a</sup> q<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>*

C LXXXII Olymp

*xxviii*

Simplacum olympiaenouis tactum XV  
fulmine

*xxix*

Caesar germanos et galles capt XVI

*EGYPTI XII*

*cleopatra xii*

Domitrius belli civilis caesaris XVII  
pompes *id est q<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup> hinc ita  
p<sup>o</sup>met 2<sup>a</sup> q<sup>u</sup>o<sup>o</sup> p<sup>o</sup>*

*pud m xxviii  
pud m xxix  
pud m xxx*

Diodorus XVIII

1800... 3400

Romanorum huc usque consules Alexandri iudeorum

ut ore et historiae clausula habet  
CLXXXII Olympi Gaius Julius Caesar

Primus apud Romanos singulari ob  
nuit imperium a quo Caesaris Romanorum  
principes appellati

Antiocheni  
eorum suorum  
numerosi  
Caesaris com  
putant

Romanorum primus Julius Caesar AN III

Pompeius proci metus et fugiens III

Julius Caesar  
simulacris optavit  
XX imperium

Aspado in Alexandria regis occidit

Pompeius Aspado  
in Alexandria  
occidit ut ab hoc  
loco Antiocheni  
sunt tempora  
computant

M. Caesarius praetor et T. Annius in hoc seculo  
pressores novis in Thracia virtuosque  
aeros in uolventes

Ptolomaeus ad mare cum loxiae auge III  
in Niloinuentum

Caesarius in Aegypto regnum Cleopatra  
trae confirmato ob stupri gratiam

Caesarius in  
Aegypto regnum  
Cleopatrae  
firmat

III Roma basilica iuliana dedicata  
De decretis senatum et Atheniensium

Ad iudeos mittitur qui per legationem  
amicitiam postulant

Cleopatrae regio comitatu urbem ingressa  
prohibet electiois in Aegyptu utique

Cleopatra  
regio com  
Tatu urbem  
ingressa  
est

III Nigidius Piculus Pythagoricus et  
Maecius in exilio moritur

CLXXXIII Olympi

Antonius decessit quintilemense in iulio  
de iudicio quis in eo fuisset iulius natus

prohibet  
et in Aegypto  
liberos habet  
et in Aegypto

Cassius iudea captum templum spoliat III  
id est Martius Caius Caesar in eodem occidit

III  
Martius  
Caius Caesar

Martius Caius Caesar  
in iudicio  
et in Aegypto



ne quis plus testamentis leget quam

ut quarta pars hereditis superesset

Curtius Nasus in insula Rakdo cum <sup>ac quom quib</sup> <sup>damp lacet in</sup>

quatuor cohortibus uixit et <sup>terplicitur</sup> <sup>in canettis</sup>

quod tributum cuius exiceret

III

l.iiii. m. c. c. lxxi. id est signatum x <sup>u. m.</sup> <sup>ultra</sup> <sup>xxviii</sup>

quae storkemacnouit dominus suus <sup>in m. d. d. e. i. e.</sup>

et abduxit <sup>in a. g. m. g. e. s.</sup> <sup>et a. m. d. o. m. i. n. u. s.</sup>

et ab eadem erit oritur trans tiberim <sup>s. u. s. c. o. m. m. u. r. t.</sup> <sup>et a. b. d. u. x. i. t.</sup>

oleum terrae rupit fluxitque <sup>et a. b. e. r. n. a.</sup>

ne intermissione significans <sup>m. e. r. i. t. e. m. a. t. r. i. c. a.</sup>

etiam excentibus <sup>t. i. b. e. r. i. m. o. l. e. u. m.</sup>

Antonius super epta uoxit <sup>et t. e. r. r. a. e. r. u. p. i. t.</sup>

uenientes enatua <sup>et t. o. t. d. i. u. s. i.</sup>

recreditur <sup>n. e. q. u. i. t. e. m. i. s. s. i. o.</sup> <sup>n. e. f. l. u. x. i. t.</sup>

Cornecius poeta auliticus desertus

interit quo saepe rugientes caletos

leporos appellat huiusmodi corni-

ficia cuius insignia extant epigramma

Templa Rhodiakum de populatus <sup>e. r.</sup> Cassii

Secundae cessio Augusti et Antonii

Clxxxv Olymp'

III Cornelius Nepos scriptor historicus

clarus habetur <sup>x.</sup> <sup>xxviii</sup>

II

Anticonus contra iudaeos dicens

etiam occidit uel quo usque in pra-

sentia iherosolyma in regnum <sup>h. e. r. o. d. e. s. e. s. t.</sup>

subiectum est siquidem herodes <sup>al. i. q. u. e. d.</sup>

post eum alexandrianus constitutus est <sup>i. u. d. a. e. m. a. r. t.</sup>

princeps alienigena et nihil omnino <sup>i. u. d. a. e. m. a. r. t.</sup>

h. e. r. o. d. e. s. e. s. t. n. e. q. u. i. t. e. m. i. s. s. i. o. n. e. f. l. u. x. i. t.



f ROMANOR

ALEXANDR

JUDAEORUM

quosdam ihel quoq; signi; cat dicens  
ET SCIES ET INTELEGES AB INITIO SEPARATIONIS RES  
PONDENDI AEDIFICANDI HIERUSALEMUSQUE AD  
XPI RINE PATUM EB DOMADAE III ET EB DOMADAE

LXII.

quae LXVIII EB DOMADAE PACTIUNT  
ANNOS CCCC LXXXIII IN QUIB; XPI IDEST  
SACERDOTES PER UNCTIONEM CONSECRATI  
REGNABERUNT. USQ; AD HYKCANUM quo  
EXTREMO OMNIUM APARTHS EXPTO HE  
LADDES ANTI PATRIS FILIUS NIHIL AD SE  
PERTINENTEM IUDAEAM AB AUGUSTO  
ETS ENXTUACCERIT FILIUS eius post  
REGNABERUNT USQ; AD NOUISSIMAM HIE  
ROSOLYMAKUM EXPTIUITATEM NEQUAQ; M  
EX SUCCESSIONES SACERDOTALIS GENES  
PONTIFICIB; CONSTITUTIS NEQ; PERPETU  
TATEM IUTAE SECUNDUM LEGEM MOYSI  
SERUIENTIB; DO. IGNOUIT ESUS QUIDAM  
ET ALIO TEMPORE XII. ET NONNULLI IUNUS  
ANNIS IUDAEAM PLURIS ROMANIS  
IMPERATORIB; SACERDOTIUM TENEBANT  
QUAE OMNIA ETIAM DANIBEL PROPHETA  
IUSTICIA TURITADICENS

ET POST EB DAMADAS. III. ET LXII. INTERIIT CHIRIS  
MAETI IUDICIUM NON ERITINE DE TEMPLUM ET SA  
ETUM CORRUPTUS ET ULUS DUCERE ENIENTE ET  
CAEDENTUR IN CATACLYSMO BELLI ET IN CONSEQU  
ET SUPER TEMPLUM IUDAEAM IUDAEOMINATIO DESOLATIO  
NUM ET USQ; AD CONSUMMATIONEM TEMPORIS CO  
SUMMATIO DABITUR SUPER DESOLATIONEM

*Handwritten marginal notes in the upper left corner.*

*LXXXIIII  
dum romanos  
cursus in uen-  
tus*

HERODES ANCELUM QUENDAM DE BABY-  
NE ACCITUM PONTIFICEM IUDAEORUM  
CONSTITUIT ET POST EXIGUUM TEM-  
PORIS ARISTOBOLUM FRATREM IUDAEI  
SULAE NEPOTEM IN HERCANIS SUCCESSOREM  
EIDEDIT QUO POST ANNUM INTER PECTO-  
RUM SUM ANANEO LOCEDIDIT SACERDOTIUM  
IUDAESE CUNDUM ROMANOS CURSUS IN-  
UENTUS

ANTONIUS ET AUGUSTI PROEDUS I XUM I  
COLONIAS DEDUXERE ROMANI

AUGUSTUS TRIUMPHAUIT PEDESTRI  
CERTAMINIS TRIUMPHUS

ANTONIUS CLEOPATRAE AKA BIANI TRADIDIT  
AUGUSTI ET ANTONII TERTIAE DISSENSIO

NIS EXORDIUM QUOD REPUDIXIT ASOKORE  
CAESARIS CLEOPATRAM DUXIT S ET UXOREM

NICETES ETHYBKAES ET THEODORUS ET  
PLUTION OBILISSIMI ARTIS RETORICAE GRA-

ECIPRAECEPTORUM HABENTUR  
CLXXXIIII OLYMP

CLEOPATRA ET ANTONIUS SENI ET INTERFICIT  
UNT ET AEGYPTUS FIT ROMANA PROVINCIAM

QUAM PRIUS TENUIT CORNELIUS CALLUS  
DE QUO UERGIUS SCRIBIT IN BUACO LICIS

USQUE AD CLEOPATRAM QUI UOCABANTUR XUM I  
LAGIDAEI IN AEGYPTO RESNAUERUNT ANI POCOS

ARTORIUS MEDICUS AUGUSTI POST ACTIA  
CALMI VICTORIAM NAUFRAGIO PERIT

QUIDAM AB HOC LOCO PRIMUM IN AEGYPTO  
SICUTI ET IN AEGYPTO

*ANTONIUS ET CLEO  
PTASCHINER  
FICIUNT*

XII

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*Handwritten marginal notes on the left side.*

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AUGUSTI MONARCHIA SUPPUTANT  
CAESAR AUGUSTUS APPELLATUS A QUO  
SEXTILIS MENSIS AUGUSTI NOME NACCIPIT

SEX TILIS MENSIS  
SIS EX AUGUSTI  
NOME NACCIPIT  
TUS DICTUS EST

XIII

CUM IN CENITIKIUM FORUM POMPA XXI III  
AUGUSTUS ROMAM INGRESSUS ET ELEO  
PATRAE LIBERIS OLETUNA ANTE CURIAM  
EIVS DEDUCTI

LIBERIS OLETUNA  
TRAEQUIS OLETUNA  
NOME NACCIPIT

XV

NICOPOLIS IUXTA AETIUM CONDITA XXII  
ET ACONAETIUS CONSTITUTUS XXXIX

URBEM IUXTA  
POMPA AUGUSTI  
DEDUCTI

AUGUSTUS ROMANIS PLURIMAS LEDES

CLXXVIII OLYMP STATUIT

XVI

CENSUS ROMAE CITATO INUENTASUNT III  
CIVIUM ROMANORUM XII CENTENA ET LXIII MILIA  
COLONIAE DEDUCTAE

ANAXILAEUS LARISAEUS PYTHAEORICUS  
ET MACUS A AUGUSTO URBE ITALIAE PELLAG

M. TERENCEUS VARRO PHILOSOPHUS PYCORENO  
NAE ENAEIUS MORITUR

M. TERENCEUS  
VARRO PHILOSOPHUS  
PYCORENO

MDCCCXXVIII

THEBAEUS CYRTIUS Q. AD SOLUM ERITAE  
CORNELIUS GALLUS FORO IULIENSIS POETA  
AQUORUM MAE CYRTUM RECTAM SUPRA  
DIXIMUS XLIII AETATIS SUAE ANNO PROPRIA  
SE MANU INTERFICIT GALLI STERRE MOTU  
CONSEDERUNT

THEBAEUS  
CYRTIUS  
Q. AD SOLUM  
ERITAE

XVIII

INDIA A AUGUSTO PERLECATO SAMICER  
TAM POSTULAVIT  
MESSALA CORVINIUS PRIMUS PRAE  
FECTUS URBI PACTUS SEXTO DIE MA  
GISTRATU SE AB DICAVIT IN CIVILEM  
POTESTATEM ESSÉ CONFESTANS

MESSALA  
CORVINIUS  
PRIMUS PRAE  
FECTUS URBI  
PACTUS SEXTO  
DIE MAGISTRATU  
SE AB DICAVIT  
IN CIVILEM



XVIII Augustus Calabriae et Gallosue VIII  
eticales facit

Augustus plan-  
cus ludonum  
condidit

MUNUS <sup>ATI</sup> PLANCUS CICERONIS DISCIPULUS  
ORATOR HABETUR IN SICENS QUI CUM  
CALLIAM COMATAM RECERET LUDUNUM  
CONDIDIT

145  
ano 466  
poc 111

CLXXXIII Olympi

XX M. Lolius Calpurnius Romanus pro VIII  
vinciam facit

Augustus cum  
M. Lolio Calpurnio  
deperditur  
pennit

AUGUSTUS CUM M. IONACHAD EFER  
RETUR PENNIT

XXI Quintilius Cremoneensis et ceteri XI  
et Horatius familiae moritur

XXII Augustus Cyzicenos libertate XII  
priuavit

Adiaphanta  
inimus dioru  
p. omnes et is  
calan in uent  
et mo et epas  
et et saltu  
et om

PyLades cile et pantomimus cum ac  
terres ipsican ebent atq saltarent  
primus roma echorum et fistula  
sibi praecine fecit

XXIII Tibertius ab Augusto missus XIII  
cupauit Armeniam

XTANTINUS QUI  
XVIII ANNO RUM  
et ab unio oia  
ut clarus ora  
et habetur  
qui uoluntate  
ubalio to mo  
ntur

ATREXINUS QUI SEPTEM DECIMATUS  
ANNOS CAELUM AC CUI SAUERAT CLARUS  
INTER ORATORES HABETUR ET I X DEX  
TREMUM MORBORUM TAE DIO IN BALNEO  
UIOLUNTATE EXAMINATUS HECE DEM RE  
LIQUID AUGUSTUM

CXC Olympi

XXIII Cantabriges nouas molientes XIII  
opprimuntur

In hoc anno 24 Augusti hodie edificasse in athenis domum regiam. Rector de hodie in septem  
 et 7 phasce in mensis Aug + 14ta. annu. iusmo. si. hodie. porta. septi. phasce. Rector. 7  
 unumque locos. p. n. l. n. n. 23. + hodie. si. d. fecit. h. n. d. m.

ΓΑΜΑΝΟΚ

ΙΟΥΔΑΙΩΡΥΜ

XXII HERODES ARUDHIEROSOLYMANI XU <sup>si sine hodie magna</sup> <sup>faci. septi. d. m. d. c. m.</sup>  
 MULTAS ET MACNAS AEDES CONSTRUIT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 XXIII CERCILIUS ERUNDISI MORITUR XU <sup>si sine hodie magna</sup> <sup>faci. septi. d. m. d. c. m.</sup>  
 SENTIOSA TURKINO ET LUCRETIO CIN me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 NA CONS. OSSACIUS NEAPOLITANUS me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 LATIN SECUNDO ABURBEMILIXIO me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 SEPELIUNTUR TITULAS ISTIUS MODI me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 SUPRASERIBTO QUENI MORIENSIS SE me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 DICTA UERX MANTUA MECENITEALA me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 BIKAPUERAT ENETNINE PAKTHENO me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 RECCINOIPASCUKUKARUDESDUCES me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 HERODES SAMMARIAMOLIMIAMIN me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 CINERIB SEDENTEMAFUNDAMENTIS me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 SUSCITANSINHONOREM AUGUSTIAUGUS me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 TAM IDEST SEBASTIAM APPELLAUIT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 ET IN PANEAD EID QUOD PANION me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 UOCATUR EXTINXIT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 ∞∞ XXIII AUGUSTUS SAMIUS LIBERTATEM DEDIT XU  
 PRO PLURIMAE CIVITATUM PARTES me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 TERRAE MOTU CONCIDERUNT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 GERMANOS IN ARMALIERVOS M. LOLLIVS me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 SUPEREXAT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 T. IAKIVS ET TUC. CAUERKILIVS ETHONORATI me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 CONTUBERNIALES POETA HABENTUR IN LUS me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 TRES QUI NEADUM POSTE ALIBROS EMENDA me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 RIUNT SUBLECE. LIT. NIHIL ADDEKENT me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 EXEOTPIAD me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 XXIII AUGUSTUS QUI MAERIPRAMADOPTAUIT XU  
 IN FILIVM me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10  
 AEMILIVS MACER VERONENSIS POETA IN me. d. m. 7. d. m. h. 10

IN ASIAM ORITUR  
 XXVIII TIBERIUS IN DECIOSI ET DE QUI XVIII  
 THRACIAM ET CONFINEY ET ROMANES  
 PROVINCIAS FACIT  
 XXX COLONIAE VERITUM ET PATRACIAE DEDU XX  
 ET AC BOS FORUM AGRIPPAE  
 XXXVI CESTIUS SAMPNEUS RHETORIBUS XXI  
 NERONIAE DEDUIT

CXCVI Olymp'

AUGUSTUS A SENATU PONTIFEX MAXIMUS APPELLATUR

*M. IUSTUS  
 A SENATU  
 PONTIFEX  
 MAXIMUS  
 APPELLATUR  
 CAESAR PONTIFEX  
 A SENATU  
 PONTIFEX  
 MAXIMUS  
 APPELLATUR  
 IN HONOREM  
 CAESARIS  
 PONTIFEX  
 MAXIMUS  
 APPELLATUR*

XXXII HERODES CAESAR IAM IN NOMINE CAE XXII  
 SARIS CONDIDIT QUAE PRIUS TURKIS STRA  
 TONIS UOCABATUR

HERODES ANTIDONAM CONDIDIT ET ANTI  
 PATRIDAM ET Q. HERODION  
 IN HONOREM PATRIS ANTI PATRI ET SUI  
 EXTRUXIT IN NUMERABILI QUOQUE OPERA  
 IN SINGULIS SYRIAE URBIBUS QUAE REE  
 BAT SOLERTISSIME AEDIFICAVIT

XXXIII TIBERIUS CAESAR DE CAETIS PANNONIA XXVIII  
 NISTRUM PAUIT

*HERODIUS  
 ET PANNONIA  
 NISTRUM*

XXXIIII HERODIUS IN AETATE SUAE IN PANNONIA XXV  
 CAE MOKITUR

PASSIENUS PATER DE CLAMATOR SENSIENTIS  
 DIEM OBIT

C. IULIUS HYGINUS COGNOMENTO POLYLUS  
 DE GRAMMATICIS QUAE DICTUR IN LUSITIS

CXCVI Olymp'

HERODIUS CAESAR ET CAELIUS IMPERATOR

Appellatur

XXXII HERODES HYRCANUS QUI OLIM SA XXII  
CECROSI IUDAEORUM PRUEXAT DE CAPTIVI  
TATE PAKTHICAE RES SUMPTU ILLUM EIUS  
QUIS ACECROTIOPATKISS ECESSERAT INTER  
FICIT SOKOKEM QUOQ. EIUS UXOREM SUAM

XXXIII CUM DUOB. PROPRIIS FILIIS AMADU XXIII  
LES CENSTIB. ET MATREM UXORIS OCCISIT  
SOKOKEM SUAM KUD ELISSIMAE NECEXT

XXXIII TIBERIUS DE RAETIS VINDELICIS AKME XXIII  
NIUS ET PANNONIUM TRUM PAUT  
ALBUCIUS SILONOUARIENSIS ELAEUS KETORUM  
ACNOSCI TUR

XXXIII IN INSULA COCOTRE MOTU PLURIMA CONCIDIT  
XXXIII LUCIUS TULLIUS AMPHILAM SUAM IN  
ADULTERIO DEPREHENSAM DAMNAT EXILIO

XXXIII OLYMP

XXXIII TULLIUS TROCI CERONIS LIBERTUS QUI  
PRIMUS NOTAS COMMENTUS EST IN PUTEO  
LANOPRAEDIOUSQ. AD CENTESIMUM ANNUM  
CONSENERE ET

LUCIUS TULLIUS CLAUDIUS LUDUM ET XXX  
NAVALE CECE TAMEN EXHIBUIT  
MELISSUS POLEXTINUS GRAMMATICUS  
ACNOSCI TUR

XXXIII PORCEIUS LATIOLATINUS DECLAMATOR  
XXXIII LUDIODURICUS QUI XTANLESEM ET INTERFICIT

XXXIII HERODES AD ELAGIUS PRACRUDEI XXX  
TERCESSERAT ETIAM HOC ADDIT URUM SO  
KORISSULAE SALOMAE INTERFICIT ET EUM EN

maxpedla  
lustige  
romisliber  
primus  
commentu  
est

Lucustus  
dixit  
duo exhibuit

TarTullius  
neobbe  
scribitur  
max xpm  
et xutibe  
passum

In anno plerumque octavae...  
 ab octava de qua...  
 ...ROMANORUM...  
 ...IUDAEORUM...  
 ...Augustus...

**ALITRADIDIS S ET UXOREM ETIAM HUNC**  
**NEXAT SCRIBAS QUOQUE INTERPRETES**  
**DIUINAE LEGIS SIMILIS CELESTIS OCCIDIT**

In anno...  
 ...XLI...  
 ...XLIII...  
 ...XLIV...  
 ...XLV...

**XLI**  
**IHS XPI FILIUS DVINVS BETHLEEM XXXII**  
**IUDEA ENASCITUR**  
**QUIRINVS EX CONSILIO SENATUS III**  
**DAEA MISSVS CENSUS HOMINVM POS**  
**SESSIONVMQUE DESCRIBIT**  
**COLLEGUNTUR OMNES AB ABRA**  
**HAMVSQ. AD NATIUITATEM**

**EX EUOLYMP**  
**XPI ANN II XU**  
**E. CAESAR HAMIETTIA M. E. I. P. R. A. T. H. I. S.**  
**PAKIT**  
**SEXTVS PYTHAGORICVS PILOSOFVS AENO**  
**SETTUS**

**XLIII**  
**AUGUSTVS TIBERIUM METACRIPPARVM XXXVIII**  
**IN FILIOS ADOPTAUIT**  
**IUDAS GALILEVS AD REBELLANDUM IUDAEOS**  
**COHORTATUR**

**XLV**  
**HERODES CUM XPI NATIUITATE MACCORVM XXXVI**  
**INDICIO COCENOVS S ET UNIERSOS BETHLEEM**  
**PARVULOS IVSSIT INTERFICI**  
**HERODES MORTIHO INTERCUTIS AGRUX XXXVII**  
**ET SEX TENTIBUS TOTO CORPORE VERMIBUS MI**  
**SERVABILITER EDICENTERMORITUR**

herodesca  
 ...  
 ...

**XLVIII**  
**TASINIUS PVLIO ORATOR ET CONSUL XXXVIII**  
**RIS QUIDEDALMATIUM TRIUM PARATLUDACIO**  
**LAETATI SUIAEINULLATUS CULANAPONDIX**  
**MORITUR**  
**ARCHELAVS**

**EX EUOLYMP VIII**

IN HERODIS IUDAEUM ARCHELAIUS AB AUGUSTO

SUBSTITUITUR ET TETRAECHERUS

xlvi

QUARTUOR PATRES EIUS HERODES AN

TIPTERLYSIAS ET PHILIPPUS

PAUCI ROMAE ITA IN CENSU PACTA UT QUINQUE

MODI UENIRENTUR DENARIIS XXXIII SEMIS

xlvi

PHILISTIOMIMOGARUS NATIONE

MAGNES ASIENUS ROMAE CLARUS HABETUR

l

TIBERIUS CAESAR DALMATIAS AKINXTAQUE

IN ROMANAM REDICIT POTESTATEM

li

ATHENODORUS TARSENSIS STOICUS

PHILOSOPHUS ET ANTIKERIUS PLACCUS RAM

MATICUS IN SIGNES HABENTUR

cxvii olymp'

lii

ATHENIENSES RES NOVAS CONTRA ROMAM

liii

NOVMO... ENTES OPPRIMI UN

liiii

TURSE... DITIONE DUCTO

lv

RIT SEDIT... ONIS OCCISIS

MESSALAEORUM USORANTO ANTE BIEN

NIUM QUAM MORERETUR ITA MEMORIAM

DES EN SUMMAM SIT ITIUX PAUCI HERA

CONIUNGERET ET AD EXTREMUM ULCERE

SIBI CICASACRAM SPINAM IN XTO IN AEDIA

SE CONFICIT AN AETATIS LXXXII

cxviii

AUGUSTUS CUM TIBERIO FILIO SUO CENSUM

ROMAE AC PACTO IN UENIT HOMINUM NONA

CIET PER GENAE LXX MILIA

SOTIOPHILOSOPUS ALEXANDRINUS PRACEPTOR

herodote  
Tarches  
Ctus quoda  
Tribus patrib  
sub archelao  
Successore  
herodote  
Tarches  
nominatus  
philiston  
mimo ceptus

AUGUSTUS OCTAVI  
ANUS ATQUE IN  
CAMPANIA MORTUUS  
ROMAE IN CAENAE  
MARTIAE SEPULTUS  
EST

LVI

SENECAE CLAVDII ET UR VIII

ARCHELAUS VIII ANNO REGNIS III  
IN UIENNA MURBEM GALLIAE RELEGIT

DE FECTIOSOLIS FACTA ET AUGUSTUS IUDAEOR  
LXXVI ET XTIS ANNO ATQUE PRINCIPA  
IN CAMPANIA MORTUUS SEPULTUS Q TUM TENET

ROMAE IN CAMPANIA HERODES TETRAR

ROMANORUM III REGNAUIT CHA AN XXIII

TIBERIUS ANN XXIII

II XXX

I CAIUS ASIUS CALLUS ORATOR ASI

II NI POLLIONIS FILIUS CUIUS ETIAM

III UICILIUS MEMINIT DIKIS XTIBERIO

SUPPLICIUS ENECITUR

CXCVIII

OLYMPIUS LIBER P... LIUIUS HISTORIO CRAPUS PATRIUM III

ORITUR

QUIDIUS POETAM

EX IUDAEIS MOBIL

ET II XTIA OPP

DUM TOMAS SE

PELLITUR

GERMANICUS CAESAR DE PARTHISTRIA

FAAT

III

XIII URBE STEKKAEMOTU OCCURERUNT II

EPEBUS MACNESIA SARDIS MOSTENES

EGAE HERODES ARIAPILADELPIA MOLUS

VI

ROMUS CYMEMYRINA APOLLINI ADIA III

HYPERANIS

III

PERCUTITUR HISTORIUM SCRIPTOR III

ET EX MINUM SEPTEUACENAKIUS MORTU

SEPULTUS Q CUIUS

TIBERIUS ULTO SYEGESAD SEPERBLAN

LIUIUS HISTO III  
CRAPUS  
MORTUUS  
OLYMPIUS  
LIBER P...  
LIUIUS HISTO III

no

1 Iditias duocentos numquam remisit  
 In quibus et archelaum et parradocem cuius  
 recno in provincia bouersomataxalam  
 nobilissimam ciuitatem caesaream  
 appellauit.

caesarea  
 parradocem  
 prius macta  
 caedidit.

cc Olymp

uiii rompertho xtrum incensum uiii  
 uiiii Tiberius dixum consortem uiiii  
 regni.

X

Drusus caesare ueneno perit X

lxxi

quaterius promptus et popularis orator xi  
 usq ad aetate etatis annu sum  
 mo honore conuenerit  
 Seuius plautus corrupti filii eius sem  
 in iudicio interfecti.

cc i Olymp

xii philippus et archelaus ad eum xii  
 in qua plurimas aedes construxerat  
 caesaream philippi uocant et iuliam de  
 maliam ciuitatem.

xiii

pilatus procurator iudaeae tiberio xiii  
 mittitur.

pilatus archi  
 pro ad pro cu  
 facis domiudae  
 dammittitur  
 ubi

xiiii

uotienus montanus archiepiscopus xiiii  
 orator in balcanibus insulis moritur  
 illuc tiberio kelegatus.

xv

herodes tiberio idem condidit xv  
 et iuliam dem.

lxxii

iohannes filius zachariae in dies octo  
 iuxta iordanem in flumine praedicans  
 xpm.

iohannes ba  
 ptista pdeste  
 to pmp pdeste  
 est.

Iere igitur est... in pharaon bibulone... a in hie... iudaeis...  
 Iere igitur est... in pharaon bibulone... a in hie... iudaeis...  
 Iere igitur est... in pharaon bibulone... a in hie... iudaeis...





CUISSAETINURBENICAEADAEDES PLURIMAE  
 CONCRUERUNT quae omnia bis concurunt  
 quae in passionibus saluatoris acciderant  
 scribit uero super his et pleco qui olim  
 in athenis athenis egius suppositus est  
 in xiii libro ita dicens quae tota in  
 anno cii olympiadis magna et excel  
 lens inter omnes quae ante eum accide  
 rant defectuosius facta dies hora et  
 ita in teneskos anno octo et m d e t e m l t  
 sus ut stellae in caelo uisae sint  
 praeter motus in bithynia enicae enicae  
 bis multas ad eum subuerterit haec  
 supra dictus uir  
 Argumentum autem huius  
 saluatoris anno passus sit euang  
 lum praebet iohannis in quo scribit  
 post xii ante bethicae saristrubus  
 nis dnm praedicasse iosephus etiam  
 uernaculus iudaeorum scribit quod  
 haec tempora die pentecostes saeculo  
 tes primum commonitionem locorum  
 et quosdam sonitus sensus et est xii  
 deinde exadyto templi repentina in su  
 bito exurisse uocem die cxiu trans  
 m  
 autem supra dictus uir quod  
 eodem tempore anno pilatus praes  
 secretum noctis in aedibus caesaris inter  
 prolatuerit et haec prima seditionis

Jacobus frater  
dñs primus hi  
eposolomisev  
copus ordinis  
apostolu

ET TURBARUM IUDAEIS CAUSA EXTITERIT  
ECCLESIAE HIEROSOLYMAKUM PRIMUS  
EPISCOPUS AB APOSTOLIS ORDINATUS  
IACOBUS FRATER DNI  
EX HOC LOCO CONSIDERANDUM QUANTAE  
DIGNITATIS CALAMITATES IUDAEORUM  
GENTEM OBPRESSERINT  
CASSIUS SEVERUS ORATOR RECRECIUS QUI  
QUINTIANUM ILLUD PROVERBIUM ILLUS ERAT  
XXV. EXIBIT SUAVISSIMO IN SUMMAM IN OPTIMO  
RITUM IUDAEORUM REVERENDA CONTECTUS  
CEM. OLYMP.

III XXI

Persius poeta XXII  
Syracusus  
laterrinas  
citur

PILATUS POST SUPRADICTAM SEDITIONEM  
IUDAEORUM CAESARIS IMAGINES AFUERUNT CON  
TINENTIA IUDAEI UOCANT IN AQUILE DUCTI HIE  
ROSOLYMAKUM EXPENDENS SECUNDAE  
SEDITIONIS PRAEUIT SEMINA  
SEIANUS PRAEFECTUS TIBERIUS QUI APUD XXI  
EUM PLURIMUM POTESATIN STANTISSIME  
COHORTATUS UT GENTEM IUDAEORUM DELEAT  
PILOMENITIN LIBRO LECTI ONIS SECUNDO  
PERSIUS PLACUS SYRACUSUS POETA UOLAT XXII  
RISNAS CITUR  
ACRIPPAM FILIUM HERODIS REGIS ACCUSATOR  
HERODIS TETRARCHAE ROMANORUM RECTUS  
AT TIBERIUS IN UELA CONI  
PLATONEM DE PRIMO MDO C  
RIUM REFERENT TIBERIUS  
SENXTUM UT INTER CETERIS AORPESCI XXIII

XXIII

PERENTUR UERUM CUM EX CONSULTORUM  
 TRUM XPIANOS ELIMINARI UERBERACUISSE  
 TIBERIUS PER EDICTUM ACCUSATORUM XPIA  
 NORUM COMMINATUS EST MORTI MISERI  
 BITTERTULLIANUS IN APOLLOGETICO  
 MULTI SENATORUM ET EQUITUM ROMANO  
 RUM INTERFECTI  
 TIBERIUS IN CAMPANIA MORTUUS

CIVILIS IMP

ROMANORUM III CAIUS CAESAR NAUIT X ANNO IMP

I CAIUS CAESAR COGNOMENTO CALICU XXIII  
 LAECI PRINCIPALIS LIBERTUM IUDAEORUM  
 RECENSIU DELEACIT PRINCEPS ACIP

CAIUS SEMETIPSUM IN DEOS REFERT PA  
 FLACCUS AULIUS PRÆFECTUS AEG  
 YPTI MULTIS IUDÆOS CLAMITA  
 TIBI PRÆMIT CONSENTIENTE ALEX  
 DRIAE POPULO ET CREBRIS ADVERSUS  
 EOS CLAMORIBUS PERSONANTIBUS SYNAGOGAS

II QUOQUE EORUM IN MAGNIBUS STATUIS ARISE QUI  
 ET INIUS POLLUIT REPERTI IN EO LIBRO  
 QUI PRÆCUS INSCRIBITUR HAEC OMNIA  
 SE PRÆSENTES EST AB OIBUS QUI ET IN ALEXANDRIA  
 NATA AD CAIUM CAESAREM IPSI SUSCEPIT  
 PASSIENS FILIUS FRAUDE HEREDIS SUAE  
 NECATUR

III CAIUS MEMMIUS ECULI UXOREM DU  
 XTIMPELLENS EUAM UTI UXORE SUAE  
 PATREM ESSES SCRIBERET  
 BONITIUS PILATUS IN MULTAS INCIDENS CLA

... iohannes 46 p q anno 618 ...

ROMANOR'

IUDAEORUM

PONTIUS PILATUS  
 PROPRIO MANU  
 INTERFICIT

vidu

75 TORO ROMANO  
 IN SYNAGOGIS IUDAEORUM  
 STATUTIS &  
 IMAGINES CAESA  
 RIS ET APRI CONSERVANT

MITATES PROPRIAS EMANUENTERPICIT  
 SERIBUNT ROMANORUM HISTORICI  
 CAIUS PETRONIUS PRAELECTOS SYRIAE PRAE  
 CEPIT IN HIEROSOLYMIS; TANTUM SUX  
 SUB NOMINE IOVIS OPTIMI MAXIMI PONEBA  
 TOTO ORBE ROMANO SICUT PILE SERIBIT  
 ET IOSEPHUS IN SYNAGOGIS IUDAEORUM  
 STATUA ET IMAGINES ET ARAE CAESARIS  
 CONSERVATAE  
 PLURIMI MOBILIA DE AIO INTERFECIT III  
 CAIUS SOPHOKLES UNUS QUI IN STIPRUM IN  
 TULE RATI NSULARUM EXILIO CONDEMNAT  
 CAIUS OMNES ECULES IUSSIT INTERFICIT  
 CAIUS A PROTECTORIBUS SUIS OCCIDITUR  
 IN PALATIO ANNO AETATIS XXVIII

ROMANORUM U. CLAUDIUS REGNAUIT  
 ANN XIII MENS VIII DIES XXVIII

... iohannes 46 p q anno 618 ...

CEUOLIMP'

... iohannes 46 p q anno 618 ...

ISTE EST CLAUDIUS PATRICIUS DRUSI QUI III  
 APUD MOENIA AECUM MONUMENTUM  
 HABET

... iohannes 46 p q anno 618 ...

PETRUS APOSTOLUS CUM PRIMUS ANTIQ  
 CHENAM ECCLESIAM FUNDASS ET PONTIFEX  
 MITTITUR UBICUM ANCELIUM PRAEDICANT  
 XXII ANNIS EIUSDEMURBIS EPISCOPUS  
 PERSEUERAT

III IN EUANGELISTA INTERPRET PETRUS UI  
 CYPTO ET ALEXANDRIA EPISCOPUS  
 III PRINUS ANTIQCHIA EPISCOPUS ET UI  
 DINATURE

... iohannes 46 p q anno 618 ...

† ROMANOR

JUDAEORUM

DESCRIPPA RE XIUDAEORUM ANNI VIII IMPERAN  
MORITUR POSTQUEM FILIUS SUUS IUDAEOR  
ACRIPPA A CLAUDIO SUBSTITUITUR RE XACRIPPA <sup>filio alio</sup>  
IN RE CNUM <sub>XXVI</sub>

PROFETIA A GABRIQUA IN ACTIS APOSTOLORUM  
FAMEN IN TOTO ORBE FUTURAM DIXERAT  
SUB CLAUDIO EXPLETUR  
CLAUDIUS DEBIT TAN ISTRUM PHAUIT  
ET ORCHADAS IN SULA ROMANOR DICIT  
IMPERIO

DOMETIUS A FERNE MAUSENSIS CLARUS  
ORATOR HABETUR QUI POST EANERONE  
RECNANTE EXCIBI REDUNDANTIAM  
CENAM MORITUR

CLODIUS QUI NALIS RHETOR A RELXTENSIS  
ROMAE CLARUS HABETUR IN SICNIS MEDOC-

CEUI OLYMP

II INTERTHERAM ET THERASIAM EXORTA I <sup>longa</sup>  
EST INSULA HABENS STADIATRIGINTA <sub>ph</sub>

III DESCRIPTIONE ROMAE FACTA SUB CLAUDIO  
INUENTASUNT CIIUM ROMANORUM  
LXIII CENTENA ET XLIII MILIA II

IV THRACIA HUCUSQUE RECNATA IN Prouincia  
REDICITUR

V SUB PROCURATORE IUDAEAE CUM ANO III <sup>in die</sup>  
INDIE BAZYMORUM TANTA EST HIERSO  
LYMIS ORTAE DITIO UT IN PORTARUM  
EXITU POPULO CONGRUENTE XXX MILIA

VI IUDAEORUM IMPERIERINT  
PALAEMON VICETINUS IN SICNIS GRAN III <sup>in die</sup>

<sup>in die</sup>  
TERTILLAMEI  
CUTTA STOTYTI

*Libri in ambrosio apertis in principio  
de iudeis fuisse videtur  
viii sine claudii*

MATICUS ROMAE HABETUR QUI QUONDA  
INTERROGATUS QUID INTERSTILLANIE ET  
TAM INTERESSET. CUITTA INQUIT STAT  
LX ADIT

MANTONIUS LIBERALIS LATINUS PHETOR  
GRAVISSIMIS INIMICITIAS CUM PALAEMO  
NE EXERCET

CCUM OLYMP

LIIII

PA ME FACTA IN CRECIA ANNO DIUSSEX U  
DRACMIS UENUNDATUM EST

MACENAS ROMAE UI

CLAUDIUS FELIX PROCURATOR EMILII  
DELENTITAPUDQUE IN PAULUS APUS UII

TOLUS ACCUSATUS IN DEFENSIONEM

SUPERORAT

LIIII

CCUM OLYMP

SUB FELICE PROCURATORE IUDAEI EXE  
TERUNT MULTI QUI POPULUM SUA PER  
SUA SIONE DECIPERENT INQUIB ET AECYPTIUS UIII

QUIDAM PSEUDOPROPHETES FUIT QUI PLU  
RIMOS SIBI AD SOCIANDS IN IPSO MACENAE  
RUM CONXTUPERE EXERCITUM A FELICE  
OPPRESSUS EST

SCRIBIT IOSEPHUS CON  
SENTANEAE APOSTOLORUM ACTIBUS IN  
QUIB PAULO DICITUR TRIBUNO NONNE  
TU ES AECYPTIUS QUI ANTE HOS DIES CON  
CITASTI ET EDUXISTI IN DESERTUM QUAT  
TU ORMILIA IUDAEORUM SI

CLAUDIUS MORITUR IN PALATIO ANAETATIS  
LXIII

LXIII

*18 de iudaeis in libro de iudaeis  
18 de iudaeis in libro de iudaeis  
18 de iudaeis in libro de iudaeis*

*Felix a claudio X  
in iudaea missus  
a iudaeis in paulo  
apostolo X I*

*Sub felice aecyptus  
quidam pseudopro  
phetes multos qui  
cum multis sibi  
ad sociandis in  
ipsa macenae  
rum conxtupere  
exercitum a felice  
oppressus est  
scribit iosephus  
consentaneae apo  
stolorum actibus  
in quibus paulo  
dicitur tribuno  
nonne tu es aecyptus  
qui ante hos dies  
concitasti et eduxisti  
in desertum quatuor  
decim milia iudaeorum  
si*

LIIX

LIII

ROMANOR' UI REGNAUIT NERO ANN XIII  
MENS III DIEB' XXIII

*Epistola sicut dicitur in  
libro 12. de rebus  
iudeis*

I huius aunculus fuit Gaius Caligula XI  
felice regente iudeam seditione alex  
saxe ar ples tina le octa mae nani iudaeo  
rum multitudinem perdidit

*indxi*

II festus successit felici ad quem XII  
presente acrippa ceptus paulus aposto  
lus religionis suae rationem exponens  
vinculus romam mittitur  
probus bekytus eruditissimus gra  
maticus romae agnoscitur

*publ*

CCIII olymp'

Statius uxorulustolosensis ceber  
rimen galliam rectoricam docet

III Terremotus romae et solis defectio XIII  
III NERO ACRIPPINAM MATREM SUAM ET SOXIII

ROREM PATRIS IN TE REJECIT  
IV NERO UT TANTAE LUXORIE FUIT UT FRIGI XU  
DIS ET CALIDIS LAUARE TUNC UENTIBUS

*NERO CALIDIS  
ET FRIGIDIS  
LAUARE TUNC  
FUIT*

VI RETIB' Q' AUREIS PISCARETUR QUAE PURXVI  
PUXIS FUNIB' EXTRAHEBAT

CCX olymp'

NERO ROMAE CITHARA CONTENDENS SUPERAT  
FESTO MAGISTRATU SUCCEDIT ALBINUS

*NERO CITH  
RODASSO  
PERAT*

III IACOB' FRATER DNI QUEM OMNES IUSTI XU  
APPPELLABANT IUDAEIS LAPIDIB' OPPRIMI

*IACOB' FRAT  
TER DNI  
IUDAEIS LAPIDIB'  
OPPRIMI*

TURK CUIUS THRONIUM SYMCON QUIETSIMO  
SECUNDUS ADSUMITUR

IIII ANTEMENS AMNERONIS FULMENE CECIDIT XUIII



ANNO DOMINI MDCCLXXII  
P. MARCUS VALERIUS MESSALIA PRIMUM  
ALEXANDRIANUS C. UOLESI DEORDINATUM  
EPISCOPUS ANNIANUS QUI PRÆFUIT  
ANNIS XXII

PERSIUS MORITUS  
ANNORUM TITIS XXXIII

PERSIUS MORITUS ANNO ÆTATIS XXXIII XVIII  
THERMÆ ANERONE ÆDIFICATAE QUAS  
NERONIANAS APPELLAVIT  
NERONIANÆ IN CITHÆRISTÆ JUMAGONE  
CONTENDENS CUNCTOS SUPERAT

NERONIANÆ CONCI  
THERMISTÆ SUPERAT

M. ANNÆUS LUCANUS CORDUBENSIS  
POETA IN PISONIANÆ CONIURATIONE DE  
PREHENSUS BRACCHIUM AD SECUNDAS  
VENAS MEDICORUM ÆBUIT

MARCUS ANNÆUS  
LUCANUS POETA  
VENIS BRACCHIUM  
CISIS ULTRAMORITÆ

NERO UT SIMILITUDINEM TROIÆ  
ARDENTIS INSPICERET PLURIMAM PARTEM  
ROMANÆ URBS INCENDIT

ILBERX X  
NERO UT SIMILITUDINEM  
ARDENTIS INSPICERET  
PLURIMAM PARTEM  
ROMANÆ URBS  
INCENDIT

IN ASIÆ RESURBESCENTIA MOTU CONCI  
DERUNT LAODICIA HIERAPOLIS COLOSSE  
ALBINUS FLORUS SUCCEdit SUB QUI IUDÆI  
CONTRA ROMANOS REBELLAVERUNT  
JUNIUS CALLIOPHATES SENECÆ EGREGIUS  
DECLAMATOR INTERFICIT

OLYMPIAS MDCCLXXI OLYMP  
NON EST ACTANERONE IN SUAMI  
PRÆSENTIAM DIFFERENTE  
DUM ÆTANTUM PROVINCIÆ SUB NERONE XXI  
PACTAE PONTUS POLEMONIACUS ET ALIÆ  
COTTIÆ COTTIORÆ SED DEFUNTO  
MULTI NUMERUM ROMANÆ NERONE INTER  
FECTI

OLYMPIAS MDCCLXXI OLYMP  
NON EST ACTANERONE IN SUAMI  
PRÆSENTIAM DIFFERENTE  
DUM ÆTANTUM PROVINCIÆ SUB NERONE XXI  
PACTAE PONTUS POLEMONIACUS ET ALIÆ  
COTTIÆ COTTIORÆ SED DEFUNTO  
MULTI NUMERUM ROMANÆ NERONE INTER  
FECTI

NERONIO IMPERIO ÆCORONATUR CÆRYX

ACTANERONIS

CITHARISTA STRACODOS ALEXIGASUAKIO  
CERTAMINESUPERANS

XII <sup>Lucio</sup> L. ANNIVS SENECOR DUBENSIS XXII

PRAECEPTORNERONIS ET PETRIUS LUCANI

PRO ETNAE CISIONE CUENAKUM ET UENENI

HAUSTUPER <sup>hinc est numerus in pet + pauli s. p. d.</sup>

RUXSUMNEROISTMIA PYTHIA ACTIACELE  
GRANS INTERCERY CASTRACODOS ET CITHA

RISTAS CORONATUR

XIII NERONI INEXPENSAS CENTIES CENTENA XXIII

MILIA DECRETOS ENXTUS ANNUAS UB

MINISTRANTUR

NERO CUM CUM CETERIS SUI IN SIGNIBUS

ET OCTAVIA MURCORUM SUAM INTERFICIT

CORNUTUM Q. PHILOSOPHUM PRAECEPTO

SEMPER IN EXILIO PUGAT

XIII MISONIUS ET PLUTARCHUS PHILOSOPHUM XXIII <sup>musonius</sup>

SIGNES HABENTUR

L. ANNAEUS MELAS SENECAE PRATER ET

GALLIONIS BONALICENI POETA ET FILIUS

ANERONE PROMERETUR

PRIMUS NEROS SUPER OMNIBUS CELESTIA

ETIAM PERSECUTIONE MINISTRANS <sup>petrus et paulus</sup>

INQUA PETRUS ET PAULUS <sup>sancti in carceribus</sup>

ROMAE OCCUBUERUNT

CONTRA IUDAEOS QUI CEPTI FLORIANI ARMA <sup>vespasiani</sup>

NON PEREMPTES REBELLABANT VESPASIANIS <sup>judaeorum</sup>

MAGISTER MILITIAE NERONETRANSMITTIT <sup>taxatibus</sup>

CIESPASIANNUS PLURIMAS VESPERIUDAE

CAPIT

Lucio 12 p. 116 s. p. d.

ubi

petrus et paulus  
sancti in carceribus  
sunt

vespasiani  
judaeorum  
taxatibus  
disturbantur



... in epistola ad ...

ROMANORUM

JUDAEORUM RE  
CENSURAM INIURIAE

ad hunc ...

II

ANN LIIII MENS XI DIEB XXII

LESYASIANUS ARDUUS IUDAEAM PEREGRINUS  
TOKABE EXERCITU ARREPTUS ET VELLUM  
TITUS JULIUS COMMODUS ROMANUS PER  
XANDRUM PROPRIO IN EPTUR  
SARITOLIUM ROMAE IN CENSUM

... III

EX TITUS IUDAEAE CAPTA ETHIOPOLYMIIS XXVI  
SUBIERSAS SESENTAM MILIA ROMANORUM  
PICI IOSEPHUS UEROSCRIBITUNDICEIS  
CENTENAM MILIA ARMATA ET GLADIO PERISSI  
ET ALIACENTUM MILIA CAPTI ROMANORUM

... IIII

UENUNDATA UT AUTEM TANTAM MILITUM  
DOHIEROSOLYMIS REPERIRE TURBA  
ALY ROMANORUM REPERIT FUISSE OB QUIA EXO  
MNICENTUM IUDAEALD TEMPLUM CONFLU  
ENTIS URBE QUASICACERES UNTR ECLUSI  
OROKTUIT ENIM IN HIS DEM DIEBUS CHA  
EOS IN TERFICI IN QUIBUS ALIUXTORE MEI FIXERANT

COLLIGITUR OMNE TEMPLUM SECUNDUM ANNUM  
LESYASIANI ET NOVISSIMAE UERSIONIS  
HIEROSOLYMAE MAXIMUM ANNO TIBERIE  
SARIS ET AB EXORDIO EUANGELII CAE  
DICATIONIS ANN XLII

ACAPTIUITATELUTEM QUAM AB ANTI OCHO  
PER PRESSIS UNTR ANN CCXXXVII  
ROKRO AD ALIUS SECUNDO ANNO SUB QUO ROMANUS  
TEMPLUM AEDIFICATIUM EST AN D XC  
ARIMA ALIUTEM AEDIFICATIUM ET TEMPLUM SUBSO  
LOMONEUSQ AD NOVISSIMAM ANCIUS  
RUINA M QUOS SUBIERSASIANORUM FACTA EST AN CCII

... hierosolyma  
post xlii annos  
sionis dicitur  
pasianorum  
est

ROMANOR'

CCXIII Olymp'

*Uespasianus ca  
pitolum aedifica  
re coepit dometi  
anus consummavit  
720.*

V

UESPASIANUS CAPITOLIUM AEDIFICARE COEPI  
IN ALEXANDRIA FACTA SEDITIO

VI

ACHAIA LYCIA RHODUS BYZANTIUM SAMOS  
THRACIA CILICIA COMMAGENE GUALIBET  
PRAEANTER ET SUBRECCIB' AMICIS ERANT  
IN Prouincias REDACTAE

*colossus pedum  
cui*

LVIII

COLOSSUS ERECTUS HABENS ALTITUDINIS  
PEDES CUII

LVII

G. ASCONIUS PEDIANUS SCRIBTOR HISTORI  
CUS CLARUS HABETUR. QUI LXXXIII AETATIS  
SUAE ANNO CAPTUS LUMINIBUS DUODECIM  
POSTEA ANNIS IN SUMMO OMNIUM HONO  
RE CONSENSIT

CCXIII Olymp'

LVIII

TRES CIUITATES CYPRITERRE MOTU CON  
UERUNT

LUENSINGENS ROMAE FACTA ITA UT PER MIL  
TOS DIES IN EPI MERIDEM DECEN MILIA  
FERME MORTUORUM HOMINUM REFERRETUR

X

UESPASIANUS COLONIAS DEDIXIT ET MOR  
TUI SE EST PROFLUUIO UENTRIS IN UILLI PRO

*hic 5 dies 7 dies ut dicitur  
fuit opus annorum*

ROMANORUM LVIII TITUS REGNAUIT ANNI II MENS. II

*Titus cum nihil  
unedi praesentis  
dedit in amicum  
indidi*

TITUS FILIUS UESPASIANI IN ITALIA LINGUA  
DISERTISSIMUS FUIT ET TANTA BONITA  
TIS UT CUM QUADAM DIERE COORDATUS FU  
ISSET IN CENA NIL SE IN ILLO DIE CUI QUAM  
per hunc se hunc 4 dies 4 dies 5 dies 6 dies 7 dies

...  
 ROMANORUM ...  
 ...

PRESTITISSEDIXERITAMICETHODIEDICOM  
PERDIDI

MONS BESBIUS RUPTUS IN UERTICE TANTUM  
 EX SEIECIT INCENDII UT REGIONES VICINAS  
 ETURBES CUM HOMINIBUS EXURSET  
 TITUS MURONIUM RUFUM FILIOS OFUM DE  
 EXILIO REUOCAT

TITUS AMPHITHIUM ROMAM AEDIFICAT  
 ET IN DEDICATIONE EIUS QUINQUE MILIA  
 FERRUM OCCIDIT

II ROMANA ECCLESIAE. TITUS IUS CONSTI  
 TUR EPISCOPUS ET E... ANNO XII

ROMAE PLURIMA AEDES INCENDIO CON  
 CREMANTUR

TITUS MORBOS PERITINAE VILLAS QUATUOR  
 ANNO ETATIS XII

CCXII Olymp'

ROMANORUM VIII REGNAVIT  
 DOMETIANUS ANNO XII. MENS. V.

DOMITIANUS TITUM FRATERM IUNIOR  
 DOMITIANUM CHORUS IUSTANUS PELLITUR

II DECRETIS SENATUS TITUS INTER DEOS SE SEFERE

DOMITIANUS EUNUCHUS PROHIBUIT  
 III RESUIKIN ESTACOBSTURPUM DAMNATA

PLURIMOS SENATORUM DOMETIANUS IN  
 EXILIUM MITTIT

II C III SECUNDUS ALEXANDRINA ECCLESIAE  
 CONSTITURABILIS EPISCOPUS QUI PRAE  
 FUIT ANNO XII

CCXII Olymp'

ROMANORUM

p.e.

ii

DOMETIANUS TEMPLUM IN MELIGNORUM ADMIXTIONE CONSTRUXIT

iiii

PRIMUS DOMETIANUS DOMINUM ET DEUM SE APPELLARI IUSSIT  
NAMA MONES ET DACI DIMICANTES ADUG SUM ROMANORUM ICI

NAMA MONES ET DACI

SEPTEMBER MENSIS

iiii

DOMETIANUS GERMANICUS APPELLATX

ET OCTOBER DOMETIANUS

QUINTILIANUS DESPANI A ROMANIS ICI DOCAT

DOMETIANUS SALITER APPELLATIS SEPTEMBER GERMANICUS ET OCTOBER DOMITIANUS QUINTILIANUS EX HISPANIA CALAGURITANUS PRIMUS ROMANAE REPUBLICAE SCHOLAM ET SALAM MEFIS COACCERIT ET CLAVUM

CCXIII OLYMP'

DOMETIANUS PLURIMOS NOBILIUM IN EXILIUM MITTIT ATQUE OCCIDIT

DOMETIANUS MATHEMATICOS ET PHILOSOPHOS ROMANORUM BEPERULIT

DOMETIANUS MULTA AGRICULTURA ET FICIA ROMANORUM ICI

iiii

MULTA OPERA ROMANAE ACTA IN QUIBUS CAPTIVUM FORUM TRANSPORTARIUM IN DIORUM PORTICUS IN IMA CAESARIUM STADIUM HORREARI PERKATAIUS PRAVIANI TEMPLUM

x

MINERVAE CALCHIDIENODIUM FORUM TRANSLATAE HERMAETKANA LAE ET TITIANAE SENATUS LUDUS MATUTINUS MICALLUKA ET METASUDANS ET RANTHEUM

xi

DOMITIANUS DEDACIS ET CERAMNISTRUM ITALICIS ET ARGENTIS STATUAS IN CARITOLIOPONIUSSEN  
MAXIMILIANUM UESTALIUM CORNELIA CONVICIT TURRI IUXTA LEGEM IUDICIS

Candi p' l'io fuy ano iae dno e' t' r' a' t' i' o' e' p' t' r' e' m' e' n' s' i' s  
 m' i' s' s' i' o' b' i' s' i' u' b' i' u' m' e' o' s' t' i' g' e' l' i' s' i' s' t' i' s' s' i' s  
 i' n' d' i' o' d' e' i' a' p' e' p' h' e' t' i' a' u' i' n' i' s' t' i' s' s' i' s  
 e' t' x' m' o' s' e'

ROMANORUM

XII

DOMETIANUS PROHIBUIT ITES IN URBIBUS ET

TERTIUS ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPUS

PRÆFUIT CLEMENS AN VIII

hoc de tempore q' p' n' l' e' d' f' i' s'  
 n' i' n' y' u' l' i' m' e' s' t' i' s' s' i' s' e' y' o' n' h' i' s' t' o' r' i' a' s'  
 p' o' l' i' m' i' s' e' d' e' n' t' i'

CCXXIII Olymp'

XIII

FLAVIUS IOSEPHUS VICESIMUM LIBRUM

iosephus dometi  
 aniusq' tempo  
 rib' fuit past  
 or m' e' p' t' i' a' n' i' s'

ANTIQUITATUM HUIUS TEMPO RISSCRIBIT

DOMITIANUS MULTOS NOBILIT IMPERDIDIT

apocalypsimo  
 h' a' n' n' i' s' r' i' s' t' e' u' s'  
 e' p' i' s' c' o' p' u' s' i' n' t' e' r'  
 p' r' e' t' a' t' u' s' e' s' t'

QUOSDAM UERO ET IN EXILIUM MISIT

i' i' p' e' r' s' e' c' u' t' i' o'  
 d' o' m' e' t' i' a' n' o'

II CX XIII

SECUNDUS POSTNERON EDOMITIANUS

CHRISTIANOS PERSEQUITUR ET SUB EO APOSTO

i' i' p' e' r' s' e' c' u' t' i' o'  
 d' o' m' e' t' i' a' n' o'

LUS IOHANNES IN PRATUM INSULAM RELE

d' o' m' e' t' i' a' n' u' s' p' o'  
 h' a' n' n' e' m' a' p' o' s' t' o' l' u' m'  
 i' n' i' n' s' u' l' a' m' p' a' r' t' h' i' n' i'  
 p' o' l' y' c' a' r' p' o' s' p' a' r' t' o' i' a'

GATUS APOCALYPSIN UIDIT QUAM HIC ENCY

INTER ETATUR

DOMETIANUS RURSUS PHILOSOFOS ET

THEMATICOS PER EDICTUM ROMAE EXTURDIT

APOLLONIUS STRANEUS ET CUIUSCUMQUE IN SI

a' p' o' l' l' o' n' i' u' s' s' t' r' a'  
 n' e' u' s' e' l' a' p' o' s' t' o' l' i'  
 b' a' r' t' e'

CENES; PHILOSOPHI HABENTUR

DOMETIANUS EOS QUID ET EN EXE DAD

ERANT INTER; ICIPRAECIPIT UT NULLUS

i' u' d' e' i' e' t' h' y' r' i' l' i' u' s'  
 e' u' a' n' g' e' l' i' s' t' i' s' s' i' s'  
 d' u' m' m' o' n' i' a' m'

IUDAeorum REGNI reliquus FOR ET SCR

BIT BRUTTIOS CHRISTIANOS AD SUBDOMETIA

NOFINI SYEMAXTYRIUM INTER QUOS ET

FLAVIAM DOMETILLAM FLAVI CLEMENTIS

CONSULIS EX SORORE NE ET TEMIN IN SULA

PONTIAM RELECATAM QUIA VEXPIANAM

EX SET EST ATAS IT

MULTASIGNAAT9 POKT ENTAROMAE ET

TOTO ORBE FACTA

DOMITIANUS OCCISUS IN PALATIO ET PER

d' o' m' e' t' i' a' n' u' s' i' n'  
 p' a' l' a' t' i' o' m' o' r' t' u' s'  
 e' s' t'

UIS PILLONESIGNOBILITEX EXPORTATUS AN

ANATASIXXCV

h' i' s' t' o' r' i' a' s' i' n' t' e' r'  
 p' r' e' t' a' t' u' s' e' s' t'  
 d' o' m' e' t' i' a' n' u' s' p' o'  
 h' a' n' n' e' m' a' p' o' s' t' o' l' u' m'  
 i' n' i' n' s' u' l' a' m' p' a' r' t' h' i' n' i'  
 p' o' l' y' c' a' r' p' o' s' p' a' r' t' o' i' a'





III.

TRAIANUS DE DACIS ET SCYTHIS TRIUMPHAVIT

U

TRAIANUS VICTOR REDEDIT BALODACIA

*manuscript marginal notes in Latin script*

RECIT PROVINCIA MIBI EROS SAURICOMATA

*manuscript marginal notes in Latin script*

OS ROENOSAKABAS BOSFORANOS CHOL

CHOS. IN PIDE MACCERIT SELEUCIAM ET

UI

SIPONTEN BABYLONEM OCCUPAVIT ET

TENUM IN MARI RUBRO CLASSEM INSTITUIT

UT PERCAMINDIACEM IN EUASTAKET

II CXX

ROCIAE AUKETADOMOSINCE ENDIOCORONIA

CEXXI OLYMPI

LI

TERRE MOTU QUINTUS OKUBES ASIAE SUB

VERSAE. ELEA MYRINARITANECYMAE ET GRE

CIAE DUXE OPINTHIOKUM ET OKITORUM

LIII

ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE QUARTUS EPIS

COPUS ORDINATUS NOMINE PRIMUS ANXII.

X

III PERSECUTIO A TRIANO

TRAIANO ADVERSUS CHRISTIANOS PERSECUTIONEM

MOVENS SIMON FILIUS ELEPHRAE QUI IN

HIEROSOLYMIS EPISCOPATUS IN EB

BATE RUCI. IGITUR CUIS UCCEDIT IUSTUS

XI

IGNATIUS QUOQUE ANTIOCHENAE ECCLESIAE

EPISCOPUS ROMAE PERDUCTUS BESTIIS

TRADITUS POST QUEM TERTIUS CONSTITUITUR

AERON

*manuscript marginal notes in Latin script*

PLINIUS SECUNDUS CUM QUANDAM PROVICIAM

PERGERET IN MACISTREXTUS SUO PUL

UM OS CHRISTIANORUM INTERFECISSET MULTI

TUDINE ORUM PER TERRITUS QUAE SUI

DE TRIANO QUID FACTO OPUS ESSET NUN

TIAM SCIPRAETER OBSTINANTIONE MNON

CRIPICANDI ET ANTE LUCANOS COETUS AD CA

*manuscript marginal notes in Latin script*

NENDUM CUIDAM XPO UT DDO NIHIL XPO  
EOS KERRERIKI PRAETEREA AD CONF. OEDERA  
DAM DISCIPLINAM UETARI AB HIS FUKTA HOMI  
EIDIA AD ULTERIUS ALIATRO CINIAETHISSIMILIA  
ADQUAE COMPTOTUS TRIANUS RESCIBSIT  
HOC GENUS QUIDEM INQUIKENDOS NON ES  
SE OBLATOS AEROPUNIKI OROKTERE TERTUL  
LIANUS REFERT IN AROLOGETICO

romulan?

CCXXII Olymp'

+ V

Cont. A. h. b. i. c. u. a. m.  
in p. m. c. x. p. m.  
u. h. o. u. n. i. c. i. b. u. s. l. o. b.  
l. e. a. n. i. s. x. i. i. q.

QUINTUS ROMANUS ECCLÉSIAE EPISCOPATUM  
TENET ALEXANDER ANN X  
PLINIUS SECUNDUS NOUO COMENSIS ORA  
TOR ET HISTORICUS IN SIGNIS HABETUR CU

du dit sur un m. l. 8  
by duobz

xiii

TRES GALATIAE CIVITATES TERRAE MOTU  
ERUNT

xiiii

PANTHEUM ROMAE FULMINE CONCRETUM  
POSTIUSTUM ECCLÉSIAE HIEROSOLYMITANAE  
EPISCOPATUM QUARTUSUS CIRITAE CHEY  
POST QUIEM QUINTUS TOBIAS CUIUS ECCLÉ  
SEXTUS BENJAMINAE DEINDE SEPTIMUS IO

xv

HANNES VIII MATTHEIAS IN CUIUS LOCUM  
NONUS CONSTITUITUR PHILIPPUS

CCXXIII Olymp'

xvi

TRIANUS ARMENIAM SYRIAM MESOPOTA  
MIAM FECIT PROVINCIAS  
TERRAE MOTUS IN ANTI OCHIA M PLEN ET O  
TAM SUBRUIT CIVITATEM

CCXXV

xviii

IUDAEI QUI IN LYBIA ERANT AD UERSUM COHA  
BITATORES SUOS MIENTI ENAS DIMICANT

5 H  
W. C. 2  
A. 1. 1  
7. 1. 1

Similiter in aegypto et in alexandria  
apud crenem quoque et thebaidem  
magnas editiones contendunt uerum  
gentium praesuperat in alexandria

*ΧΙΙΙΙ  
Α. Μ. Ν. Ι. Κ. Ρ. Τ. Β. Γ. Δ. Ε. Ζ. Η. Θ. Ι. Κ. Λ. Μ. Ν. Ξ. Ο. Π. Ρ. Σ. Τ. Υ. Φ. Χ. Ψ. Ω. Α. Β. Γ. Δ. Ε. Ζ. Η. Θ. Ι. Κ. Λ. Μ. Ν. Ξ. Ο. Π. Ρ. Σ. Τ. Υ. Φ. Χ. Ψ. Ω.*

Judaeis mesopotamia re bellantibus  
praescriptum imperatoris Traianus lysi aegypto  
lites provinciae et terminare ad uer  
sum quosque uetus aegem in striens  
in finitania deokum interfecto  
hoc pro curato iudaeae ab imperato  
re de cernitur

*Judaeis multis  
locis rebellant*

*indi*

*ΧΙΙΙΙ*

salaminia uerum cypri interfectis  
in aegentibus subuertere iudaei

Traianus morbo in selenu interit si  
ue uitalibus scriptum legimus apud se  
leucia in saukia e profluuio uentris  
extinctus est aetatis lxxiii mensium  
dies iii ossa eius in urna aurea in col  
lata in foro sub columnae aposita  
solusque omnium in traikie in sepulchro

*Traianus apud  
seleucia in saukia  
in aegypto profluuio  
uentris extin  
ctus est et  
ossa eius sub co  
lumnatae in  
foro aposita  
sunt quibus  
in traikie  
positus est*

*CCXXIII Olymp.*

romano cum xii regnauit

hadrianus AN XXI

*1*

hadrianus italicus in spania natus co  
sobrinae traiani filius fuit

*hadrianus solus  
traiani in uideat  
de aegypto in aegypto  
traiani in uideat  
de aegypto in aegypto  
traiani in uideat*

hadrianus alexandriae romanis  
subuersa in publicis in staurauit exere

hadrianus traiani in uideat gloria  
de aegypto in aegypto in aegypto

ille provinciae praesuperat reuoeluit exercitum

7 Indu

HADRIANUS IUDAEOS CAPIT SECUNDO CON  
TRA ROMANOS REBELLANTES *f. l. v. p. 1. q. 1. u. d. a.*

II

*hadrianus  
pater ap. u. f. u. t.*

SENATUS TRIANUM IN DEOS REPERT  
HADRIANUS ERUDITISSIMUS IN UTRAQUE  
LINGUA SED IN PUECORUM AMORES PAXUM  
INCONTINENS FUIT

III

*to u. m. a.*

HADRIANUS RELIGUATIBUS UTO RUM URBIB  
RELAXAUIT CHARTIS PUBLICAE INCENSIS  
PLURIMOS ETIAM IPSI STRIBUM LIBEROS  
PRAESTITIT  
PLUTARCHUS HERONENUS ET SEXTUS ET  
AGATHOBOLUS ET OENOMACHUS PHILOSOFI  
INSIGNES HABENTUR

III

*in media subha  
re u. m. o. r. u. t. e. t. n. i.  
u. m. o. p. l. u. r. i. m. a. t. u. n. e.  
u. m. o. s. u. n. t.*

ROMANAE ECCLESIAE UI. EPISCOPATUM TE  
NET CRISTUS AN. XL *font. 716. al. 1. m. d. 2*  
ALEXANDRINA ECCLESIAE UI. CONSTI  
TUITUR EPISCOPUS IUSTUS AN. XI  
BELLUM CONTRA SAUROMATAS GESTUM  
TERRAE MONTUAE TONICOMEDIAE UIC ET  
NICENAE URBE PLURIMAE UERSAE SUNT AD  
QUARUM INSTAURATIONEM HADRIANUS  
DE PUBLICO EST LARGITUS EXPENSAS

CCXXII OLYMP'

I

CURATES STOICUS PHILOSOPHUS MORITX  
HADRIANUS QUI IN LYBIA M. QUAE A IUDAEJS  
UASTATA FUIT COLONIAS DEDUCIT  
HADRIANUS ATHENIENSIB. LEG. ESP. ET EN  
TIB. EX DRACONIS ET SOLONIS RELIGUORUM. q  
LIBJS IURACOMPOSUIT  
CEPHISUS FLUMINUS ET EURIPAMINUM DUCIT

II

*to u. m. a.  
u. m. o. r. u. t. e. t. n. i.  
u. m. o. p. l. u. r. i. m. a. t. u. n. e.  
u. m. o. s. u. n. t.*

E.

†

II. cxi. uiii

quem hadrianus ponte coniungens  
atheniensi em ex ecit  
hierosolymis x. post philippum  
constituit episcopus sen ex post que  
xi. iustus. cui succedit xii. leui post que  
xiii. ephres. xiiii. ioses. xu iudasthi omnes  
usq. ad euersionem quam habet hadrianus  
per pressa est hierusalem ex ecit cum ei  
sion e episcopi p. kl. fuerunt

huc usq. episcopi  
hierosolymis  
ex ecit comensis  
per imp. p. p. p.  
p. p. p.

CCXXII OLYMP.

Uiii

hadrianus sacris eleusinacis in ixtus  
multa atheniensibus donata dicitur  
quadratus discipulus apostolorum  
et aristides atheniensis noster philo  
sophus libros pro christiana religione hadria

quadratus discipulus  
apostolorum  
aristides atheniensis  
philosophus  
libros pro christiana religione  
hadrianus  
dixit in terra  
persecutionis  
savit

X

no edere compositis et serenus gra  
nius legatus uir ad prima nobilis lit  
teras ad imperatorem misit iniquum  
ess edicens elanioribus uilcinnocenti  
tium hominum sanguinem concedi  
etsi nullo crimine nominis tantum

XI

etsi ex te os fieri quis commotus  
hadrianus minucio fundano pro con  
sul a sias scribit sine obiectu crimi  
num christianos non condemnandos cu  
ius epistulae usque ad nostram memo  
riam durat exemplum

lib. 5. ano. xi. y. om. e.  
p. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

ep. p. n. y. m. iustissimus legibus  
et d. n. m. f. v.

XII

Imperator hadrianus pater patriae ap  
pellatur et iuxta eius augusta  
romanae ecclesiae episcopus sumus scripsit

ad augustam  
latae sunt  
de christianis  
et de ecclesia  
romana

*huc roman. x. p. vltimo anno regni d. d. aug. ce. p. p. +*  
TELESPORUS AN X

ANTIOCHIAE CONSTITUITUR QUARTUS EPIS  
CORUS CORNELIUS

**CCXXII Olymp'**

NICOPOLIS ET CAESAREAE TERRAE MOTU  
CONCIDERUNT

*ANTINOUS urbs  
ex ruo pulcher  
riminominat  
dionysius et ioppel  
letiquam hadria  
niusturpiter dily  
cibant*

ANTINOUS PUEER EGRECIUS EXIMIAE PUL  
CHRITUDINIS IN AEGYPTO MORITUR QUE  
HADRIANUS UHEMEMENTER DEPERENS NA  
IN DELICUIS HABUERAT IN DEOS REFECEX  
CUIUS NOMINE URBS APPELLATA EST

XIII

ALEXANDRIA ECCLESIAE UI EPISCOPUS  
PRAEFUIT HEUMENES AN XIII

XV

TEMPLUM ROMAE ET UENECISSUS HADRIANUS  
NOI IN URBE FACTUM  
SALVIUS IULIANUS PERPETUUM COMPO  
SUIT EDICTUM

XVI

HADRIANUS ATHENIS HIEMEM EXIGENS  
ELEUSINAM UISIT  
HADRIANUS CUM INSIGNES ET PLURIMAS  
AEDES ATHENIS RECISSET AGRONEM EDIDIT  
BIBLIOTHECAM Q. MIKIO PERIS EXTREUIT  
IUDAEI IN ALEXANDRIA ET IN PALESTINA DEPO  
PULATI SUNT TENENTE PROUINCIA M. T. ANTONIO  
RUF. O CUI AD OPPRIMENDOS REBELLES MISIT  
EXERCITUM

*Hadrianus in Aegypto  
et in Syria*

FAUSTINUS ET PTOLEMON RE TORINOSIGNES  
HABENTUR

**CCXXIII Olymp'**

BASILIDES HERESIAE ARCHESINA ALEXANDRIA

*Hadrianus in Aegypto  
et in Syria*

COMMORATURA QUOCENOSTICI

xviii cho. chδβλδυχιυδαicaεφακτιονisno  
lentēs sibi xpiano gaduēsum romāum  
militem p̄eres subsidium omnium odia  
cruciatib̄ necat

iiel xviii bellum iudaicum quod in palestina  
cecebat ut finem accipit rebus iuda  
rum p̄xenitus oppressis ex quo ten  
porē etiam in trocundie iherosoly

xviii mamlicentia ablatā primū dicitur  
sicut prophetae uel tici nati sunt de in

de romānis iudictionibus s̄ hierosolymis primū excedo  
aelia ab aelia o hadriano condita et in

fronte eius porta equa ethleem egre  
dimur. sus. scalptus in marmore sicut  
p̄icans romanae potestatis ubi et eka  
iudaeos nonnulli xitio aelia o iudaeos  
p̄asiani extructa marmore trantur

Ccxxviii olymp'

xxi hadrianus morbo intercutis a qua  
arud b̄ alias moritur maior ex x̄c. enario

romānor' xiii regnauit titus antoninus co  
gnomen torius cum liberis suis a uel io  
et lucio ann̄ x̄c. mens iii

romanae ecclesiae episcopatum iiii  
suscepit hyginus ep̄ iiii

ii antoninus pater patriae appellatur

iii sub hygino romānae uel iiii ep̄isco  
poualenti usque arch̄es et cetero

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Relaxabadi  
duo condita  
curia in fron  
te porta de su  
sculpturissu

antoni  
us pater  
patriae  
appellatur  
sub hygino  
romanae  
episcopatum  
suscepit  
hyginus  
episcopus  
iii



MACISTER MARCIONIS ROMANI UENERUNT  
CCXXX OLYMP'  
III JUSTINUS PHILOSOPHUS LIBERUM PRONOS  
TRAE RELIGIONEM CONSCRIBITUM ANTONIUM  
TRADIDIT

*in h' yro udit li. ad gaur*  
*de h' de q' p' m' d' p' y' n' p' n'*  
*si*  
*ali' s' ab' d' m' p' xi. m' p' m' p' d' i' c' b' o' xxi. p' q' m' p'*  
*u' m' d' r' o' n' i'*

ROMAENONUS ORDINATUS EPISCOPUS  
PIUS AN XII  
ANTIOCHIAE QUINTUS CONSTITUTUS  
EPISCOPUS HECOS

III ALEXANDRIA III EPISCOPATUM SUUM  
PIT MARCUS AN X

*mesomades*  
*2072*

IV VALENTINUS HERETICUS AENOSCEITUS  
ET PERMANETUS QUAE AD ANICETUM

*II. clx*

III MESOMEDES CRETENSIS CITHARICORUM  
CARMINUM MUSICUS POETA COGNOSCEITUS  
CCXXXI OLYMP'

VIII TAURUS BERVTIUS PLATONICAE SECTAE  
III PHILOSOPHUS CLARUS HABETUS

X  
XI  
CCXXXII OLYMP'

XII ALEXANDRIUS PHILOSOPHUS NICOMEDENSIS  
AENOSCEITUS ET MAXIMUS TYRIUS

XIII APOLLONIUS STOICUS NATIONE CHALCEDI  
IIII DICEUS ET BASILIDES SCYTHOPOLITANUS  
PHILOSOPHUS LUSTRES HABENTUR QUI

VERISSIMI QUOQUE CAESARIS PRAECEPTO  
RES FUERUNT

CCXXXIII OLYMP'  
XII ALEXANDRIUS ECCLESIAE EUM EPISCOPUS

*in galic' m' d' i' c' b' o' p' v'*

116xxxiij olympi  
 PRAEUIT CAELADION ANNO XIII  
 CRESCENS CYNICUS AENOSCITUR QUI  
 TINO NOSTRIDOC MATIS PHILOSOPHO QUIA  
 XLIJ SECULOSUM ET PRAEUIKICATO KE MPHI  
 LOSOPHIAE COLLEGEU EBAT PERS ECUTIO  
 XLIIJ NEM SUSCITAUIT INQUILLE GLOKIOS E  
 PROXPO SANCUINEM FUDIT

116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij

h. p. l. i. r. v. l. f. u. p. a. n. o. 14. a. u. g. u. s. t. u. s.

CCXXXIIJ olympi  
 ROMANA ECCELESIAE X EPISCOPATUM  
 TENET ANICETUS AN XI SUB QUO POLY  
 XXII CARPUS ROMANUM VENIENS MULTOS AB  
 XXIII HERETICO ERRORE CORREXIT  
 CCXXXV olympi

116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij

hic ROSOLYMAE EPISCOPATUM POST  
 MARCEM XLIJ SUSCIPIT CASSIANUS  
 POST QUEM XLIJ PUBLIUS SUCCEdit  
 XLIIJ MAXIMUS XLIII ULIANUS XLIV CALI  
 NUS XLV SYMMACHUS XLVI CALIUS  
 XLVII IULIUS XLVIII CARITO  
 ANTONINUS PIUS APUD GLOKIU MULBAM  
 SUAM XII AB URBE MILIARIO MORITUR  
 ANNO VITAELXXXIIJ

116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij

ROMANOR' XIII REGNAUIT MARCUS ANTO  
 NINUS QUI ET VERUS ET LUCIUS AURELIUS  
 COMMODUS AN XLIIII  
 HIPRIMUM A EQUO IURCIO PERIUM  
 ADMINISTRAUERUNT CU  
 AD HOC TEMPUS ANSULI AUCUSTI  
 LUCIO CAESARIA THONIS SACRIFICANTI  
 IGNIS IN CAELO AB OCCIDETIT IN ORIENTE IN  
 FERRE LISIT

116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij  
 116xxxiij

uolō caesars p̄p̄p̄  
thorum III

II. clxxx IIII  
FRONTO ORATOR  
TEMPORIS ANTONII  
VEREUIT

UOLO CAESUS P̄P̄P̄ ARTHORUM UICINUS  
SIBI ROMANAS P̄P̄P̄ INCIAS DE POPULA  
TUS EST

FRONTO ORATOR KINSIGNIS HABETUR  
QUI ANTONINO UERO LATINIS LITTERIS  
ERUDIUIT  
SELEUCIAS SYRIAS UICINUS CUM ECC MILIT  
HOMINUM ROMANIS CAPTUM

CCXXXVI Olymp'

II ARUDRIS ASPERECKINUS PHILOSOPHUS  
ROGO QUOD EX LIENIS COMPOSUERAT  
INCENSOS EMET SUPERIECIT  
LUCIUS CAESAR DE PAKT HISCUM PRA  
TRITRIUMPHAUIT

III ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE VIII EPISCO  
PUS PRAEUIT AGRIPPINUS AN XII  
PERSECUTIONE ORTANASIA POLYCARPUS  
ET PIONIUS FACEREM AET YUIM QUO KY  
SCRIBTA EQUOQ PASSIONES PERKUNT

IV PLURIMI IN CALIA GLOKIOSE OBNO MEN  
INTERFECTI QUO KUMI USQ IN PRAESEN  
TENDIEN LIRKIS CERTAMINA PERSEUEP

V LUES MULTAS P̄P̄P̄ INCIAS OCCUPAUIT  
ROMA EX PAKT UICINIA  
ROMANUS CONTRA GERMANOS MAKE COMA

CCXXXVII

VI  
VII  
VIII

ROS QUADOSSAKMATAS DACOS DIMIC  
OLYMP'

ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM SY  
CIPIT XISOTERAN VIII  
ANTIOCHIAE UICINIA EPISCOPUS ORDINATK

theophilus cuius plurima ingenio  
perla extant

Lucius imperator anno cccni iiii  
siue ut quidam putant xi inter con  
cordiam et alium proplexi extin  
ctus est. sedens cum fratre in uehiculo

longi mpti dno

x

Antonino imperatori melitotasi  
sardensis episcopus a polo ceticum  
pro christiano tradidit

Apollinaris asianus hierapolitanus  
episcopus insignis habetur

xi

Dionysius episcopus corinthiorum  
clarus habetur et pnytus cretense  
uir eloquentissimus

Pseudo profeta qui ex tate xv cccno  
in natura cepit exordium suorum  
montano et priscilla maxilla que  
insanis uatibus

sub maceon  
to maceon  
ca maceon  
montano  
priscilla  
maxilla  
uatibus

xii

Tatianus hereticus agnoscitur a quo  
enkratite

Tatianus  
enkratite

Bardeanes alterius hereses eos prin  
ceps efficitur in otus

Oppianus eiloxpo eta cognoscitur  
quia licentiam in kos splendore conscripsit

Tanta pestis totum orbem pestilentie  
fuit ut paxenusq ad interuentionem  
Romani exercitus deletus sit.

ccxxxi olymp

xiii

Imperator Antoninus multis aduer  
sus gentes bellis seipsum

De h. lib. arch. 2. c. 6.

IIIc XC XIII

XII

XVI

CCXXXVIII olympi

XVII

*Handwritten notes in the left margin, including "Anno 17" and "17c 110".*

ERATSAEPEDUCESNOBILISSIMOSDESTI  
NABATINQUISSEMELPERTINACIETEXER  
CITUIQUICUMEOINGUADORUMPRECIONE  
PUGNABATSIOPRESSISPLUUIADIUINI  
TUSMISSAESTIUMECONTRARIOGERMA  
NOSETSARMATASFULMINAPERSEQUE  
RENTURETRUKIMOSCORUMINTEFFICE  
RENTEXTANTLITTEPRAEMARCIAMRELI  
UISSIMIIMPERATORISQUIBILAMGERMA  
NICAMSIIMXPIANOKUMFORTEMILITUM  
PRECCATIONIBIMPERATORIMBRIIDISCU  
SAMCONTESTATUR

ATTICUSPLATONICAESSECTAEPHILOSOFY  
AGNOSEITUR

ROMANAECCLESIAEII EPISCOPATUM

SUSCIPITELEUTHERISXII

ANTIOCHAEII EPISCOPUS CONSTITIT  
MAXIMINUS

ANTONINUS COMMODUM FILIUM SUUM  
CONSORTEM REGNI FACIT

ANTONINUS CUM FILIO DEHOSTIBTRIUM  
PHAUTI QUOS PER TRIENNIIUM ARUDEN  
NUNTII HABENS STATIUA CASTRA UAS  
TAUERAT

CCXIII

IMPERATORES MULTIS MULTALACEM  
SUNT ET PECUNIAM QUAE PER ISCO DE PERA  
TUR PROVINCIIS CONCEDENT TABULAS  
DEBITORUM IN MEDIO KOMANDEURBIS

*Handwritten notes in the right margin, including "E. theodosios" and "17c 110".*

*Handwritten notes in the right margin, including "17c 110".*

FORO INCENBI PRÆCERERUNT: AC NE QUID  
BONITATI DEESSET SEU ETIORES QUAESQ:  
LEGES NOUIS CONSTITUTIONIBUS TEMPERA  
UERUNT

XVIII ANTONINUS POST VICTORIAM AD COINE  
DITIONEM MUNERUM MAXIMIFICUS FUIT  
UT C. SIMUL LEONES EXHIBUERIT  
COMMODUS ALEXANDRI AUGUSTUS APPEL  
LATUS

SIN KYNAUKBSASIN ET ERREMOTUKUIT AD  
CUIUS INSTAURATIONEM DECENNALIS  
TRIBUTORUM MUNITAS DATA EST

AD INSTAURATIO  
NEM SYRACUS  
TERRAE MOTU PRO  
STRATA DECEN  
NIO TRIBUTORUM  
SUNT

ANTONINUS IN PANNONIA MORBO PERIT  
ALEXANDRI ALEXANDRI ECCLESIAE EPISCOPUS  
SOXITUR IULIANUS AN X.

ROMANORUM XII REGNAUIT  
COMMODUS AN XIII

I COMMODUS DE GERMANIA TRIUMPHAVIT  
CCXL OLYMP.

II TEMPLUM ALEXANDRI IN ALEXANDRIA INCENSUM  
III HIERONYMUS EPISCOPUS LUGDUNENSIS IN

SIGNIS HABETUR  
III THEMACE OMMODIANAE ROMAE PLACITAE

CCCLII OLYMP.  
II COMMODUS SEPTEMBREM MENSEM  
NOMINE SUO APPELLAVIT

COMMODO JMD  
S ET SEPTEMBR  
MINES SEPTE  
VIT QUI TAM DOMI  
DIAVASTHOMAS  
ADIFICAVIT

III HIEROSOLYMIS XXIII ORDINATUR EPISCO  
PUS MAXIMUS POST QUEM XXIII ANTO  
NINUS XXVIII VALENS XXIII DULCIA  
NUS XXXI ALEXANDRUS XXXII

Se... p... p... p...

VII

SEPTIMIO XXXIII GORDIUS XXXIII

VIII

RUSSUM NAECIS SUSTANTIS APUD HICRO  
SOLYMA EPISCOPIS CONSTITUTIS NO  
POTUIMUS DISCERNERE ET PROKAS IN  
CULOXUM EO QUOD USQ IN PRAESENTI  
DIE EPISCOPATUS EORUM TAM NIMINI  
MESALIA KENTUR

VIII

IN CAPITOLIOPULMENA ET MAGNA  
INFLAMMATIONE FACTA BIBLIOTHECA  
ET VICINA EQVAEQ AEDES CONCREMATA

CCXLII olymp'

X

ALEXANDRIA ALEXI CONSTITUITUR EPIS  
COPUS DEMETRIUS ANN XLIII  
COMMODOUS IMPERATOR COLOSSI CAP  
TES SUBLATOS UNDE MACHONIS CAPUT USQ  
IMPONI

XI

SEPTIMIO VIII ANTI OCHIAE EPISCOPUS OR  
DINATUR  
COMMODOUS MULTOS NOBILIUM INTER  
FICIT ET SPRETA CUIA POPULO ROMANO  
PRAEBET INSIGNIA

XII

INCENDIUM ROMA FLETO PRAETIUM  
ETAEDES UESTIAE PLURIMA QUAE SPARS  
SOLO COAEQUANTUR

XIII

COMMODOUS STRANGULATUR IN DOMO  
UESTILIANI

CCXLIII olymp'

ROMANORUM XVI RECNAVIT  
HELVIUS PERTINAX  
PERTINAX SEPTUAGENARIO MORTUUM

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner.

mens. VI 6.20

PRÆFECTURAM URBIS ACERET EX SEN

TU CONSULTO IMPERATORE IULIO SEVERO

ROMANUS EPISCOPUM SUSCIPIT ANNI

CTOR AN. X. CUIUS NOMINE MEDIOCRIDE

RELIGIONE EXTANTUOLUMINA

PERTINAX OBSERVANS SENATU uxorem

SUAM AUGUSTAM ET FILIUM CÆSAREM

APPELLARE CONTRADIXIT SUPPLICARE

TATUS QUOD IPSE CENAXET IN VITIS

PERTINAX OCCIDITUR IN PALATIO IULIANI

IULIUS PERTINAX SECELEBREM POST EAS

VERUS APUD MULVIUM PONTIS INTERFUIT

ROMANORUM XVII REGNAUIT

SEVERUS AN. XVIII

SEVERUS PROVINCIAM TRIPOLITANAM

DOLENS SOLUS EXAFRICAM IN PRÆSE

TEM DIEM ROMANUS IMPERATOR FUIT

ET IN HONORE PERTINACIS QUONIAM

NUMERO OCCIDIT PERTINACEM SECOGNO

MINARIUS

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINAE ECCLESIAE PRES

BYTER ET ANTHANUS STOICUS IN DISPU

TATIONE DOGMATIS NOSTRI DISERTISSI

MI HABENTUR

NARCISSUS HIEROSOLYMANUS EPISCOPUS

ET THEOPHILUS CÆSARIENSIS POLYCARPUS

QUOQUE ET BACCYLUS ASIANA PROVINCIAE

EPISCOPUS IN SIGNIS HABENTUR

QUA ESTI ONCEPTA IN ANTIQVITATE EPISCOPOR

AN SECUNDUM LEGEM MOYSI XIII MENSIS

IN MARCHIO NEGRO ANNO 1711

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Nur die juba  
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r. d. r. q. l. u. q. h. c. d.  
r. d. r. q. l. u. q. h. c. d.

Alc  
F. N. 2  
XV

may in c

Severus omnium  
Imperatorum so  
lus Romanus ex  
F. H. C. Imperator

Severus

sub seculo impe  
ratorum  
de pascha curia  
optimo rem quia  
severus in iust  
teitratia passio  
nis sui c. xviii



Severus imperator antonini caracalla filius eius alius. Tunc in p  
de ep. g. s. h. l. obfcuris + l. s. l. e. t.

si de ocellis sicut g. d. m. in  
o. f. a. n. i. p. a. l. e. s. t. i. c. + t. e. f. u. s. t. e.  
v. i. c. t. o. r. i. u. m. p. o. n. t. i. f. i. c. e. i. d. e. i. u. m. p. o. d. e. l.  
l. i. n. t. v. i. s. e. a. z. d. e. q. u. e. s. t. i. o. n. e. s. p. h. i. l. o.  
i. h. u. s. a. n. t. o. n. i. u. s. e. s. t. b. i. s. a. l. i. u. s. e. p. i. s. t. o. p. u. s.  
p. r. i. m. o. s. i. n. t. h. i. s. t. o. r. i. a. s. i. n. t. e. p. i. s. t. o. r. i. a. s.  
v. a. l. d. e. v. a. l. d. e. i. n. t. h. i. s. t. o. r. i. a. s. i. n. t. e. p. i. s. t. o. r. i. a. s.  
v. i. c. t. o. r. i. u. m. p. o. n. t. i. f. i. c. e. i. d. e. i. u. m. p. o. d. e. l.  
l. i. n. t. v. i. s. e. a. z. d. e. q. u. e. s. t. i. o. n. e. s. p. h. i. l. o.

PASCHAOPS EKUAN DIMESSET. UICTOR KO  
MANAEUBIS EPISCOPUS ET NAKEISSYUSHI  
EROSOLYMAKUM POLYKRATES QUOQ. ETHI  
RENEUS ET BACCYLUS PLUKIMIQ. ECCELEXI  
AKUM PASTORES QUI DEIS PROBABILEM  
UISUM FUERIT LITTEKIS EDIDERUNT QUA  
RUM MEMORIA AD NOS USQ. PERDURAT

CCXLIII olymp'

I IUDAEICUM ET SARMATICUM BELLUM MOTUM  
II SEVERUS PARTHOS ET ADIABENOS SUPEREA  
LIT PARABASQUE INTERIORES ITA CECIDIT  
III UT REGIONEM EORUM ROMANA PROVIN  
CIA M. ECCERET. OB GUAD PARTHICUS ARA  
BICUS ADIABENICUS COGNOMINATUS EST

subseverianum  
severianum  
thermaceum  
et deificatus

SEVERO IMPERANTE THEKMAE SEVERIA  
NAE PUDANTIOCHIA METROMAE PACTA  
ET SEPTIZOTIUM EXTRACTUM

CCXLIV olymp'

III ROMANUM EPISCOPATUM SUSCIPIT  
ZEPHYRINUS  
PERSECUTIONE IN XPIANOS FACTA EO  
NIDESORIGENIS PATER GLOIOSAMARTY  
RIUM ORTET KANSJERTUR

si de ocellis x super  
sismarty xii  
et tult

IV ALEXANDER OB CONFESIONEM DNICI  
NOMINIS IN SIGNIS HABETUR  
CLEMENS MULTA ETI ARIA CONSCRIBIT  
PUSONIUS NOSTRAE PHILOSOPHIAE SCR  
TORA CENOSCIATUR

si de ocellis xii  
et tult  
et tult  
et tult

CCXLV olymp'

CLODIO ALBINO QUI SE IN GALLIA MEXA

xiiii REMPERATAPUDLYEDINUMISTEY  
SEUERUS IN BRITANNOS BELLUM TRANS  
FERTIUIUTRECEPTAS PROUINCIAS ABIN  
CURSIONE BARBARICA FACERETS ECURI  
OR EXUALLUMPEREXXXII PASSUUM MILIA  
AMARIAMAE DUXIT

xv FERTULLIANUS AFRICENTUKIONIS PROCO  
SULARIS FILIUS OMNIUM ECCLESIA RUM  
SERMONES ECCLERATIK

*terullianus  
subscueripri  
imperio fuit  
post dnum m. clxxx*

xvi ORIGENIS ALEXANDRIAE STUDIOS CRUDITX  
CCXLIII OLYMP'

*origenist  
alexandriae  
cruditx*

xviii SEUERUS MORITUREBURACI IN BRITANNIA

xxiiii

ROMANOR' XVIII REGNAUIT ANTONINUS COGNOM  
MENTO CARACALLA SEUERIFILIUS XXIIII

*h. p. th. v. e. a. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m.*

*Ant. h. v. ed. p. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m.*

I ANTOCHIAE NONUS EPISCOPUS CONSTI  
II TURAS ELEPIADES

ALEXANDER XXXII HIEROSOLYMARUM  
EPISCOPUS ORDINATUS AD HUC UIUENTE  
NARCISSE ET CUM MORANTE RECCLESIAM  
REGIT

CCXLIII OLYMP'

III ANTONINUS CARACALLA COGNOMINATUS  
PROPTER GENUS VESTIS QUOD ROMA E  
RO GAUERAT ET E CONTRARIO EXCIUS NO

*antoninus caracalla  
cognominatus  
propterea quod  
l. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m. h. v. m.*

CCXXXIII ANNE CARICALLAE ANTONIANAE DICTAE

II ANTONINUS ROMAE THEMAS NOMINIS  
SUI ADIPIXIT

III ANTONINUS TAM IMPETENS LIBIDINIS  
FUIT UT MOEREREM SUAM IULIAM UXOREM

*duxerit*

*Antoninus tam impetens libidinis  
fuit ut moererem suam iuliam uxorem  
duxerit*





xvii + t

II. ecl XII

PALESTINA TRANSIIT

ROMANA ECCLESIAE XVIII EPISCOPATUM  
MISCIPIT PONTIANUS AN U

XIII

ALEXANDRE OCCIDITUR MOCONTIACI  
TUMULTU MILITARI

ROMANOR'

XXII

REGNAUIT

MAXIMINUS

AN III

I

MAXIMINUS PRIMUS EX CORPORE MILI  
TARISIN ES ENATUS AUCTORITATE AB EXER  
CITU IMPERATOR ELECTUS EST

ecl III olymp'

MAXIMINUS ADUERSUM ECCLESIAE  
SACERDOTES PERSECUTIONEM FACIT

maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto

III

MAXIMINUS AQUILEIAE A PURPIENO OC  
CIDITUR

maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto

ROMANORUM

XXIII

REGNAUIT

CORDIANUS

AN VI

I

ROMANUS XVIII EPISCOPUS ORDINATUR  
ANTHERUS MENSE IUNO POST QUAM XNUM

maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto

maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto

FABIANUS

AN XIII

maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto  
maximinus primus  
in consulto

II

CORDIANO ROMANO INGRESSO PURPIENUS  
ET ALBINUS QUI IMPERIUM AGRIPPAE CLINI  
IN PALATIO OCCISI

ecl V olymp'

CORDIANUS AD MODUM ADULESCENS  
PARTHORUM INIURIAS SUPERATA CUM

III

VIETOR REUERTE RETUR AD PATRIAM FELI  
DE PHILIPPI PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO HAU

II

LONGE A ROMANO SOLO INTERFECTUS EST

ecl VI

III

CORDIANO MILITE STUMULUM AEDIFICAN

QUI SUPRA TE IMMINET OSSIBUS EIUS  
ROMANORUM. XXIII REGNAUIT

philippus AN III  
celui olympi

philippus philippum filium suum con  
sortem regni primum omnium

ex romanis imperatoribus christianus fuit  
regnantibus philippis milesimus annus

romanae urbis expletus est ob quam  
solleninitatem innumera vitae spes

in aere circum magni interfecta elu  
di quae in campo maritimo theatralis

tribus diebus ac noctibus populo per  
cilantem celebrata

theatrum e elepompae in censum et  
ecaton stylon

athalamos nataliumque romanorum  
currit et a con mille annorum actus

philippus urbem nominis sui in theacia  
construit

celui olympi  
alexandri in ecclesia m xii episco

rusteni in dionysius AN XIII  
philippus seni oklietrona de roma cuni  
procecidit

romano rum XXV REGNAUIT  
decius AN I MENS III

decius in annonia in ferio re budale  
natus fuit

*Handwritten marginal notes in the left margin, including names like 'philippus' and 'romanus'.*

*Handwritten marginal notes in the right margin, including 'philippus cum' and 'milesimus annus'.*

*Large block of handwritten marginal notes at the bottom of the page, containing various names and dates.*

*[Faint handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a preface or a note.]*

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including names like 'ANTONIUS' and 'CUTIO'.]*

DECIVS CVM PHILIPPOS PATREM ET JULIUM  
MATERECISSET OB ODIVM EORVM IN XPIA  
NOSPERSECUTIONEM MOUET

ANTONIUS MONACHIVS IN AEGYPTO NAS  
CITUR

ROMAE AMPHITHEATRVM INCENSVM  
ALEXANDRO HIEROSOLYMARVM EPISCO  
PO APVD CAESAREAM PALAESTINAEOB MAR

TYKIUM IN TEREPECTO ET ANTIOCHIAE  
BABYLIAM AZABANVS ET FABIVS EPISCO  
PICONSTITVIVNTVR

DECIVS CVM PHILIO IN AEFYPTO OCCIDIT  
ROMANORVM XXVI RECENAVIT

*[Marginal notes and date: CALLISETUOLVSIVS GALLIVS ANNO II MENS III]*

ROMANA ECCLESIAE EPISCOPI IMPR

FABIANI CLORIOSAM MORTEM XXV  
EPISCOPI CORNELIVS ANNO II QUI ET IPSE MARTY

RICONATVS EST. EXTANT AD EVM CY  
PRIANI OCTO EPISTVLAE

CCCLIII OLYMPI  
PESTILENS MORBUS MULTAS TOTIVS ORBV  
PROVINCIA S OCCVPAVIT MAXIME QUE ALE

XANDRIA METAE SYPTVMVTS CRIBIT DIONV  
SIVS ET CYPRIANI DE IMMORTALITATE TES  
TIS EST LIBER

NOVITVS PRESBYTER CYPRIANI ROMAM  
VENIENS NOVATIIVM DOCMA SVMPST

ET CETEROS CONFESSORES SIBI SOCIATOS  
QUOD CORNELIVS PRAENITENTES APOSTATAS

*[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a continuation of notes.]*

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including 'NOVATIIVS' and 'CYPRIANI'.]*

*[Marginal note: 'EXORDIUM NOVIATIANI']*

RECEPISSET

ANNO DOMINI MDCXIII CONSTITUITUR EPISCO-  
PUS DEMETRIUS

ROMANAE ECCLESIAE EPISCOPATUM  
TANTUM LUCIUS MENSES VIII POST QUEM

CHRISTIANUS AN IN EXTANT ADUTRUMQ  
CYPRIANI EPISTULAE

GALLUS ET VOLUSIANUS CUM ADUC-  
SUM AEMILIANUM QUI IN MOESIA MILES

NOVAS MOEBITUM EXURBE PROPECTI  
ESSENT IN FORO FLAMINIS IOEUTALIPU

TANTUM INTERFECERUNT  
AEMILIANUS TERTIO MENSIS CYPRIANI

DISCEPULUS  
ROMANO ANNO MDCXIII REGNAUIT

VALERIANUS ET GALLIENUS AN XV  
VALERIANUS IN KETIAR EXERCITUM

CUSTUS GALLIENUS ROMANUS SENATI  
CAESAR APPELLATUS

COLU M OLYMP  
CYPRIANUS PRIMUM M HETOR DE IN D EPIS

BYTERA DEXTRE M HETOR DE IN D EPIS  
EPISCOPUS MARTYRIO CORONATUS

VALERIANUS IN CHRISTIANO PERSECUTIONE  
COMMOTUS STATIM A SAPHORIS CAESARUM

REGES CAPTURIBI Q SECU POTEMISERANT  
CONSENESCIT

SAPHORIS CAESARUM SYRIAM ILLICIAM  
CAPTUS IN DEPOPULATUS

VALERIANO IN PERSECUTIO DUE TO GILLIENUS  
NOSTRIS PACEM REDDIDIT

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including dates and references to other works.]*

*[Marginal notes on the right side, including names like 'IOBELEY' and 'CYPRIANUS MARTYRIUM SUSTINET'.]*



*Handwritten notes at the top of the page, partially illegible due to fading and bleed-through.*

**CCX Olymp'**

VII

ANTIOCHIALEXU. CONSTITURPAULUSSA  
MOXATENUS

*omne regnum d' p'ur  
p'mary sup' d'at' co  
t'mediatis p' endy.*

LIIII

GALIENOMINOMNEMLASCIVIAMDISSOLU  
TOSGERMANIRASENNAMUSQUEVENERUNT

LI

ALAMANNIUASTATISCALLIOPONTIAM

*dicat' X. hoc infunexisse ad VI  
omni' l'isuy. X'anoz  
II. CC. LXX. X*

TRANSIEREGRACIAMACEDONIA PONTUS

ASIADEPOPULATAPERGOTHOSQUIDIDIXA

MATAEPANNONIASOCCUPAVERUNTGERMA

NIHISPANIASOBTINUERUNTITAXXCONEX

PUGNATAESTSPARTHIMESOPOTAMIAMTE

NENTES SYRIAMINCURSAUERUNT

**CCXI Olymp'**

XI

ALEXANDRIACECELESIAE XIII EPISCOPI

ORDINATUR MAXIMUS XIII

XII

ROMAEXXIII EPISCOPUS CONSTITUITUR

*id e' p' p'm  
HV. A. C. 24*

DIONYSIUS XXIII

ORDENATUS DECURIO PALMIENUS COLLECTA

ACRESTIUM MANUITA PERXAS CECIDIT UT AD

ETESI FONTEM CASTRA PONERET

XIII

HIEROSOLYMARUM EPISCOPATUM TENET

HYMENAEUS

PAULUSSAMOSATENUS ACUNCTO RUM PRX

DIXTIONE DES CISCENSARTAE MONISHAE

REXINUS SCITAVIT INCUIUS LOCUM AN TIO

CHENAECECELESIAE XII ORDINATUR EPISCO

PUS DOMNUS

CALLIAEPOSTUMUM ET VICTORINUM ET TE

TRICUM REGETAE

**CCXII Olymp'**

*Handwritten notes on the left margin, including 'L'item' and 'p'alest'.*

*Handwritten notes on the right margin, including 'the comes' and 'de h' h' A. C. 24'.*

xu Callienus mediolano occiditur <sup>est uolens mo pte sua & pte</sup>  
romanorum xxiiii regnauit <sup>hac e in qda ante tunc est. hui</sup>  
<sup>u' e uelut p' n</sup>

claudius an .i. mens .iiii  
i alexandria bruchium quod per  
multos annos fuerat obsessum

tandem destruitur  
claudius gothosillyricum metaxa  
donianua stantessur erat obsidit  
cukia clireus eiaukeus et in carpolio  
statua aurea conlocata est

*in so ...  
...  
...*

claudius sikkim moritur  
ii quintillus claudius erat exenatu  
custus appellatus xxiiii imperii die qui  
leia occiditur

romanorum xxiiii regnauit  
d. zelianus an .v. mens .vi

i antiochena ecclesia x<sup>un</sup>  
dixit uictorinus episcopus  
ecclxxiii olymp'

*& dicitur uelut ...  
...  
...*

lucianus tetrico apud catalanos  
perodente exereptum suum callias cepit  
zenobia apud imma haurion cedebat  
antiochia uinctur quareccus odoce

*...  
...*

na to maximo orienti steterunt eru  
inquar uictorinus uisum eaduersum  
eam dimicauit propterea uisum ead  
mentofrancus cuius erat latodie  
apud antiochia in euerat ex cuius  
euagrus presbyter exissimus nobis  
stirpede descendit

*...  
...*

*...  
...  
...*



III IN SANAM ANICHAECORUM LIBERES IN COM  
MUNICIONEM MANICENIS MALUM EXORI  
PROBUS CALLOS ET PANNONIOS UINEXSHA  
BERE PERMISSA MALI AMQ ET AUREUM MO  
TEM MILITARI MANU CONSITOS PROU NCIA  
LIBEROLENDOS DEDIT

CCXXV OLYMPI

III ANTHIOCHIAE XUM CONSTITUIT EPISCOPUS  
CYRILLUS

SATURNINUS MACISTE REPERITUS NOU  
CIUITATEM ANTHIOCHIAE ORSUS EST  
DE RE QUI POST CA IMPERIUM MOLITUS IN  
LADER CARPIA OCCIDIT

II ROMANA ECCLESIAE SUSCIPIT XCVI  
EUTYCHIANUS MENS VIII POST QUEM

*quod dicitur...*

XXIII CAIUS ANTONIUS XU  
PROEUSTUM MILITARI PERDIT MURUM

II INTURRUM CAIUS ANTONIUS OCCIDIT  
ALEXANDRIA ECCLESIAE CAIUS ANTONIUS  
PRAEFUIT THEOMAS AN XCVIII

ROMANORUM XXXVII RECAUIT CARUS CUM  
FILII CARINO ET NUMERIANO AN II

II CCC I

CCXXVI OLYMPI

CARUS NARBONENSIS CUM OMNIBUS  
THORUM PRAECIONE CUNCTA DOCTEM  
ET ETISIPONTEM NOBILISSIMA HOSTIUM  
URBES CEPISSET SUPER TIGRIDEM CA STRA  
PONENS FULMINE ICTUS INTERIT  
II CARUS ANTONIUS CUM OB OCULOS DOLORUM

unde refertur qd ista rixae p[er] omnia & filios imperatoris & cetera facta venimus inq[ui]t subteritio emulsa  
Rugosus ymaginatus

LECTICULA UENITUR IN SIDUIS APRI-  
SOCERIS UIOCCISUS EST UIX PETORE  
CADAUERIS POST ALIQUOT DIES SCelere  
COMPERTO

CARINUS PROCLIUICITUS APUD MARCUM  
OCCIDITUR <sup>y diocletianus p[er] c[on]st[antiu]m</sup>

ROMANORUM XXXIII REGNAUIT

DIOCLETIANUS AN XX

I DIOCLETIANUS DALMATAS CRIBAEFILIS  
IMPERATORE ELECTUS STATIM APRUM IN  
MILITUM CONTENTIONE PERCUSST UI  
RANSSIN ESUOSCELERENUMERIANUM  
INTERFECTUM

II DIOCLETIANUS IN CONSORTIUM REGNI  
HERCULIUM MAXIMIANUM ADSUMIT

III QUI RUSTICORUM MULTITUDINE OPPRES-  
SUS AQUAE FACIONIS UAE BALAUDARUM  
NOMEN INDI DERAT PACEM GALLIS REDDIDIT

CCLXIII OLVAIP

III CARUSIUS SUMPTA PURPURA BRITANNIAS  
OCCUPAUIT NAESSEUS ORIENTIBELLUM

II INTULIT QUI NIQUE SENTIANI AFRICAM IN-  
RESTAVERUNT AEGYPTUM ACHILLAEUS  
OPTINUIT OBQUE CONSTANTIUS ET CA

LEXIUS MAXIMIANUS CAESAR ADSU-  
MANTUR IN REGNUM QUORUM CONSTA-  
TIA CLAUDI EXFILIANEPOS FUIT GALERIY  
INDACIA HAUTLONZ CASERDIGNATUS

III ARGUENTE OS DIOCLETIANUS ETIAM AD  
FINITATEM CONIUNGERET CONSTANTIY  
EXhibe l[ib]ro ubi ostendit qd dicitur qd GALERIY in fine dicitur fuisse r[ati]o[n]abilem  
se p[ro]mouisse egypto ad d[omi]n[u]m p[ro]mouisse bis dicitur fuisse m[er]ito  
memorantur qd ista medietate dicitur qd dicitur qd dicitur

et h[ic] p[ro]p[ter] q[ui]d dicitur qd dicitur qd dicitur  
p[ro]p[ter] q[ui]d dicitur qd dicitur qd dicitur

PRIUIGNAM HEKULITH + ODORAM ACCE  
 PIT EXQUA POSTEA SEX LIBEROS CONSTA  
 U III TINI FRATRES HABUIT GALERIUS P. M. S. J.  
 DIOCLETIANI UALEXIAM AMBOLIXORES  
 QUAS HABUERANT REPRUDIA REC COMPULSI  
 CCLXXIII OLYMP'

& m. g. p. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.  
 m. p. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.  
 h. u. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.

IIII BUSIKIS ET OPTOS CONTRA ROMANOS REBEL  
 X LANTES AD SOLUM USQ. SUBUERSAE SUNT  
 XI CAEROPUM ET BASTER NORUM CENTES IN  
 ROMANUM SOLUM TRANSLATAE

CAEROPUM ET BASTER  
 NI IN ROMANUM  
 SOLUM TRANSLATAE

a. m. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.  
 m. p. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.

PRIMUS DIOCLETIANUS ADORARIS EUT  
 DEUM IUSSIT ET GEMMAS VESTIB GAL  
 CIAMENTIS Q. IN SERICUM ANTE EUM O  
 MNES IMPERATORES IN MODUM IUDICII  
 SALUTARENTUR ET CLAMIDEM TANTUM  
 PURPUREAM A PRIUS TU HABERE TU PLUS HABE  
 RENT

PRIMUS DIOCLE  
 TIANUS ADOR  
 DEUM IUSSIT  
 ET GEMMAS VESTIB  
 CIAMENTIS Q. IN  
 SERICUM ANTE EUM  
 OMNES IMPERATO  
 RES IN MODUM IUD  
 ICII SALUTARENTUR  
 ET CLAMIDEM TAN  
 TUM PURPUREAM  
 A PRIUS TU HABERE  
 TU PLUS HABERENT

CCLXXIII OLYMP'

XII ROMANA ECCLESIAE XXIII EPISCOPATUM  
 SUSCEPIT MARCELLIANUS

a. m. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.  
 m. p. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.

XIII ALEXANDRIA EUM AEGYPTO PER AELIUM  
 DUCEM ROMANA POTESTATE DESICE

ALEXANDRIA  
 EUM AEGYPTO  
 PER AELIUM  
 DUCEM ROMANA  
 POTESTATE DESICE

OCTAVIO OBSIDIONIS MENS ADIOCLIA  
 NO CAPTA EST ITAQ. PLURIMI PER TOTAM

OCTAVIO OBSIDI  
 ONIS MENS ADIO  
 CLIA NO CAPTA  
 EST ITAQ. PLURI  
 MI PER TOTAM

AEGYPTUM GRAUIB. PROSCRIPTIONIB. E  
 XIBIS QUAE EXATI INTERFECTIS HIS QUI

AEGYPTUM GRAUI  
 B. PROSCRIPTIONIB.  
 EXIBIS QUAE EX  
 ATI INTERFECTIS  
 HIS QUI

AUCTORES PERDUELLIONIS EXTITERANT.  
 XV ECCLESIAE HI EROSOLYMARUM XXXVII

ORDINATU REPRISORUM XADAS

a. m. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.  
 m. p. g. t. g. v. p. f. t. t.

*Handwritten notes at the top of the page, possibly indicating the source or date of the manuscript.*

POST DECEMANNOS PER ASCLEPIODO  
TUM PRACIO IO BRITANIA CRECEPTA  
CCLXXOLYMPHIX TALINGONAS A CONSTANTIO CAESA  
RE LVMILIA ALAMANNORUM CAESA

XIII. CALERIVS MAXIMIANVS VICTVS ANA  
SE O ANTE CARPENTVM DIOCLETIANI PR  
PUKATVS CUCURRIT

*Handwritten note: 27, v. b. 11. f. 12. n. 12*

TU ET VIXUS MACISTE RMILITAE PIA  
NOS MILITES PER SE QUI TUER PAULATINI  
CIXILLO IAM TEMPORE PERSECUTIONE  
ADVERSVM NOS INCIPENTE

*Handwritten notes: CALERIVS MAXIMIA  
A. C. VICTVS ANA  
VI. D. VICTVS ANA  
VI. D. VICTVS ANA  
VI. D. VICTVS ANA*

XIV. CALERIVS MAXIMIANVS SUPERXTONA  
SE O ET VIXORIB' ALIBERISSORORIB' QUE  
EIVS CAPTIS A DIOCLETIANO IN CENTI  
HONORIS USCIPITUR

*Handwritten notes: Th. g. m. a. d. i. o. c. l. e. t. i. a. n. a. e. f. a. c. t. a.  
T. I. A. N. A. C. R. O. M. A. E.  
C. A. R. T. A. G. I. N. I.*

XV. THERMAE ROMAE DIOCLETIANA EFACIT  
ET MAXIMIANA EFACIT CARTAGINI

XVI. ECCLESIAE CHICROSOLYMAE XCVIII  
PRACIPIT FERMON  
AN DIOCHIAE XCVIII CONSTITUITUR EPIS  
COPUS TYRANNUS

*Handwritten notes: necesse  
to celius  
10. 10. 10. 10.*

XVII. ALEXANDRINA ECCLESIAE XVII POST  
THEONAE EPIS COPUS ORDINATUR PER  
QUI POST CANON OPERSECUIONIS ANNO  
GLOXIOSISSIME MARTYRIUM PERPETRA  
DIOCLETIANVS ET MAXIMIANVS AUCI  
PI IN SIGNI POMI ROMAE TRIUMPHAVI  
ANTECEDEN P' CURRUM TORUM NARS CI  
CONIUGES SORORIB' LIBERIS ET OMNIB' PRA  
DA QUAE PARTHOSS' POLIAUERANT

*[Faint, mostly illegible text at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through or a separate entry.]*

ΤΕΚΚΛΕΜΟΤΗΗΟΡΡΙΒΙΛΙΑΡΥΔΤΥΡΥΜ Τερασμοισου  
ΕΤΣΙΔΟΝΕΜΜΥΛΤΑΟΡΕΚΛΟΝΟΙΔΕΡΥΤ <sup>diocletiano</sup>  
ΕΤΡΟΡΥΛΥΣΙΝΝΥΜΕΚΑΒΙΛΙΣΟΡΡΕΣΣΥ <sup>facit tyria</sup>

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including the number 'CCLXXI' and other small text.]*

ΧΥΙΙΙ ΑΝΝΟ ΔΙΟΚΛΕΤΙΑΝΙ ΜΕΝΣΕΜΑΡ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΤΙΟ ΙΝΔΙΕΥ ΠΑΣΧΑΕ ΕΚΚΛΕΣΙΑ ΕΣΥΒΙΒΕΡΥΛΕΣΗ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΙΙΙ ΑΥΤΕΜ ΠΕΚΣΕΚΥΤΙΟΝΙΣ ΑΝΝΟ ΚΟΝ

ΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΥΣ ΚΕΚΝΑΚΕΚΣΥΣ <sup>hic pome orfio quito x. x. sequitur</sup>  
ΠΕΚΣΕΚΥΤΙΟΝΙΣ <sup>vel cu ligni. vi. quare se x. plag</sup>

ΣΕΚΥΝΔΟ ΑΝΝΟ ΠΕΚΣΕΚΥΤΙΟΝΙΣ ΔΙΟ  
ΚΛΕΤΙΑΝΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΕΔΙΑ ΕΜΑΧΙΜΙΑΝΙ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΜΕΔΙΟΛΑΝΙ ΠΥΚΡΥΚΑ ΜΔΕΡΟΣΥΕΚΥΝΤ <sup>tyria</sup>

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including the number 'CCLXXII' and other small text.]*

ΡΟΜΑΕ ΧΧΥΙΙ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΥΣ ΚΟΝΣΤΙΤΥ  
ΤΥΚΕΥΣ ΕΒΙΥΣ ΜΕΝΣΙΒ' ΥΙΙ ΠΟΤΚΥΕΜ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΧΧΧ ΕΚΚΛΕΣΙΑ ΜΤΕΝ ΕΤ ΜΙΛΙΑΔ ΕΣ ΑΝΝ ΙΙΙ <sup>tyria</sup>

ΜΑΧΙΜΙΝΥΣ ΕΤΣ ΕΥΕΚΥΣ ΑΚΑΛΕΡΙΟΝΑ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΧΙΜΙΑΝΟ ΚΑΕΣΑΡΕΣ ΦΑΚΤΥ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΥΣ ΧΥΙ ΙΜΠΕΚΥ ΑΝΝΟ ΔΙΕΜ <sup>tyria</sup>

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including the number 'CCLXXIII' and other small text.]*

ΟΒΙΤΙΝ ΒΡΙΤΤΑΝΙΑ ΒΟΡΑΚΙ ΠΟΤΚΥΕΜ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΦΙΛΥΣ ΕΥΣ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΥΣ ΕΧ ΚΟΝΚΥΒΙ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΝΑ Η ΕΛΕΝΑ ΡΕΚΕΚΑΤΥΣ ΡΕΚΥΝΥΜΙΝΥΑΔ' <sup>tyria</sup>

ΡΟΜΑΝΟ ΡΥΜ ΧΧΧ ΙΙΙ ΚΕΚΝΑΥΤ ΚΟΝΣΤΑ  
ΤΙΝΥΣ ΑΝ ΧΧΧ ΜΕΝΣΙΒ' Χ ΠΕΚΣΕΚΥΤΙΟΝΙΣ ΑΝ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΜΑΧΕΝΤΙΥΣ ΗΕΚΕΥΙ ΜΑΧΙΜΙΑΝΙ ΦΙΛΥ <sup>tyria</sup>

*[Marginal notes on the left side, including the number 'CCLXXIV' and other small text.]*

ΑΡΚΑΕΤΟΡΙΑΝΙ ΣΙΜΙΤΕ ΡΟΜΑΕ ΔΥΕΥΣ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΤΥΣ ΑΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΥΚ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΣΕΥΕΚΥΣ ΚΑΕΣΑΡ ΑΚΑΛΕΡΙΟ ΜΑΧΙΜΙΑΝΟ <sup>tyria</sup>

ΚΟΝΤΡΑ ΜΑΧΕΝΤΙΥΜΙ ΜΙΣΣΥΣ ΡΑΥΙΕΝΝΑ <sup>tyria</sup>  
ΙΝΤΕΚΥΙΤΥΚ <sup>tyria</sup>



no. 9. Tit. & Galens in via m. ...  
Constitutiones & p. ...  
& q. ...  
... h. g. ...

II

LICINIUS CALERIO CAENUNTI IMPERAU  
TOR FACTUS  
HERCULIUS MAXIMIANUS ARIFIA RUSTA  
DETECTUS QUO D DOLU M CONSTANTINO  
UIROS UO PAXA RRETI ANX SSI LAE FUGIENS  
OCCIDITUR

J QUIRINUS EPISCOPUSSISCIANUS GLORIO  
S A E P O X P O INTERRITUR NAM MANUALI  
MOLA AD COLLUM LICHTAE PONTERRA CIP  
TATUS IN FLUMEN DIUTISSIME SUPERNA  
TAUIT ET CUM SPECTANTIB CONLOCUTUS  
NES UT ERERENTUR EX EMPLOUIXORANS  
UT MERGERETUR OBITU

III

CALERIUS MAXIMIANUS MORITUR  
ROMANA ECCLESIAE XXXI ORDINATUR III

IIII

EPISCOPUSSILUESTRADU XXII

V

MAXIMINUS PERSECUTIONE IN CHRISTI ANOS VIII  
FACTA CUM MALICINIO PUNIENDUS EST  
SE TA PUDTAKSUM MORITUR

J ALEXANDRIA ECCLESIAE XXII ORDINA  
TUR EPISCOPUS ACHILLAS  
MAXENTIUS IUXTA PONTENI MVLVIUM VIII

XPERVE  
LUTTO  
MAYI  
MINO  
FAC  
TA

IIII  
III  
IIII  
X

ACONSTANTINOSUPERATU SOCCIDITUR

BELLUM CIVILE SE ADUERSUM LICINIUM X  
HIEROSOLYMAKUM XXXVIII CONSTITUITUR

EPISCOPUS MACARIUS  
DIOCLETIANUS HAUT PROCLASALONIS

IN UILLASUAS PAXA TOMORITUR ET SOLUSO  
ANNIUM INTERRITOS PRIUXTUS KE FERTE

NUMMOS STANS FUR TO Y ANI PANDIT TO FILIT

...  
...  
...  
...

...  
...  
...  
...

... ex his q' sunt lib' q' est. ...

... in fine ...

**ccxxvii**

XI CRISPO ET CONSTANTIVS FILII CONSTAN  
TINI ET LICINIUS ADULES CENSU LICINIADU  
XII CUSTI FILIUS CONSTANTINI EX SORORE  
POS CAESARES APPELLANTUR QUORUM C  
PUM LACTANTIUS LATINIS LITTE RIS ERUDI  
UIT UIKOMNIUM SUO TEMPORE ELOQUEN  
TISSIMUS SED ADEO IN HAC VITA PAUPERUT  
PLERUMQUE ET IANNECESSARIIS INDI GUERIT

**ccxxviii**

XIII LICINIUS CHRISIANOS DE PALATIO SUO PELLIT  
XIII BASILEUS AMASIAE PONTI EPISCOPUS SUB  
LICINIO MARTYRIO CORONATUR

ALEXANDRINA ECCLESIAE XVIII ORDINA  
TUR EPISCOPUS ALEXANDER A QUO ARRIUS  
PRESBYTER DE ECCLESIAE ET ETUS MULTOS  
SUA IMPIETATIS OCIA TAD QUORUM PERFIDIA

XVI COARCVENDAM SYNODUS CCCXIII EPIS  
COPORUM IN NICAEA MURBEM ET HYNIX  
CONGREGATA OMNES HERETICORUM  
MACHINAS OMNIBUS OBPOSITIONE DELEUIT

CONSTANTIUS FILIUS CONSTANTINI CAESAR  
FACTUS

LICINIUS THESSALONICA E CENTRAIUS  
SACRAMENTI PRIUS OCCIDITUR

XVIII NAXARIUS SCAETARINUS SIGNIS HABETUR  
**ccxxviiii**

XVIII CRISPUS FILIUS CONSTANTINI ET LICINIUS  
IUNIOR CONSTANTIAE CONSTANTIS SORORIS  
ET LICINNI FILIUS CRUDELIS SIME INTERFICITUR

XX LICENNIA CONSTANTINI NICOMEDIAE

Sup' ano 12. ...

ACTA ET SEQUENTIA ANNO ROMAE DCCCCLXXII  
HUCUSQUE HISTORIAM SCRIBIT EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI  
MARTYRIS CONSTANTINENSIS CERNALIS CUIUS OS ISTA SUBIECIT

XXI. ARNOBIUS RHETOR IN AFRICA ELABUS HABERE  
QUI CUM SICCAE AD DECELA MANDUM IURE  
NESCERUDIRET ET ATTHU CETHNICUS AD RE  
DULITATEM SOMNIUS COMPELLORETUR NE  
AB EPISCOPO IMPETRARET IDEM QUAM  
SEMPER IMPRUGNARE AT ELUCIPRAUIT  
ADVERSUM PRISTINAM RELIGIONEM  
CULENTISSIMOS LIBROS ET TANDEM UELUT  
QUIB DAM OBSIDIBUS PIETATIS PROEDUSIM  
PETRAUIT

hellenopolim que  
nunc ad constantinop  
colat. CONSTAN  
TINUS USQUE AD TYRIS  
LUCIANI MARTYRIS  
SUA CUM NOMINE  
CUPAUIT

THEOPHILUS IN ANTIOCHIA DOMINICUM QUOD UOCATUR  
LUCIUM AEDIFICARI COEPTUM  
CONSTANTINUS UXOREM SUAM IULIAM  
INTERFICIT

CONSTANTINUS  
XXII  
D. DONATUS A QUADAM  
ANTIOCHIA

DONATUS A QUADAM  
ANTIOCHIA

CELESTINUS

ANTIOCHIAE POST TYRANNUM XEORDINA  
TUKEPISCOPI SUPTALIS POST QUAM XXI PILO  
CONIUS CUIS UCESSOR XCI PAULINUS POST  
QUEM XIII EUSTATHIUS QUI IN EXILIO MOR  
RIDITUS USQUE IN PRAESENTEM DIEM AP  
RIANI ECCLESIAM OTINUE RUM TADEST CULA  
HUS EUSEBIUS CUIUS NOMINE PLACILLUS STEFA  
NUS

episcopus apud  
antiochia

*Handwritten notes at the top of the page, partially obscured and illegible.*

LEONTIUS EUDOXIUS MELETIUS EUZONI  
DOROTHEUS EURSUM MELETIUS QUORUM  
ID EICOTEMPORANONDICES QUOD EOS  
HOSTES PAPIUS XPI GALMERIS COPUS IUDICE

*Marginal notes on the left side:*  
XCHH  
Tuo 19A qu lu  
v u u d m ju

LIUENIUS PRESBYTERNATIONE HIS PANI  
EUANGELICI SUEBII EXPLICIT  
POMPIIIUS MISSO AD CONSTANTINUM  
INSIGNI VOLUMINE EXILIO LIBERAT

ALEXANDRIA XVIII ORDINATUR EPISCOPUS  
ATHANASIUS

**XXV**

DEDICATUR CONSTANTINA P OLS OMNINUM  
PLACIDIVMNU DATAT

METRODORUS PHILOXORUS AGRINOS CITE  
ROMAE XXXII EPISCOPUS ECCLESIA MTRONUIT

*Marginal notes on the left side:*  
XXV  
XXV  
XXV

MAKCEUS MENS VIII POST QUAM XXXIII  
ORDINATUS EST IULIUS ANN XII MENS VIII

EDICTO CONSTANTINI GENTILIUM TEMPLA  
SUBVERSASUNT

**XXVI**

ROMANI OTHOS INSARAIATA KUM RECCIO  
NEVICERUNT

**CCLXXVIII OLYMPI**

II ECCL XXIIII CONSTANS FILIUS CONSTANTINI PROCEHI  
TUR AD REGNUM

**XXVIII**

PESTILENTIAE FAMA IN NUMERABILIS  
MULTE DO  
CITIAE GULAE PERIT

SARMATAE LIMIGANTES DOMITOS QUINQUE  
ARCAE GANTES UOCANTUR FACTA MA  
NUI ROMANUM SOLUM EXEREBUNT

CALO CERUS IN OY PRO RES NOVAS MOLITUS  
OPPRIMITUR

XXVIII / CONSTANTINUS CUM LIBERIS SUI HONORIFICAS AD ANTONIUM LITTEAS MITTIT  
ET CENNALIS CONSTANTINI DALMATIUS  
CAESAR APPELLATUR

XXX / PATER ET HETOR ROMAE GLORIOSISSIME DOCA  
NAZARIUS HETORIS FILIUS IN ELOQUENTIA  
PATRICO AEGUATUR  
TIBERIANUS UIR DISERTUS PRAEFECTUS PRÆTORIO GALLIAS REGIT

EUSTATHIUS CONSTANTINOPOLITANUS  
PRESBYTER AGNOSCITUR CUIUS IN DUSTRIA  
IN HIEROSOLYMIS MARTYRIUM CONSTRUCTUM EST

CCXXXIII VOLVMP

*CONSTANTINUS  
NICOMEDIA  
COROBARTIA  
SARPIANUM  
DECLINAT  
...  
CONSTANTINUS  
ANNORUM*

XXXI / CONSTANTINUS EXTREMUM ITAE SUAE TEM  
PORAE AB EUSEBIO NICOMEDENSI EPISCOPO  
BAPTIZATUS IN ARRIANUM DOGMATA DECLINAT  
A QUO USQUE IN PRAESENTEM TEMPUSECCLESIA  
SIA RUM PER INAEQUITATIS ORBIS EST SECUM  
TADISCORDIA

CONSTANTINUS CUM BELLUM PARARET IN  
PERSAS IN AEGYPTONE ULLA PUBLICA IUXTA  
NICOMEDIA MORITUR ANNO ETATIS LXVI  
POST QUAE IN PERSAS LIBERICIUS EX CAESARIE  
LUGUSTI APPELLANTUR

ROMANORUM XXXV REGNAUIT CONSTAN  
TINUS CONSTANTIUS ET CONSTANS  
AN XXIII MENSU DIEB XIII  
ALABIUS PRAEFECTUS PRAETORIS  
ET MULTINOBIUM OCCISI  
SAROKREX PERSARUM MESOPOTAMIA MULTATA

9100

+

DUOBUS PER MEMENSIBUS NISI BIN OBSEDIT  
DALMATIUS CAESAR QUAE PATRIUS CONS  
TANTINUS CONSORTI EMPERIS, ILLUS DE  
RELIG. FRACTIONE CONSTANTII PATRI UELIS  
ET TUM ULTIUM ILITARI INTERIMITUR

JACOBUS NISI BENUS EPISCOPUS AGNOSCITUR  
AD CUIUS PRECES SAEPER UELIS DISCRIMINE  
LIBERATA EST

*Jacobus nisi benus  
episcopus agnoscitur  
ad cuius preces saepe  
uelis discrimine  
liberata est*

*... galii pa  
... ad p...*

EX HOC LOCO IMPIETAS ALEXANDRIANAE CONSTAN  
TINUS PULCRAE SIDIO EXILII SCARCE  
RIBUS ET UELIS AD FLICTIOM NUM MODIS  
PRIMUM ATHANASIUM INDE INDE OMNES  
NON SUAE PARTIS EPISCOPOS PERSECUTUS

*persecutio  
episcoporum  
cartholicorum*

III CONSTANTINUS BELLUM PATRI INFERENS  
IUXTA AQUILEIAM A SAEO OCCIDITUR  
CCCLXXX OLYMPI

III UARIO EUENTIA ADUERSUM FRANCOS ACO  
STANTE PUGNATUR

J MULTA COPIENTIS URBE ESTERAE MOTU HOE  
RIBILI CONSEDERUNT  
AUDAEUS IN SYRIACO ELECLARUS HABETUR  
AQUO HAERESIS AUDIANA

*audiana*

II FRANCIA CONSTANTINAE PERDOMITIETRA  
CUM EIS FACTA

HERMOGENES MAGISTER MILITIAE TRACTU  
A POPULO OB EPISCOPI PRULUM QUI EM  
REGIS IMPERIO ET ALEXANDRIUM FRACTIONE  
PELLEBAT

*Constantinopolis  
magister  
militiae  
pulo tra  
propter  
lum dicitur*

ANTIOCHIAE DOMINICUM AUREUM DEDICATUR  
I MACEDONIUS ARTIS PLUMARIAE IN LOCUM

*maedoni  
us in locum  
subrogatur  
maedoni*

PAULI ABARRIANI SCIPIS COPUS SUBROGA  
TUR QUONON CHAERESIS MACEDONIANI  
PAULUS CRUDELITATE PRAEFECTI PHILIPPI  
NAM PAUTOK MACEDONII PACTIUM ERAT  
ET ABRIANORUM IN SIDIUS STRANGULATI

II CCCLX UI

MAXIMINUS TRIUMPHORUM EPISCOPUS  
CLARIUS AGNOATHANASIUS ALEXANDRIAE  
EPISCOPUS CUM CONSTANTINO QUI REPER  
TUR AD POCNA IN HONORIFICIS SUSCEPTUS  
EST

UII

*in hoc anno per  
Christum persequitur*

BARBARIS ARUM RECHRISTIANOS PER EQUIT  
IN COELESIA IN PONTUS SUBVERSAS EXCE  
PTAE ECCLESIAE ET EPISCOPOS CETERISQUE QUI  
IBI DEM REPERIUNT

CC LXXI OLYMPI

UIII

TITIANUS UIX LOQUENS PRAEFECTURAE  
PRAETORIO APUD CALLIAS ADMINISTRAT

UIIIII

ATHANASIUS AD CONSTANTINUM PER SALE  
XANDRIAM RECREBITUR

DYRACCIUM PER MOTU CORRUPT ET TRIS  
DIEBUS AC NOCTIBUS ROMANUM PLURIMARUM  
CAMPANAE URBS UEXATAE

MACNIS REIP EXPENSIS IN BELUCIA SYRIAE  
PORTUS EFFECTUS

X

PER SUMPSON TRIB MENSIBUS OBSEDET NISI  
THEOEBIUS EPUS ESENIUS ABRIANAE SICOM  
PERFRACTIONIS MULTA OTUARIA CONSCRIBIT  
SOLIS PACTA DEFECTIO

XI

BELLUM PERSICUM IN OCTUBRE MARDI  
SINE ARAM IN QUO HAUT DUBIUM VICTORUM

*quidam*

militum stoliditate perdidimus neq.  
 uero ullum constantio ex nouem gra-  
 uissimis proeliis contra persas bellum  
 fuit nam ut alio mittamnis uisus est  
 sabbizabde et amida capti sunt  
 xl maximus post macarium hieroso-  
 lymakum episcopus profertur postquam  
 ecclesia maxime in iudunt id est  
 cyrillus cicutichius rursus in cyrillus  
 hieronius tertio cyrillus hilarius quoq.  
 todrillus quorum cyrillus cum ma-  
 ximo fuisse et presbytero ordinatus  
 post mortem eius ita eia ab acacio episcopo  
 caesariensi et ceteris arrianis epis-  
 copis promittit et tunc in ordina-  
 tionem maximi repudiasse et diaconus in  
 ecclesia ministravit ob quam impie-  
 tate in saeculo deum excedere pensatis  
 hecraclium quem moxiens maximi  
 in suum locum substituit et a iaria  
 frudens sollicitans de episcopo in pres-  
 byterum rediit

*hierosolymis  
 ecclesiam  
 arrianorum  
 seruauit*

cclxxii olympi  
 xii.

romanæ ecclesie lxxxiii ordinatæ  
 episcopus liberius quoniam exilium ob-  
 sidem truso omnes clericos uoluerunt  
 ut nullum alium suscipere uerum  
 cum felix ab arrianis fuisse et in sacer-  
 dotium substitutus plurimi perierunt  
 et post annum cum felice eiecitur

*of  
 12  
 12  
 12*

*anno d. m. c. lxxii  
 m. c. lxxii  
 d. m. c. lxxii  
 m. c. lxxii*



alibi legitur quod...  
quod...  
fuit

QUI ALIBI EXIUSTE DIOVICIUS EXILIET  
IN HAERETICA PRUITATE SUBSCRIBENS  
ROMAM QUASI VICTORIN TRAUERAT  
MAGNE VTI O ARUDNIGUSTODUNUM AR  
RIPIENTE IMPERIIUM CONSTANS HAUT  
LONGE AB HIS PANIA IN CASTRO CUI HELONA  
NOMEN EST INTERFICITUR ANNO AETATIS  
XXX QUAM OB REM TURBATA M PEMP  
UETRANIONIS MURSAE PONTIANUS  
ROMAE IMPERATOR ESRACTI  
ROMAE POPULUS ADUEXSUM MAGNE  
TIA COS REBELLANS AD HERACLIDAE SENATO  
REPRODITUR

XIII  
1 - 2 f. 100 d. 100...  
et...  
X. 10. X.

NEROTIANI CAPUT PILOPERUBENI CIRCUM  
LATUM MULTAEQUE PROSCRIPTIONES NOBI  
LUM ET CAESACTIAE

XIIII  
UETRANIONIS ARUDNIGUSTODUNUM CONSTANTIO  
RECIUM IN SIONE DETRACTUM  
MAGNE VTIUS MURSAE VICTUS IN QUO  
PROELIO ROMANAE IMPRES CONCIDERUNT  
GALLUS CONSTANTINUS PATRUELUS CAESAR  
RACTUS

Ab hoc...

XV  
GALLUS IUDAEOS QUI INTERFECTI PERNO  
ET EN MILITIBUS ARMADAE BELLANDUM  
INVASERANT OPPRESSIT CAESIS MULTIS  
HOMINUM MILIBUS USQ AD INNOXIUM AETA  
TEM ET CIVITATEM EORUM DIOCESARIAM  
TIBERIDEM ET DIOSPOLIM PLURIMAEQUE OPPR  
DIGNITATEM TRADIDIT  
NONNULLI NOBILITUM GALLO INTERFECTI

cclxxxii olymp'

lxxxvi: xvi macnenti us loo d un i n p r a t i o p r o

Job deesse  
cundum hē  
bracos

priase manu interpicit et decenty  
frater eius quem ad tuendas gallias  
caesarem miserat apud senonasia  
que uita m explet

Gennadius forensis orator romaen  
signis habetur

Mineruius burdigalensis rhetor ro  
mae florentissimē docet

xvii

Gallus caesar sollicitatus a consta  
tioratruelicuius in suspectionem ob  
laes regiam indolem uenerat historia  
occiditur

Siluanus in gallias nouas molitur  
xxviii die extinctus est

Victorinus rhetor et donatus gra  
maticus praecceptorum eius romaen si  
cnes habentur equibus victorinus etia  
statuam in foro traianum eruit

summa lxx

Paulinus et Rodaninus galliarum ep:  
copi in exilium obfidemtrusi

xviii

Alchimus et delphidius retores in a qui  
tanica florentissimē docent

Donatus aquosus praedonatus nō in  
africa dicitur memorari musca thagi  
nepellitur quidam sectatores eius  
etiam montenses uocant eo quod  
ecclesiam romaepriimum in ante  
habere coeperint

Donatus  
quo donati  
ani

gstanti... in... mediolan...  
out epi... fieri... archidiacon...  
a.../cardinalibus...  
inter... duo...  
alio... in...  
ita... in...  
13... 22

CUSEBIUS EXCELLENSIS EPISCOPUS ET  
LUCIFERA DIONYSIUS CARLITANUS  
MEDIOLANENSIS ECCLESIAE EPISCOPI  
PANCRACTIUS QUOQUE ROMANUS PRESBYTER  
ETHILAXUS DIACONUS DISTANTIBUS INTER  
SE ABARRIANIS ET CONSTANTI ODAMNAN  
TUR EXILIIS

JULIANUS FRATER CALLI MEDIOLANICUS  
SAX APPELLATUR  
ANTONIUS MONACHUS <sup>104</sup> CUM AETATIS  
ANNIS IN HEREMO MORITUR SOLITUS IN  
TIS ADSUENIENTIBUS DE PAULO QUODAM  
THEBLACOMIRAE BEATITUDINIS VIRORE  
FERRE CUIUS NOS EXITUM BREVI BELLO  
EXPLICUIMUS

7 HILARIUS EPISCOPUS PICTAVENSIS FACTIO  
NES SATURNINIAE CATENSIS EPISCOPI RE  
LIQUORUMQUE QUI CUM EO ERANT ARIA  
NORUM ANTE TRIENNIIUM IN PERGIAM  
PULSUS LIBROS DENOSTRAE RELIGIONIS CO  
PONIT

7 RELIQUIAE APOSTOLITIMO THEI CONSTA  
TINOPOLIM IN UECTAE  
7 SARMATI AMATAS ET MACARIUS DISCI  
PULI ANTONII IN SICILIA HABENTUR

7 LIBERIUS EPISCOPUS ROMANUS EXILIUM  
MITTITUR <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup> <sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> <sup>103</sup> <sup>104</sup> <sup>105</sup> <sup>106</sup> <sup>107</sup> <sup>108</sup> <sup>109</sup> <sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> <sup>112</sup> <sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup> <sup>116</sup> <sup>117</sup> <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup> <sup>120</sup> <sup>121</sup> <sup>122</sup> <sup>123</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>125</sup> <sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> <sup>128</sup> <sup>129</sup> <sup>130</sup> <sup>131</sup> <sup>132</sup> <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup> <sup>135</sup> <sup>136</sup> <sup>137</sup> <sup>138</sup> <sup>139</sup> <sup>140</sup> <sup>141</sup> <sup>142</sup> <sup>143</sup> <sup>144</sup> <sup>145</sup> <sup>146</sup> <sup>147</sup> <sup>148</sup> <sup>149</sup> <sup>150</sup> <sup>151</sup> <sup>152</sup> <sup>153</sup> <sup>154</sup> <sup>155</sup> <sup>156</sup> <sup>157</sup> <sup>158</sup> <sup>159</sup> <sup>160</sup> <sup>161</sup> <sup>162</sup> <sup>163</sup> <sup>164</sup> <sup>165</sup> <sup>166</sup> <sup>167</sup> <sup>168</sup> <sup>169</sup> <sup>170</sup> <sup>171</sup> <sup>172</sup> <sup>173</sup> <sup>174</sup> <sup>175</sup> <sup>176</sup> <sup>177</sup> <sup>178</sup> <sup>179</sup> <sup>180</sup> <sup>181</sup> <sup>182</sup> <sup>183</sup> <sup>184</sup> <sup>185</sup> <sup>186</sup> <sup>187</sup> <sup>188</sup> <sup>189</sup> <sup>190</sup> <sup>191</sup> <sup>192</sup> <sup>193</sup> <sup>194</sup> <sup>195</sup> <sup>196</sup> <sup>197</sup> <sup>198</sup> <sup>199</sup> <sup>200</sup> <sup>201</sup> <sup>202</sup> <sup>203</sup> <sup>204</sup> <sup>205</sup> <sup>206</sup> <sup>207</sup> <sup>208</sup> <sup>209</sup> <sup>210</sup> <sup>211</sup> <sup>212</sup> <sup>213</sup> <sup>214</sup> <sup>215</sup> <sup>216</sup> <sup>217</sup> <sup>218</sup> <sup>219</sup> <sup>220</sup> <sup>221</sup> <sup>222</sup> <sup>223</sup> <sup>224</sup> <sup>225</sup> <sup>226</sup> <sup>227</sup> <sup>228</sup> <sup>229</sup> <sup>230</sup> <sup>231</sup> <sup>232</sup> <sup>233</sup> <sup>234</sup> <sup>235</sup> <sup>236</sup> <sup>237</sup> <sup>238</sup> <sup>239</sup> <sup>240</sup> <sup>241</sup> <sup>242</sup> <sup>243</sup> <sup>244</sup> <sup>245</sup> <sup>246</sup> <sup>247</sup> <sup>248</sup> <sup>249</sup> <sup>250</sup> <sup>251</sup> <sup>252</sup> <sup>253</sup> <sup>254</sup> <sup>255</sup> <sup>256</sup> <sup>257</sup> <sup>258</sup> <sup>259</sup> <sup>260</sup> <sup>261</sup> <sup>262</sup> <sup>263</sup> <sup>264</sup> <sup>265</sup> <sup>266</sup> <sup>267</sup> <sup>268</sup> <sup>269</sup> <sup>270</sup> <sup>271</sup> <sup>272</sup> <sup>273</sup> <sup>274</sup> <sup>275</sup> <sup>276</sup> <sup>277</sup> <sup>278</sup> <sup>279</sup> <sup>280</sup> <sup>281</sup> <sup>282</sup> <sup>283</sup> <sup>284</sup> <sup>285</sup> <sup>286</sup> <sup>287</sup> <sup>288</sup> <sup>289</sup> <sup>290</sup> <sup>291</sup> <sup>292</sup> <sup>293</sup> <sup>294</sup> <sup>295</sup> <sup>296</sup> <sup>297</sup> <sup>298</sup> <sup>299</sup> <sup>300</sup> <sup>301</sup> <sup>302</sup> <sup>303</sup> <sup>304</sup> <sup>305</sup> <sup>306</sup> <sup>307</sup> <sup>308</sup> <sup>309</sup> <sup>310</sup> <sup>311</sup> <sup>312</sup> <sup>313</sup> <sup>314</sup> <sup>315</sup> <sup>316</sup> <sup>317</sup> <sup>318</sup> <sup>319</sup> <sup>320</sup> <sup>321</sup> <sup>322</sup> <sup>323</sup> <sup>324</sup> <sup>325</sup> <sup>326</sup> <sup>327</sup> <sup>328</sup> <sup>329</sup> <sup>330</sup> <sup>331</sup> <sup>332</sup> <sup>333</sup> <sup>334</sup> <sup>335</sup> <sup>336</sup> <sup>337</sup> <sup>338</sup> <sup>339</sup> <sup>340</sup> <sup>341</sup> <sup>342</sup> <sup>343</sup> <sup>344</sup> <sup>345</sup> <sup>346</sup> <sup>347</sup> <sup>348</sup> <sup>349</sup> <sup>350</sup> <sup>351</sup> <sup>352</sup> <sup>353</sup> <sup>354</sup> <sup>355</sup> <sup>356</sup> <sup>357</sup> <sup>358</sup> <sup>359</sup> <sup>360</sup> <sup>361</sup> <sup>362</sup> <sup>363</sup> <sup>364</sup> <sup>365</sup> <sup>366</sup> <sup>367</sup> <sup>368</sup> <sup>369</sup> <sup>370</sup> <sup>371</sup> <sup>372</sup> <sup>373</sup> <sup>374</sup> <sup>375</sup> <sup>376</sup> <sup>377</sup> <sup>378</sup> <sup>379</sup> <sup>380</sup> <sup>381</sup> <sup>382</sup> <sup>383</sup> <sup>384</sup> <sup>385</sup> <sup>386</sup> <sup>387</sup> <sup>388</sup> <sup>389</sup> <sup>390</sup> <sup>391</sup> <sup>392</sup> <sup>393</sup> <sup>394</sup> <sup>395</sup> <sup>396</sup> <sup>397</sup> <sup>398</sup> <sup>399</sup> <sup>400</sup> <sup>401</sup> <sup>402</sup> <sup>403</sup> <sup>404</sup> <sup>405</sup> <sup>406</sup> <sup>407</sup> <sup>408</sup> <sup>409</sup> <sup>410</sup> <sup>411</sup> <sup>412</sup> <sup>413</sup> <sup>414</sup> <sup>415</sup> <sup>416</sup> <sup>417</sup> <sup>418</sup> <sup>419</sup> <sup>420</sup> <sup>421</sup> <sup>422</sup> <sup>423</sup> <sup>424</sup> <sup>425</sup> <sup>426</sup> <sup>427</sup> <sup>428</sup> <sup>429</sup> <sup>430</sup> <sup>431</sup> <sup>432</sup> <sup>433</sup> <sup>434</sup> <sup>435</sup> <sup>436</sup> <sup>437</sup> <sup>438</sup> <sup>439</sup> <sup>440</sup> <sup>441</sup> <sup>442</sup> <sup>443</sup> <sup>444</sup> <sup>445</sup> <sup>446</sup> <sup>447</sup> <sup>448</sup> <sup>449</sup> <sup>450</sup> <sup>451</sup> <sup>452</sup> <sup>453</sup> <sup>454</sup> <sup>455</sup> <sup>456</sup> <sup>457</sup> <sup>458</sup> <sup>459</sup> <sup>460</sup> <sup>461</sup> <sup>462</sup> <sup>463</sup> <sup>464</sup> <sup>465</sup> <sup>466</sup> <sup>467</sup> <sup>468</sup> <sup>469</sup> <sup>470</sup> <sup>471</sup> <sup>472</sup> <sup>473</sup> <sup>474</sup> <sup>475</sup> <sup>476</sup> <sup>477</sup> <sup>478</sup> <sup>479</sup> <sup>480</sup> <sup>481</sup> <sup>482</sup> <sup>483</sup> <sup>484</sup> <sup>485</sup> <sup>486</sup> <sup>487</sup> <sup>488</sup> <sup>489</sup> <sup>490</sup> <sup>491</sup> <sup>492</sup> <sup>493</sup> <sup>494</sup> <sup>495</sup> <sup>496</sup> <sup>497</sup> <sup>498</sup> <sup>499</sup> <sup>500</sup> <sup>501</sup> <sup>502</sup> <sup>503</sup> <sup>504</sup> <sup>505</sup> <sup>506</sup> <sup>507</sup> <sup>508</sup> <sup>509</sup> <sup>510</sup> <sup>511</sup> <sup>512</sup> <sup>513</sup> <sup>514</sup> <sup>515</sup> <sup>516</sup> <sup>517</sup> <sup>518</sup> <sup>519</sup> <sup>520</sup> <sup>521</sup> <sup>522</sup> <sup>523</sup> <sup>524</sup> <sup>525</sup> <sup>526</sup> <sup>527</sup> <sup>528</sup> <sup>529</sup> <sup>530</sup> <sup>531</sup> <sup>532</sup> <sup>533</sup> <sup>534</sup> <sup>535</sup> <sup>536</sup> <sup>537</sup> <sup>538</sup> <sup>539</sup> <sup>540</sup> <sup>541</sup> <sup>542</sup> <sup>543</sup> <sup>544</sup> <sup>545</sup> <sup>546</sup> <sup>547</sup> <sup>548</sup> <sup>549</sup> <sup>550</sup> <sup>551</sup> <sup>552</sup> <sup>553</sup> <sup>554</sup> <sup>555</sup> <sup>556</sup> <sup>557</sup> <sup>558</sup> <sup>559</sup> <sup>560</sup> <sup>561</sup> <sup>562</sup> <sup>563</sup> <sup>564</sup> <sup>565</sup> <sup>566</sup> <sup>567</sup> <sup>568</sup> <sup>569</sup> <sup>570</sup> <sup>571</sup> <sup>572</sup> <sup>573</sup> <sup>574</sup> <sup>575</sup> <sup>576</sup> <sup>577</sup> <sup>578</sup> <sup>579</sup> <sup>580</sup> <sup>581</sup> <sup>582</sup> <sup>583</sup> <sup>584</sup> <sup>585</sup> <sup>586</sup> <sup>587</sup> <sup>588</sup> <sup>589</sup> <sup>590</sup> <sup>591</sup> <sup>592</sup> <sup>593</sup> <sup>594</sup> <sup>595</sup> <sup>596</sup> <sup>597</sup> <sup>598</sup> <sup>599</sup> <sup>600</sup> <sup>601</sup> <sup>602</sup> <sup>603</sup> <sup>604</sup> <sup>605</sup> <sup>606</sup> <sup>607</sup> <sup>608</sup> <sup>609</sup> <sup>610</sup> <sup>611</sup> <sup>612</sup> <sup>613</sup> <sup>614</sup> <sup>615</sup> <sup>616</sup> <sup>617</sup> <sup>618</sup> <sup>619</sup> <sup>620</sup> <sup>621</sup> <sup>622</sup> <sup>623</sup> <sup>624</sup> <sup>625</sup> <sup>626</sup> <sup>627</sup> <sup>628</sup> <sup>629</sup> <sup>630</sup> <sup>631</sup> <sup>632</sup> <sup>633</sup> <sup>634</sup> <sup>635</sup> <sup>636</sup> <sup>637</sup> <sup>638</sup> <sup>639</sup> <sup>640</sup> <sup>641</sup> <sup>642</sup> <sup>643</sup> <sup>644</sup> <sup>645</sup> <sup>646</sup> <sup>647</sup> <sup>648</sup> <sup>649</sup> <sup>650</sup> <sup>651</sup> <sup>652</sup> <sup>653</sup> <sup>654</sup> <sup>655</sup> <sup>656</sup> <sup>657</sup> <sup>658</sup> <sup>659</sup> <sup>660</sup> <sup>661</sup> <sup>662</sup> <sup>663</sup> <sup>664</sup> <sup>665</sup> <sup>666</sup> <sup>667</sup> <sup>668</sup> <sup>669</sup> <sup>670</sup> <sup>671</sup> <sup>672</sup> <sup>673</sup> <sup>674</sup> <sup>675</sup> <sup>676</sup> <sup>677</sup> <sup>678</sup> <sup>679</sup> <sup>680</sup> <sup>681</sup> <sup>682</sup> <sup>683</sup> <sup>684</sup> <sup>685</sup> <sup>686</sup> <sup>687</sup> <sup>688</sup> <sup>689</sup> <sup>690</sup> <sup>691</sup> <sup>692</sup> <sup>693</sup> <sup>694</sup> <sup>695</sup> <sup>696</sup> <sup>697</sup> <sup>698</sup> <sup>699</sup> <sup>700</sup> <sup>701</sup> <sup>702</sup> <sup>703</sup> <sup>704</sup> <sup>705</sup> <sup>706</sup> <sup>707</sup> <sup>708</sup> <sup>709</sup> <sup>710</sup> <sup>711</sup> <sup>712</sup> <sup>713</sup> <sup>714</sup> <sup>715</sup> <sup>716</sup> <sup>717</sup> <sup>718</sup> <sup>719</sup> <sup>720</sup> <sup>721</sup> <sup>722</sup> <sup>723</sup> <sup>724</sup> <sup>725</sup> <sup>726</sup> <sup>727</sup> <sup>728</sup> <sup>729</sup> <sup>730</sup> <sup>731</sup> <sup>732</sup> <sup>733</sup> <sup>734</sup> <sup>735</sup> <sup>736</sup> <sup>737</sup> <sup>738</sup> <sup>739</sup> <sup>740</sup> <sup>741</sup> <sup>742</sup> <sup>743</sup> <sup>744</sup> <sup>745</sup> <sup>746</sup> <sup>747</sup> <sup>748</sup> <sup>749</sup> <sup>750</sup> <sup>751</sup> <sup>752</sup> <sup>753</sup> <sup>754</sup> <sup>755</sup> <sup>756</sup> <sup>757</sup> <sup>758</sup> <sup>759</sup> <sup>760</sup> <sup>761</sup> <sup>762</sup> <sup>763</sup> <sup>764</sup> <sup>765</sup> <sup>766</sup> <sup>767</sup> <sup>768</sup> <sup>769</sup> <sup>770</sup> <sup>771</sup> <sup>772</sup> <sup>773</sup> <sup>774</sup> <sup>775</sup> <sup>776</sup> <sup>777</sup> <sup>778</sup> <sup>779</sup> <sup>780</sup> <sup>781</sup> <sup>782</sup> <sup>783</sup> <sup>784</sup> <sup>785</sup> <sup>786</sup> <sup>787</sup> <sup>788</sup> <sup>789</sup> <sup>790</sup> <sup>791</sup> <sup>792</sup> <sup>793</sup> <sup>794</sup> <sup>795</sup> <sup>796</sup> <sup>797</sup> <sup>798</sup> <sup>799</sup> <sup>800</sup> <sup>801</sup> <sup>802</sup> <sup>803</sup> <sup>804</sup> <sup>805</sup> <sup>806</sup> <sup>807</sup> <sup>808</sup> <sup>809</sup> <sup>810</sup> <sup>811</sup> <sup>812</sup> <sup>813</sup> <sup>814</sup> <sup>815</sup> <sup>816</sup> <sup>817</sup> <sup>818</sup> <sup>819</sup> <sup>820</sup> <sup>821</sup> <sup>822</sup> <sup>823</sup> <sup>824</sup> <sup>825</sup> <sup>826</sup> <sup>827</sup> <sup>828</sup> <sup>829</sup> <sup>830</sup> <sup>831</sup> <sup>832</sup> <sup>833</sup> <sup>834</sup> <sup>835</sup> <sup>836</sup> <sup>837</sup> <sup>838</sup> <sup>839</sup> <sup>840</sup> <sup>841</sup> <sup>842</sup> <sup>843</sup> <sup>844</sup> <sup>845</sup> <sup>846</sup> <sup>847</sup> <sup>848</sup> <sup>849</sup> <sup>850</sup> <sup>851</sup> <sup>852</sup> <sup>853</sup> <sup>854</sup> <sup>855</sup> <sup>856</sup> <sup>857</sup> <sup>858</sup> <sup>859</sup> <sup>860</sup> <sup>861</sup> <sup>862</sup> <sup>863</sup> <sup>864</sup> <sup>865</sup> <sup>866</sup> <sup>867</sup> <sup>868</sup> <sup>869</sup> <sup>870</sup> <sup>871</sup> <sup>872</sup> <sup>873</sup> <sup>874</sup> <sup>875</sup> <sup>876</sup> <sup>877</sup> <sup>878</sup> <sup>879</sup> <sup>880</sup> <sup>881</sup> <sup>882</sup> <sup>883</sup> <sup>884</sup> <sup>885</sup> <sup>886</sup> <sup>887</sup> <sup>888</sup> <sup>889</sup> <sup>890</sup> <sup>891</sup> <sup>892</sup> <sup>893</sup> <sup>894</sup> <sup>895</sup> <sup>896</sup> <sup>897</sup> <sup>898</sup> <sup>899</sup> <sup>900</sup> <sup>901</sup> <sup>902</sup> <sup>903</sup> <sup>904</sup> <sup>905</sup> <sup>906</sup> <sup>907</sup> <sup>908</sup> <sup>909</sup> <sup>910</sup> <sup>911</sup> <sup>912</sup> <sup>913</sup> <sup>914</sup> <sup>915</sup> <sup>916</sup> <sup>917</sup> <sup>918</sup> <sup>919</sup> <sup>920</sup> <sup>921</sup> <sup>922</sup> <sup>923</sup> <sup>924</sup> <sup>925</sup> <sup>926</sup> <sup>927</sup> <sup>928</sup> <sup>929</sup> <sup>930</sup> <sup>931</sup> <sup>932</sup> <sup>933</sup> <sup>934</sup> <sup>935</sup> <sup>936</sup> <sup>937</sup> <sup>938</sup> <sup>939</sup> <sup>940</sup> <sup>941</sup> <sup>942</sup> <sup>943</sup> <sup>944</sup> <sup>945</sup> <sup>946</sup> <sup>947</sup> <sup>948</sup> <sup>949</sup> <sup>950</sup> <sup>951</sup> <sup>952</sup> <sup>953</sup> <sup>954</sup> <sup>955</sup> <sup>956</sup> <sup>957</sup> <sup>958</sup> <sup>959</sup> <sup>960</sup> <sup>961</sup> <sup>962</sup> <sup>963</sup> <sup>964</sup> <sup>965</sup> <sup>966</sup> <sup>967</sup> <sup>968</sup> <sup>969</sup> <sup>970</sup> <sup>971</sup> <sup>972</sup> <sup>973</sup> <sup>974</sup> <sup>975</sup> <sup>976</sup> <sup>977</sup> <sup>978</sup> <sup>979</sup> <sup>980</sup> <sup>981</sup> <sup>982</sup> <sup>983</sup> <sup>984</sup> <sup>985</sup> <sup>986</sup> <sup>987</sup> <sup>988</sup> <sup>989</sup> <sup>990</sup> <sup>991</sup> <sup>992</sup> <sup>993</sup> <sup>994</sup> <sup>995</sup> <sup>996</sup> <sup>997</sup> <sup>998</sup> <sup>999</sup> <sup>1000</sup> <sup>1001</sup> <sup>1002</sup> <sup>1003</sup> <sup>1004</sup> <sup>1005</sup> <sup>1006</sup> <sup>1007</sup> <sup>1008</sup> <sup>1009</sup> <sup>1010</sup> <sup>1011</sup> <sup>1012</sup> <sup>1013</sup> <sup>1014</sup> <sup>1015</sup> <sup>1016</sup> <sup>1017</sup> <sup>1018</sup> <sup>1019</sup> <sup>1020</sup> <sup>1021</sup> <sup>1022</sup> <sup>1023</sup> <sup>1024</sup> <sup>1025</sup> <sup>1026</sup> <sup>1027</sup> <sup>1028</sup> <sup>1029</sup> <sup>1030</sup> <sup>1031</sup> <sup>1032</sup> <sup>1033</sup> <sup>1034</sup> <sup>1035</sup> <sup>1036</sup> <sup>1037</sup> <sup>1038</sup> <sup>1039</sup> <sup>1040</sup> <sup>1041</sup> <sup>1042</sup> <sup>1043</sup> <sup>1044</sup> <sup>1045</sup> <sup>1046</sup> <sup>1047</sup> <sup>1048</sup> <sup>1049</sup> <sup>1050</sup> <sup>1051</sup> <sup>1052</sup> <sup>1053</sup> <sup>1054</sup> <sup>1055</sup> <sup>1056</sup> <sup>1057</sup> <sup>1058</sup> <sup>1059</sup> <sup>1060</sup> <sup>1061</sup> <sup>1062</sup> <sup>1063</sup> <sup>1064</sup> <sup>1065</sup> <sup>1066</sup> <sup>1067</sup> <sup>1068</sup> <sup>1069</sup> <sup>1070</sup> <sup>1071</sup> <sup>1072</sup> <sup>1073</sup> <sup>1074</sup> <sup>1075</sup> <sup>1076</sup> <sup>1077</sup> <sup>1078</sup> <sup>1079</sup> <sup>1080</sup> <sup>1081</sup> <sup>1082</sup> <sup>1083</sup> <sup>1084</sup> <sup>1085</sup> <sup>1086</sup> <sup>1087</sup> <sup>1088</sup> <sup>1089</sup> <sup>1090</sup> <sup>1091</sup> <sup>1092</sup> <sup>1093</sup> <sup>1094</sup> <sup>1095</sup> <sup>1096</sup> <sup>1097</sup> <sup>1098</sup> <sup>1099</sup> <sup>1100</sup> <sup>1101</sup> <sup>1102</sup> <sup>1103</sup> <sup>1104</sup> <sup>1105</sup> <sup>1106</sup> <sup>1107</sup> <sup>1108</sup> <sup>1109</sup> <sup>1110</sup> <sup>1111</sup> <sup>1112</sup> <sup>1113</sup> <sup>1114</sup> <sup>1115</sup> <sup>1116</sup> <sup>1117</sup> <sup>1118</sup> <sup>1119</sup> <sup>1120</sup> <sup>1121</sup> <sup>1122</sup> <sup>1123</sup> <sup>1124</sup> <sup>1125</sup> <sup>1126</sup> <sup>1127</sup> <sup>1128</sup> <sup>1129</sup> <sup>1130</sup> <sup>1131</sup> <sup>1132</sup> <sup>1133</sup> <sup>1134</sup> <sup>1135</sup> <sup>1136</sup> <sup>1137</sup> <sup>1138</sup> <sup>1139</sup> <sup>1140</sup> <sup>1141</sup> <sup>1142</sup> <sup>1143</sup> <sup>1144</sup> <sup>1145</sup> <sup>1146</sup> <sup>1147</sup> <sup>1148</sup> <sup>1149</sup> <sup>1150</sup> <sup>1151</sup> <sup>1152</sup> <sup>1153</sup> <sup>1154</sup> <sup>1155</sup> <sup>1156</sup> <sup>1157</sup> <sup>1158</sup> <sup>1159</sup> <sup>1160</sup> <sup>1161</sup> <sup>1162</sup> <sup>1163</sup> <sup>1164</sup> <sup>1165</sup> <sup>1166</sup> <sup>1167</sup> <sup>1168</sup> <sup>1169</sup> <sup>1170</sup> <sup>1171</sup> <sup>1172</sup> <sup>1173</sup> <sup>1174</sup> <sup>1175</sup> <sup>1176</sup> <sup>1177</sup> <sup>1178</sup> <sup>1179</sup> <sup>1180</sup> <sup>1181</sup> <sup>1182</sup> <sup>1183</sup> <sup>1184</sup> <sup>1185</sup> <sup>1186</sup> <sup>1187</sup> <sup>1188</sup> <sup>1189</sup> <sup>1190</sup> <sup>1191</sup> <sup>1192</sup> <sup>1193</sup> <sup>1194</sup> <sup>1195</sup> <sup>1196</sup> <sup>1197</sup> <sup>1198</sup> <sup>1199</sup> <sup>1200</sup> <sup>1201</sup> <sup>1202</sup> <sup>1203</sup> <sup>1204</sup> <sup>1205</sup> <sup>1206</sup> <sup>1207</sup> <sup>1208</sup> <sup>1209</sup> <sup>1210</sup> <sup>1211</sup> <sup>1212</sup> <sup>1213</sup> <sup>1214</sup> <sup>1215</sup> <sup>1216</sup> <sup>1217</sup> <sup>1218</sup> <sup>1219</sup> <sup>1220</sup> <sup>1221</sup> <sup>1222</sup> <sup>1223</sup> <sup>1224</sup> <sup>1225</sup> <sup>1226</sup> <sup>1227</sup> <sup>1228</sup> <sup>1229</sup> <sup>1230</sup> <sup>1231</sup> <sup>1232</sup> <sup>1233</sup> <sup>1234</sup> <sup>1235</sup> <sup>1236</sup> <sup>1237</sup> <sup>1238</sup> <sup>1239</sup> <sup>1240</sup> <sup>1241</sup> <sup>1242</sup> <sup>1243</sup> <sup>1244</sup> <sup>1245</sup> <sup>1246</sup> <sup>1247</sup> <sup>1248</sup> <sup>1249</sup> <sup>1250</sup> <sup>1251</sup> <sup>1252</sup> <sup>1253</sup> <sup>1254</sup> <sup>1255</sup> <sup>1256</sup> <sup>1257</sup> <sup>1258</sup> <sup>1259</sup> <sup>1260</sup> <sup>1261</sup> <sup>1262</sup> <sup>1263</sup> <sup>1264</sup> <sup>1265</sup> <sup>1266</sup> <sup>1267</sup> <sup>1268</sup> <sup>1269</sup> <sup>1270</sup> <sup>1271</sup> <sup>1272</sup> <sup>1273</sup> <sup>1274</sup> <sup>1275</sup> <sup>1276</sup> <sup>1277</sup> <sup>1278</sup> <sup>1279</sup> <sup>1280</sup> <sup>1281</sup> <sup>1282</sup> <sup>1283</sup> <sup>1284</sup> <sup>1285</sup> <sup>1286</sup> <sup>1287</sup> <sup>1288</sup> <sup>1289</sup> <sup>1290</sup> <sup>1291</sup> <sup>1292</sup> <sup>1293</sup> <sup>1294</sup>

Aug. anno 21 p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d h[ic] s[er]mo dicitur q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 ut dicitur in d[omi]n[ic]o p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d s[er]mo p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 omnia s[er]mones dicitur alii q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 s[er]mo p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 it[em] s[er]mo p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d

clxxxv  
 xx

SARACENI IN MONASTERIIS BETHANTONII  
 INRUENTES SARACENI INTERFICIUNT

CONSTANTINO ROMANI INGRESSO SSSA  
 ANDREA APOSTOLI ET LUCAE EUANGELISTA

s[er]mo dicitur  
 apostolus lucas  
 euangelista  
 constantinus  
 polimallanus

LISTA A CONSTANTINOPOLITANIS MIRO  
 RAUORE SUSCEPTA

xxi

NICOMEDIAE RAEMOTUS FUNDITUS  
 EUERSA VICINIS URBIBUS EXTRACTA VEKATIS

nicomediae  
 ditae uicinis

TRAVLINUS TRIERORUM EPISCOPUS IN  
 RYCEIAE ULCANS MORITUR

EUANTHUS CRUDITISSIMUS GRAMMA  
 TICORUM CONSTANTINOPOLI MDIEMO

BITINCIUS TOCUM EX RYCEIAE  
 TUS ADDUCTUR

xxii

SYNODUS APUD ARMINUM ET SELEUCIA  
 ISAUERIAE PACTA IN QUADAM TIGIARATRIUM

synodus  
 arminum  
 seleucia  
 pacta  
 tigiaria

RIDES DECEM PRIMUM LECTORUM DE  
 HINC COMMUNIUM PRODITIONE DAMNATAE

HONORATUS EX PRAESECTO PRAETORIO  
 CALLARUM PRIMUS CONSTANTINOPOLI

praetorium  
 callarum  
 primus  
 constantinopolis

PRAEFECTUS URBI PACTUS  
 GRATIANUS QUINQUE IMPERATOR NASCITUR

praefectus  
 gratianus  
 quinque  
 imperator  
 nascitur

HILARIUS CONSTANTINOPOLI LIBERUS  
 PRO SE CONSTANTINOPOLI REPRISSET AD CA

HAS REDIT  
 THEODORETIUS CONSTANTINOPOLI IMPELLITUR

hilarius  
 theodoretus  
 constantinopolis  
 impellitur

xxiii

OMNES PRAENETOTOORBE ECCLESIAE  
 SUB NOMINE PRAEISET PRAEISET ANO RUM

praeneta  
 anno  
 rum

CONSORTIO POLLUNTUR  
 Acc. s[er]monem

Aug. anno 23 p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 s[er]mo dicitur alii dicitur q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d  
 s[er]mo p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d p[ro]p[ter] h[oc] q[uo]d

CONSTANTINOPOLI ECCLESIA RUM MAXIMA  
DEDICATUR

IMELETIUS SEBASTIAE ARMENIORUM EPIS  
COPUS ABACACIO ET GEORGIO EPISCOPIS  
ARRIANIS ANTHOCHIAM TRANSFERTUR  
POST NON GRANDE TEMPORIS INTERVALLUM  
CUM PRESBYTEROS JULIABEUDOXIONTE  
CESSORES SUOS DEPOSITI FUERANT SUSCEPIS  
SET EXILII MUSTISSIMAM CAUSAM SUBITA  
FIDEI MUTATIONE DELUSIT

Calliaper  
hilarium  
marimum  
nensis  
per  
fidia  
edolos  
dammat

CALLIA PER HILARIUM MARIMUM NENSIS PER  
FIDIAE DOLOS DAMMAT

CCXXXII Olymp'

XXIII CONSTANTIUS MOPSOCEMIS INTERCILIAM  
CAPPADOCIAMQUE MORITUR ANNO  
AETATIS XLII

ROMANORUM XXXVI RECNAVIT  
JULIANUS AN I MENSES VIII

JULIANO AD IDOLO RUM CULTUM CON  
VERSO BLANDA PERSECUTIO FUIT IN  
LICIENS MAIORIS QUAM IMPELLENS  
AD SACRIFICANDUM IN QUAM MULTI  
EX NOSTRIS VOLUNTATE PROPRIA  
CORRUERUNT

ppp

CORRUERUNT  
DICTO GER  
MANE IN  
CUM MATIUM  
DE GABATA

GEORGIO PER SEDITIONEM POPULI  
IN CENSO QUI IN LOCUM ATHANASII  
AB ARRIANIS FUERAT ORDINATUS  
ATHANASIIUS ATHANASIIUS ALEXAN  
DRIAM REVERTITUR  
EUSEBIUS ET LUCIFERUS DE EXILIO EGRE

inter mala de malis per ...

DIUNTUR EQUIBLUCIFERA DSCITIS  
DUOB' ALIS CONFESSORIB' PAULINUM EU  
STATI EPISCOP' PRESBYTERUM QUOS UNUM  
QUAM HERETICORUM POLLUERAT IN PARTE CA  
THOLICA ANTIOCHIA EPISCOPUM FACIT

II. CCCLXXXII

PRO HERESIUS SOFISTA ATHENIENSIS LEGE  
DATA NEXPIANILIBERALIUM ARTIUM DOCTO  
RES ESSENT CUM SIBI SPECIALITER IULIANUS  
CONCEDERET UT NEXPIANUS DOCERET SCHOLA  
SPONTE DESERUIT

IULIANUS OB ARXUM SUBUERSIONEM

DOROSTORIANICARIO INCENDITUR

ECCLISIA ANTIOCHIAE CLAUSAE ET GRAUIS  
SIMA IN MINENTIS PERS ECUTIONIS PROCELLA  
DUO LUNTATES OPITA EST NAM IULIANUS IN  
PERSAS PROPECTUS NOSTRUM POSTUICTORU  
DIS SANCTIUM EMILIOU ERATUBI A QUODAM  
SIMULATO PERJURIA AD DESERTUM PERDUCTUS  
CUM FAMET SITIA POST TAM PERDISSET  
EXERCITUM ET INCONSULTUS A SUORUM  
ERRARET A GMINIBUS AB OBUIO FORTE  
TIUM EQUITE CONTOILIA PERJOSUS IN  
ANNO ETATIS XXXII POST GUERMS QUENT  
DIE IOBIANUS EXPRIME RI O DOMESTICO  
RUM IMPERATOR FACTUS EST

ROMANORUM XXXIII REGNAUIT  
IOBIANUS MENS VIII

IOBIANUS REGUM NECESSITATE COMPULSUS  
NISIBIN ET MAGNAM MESOPOTAMIAE PARTEM  
SAPORI PERSARUM TRADIDIT

*Handwritten marginal notes in a smaller script, partially illegible.*

*Handwritten marginal notes in a smaller script, partially illegible.*

...  
 ...  
 ...

SYNOBUS ANTIOCHIAE AMILETO ET SUIS  
 FACTA IN QUAE OMNIBUS IUDICANTIBUS  
 RESETO MEDIUM INTER HAE OMNIBUS  
 USION MACEDONIANUM DOGMA IN  
 DICAVERTUNT

IOBIANUS ERUDITATES IUCO DOCEPTU  
 NARUM QUAS NIMIAS ADOLETI SUSSCRAT  
 DADASTANAE MORITUR ANNO ET XIS  
 KXXIII / POST QUEM VALENTINIANUS TRI  
 BINUS SCUTARIORUM EPANNONIAE IUA  
 LENSIS APUD NICIAM AUGUSTUS APPEL  
 LATUS ERAT REM VALENTEM CONSTAN  
 TINOPOLIM IN COMMUNIONEM RESENI  
 ADSUMIT

CC LXXXVI OLYMPI  
 ROMANORUM XXXVIII

VALENTINIANUS ET VALENS ANN VIII IN U  
 VALENTINIANUS EGREGIUS ALIAS IMPER  
 RATOR ET AURELIANO MORIBUS SIMILIS NISI  
 QUOD SEU ERITATENI EIUS NIMIAM ET PAR  
 CITATEM QUIDAM CEDERE CRUELITA  
 TEM ET AURITIAM INTERPRETABANTUR  
 APOLLINARIS LAODICEUS EPISCOPUS  
 MULTIMODANOSTRAE RELIGIONIS SCR  
 BTACOMPONIT

ET ERRE MOTUM PER TOTUM MARE ET IN PA  
 CTOMARELITUS EGREDIATUR ET SICILIAE  
 MULTARUMQUE INSULARUM URBS INNU  
 MERAGILES POPULOS OPPRESSERE  
 PROCOPIUS QUI APUD CONSTANTINOP

...  
 ...  
 ...

...  
 ...

polim Tyrannidem in uas extra pud  
re ygiatis salutarem extinctus et plu  
rimo pro corinae partis caesia et que  
proscripti

Romanae ecclesiae xxii ordinate  
episcopus damasus et post non mul  
tu tempore inter uallum ursiny  
a quibusdam episcopus constitutus  
sic in ninum cum suis in uadit quod  
amasianna partis populo confluente  
crudelissimae interfectiones diuer  
sis exus per petrae

+  
+

Valens ab eudoxio arianorum episcopus  
coro baptizatus nostros persequitur

h. a. p. u. l. i. m. u. y.  
m. o. n. p. 15.

h. a. p. u. l. i. m. u. y.  
m. o. n. p. 15.  
m. a. n. d. i. s. c. i. b. o. l. i. s. d. e. s. i. c. i. s.  
i. e. x. t. i. m. u. l. t. a. t. i. s.

III

Gratianus ualentinianus filius am  
bianus imperator factus

Tanta constantinopolim est orta  
tempestas ut mirae magnitudinis  
decidens grandae nonnullos homi  
num interfecit

Tapudatrabattas lanacaeopluuix  
mixtae depluxit

III

Hilarius episcopus pictaui moritur  
nicaea quae sepe ante corruerunt  
terrae motu funditus euersa  
libanius antiochenus rhetor in si  
cni habetur

CLXXXVI Olymp'

V

Agon constantinopolim ualente  
redditus



18

u  
Abithanaricus rex Gothorum in christiana  
nos persecutione commotus pluri-  
mos interfecit et de propriis sedibus  
in romanum solum expellit  
Eusebius uercellensis episcopus  
mortuus

ii  
Constantinopolim apostolorum max-  
tyrium dedicatur  
magna amens in russia  
Lucius ex calitanus episcopus mo-  
ritus qui cum grecorio episcopo his-  
paniarum et pilone libyano unquam  
separari non misuit prauidati

iii  
Maximus praefectus annonae ma-  
lepeios ab imperatore cuius in uenti  
caere plurimos nobilium romae occidit  
Iulentinus in brittania ante equantem  
rannidem in uadere oppressus  
presbyterus in niquisis in decolla-  
tur eo quod octavianum ex proconsu-

- si imp. v. pto. addit. 18

iiii  
le apud selatitanem prodece noluisse  
Didymus alexandrinus multa de nouo  
dogmata per notarios commentatur  
qui post quintum christi uitas sua an-  
ticum luminibus orbatus elementorum  
quoque ignarus fuit

Probus praefectus in lychnis in quibus  
tributorum exactionibus ante provin-  
ciam quas cecebat quam in barbaris  
ta, entur erat

ab hunc uisus ad amantem p... + i... p... 34 p... p...

CCXXXIIII Olymp.  
EUNOMIUS DISCIPULUS AETI CONSTANTINO  
POLIAGNOSCITUR AQUO HAERESIS EUNOMIANA

Eunomius discipulus aetii in quo haeresis eunomia

SAXONES CAESI DEUSO IN REGIONE

FRANCORUM

2<sup>o</sup> de cybis in quibus burgundis...  
2<sup>o</sup> de medio...  
2<sup>o</sup> de...  
2<sup>o</sup> de...

BURGUNDIONUM LXXX PER MEMILIA GODO

NUMQUAM ANTE AD RE NUM DESCENDERE

CLARCHUS PRAEFECTUS URBI CONSTANTINOPOLI

AGNOSCITUR AQUO NECESSARIA ET DIU EXPECTATA

INDUCITUR

ALEXANDRIA XXX ORDINATUR PETRUS EPISCOPUS

QUI POST ALEXANTIA INTERITUM TAM FACILIS

IN RECEPIENDIS HAERETICIS FUIT UT NON NULLIS

SUSPICIONIBUS ACCEPTAE PECUNIAE INTULERIT

x

MELANIUS NOBILISSIMA AFRICANA MULIERE ROMANA

ET NIX CELLI QUONDAM CONSULIS FILIA UNICO

PRAE TORO ET TUNC CURBANORILIO DE FELICTO

HI EPISCOPUS OLYMPIA NACI GAVIT UBITANTO

UIRE TUM PRACIPUE QUE HUMILITATIS M. SACULO FUIT

UT THECLA ENOMENAE CEEPERIT POST ALEXANTIA

ambrosio

ERAMIO EPISCOPUS MEDICLANA AMBROSIO

EPISCOPUS CONSTITUTOS MILES ADRIDEM

RECTA MITALIAM CONIECTITUR AQUILEIENSIS

CLERICI QUAS CHORU. EA TORUM HABENTUR

xi

QUI SUPERIORE ANNO SARMATAE PANNONIA

SUA STAUERANT IDEM CONSULES PERMIXTA

VALENTINIANVS SUBITAS ANGUINIS ERUPTIO  
NE QUOD CAECI APONPLEXIS VOCATUR  
BRIGITIONE MORITUR POST QUEM GRA  
TIANUS AD SUMPTEO IN IMPERIO VALE

*ad hoc qd pua isyfr pty ad mpuu  
ead p9 ephedim pua dulerumay 98  
Tunc vudon u qto goshup 63 hie gini  
pdy x psm non p dli up d omni 61  
61 many de ci elup duo xlvii 115  
m pua*

TINIANVS PATRE CUM PATRU VALENTE  
REGNAT

*Valens leida  
TANONACHOS  
MILITARIUS  
XII*

MULTI MONACHORUM NITRIAE PERTRI  
BUNOS ET MILITES CAESI

*LOTINUS IN GA  
LATA MORITUR  
DAGUOTINI  
Basilia*

VALES LEGE DATA UT MONACHI MILITARET  
VOLENTES FUSTIBUS IUS SINT INTERFICI

THEODOSIUS THEODOSI IMPERATORIS  
PATER ET PLURIMI NOBILIUM OCCISI

LOTINUS IN GALATA MORITUR A QUORUM  
NIANORUM MODO CMAIUDICUM

BASILIVS CAESARIENSIS EPISCOPUS CAP  
PADO CIAE CLARUS HABETUR QUI MULTA

CONTINENTIAE ET IN GENIBUS NON HUNO  
SUPERBIAE MALO PERDIDIT

CELESTIVM OLYMPI

XIII ALAMANNORUM XXX CIRCA TER MILIA  
APUD ARGENTARIAM OPPIDUM CALVARO

*191114*

AB EXERCITU GRATIANI STRATA  
FLORENTINUS BONOSUS ET RIJINUS

INSIGNES MONACHI HABENTUR QUI B.  
FLORENTINUS TAMMISERICORS IN EG

RESUIT UTIULCORATER PATRE PAUPE  
RUM NOMINATISSIT

*9 m 2 200901  
pudam udm  
vrtine u p rmd  
mure p d d p  
di fir t v r  
col r 24  
m d r o p l l l r*

CENS HUNORUM COTHOSI ASTAT QUI  
A ROMANIS SIN ARMORUM DEPOSITO

NESUS CEPTI PERAUA RITIAM MAXIMI

*61102*

ipd' a videtur b'g collectio h' d' q' em' n' alion  
in duob' temp' a' c' f' m' c'

Ab aedificatione septimae olympiad' annos secundo quinquaginta  
regnavit

Ab aedificatione usque ad primam olympiadem anni sunt ccccvi

Ab aedificatione usque ad destructionem urbis romae anni ccccxxxviii  
Ab urbe romae usque ad adventum domini anni dcccii et ad passionem  
usque anni dcccxxxi et ad passionem in consensu Eustachii anni ccccxxii

Simul ab urbe condita usque ad praedictum consensum colliguntur  
anni dcccclxxv et usque ad consensum domini theodosii  
xv annis dcccclxxviii

Ab morte caesaris usque in consensum theodosii xvii anni ccccclxxxiii

Passus est dominus ihesus christus et constitutionem mundi post annum milia cccc  
Ab abraham autem usque ad passionem anni sunt mxxliiii  
Ad passionem domini usque ad consensum Eustachii anni sunt ccccxxiii et usque  
ad consensum domini theodosii xv annis ccccclviii

Ab adventu domini usque ad consensum eundem quotiens persecutio  
christianorum vel a quibus designatis temporibus facta est

Prima persecutio facta est anno imperii eius xliiii in qua Petrus et  
Paulus apostolici gloriose occubuerunt

Secunda persecutio facta est anno imperii eius lxxviii in qua  
Angelus in insula quae perthmos appellatur relegatus  
et apocalypsim vidit

Tertia persecutio facta est anno imperii eius cxxviii in qua  
Quarta facta est anno imperii eius cxxxviii in qua  
Modo xviii regnavit anno imperii eius cxxviii

Quinta facta est anno imperii eius cxxxviii in qua  
Anno imperii eius x.

Sexta facta est anno imperii eius cxxxviii in qua  
Ab corpore militaria ab exercitu electus in consul  
tus anno imperii eius secundo

Septima facta est anno imperii eius cxxxviii in qua  
Anno imperii eius cxxxviii

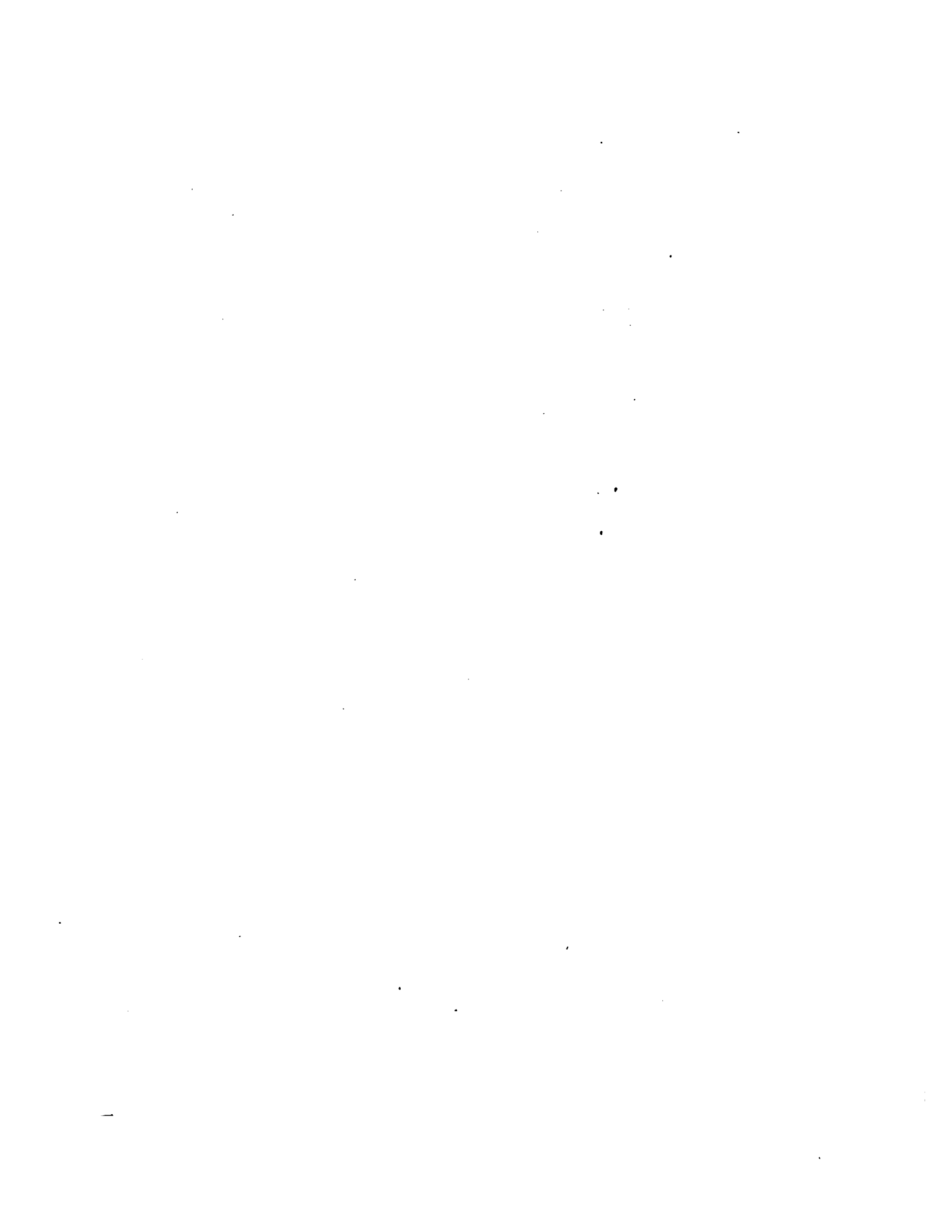
Cyprian?

VIII EXTITIT SUB VALERIANO EST GALLIENO QUI XXVII LOCO REGNAVIT ANNO  
 ANNO IMPERII EORUM QUAE STA IN QUAE SAECULUS CYPRIANUS  
 PASSUS EST QUORUM VALERIANUS CAPTUS ET DEPOSE  
 IN PERSIDEMIS ERABILITER CONSENSIT  
 VIII NONA FACTA EST AB URCELIANO QUI XXVIII REGNAVIT ANNO OIM  
 PER II EORUM QUINTO CHENO FRURIO THRACHIM INTERFICIT  
 X. DECIMA FACTA EST A DIOCLETIANO QUI CUM MXXIII ANNO XXXIII  
 REGNAVIT ANNO IMPERII XXIII DIOCLETIANI CUIUS PRAECEPTA  
 DIE SAECULAE ECCLESIAE SUBVERSAE SUNT QUORUM INTER QUE QUAE  
 TO PERSECUTIONIS ANNO PURPURA DE POSUERUNT MXXIII  
 NOCTES UERO CAESARIBUS CONSTANTIS QUORUM MXXIII  
 NUS XPIANOS PERSECUTUS EST.  
 POST HOS REGNAVIT XXXIII CONSTANTINUS PATER CONSTANTINI  
 QUI INTERFECTOR XI IMPERII AN IN BRITANNIS FILIUS EIUS CON  
 STANTINUS EX CONCUBINA HELENA NATUS XXXI REGNAVIT  
 XI PERSECUTIO PONTI JULIANO CEMERSTI MAGIS BLANDAETIN  
 LICENS QUI IN COACTA IN QUAE A EMILIANUS TANTUM OB EUSE  
 SIONEM A PARUM PLANNIS EXUSTUS EST AUCRIPOTRA  
 ETIARUM APUD DUBIOS FORUM

Emilia?

# Codex Utinensis

Ot<sup>o</sup>. 14, foll. 42 R-49 v, 85 v.



Incipit prologus ieronimi ad galatas  
**Q**uise sagacissimi vultis in nocentium  
hinc ieronim. Innoctino rebelle  
enditio salute. **V**eliste dicitur nos  
sua dicit exar cordi igenui cauda. g. r. d. c. f.  
libros sermones ieronimo ab sol utitur. **U**t qd  
plus i sedifficulis habitus pe emata illu  
stru u uroy additament necessitate ius  
ferreant. **V**noe nā nullus placem i  
gro libros ad uerbu i i p r a t e. 7 cū a i n n i  
iā romanu exantiet uerfily ed id id id id in  
exeno fontū conomies iustit. i q. o. p. t. a.  
sepe aureū illud flum eloquias qd p. d. d. e.  
tabri 7 t. b. u. l. e. n. d. o. b. i. a. l. y. r. e. t. a. r. d. a. t. i. u. t. q.  
i i p r a t a. n. e. l. l. i. u. s. t. i. a. c. e. i. c. e. r. o. n. e. d. i. c. t. a. n. e. r. e. d. i. t.  
Difficile e tū a i n a l. l. i. n. e. a. l. i. s. e. q. u. i. t. e. n. a. l. y. c. u. b. i.  
fied est arduū. 7 q. u. e. i. a. l. i. a. l. i. n. g. u. a. b. o. n. e. d. u. c. t. a. s.  
cun dōe decorē i tū latione ē ser uenti. **S**ignifi  
catū ē aliqd. in uisū b. p. p. e. t. a. t. e. n. a. l. y. c. o. m. e. n. t. i.  
qd id effitū. 7 dū quero i plere sermōnū lon  
go ābrau. uix breui uisū spaciū ē sumo. **A**ccc





Vn̄ p̄mononū p̄cipue q̄q̄ s̄p̄t̄al̄ eccl̄iologicū s̄p̄t̄al̄  
seruat̄. n̄ss̄ ut̄ mon̄abilia et̄ am̄os uoluptate cauta  
tū rē c̄e quest̄a. et̄ d̄ul̄ bene r̄d̄iū s̄p̄t̄. Lib̄r̄m̄ d̄  
errori t̄p̄at̄. Id̄ em̄ elucubrat̄. ut̄ reḡn̄y t̄m̄  
q̄ p̄uac̄izat̄ om̄n̄iū p̄one max̄ ut̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
m̄i s̄p̄at̄. 7̄ aut̄ color̄ locū. q̄ p̄or̄ m̄t̄ d̄  
gnauat̄. et̄ a posterior̄ s̄p̄t̄a referuat̄. Nec̄ q̄  
romul̄s fore. q̄ s̄ol̄ talib̄ d̄i ne oib̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
soluū ḡn̄iū i s̄ḡant̄. q̄ d̄ ut̄ r̄n̄ p̄ost̄. n̄  
q̄ oī n̄ s̄ l̄t̄ cal̄ m̄ d̄ h̄t̄ t̄p̄e. c̄ū t̄m̄ ord̄i  
r̄s arḡuent̄. s̄il̄ lab̄s eueni lab̄t̄. 7̄ q̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
r̄q̄ s̄ol̄s negligentiā lib̄rariōy. ad̄uict̄or̄is r̄s̄  
r̄s̄. q̄ s̄p̄os̄e meo iure r̄p̄at̄. ut̄ s̄ d̄ s̄ d̄  
ū legant̄. n̄a lo br̄at̄ p̄lect̄oī d̄ m̄ d̄ d̄. ut̄ 7̄ ḡ  
s̄t̄e. s̄ d̄ s̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄. 7̄ q̄ p̄ d̄ d̄ s̄ d̄  
al̄is p̄ d̄ s̄ d̄ s̄ d̄. ut̄ lib̄r̄at̄ d̄ ḡn̄o s̄ d̄. S̄ d̄ d̄  
7̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
ut̄. q̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
s̄a uidebat̄ ad̄ it̄a. In̄ romana max̄ m̄e s̄ d̄  
q̄ū c̄us̄ d̄ d̄ s̄ d̄ s̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
ut̄ c̄us̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
p̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
p̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄

Abraham 129 ad te captiuitatem pura  
grediamur laco est. Sic uisus aduice  
simu constant in ammu nunc addita.  
nunc huc stas plurima q̄ de tranquillo  
reeteris illustrib; historicis curio  
sissime cececi. Ac constant in uice sup̄ die  
s̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
uallente d̄ d̄ series. ualente in an. uerū  
totū meū est. Quosine contentus reliquū.  
t̄p̄or̄is. gratia et theodosii. latioris histo  
rie filioferam. nō quod ueritib; t̄m̄  
r̄i libere uerē scribere. t̄m̄ d̄ d̄ d̄. hom̄  
n̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
tab; ad huc ueritā uerā barbaris. in c̄ d̄  
om̄n̄al̄ v̄ n̄ 2. In̄c̄p̄ it̄ p̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
**M**oses genio ū amioy istū chironus  
hebreoy q̄ p̄ m̄ oīy p̄ p̄ h̄ay. an̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
di ualentes sac̄ h̄ t̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
7̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
7̄. Por̄o i ach; q̄ p̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄  
et̄ h̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄ d̄

tar e. que gra. srapin uocatur. J.  
 nal i achu filiu 7 niobe. pm legu  
 ay e stru. qm ut filia nobis ab  
**Jacob.** Il yobe pms oi u mille  
 moe e suppi. ut gra p hibe  
 nascit ap quies rapin cognominat  
**Oeus iatrica.** deus na e dicit q an  
 rapit id cabat acie. E calaly laron  
 curat. Cui tepib ap lacu t mite  
 ut go apparit. qm gretu m nra uam  
 cupuerit. Diluui q factu e sub  
 sparta ebrae aspar to filio for on  
**Io seph.** Saba qruoa appu  
 his teporib fut pmerit. aq hant  
 e comemorari. q r dicitur. cui sapientia e  
 sit rone eay 7 nime ipent. ad hman  
 rone 7 stoma m figurabat. In argu  
 laborio sime e callidn a sprant fil  
 Athla ff. que dicit p apu suu qobru  
 rone disuplanc. en a coluist nre d  
 Curp d au monit e d est nu afir m

qubli uo eu. Syr<sup>o</sup> fulsep hiber idigena. occu  
 uocabulo syria nom accipit. thiope ab itoslu  
 mine e surgonos. luxta egyptu seberus.  
**Moyses.** C etops regnabat iatrica  
 aq uq ad r q capidit hie fuit ann. ecc lxxv.  
 C etops regnante pmu iare e bl u a r iae  
 emi nra uo nomie q g e a thiena. Athiene  
 nucupat. Dicebant au d r ffie. sius oblon  
 gitudiue corpori. siue id eptu q eu cet egypt  
 nu. um lingua sciebat. Primi c etops bo  
 ue imolans. loue appellauit. 7 c etropia regio  
 apes nucupata. Curetes 7 curibantes. gndon  
 edidit q modulata. 7 ite e canone inermi sal  
 ranoie r appere. Iolasi filie mixe e suppi.  
 q i boue urdui illa. Bos for appellat. C etops  
 Incubora athena q dida e dicit. qua urbe  
 cuboior chomen appellatur. Diluui qd  
 sub deucalione iustissalea 7 i condit q sub  
 pherone factu e. In c etropia multe pesti  
 lencie locales ut pleuromoniae sunt. Aruo  
 pag nom urdi e pona. Viduena ab yoni hira