Introduction

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

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

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

Though Hippolytus published his *Chronicon* several years after Julius Africanus published his own *Chronicon*, Hippolytus does not, as far as we can tell, explicitly reference his contemporary’s work nor does he seem to write in response to it. However some believe that he did write in response to Africanus. ² Despite not gaining the level of prestige as Africanus, Hippolytus’ *Chronicon* seems to have been fairly successful. Many historians made use of it, such as the

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

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

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

From sections 1 to 613 the Greek of the two redactions H₁ and H₂ were used. (The Greek of H₂ is reconstructed by Bauer & Helm.) The section numbering of Müller’s separately published *Periplus* is given along with the numbering of the chronicle, and Müller has also been consulted. From sections 614-720 the Latin translation from the *Liber Generationis I* of the *Chronography of 354* was primarily used. Whenever this was nonsensical, I attempted to compare it with J. Markwart’s German translation of the Armenian in Bauer & Helm, or the *Liber Generationis II*. From sections 721-741 a Greek fragment was used (Coislin gr. 120) in preference to the *Liber Generationis*, and from sections 742-778 the Latin from the *Liber Generationis I* was used again.

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

The footnotes are not exhaustive, they are meant only to point out difficult readings, suggest possible translations of people groups and locations not found in William Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, and occasionally provide references to other ancient authors. The maps by Heinrich Kiepert can be used to find many of the people groups and locations mentioned in this work. These maps are in the public domain can be found on many websites.
The form we have the *Chronicon* in today contains errors and the reader is cautioned against using Hippolytus’ dates, names, and locations without further research. Additionally, this is my first attempt at translating a work from Greek and Latin into English, and no doubt many of the errors are due to my own paltry German or my inattentiveness and not the editors of the GCS or Hippolytus. This translation needs one more revision using the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) database to truly ensure a proper translation, but I do not have the time for such a task at the moment.

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

Thomas Coffman Schmidt
Nick Nicholas

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

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

**Key**

* = Lacuna in the text
{ } = variant reading in H: redaction
[] = Deletion by Helm
< >= Addition by Helm (conjecture, or by comparison with other texts derived from Hippolytus, such as the Paschal Chronicle)
LXX = Septuagint. Biblical names are rendered into the usual forms in English, except where Hippolytus deviates from LXX.
Scripture verses are noted only when they appear to be direct quotations.
Numbers in brackets at start of section are the section number of Müller’s edition of the *Periplus*. 
Words in italics are implied and are not specifically in the Greek text.

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

For lines 240
For lines 240-613 (Periplus)
613 (Periplus)
613 (Periplus)

I did my best to transliterate the names of obscure cities and towns in this section.
The following Greek words were very difficult to precisely define, so I simply translated them to a corresponding English word so that the informed reader may make his or her own decision regarding the meaning.

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

Bibliography
http://books.google.com/books?id=tJIfAAAAMAAJ;
http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text;doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0064
The division of the earth to the three sons of Noah according to Hippolytus
The Chronicon of Hippolytus

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

3 ἐν
4 καὶ {τίς} πότε ἐτήρησεν
5 Or: from Genesis
6 τυγχάνειν
things happened to which kings. What sort of captivities fell upon the people, during the time of which kings and judges? What high priests held offices in which times? What was the apportionment of seasons and people? How was the lineage of the seed of Israel fulfilled from the patriarchs to Christ? And what and how many years of times are counted from the creation of the world until the present days?

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

The Book of the Generation of Men

23. The day God made Adam; He made him according to the likeness of God.
24. Adam lived 230 years and begot Seth.
25. Seth lived 205 years and begot Enosh.
26. Enosh lived 190 years and begot Cainen.
27. Cainen lived 170 years and begot Mahalalel.
28. Mahalalel lived 165 years and begot Jared.
29. Jared lived 162 years and begot Enoch.
30. Enoch lived 165 years and begot Methuselah.
31. Methuselah lived 167 years and begot Lamech.
32. Lamech lived 188 years and begot Noah.
33. After Noah was 500 years old he begot three sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
34. 100 years after the procreation (birth) of Shem the deluge occurred while Noah was 600 years old.
35. And so there was from Adam until the deluge 10 generations 2242 years.
36. These are the descendants of Shem. 25
37. When Shem was 100 years old he begot Arphaxad the second year after the deluge. 26
38. And Arphaxad lived 135 years and he begot Cainen 27.
39. Cainen lived 130 years and begot Salah. 28
40. Salah lived 130 years and begot Eber. 29
41. Eber lived 130 years and begot Peleg. 30
42. Up until these, there were five generations and 525 years and from Adam 15 generations and 2,767 years.
43. The beginning of the chronology 31. But in other books you will find a broader beginning, we however have written in brief from the division alone. And so at once, from Adam until the building of the tower and the confusion of tongues there existed 15 generations or 32 2,800 years. 33
44. The division of the earth.
45. The division of the earth to the three sons of Noah after the deluge happened thusly to Shem Ham and Japheth.
46. The tribes of the three brothers were divided.
47. And to Shem the firstborn was given in length from Persia and Bactria until India, and in breadth from India unto Rhinocorura,
48. Ham the second son from Rhinocorura unto the south of Cadiz (Gadeira),
49. Japheth the third son, from Media unto the north of Cadiz.
50. Japheth has the river Tigris which divides Media and Babylonia, 34
51. Ham has the river Gihon which is called the Nile [which streams with gold]
52. Shem has [two rivers] the Euphrates [and the Pishon].
53. The tongues were confused after the deluge was upon the earth. Now the tongues which were confused were 72, those who built the tower were 70 nations, who by their tongues were divided upon the face of the earth.
54. Nimrod the giant the son of Cush the Ethiopian, this one hunting to get food for them Provided 35 beasts to eat. 36

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25 Gen 11:10a
26 Gen 11:10b
27 Gen 11:12
28 Gen 11:13b
29 Gen 11:14
30 Gen 11:16
31 χρονογράφου
32 δὲ
33 This number differs from the one given in line 42 perhaps because of a manuscript error or because Hippolytus is simply rounding up.
34 The bracketed phrases have been added by a reader of the manuscript, referring to Gen 2:1.  
35 ἐχωρήγει; Lampe: “inspired”? 
55. The names of the 70 are these.

The Genealogy of Japheth

56. The Sons of Japheth the third son of Noah.
57. Gomer from whom are the Cappadocians.
58. Magog from whom are the Celts and Galatians
59. Madai from whom are the Medes.
60. Javan from whom are the Greeks and Ionians
61. Tubal from whom are the Thessalians.
62. Meshech from whom are the Illyrians
63. Tiras from whom are the Thracians.
64. Kittim from whom are the Macedonians
65. The sons of Gomer the son of Japheth the son of Noah.
66. Ashkenaz, from whom are the Sarmatians
67. [Riphath] from whom are the Rhodians.
68. Togarmah from whom are the Armenians
69. The sons of Javan the son of Japheth the son of Noah
70. Elisa from whom are the Sicilians
71. Tarshish from whom are the Iberians and the Tyrrhenians
72. And the Carians from whom are the Romans and the Latins
73. These are all the sons of Japheth the third son of Noah. From these were distributed the islands of the nations. Namely, the Cyprians who are of the sons of Japheth. Together there are 15 nations.
74. We still find that those who are north of them are the same nation as the Carians.
75. All the nations of the Greeks are of them, except for those who later settled there, such as the Saites, who colonized the honored Athens, 44
76. the Thebans, who are colonists of the Sidonians who are of Cadmus the son of Agenor,
77. and the Chalcedonians who are colonists of the Tyrrhenians
78. and whoever else migrated into Greece.

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36 οὗτος εἰς τὴν βρῶσιν αὐτοῖς κυνηγῶν ἐχωρήγει θηρία φαγεῖν Perhaps eating raw meat is meant, or that Nimrod was a mighty hunter, it is a cryptic passage.
37 Θήρας Unique word in TLG, which is probably "Kittim" which can be found in 1Mac 1:1 as Χεττειειμ. LXX Gen 10:2 has Ελισα instead of Χαταιν.
38 Ασχανάθ, LXX Ασχεναζ
39 Υ: Ἐρισφᾶν
40 LXX repeats this name in Gen 10:2,4
41 Χεττειειμ and Κιτιοι as can be seen in the Maccabees references. Hippolytus also seems to conflate the two words in line 75.
42 i.e. Etruscans; Helm emends to make them synonyms ("who are also"), as with the Romans and Latins.
43 Κίτιοι Lit. Kittim. This refers to the Greeks and Macedonians. LXX Gen 10:4 & 1Mac 1:1; 8:5, There are apparently two different words for this (Χεττειειμ and Κιτιοι) as can be seen in the Maccabees references.
44 Diodorus Siculus 1.28.4.
45 i.e. Etruscans.
79. When looking to the north, these are the nations of Japheth scattered from Media as far as the Western Ocean.

80.
1. Medes,
2. ALBANIANS 46
3. Garganians 47
4. Errians 48
5. ARMENIANS
6. AMAZONES
7. COLI 49
8. Korzanians 50
9. Dennagenians 51
10. CAPADOCIANS
11. PAPHLAGONIANS
12. MARIANDYNI
13. Tabareni
14. CHALYBES
15. MOSYNOEICI
16. SARMATIANS
17. SAUROMATAE
18. MAEOTIANS
19. SCYTHIANS
20. Crimeans 52
21. THRACIANS
22. BASTARNAE
23. Illyrians
24. Macedonians
25. Greeks
26. LIGURIANS 53
27. ISTRIANS
28. Venii 54

46 Not the Balkan people, but a people in the Caucasus.
47 Γαργιανοί in Epiphanius Anecoratus 113; Bauer: the Gargareis, a mythical people of the Caucasus. (Smith only associated them with Mt GARGARA in the Troad.)
48 Ἐρραῖοι, Ἀρραῖοι in Epiphanius Ancoratus 113.5, Arrei in Latin versions, Bauer: the ARIANS, see 190 & 204 and also George Syncellos Chronography section 54 line 20
49 Κῶλοι, a people of the Caucasus
50 Κορζηνοί, see Epiphanius of Salamis Anecoratus 113.5: Madrid ms Καζηνοί, Barbarus: Corzini, Liber Gener. 1: Corzieni: to Bauer the forms are reminiscent of CORUINI, i.e. Kurds; Helm believes it is a corruption of Ko<la>teni.
51 Δενναγηνοί. Identified by Bauer with the ADIABENI in Assyria, but by Helm with the COMMAGENI.
52 Ταύριοι, of Tauris
53 Markweder and Bauer believe these are meant to be LIBURNIANS, in Liber Gener. 1 Lybyes.
29. DAUNIANS
30. IAPYGNIANS
31. CALABRIANS
32. OSCI
33. Latins, who are also Romans
34. Tyrrenians
35. Gauls 55 <who are also> Celts
36. Lygistini
37. CELTIBERIANS
38. Iberians
39. GAULS 56
40. <A>QUITANIANS 57
41. Illyricians 58
42. Basantians 59
43. Cur<tanians 60
44. LUSITANIANS
45. VACCAEIs 61
46. CONII 62
47. BRITONS who live in isl>ands.
81. Those who know how to write are:. 63
82.
1. Iberians 64
2. Latins, with the letters the Romans use
3. Spaniards, 65
4. Greeks
5. Medes
6. Armenians. 66

54. Οὐεννοί Also known as the VENNONES, a German tribe. Dio Cassius 54.20. Markwart believes they are the VEN<ET>I.
55. Γάλλιοι see Georgius Choeroboscus De orthographi p190 line 17.
56. Γάλλοι. According to Helm, the GALLAECL, as distinct from the Gauls.
57. Ακουατινοί Unique see George Syncellos Chronography section 54
58. Bauer: = ILURGETAE ~ ILERGETAE, people in Iberia
59. Bauer: = BASTETANI, people in Iberia
60. Κυρτανοί Syncellos Chronography section 55.
61. Οὐακκαῖοι A Spanish tribe. Dio Cassius 51.20.5
62. Κόννοι, Κόνιοι in Polybius X.7.5 people of Lusitania. According to Markwart, the CYNETES of Herodotus: “the corruption is older than Hippolytus”.
63. Οἱ δὲ ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτῶν γράμματά εἰσιν
64. Strabo 3.1.6.
65. Helm: originally possibly a gloss of “Iberians”
66. Helm doubts this is either a reference to cuneiform or the Armenian alphabet (which had not yet been invented), but is simply a copy from the preceding section.
83. This is their boundaries to the north from Media as far as Cadiz; to the east from Potamis river as far as MASTUSIA 67, to the west. 68

84. These are the lands:
1. Media
2. Albania
3. Amazonia
4. Armenia minor and major
5. Cappadocia
6. Paphlagonia
7. GALATIA
8. COLCHIS
9. Indic Achaea 69
10. BOSPORUS
11. Sea of Azov 70
12. Derrhes 71
13. SARMATIA
14. Crimea 72
15. Bastarnae
16. Scythia
17. Thrace
18. Macedonia
19. DALMATIA
20. Molchis 73
21. Thessaly
22. LOCRI
23. BOETIA
24. AETOLIA
25. ATTICA
26. <ACHAEA>
27. PELOPONESSUS
28. <Acarnia 74>

67 According to Ptolemy, this was part of Thrace. Ptolemy Geographia 3.11.9.9
68 ἀπὸ Ποταμίδος ποταμοῦ ἕως Μαστουσίας τῆς κατὰ ἥλιον. George Syncellos Chronography Section 55 alludes to this passage and instead calls the Potamis river the Tanis, which is now called the Don.
69 Ηε simplifies this to ACHAEA, which is out of place; Helm reconstructs as Sindice Achaea (Strabo 11.2.1), the ACHAEI and the SINDI being two Caucasian peoples.
70 Μαετίς, MAEOTIS
71 It is not clear whether this is to be identified with the places listed as DERRHA or DERRHIS. Markwart reconstructs as Dandaris, the Dandariri being a people of Maeotis (Smith s.v. MAEOTAE).
72 Ταυρεία, Taurica
73 Colchis in the Madrid ms, interpreted by Helm as MOLOSSIS, a district of Epirus, with the confusion predating Hippolytus.
29. EPIRUS
30. ILLYRIA
31. LYCHNITIS 75
32. ADRIA 76, from which is the Adriatic Sea,
33. Gaul 77
34. Etruria 78
35. Lusitania
36. Mesalia 79
37. ITALY
38. the Celts
39. Spanogalia 80
40. Iberia
41. Greater Spain.
42. Together they are 41 nations
43. There end the boundaries of Japheth as far as the British Islands for all who view the north.
44. The islands common to them are these.
45. [Britain,] Sicily, Euboea, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Cythera, Zakynthos, Cephalenia, Ithaca,
46. Corcyra, the Cyclades, and a certain part of Asia which is called Ionia.
47. [These are the islands within the allotment of Japheth.]
48. And a river is within them <the Tigris> which marks off Media <and> Babylonia.
49. These are the boundaries of Japheth the third son of Noah.

The Genealogy of Ham
50. The Genealogy of Ham <the> second son of Noah.
51. The sons of Ham the second son of Noah.
52. First was Cush, from whom are the ETHIOPIANS.
53. <and> Mizraim, from whom are the EGYPTIANS.
54. And Phut, from whom are the TROGLODYTAE.
55. And Cainen, from whom are the <AFRICANS> and the PHOENICIANS.
56. These are the sons of Cush the Ethiopian <the son of Ham the second> son of Noah.
57. Seba
58. And Havilah
59. And Sabtechah 81

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75 Lake of Illyria, now Lake Ochrid.
76 Αδριατή
77 Γαλλία
78 Θυσσήνη, following the late form Θούσσηνοι for Etruscans, e.g. Lydus de Mensibus 4.95, Procopius de Bello Gothico i.16.
79 Μασσαλία, presumably MASSALIA, Modern day Marseille
80 Σπανογαλία, “Spain and Gaul”
81 Σεβακαθάθ, LXX Σεβακαθα, Σαβακαθα
102. And Raamah
103. And Sabtah
104. These are the first Ethiopians according to their tribes.
105. And the sons of Raamah the son of Cush the Ethiopian <the son of Ham> the <second> son of Noah.
106. Sheba
107. And Dedan
108. And Nimrod the Giant the Ethiopian
109. [For it is written “And Cush begot Nimrod the Ethiopian who was a giant who was a hunter, as Nimrod the giant who was a hunter.”]
110. And the lineages of the Egyptians together with Mizraim, their father, are eight, for scripture says thusly:
111. And Mizraim begot the Ludim from whom are the Lydians.
112. And the Teneim from whom are the Paphlagonians.
113. And the Lehabim, from whom are the Libyans.
114. And the Naphtuhim, from whom are the Phygades
115. And the Pathrusim, from whom are the Lycaonians {Cretans, and the Casluhites, from whom are the Lycians, from whom the Philistines originated}.
116. And the Philistines, from whom are the Phoenicians.
117. And the Caphtorim, from whom are the Cilicians.
118. And the lineage of the Canaanites is by Caanan the father of 12 of them. For scripture says thusly:
119. And Caanan begot Sidon, the firstborn {from whom are the Sidonians}
120. And the Hittite {from whom are the Jebusites}
121. And the Amorite
122. And the Gergashite
123. And the Hivite
124. And the Arkite, from whom are the Tripolites
125. And the Sinite, from whom are the Orthosiastai

82 Σεκατθά, LXX Σαβαθά
83 Σάβατον, LXX Σαβευ
84 Ἰουδάδ, LXX ∆αδαν
85 Gen 10:9
86 Gen 10:13-14
87 Λυδιείμ, LXX Λουδιιμ
88 Τενείμ, Hebrew is Anamim, LXX Ενεμετιιμ
89 Φυγάδες lit. “exiles”, Barbarus Fygabii: Bauer is sympathetic to the reading PHRYGIANS in the Paschal Chronicle, and Helm is convinced that was the original form corrupted before Hippolytus.
90 He preserves the LXX and Hebrew readings here: {And the Casluhim, from whom are the Lycians, from which came the Philistines}
91 Gen 10:15-18
92 TRIPOLIS of Phoenicia
126. And the Arvadite, from whom are the Aradians

127. And the Zemarite, from whom are the Samaritans

128. <the Perrizite, from whom are the Perrizites>

129. And the Hamathite, from whom are the Hamathites

130. And this is the settlement of them from Rhinocorura unto Cadiz as one views the length of the south.

131. The nations which were begotten from these.

132. 
1. Ethiopians
2. Trogloodytae
3. Angaioi
4. Tagenoi
5. Isacenoi
6. Ichthyophagi
7. Hellanikoi
8. Egyptians
9. Phoenicians
10. Libyans
11. Marmaridae
12. Carians
13. Psyllians
14. Mysians
15. Mosynians
16. {Phrygians}
17. Makonians
18. Bithynians
19. Numidians
20. Lycians
21. Maryandyni

91 Ὅρθωσιασταί see George Syncellos Chronography section 52
92 This is either Arad of the Canaanites or Aradus of the Phoenicians
93 This entire passage is lacking in H and the LXX and Hebrew
94 Ἄμαθι LXX Ἀμαθῆ
95 Those who are from the city of Amathus near the Jordan, or possibly an alternate name for Cyprus.
96 Ἀγγαῖοι: Bauer: of Ange, a mountain in Arabia Felix mentioned in Ptolemy
97 Γαγηνοί: Bauer: Taieni, Taini: An Arabian people (also mentioned below); also Libanius Speeches 24.6, Eusebius Praeparatio Evangelica 6.10.31
98 Ἱππογαῖοι: Bauer: of Elana (AELANA), now Ailan
99 Πρόγαῖος “Exiles” which is repeated in 114
100 Μᾶκονες Unique Possibly the Bacuatae by section 200.65. Bauer: Possibly from the Ethiopian city of Mescoa ~ MACUM
22. Pamphylians
23. <Mososyni (?)> 104>
24. Pisidians
25. Augalians 105
26. Cilicians
27. Mauretaniians
28. Cretans
29. Magartai 106
30. Numidians
31. {Macrones} 107
32. Nasamones

133. These occupy the land from Egypt as far as the southern ocean.
134. And those who know how to write are as follows.
135.
1. Phoenicians
2. Egyptians
3. Pamphylians
4. Phrygians 108

136. These are the boundaries of Ham from Rhinocorura, marking Egypt and Syria and Ethiopia as far as Cadiz in length.
137. These are the names of the lands.
138. Egypt with all the area around it.
139. Ethiopia, which looks down upon India. 109
140. And the other Ethiopia, from which flows out the Gihon, the river <of the Ethiopians> which is called the Nile.
141. Erythra 110 which looks over the east.
142. The whole of the Thebai.
143. Libya, extending as far as Corcyrene. 111
144. Marmarica and all that is around it.
145. Syrtis which has three nations, Nasamones, Macae, Tautamei 112

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104 Repeat from Japheth, as are some others in this list. Madrid ms. missing, Barbarus: Mososini, Liber Gen: Misudi, Armenian Mesiuq’ikh. Bauer: Of Misua ~ Missua in Carthage? Helm refuses to identify the unknown peoples in the section.
105 Αὐγαλαῖοι Epiphanius Ancoaratus 113.3.6: Bauer: of the oasis Augila
106 Μαγάρται
107 Η: Μακάριοι “blessed”
108 Correction in the Madrid manuscript; the original was probably Phygades, as above.
109 The ancients commonly thought that Ethiopia and India were connected via a land bridge.
110 Ἐρυθρᾶ “Red”; Liber Gen. I add {which is red} and the Armenian chronicle {which is the Red Sea} (Erythraeum Mare).
111 Κορκυρίνης. Bauer: Cyrene
112 Ταυταμαίους
146. The other Libya which extends <from Leptis> as far as Syrtis Minor
147. Numidia
148. Massyris 113
149. Mauritania which extends as far as the Pillars of Hercules, which is opposite Cadiz.
150. There are in the regions north on the sea
151.
13. Cilicia 114
14. Pamphylia
15. Pisidia
16. Mysia
17. Lygdonia 115
18. Phrygia
19. Kamelia 116
20. Lycia
21. Caria
22. Lydia
23. Troad 117
24. Aeolia
25. Bithynia
26. which of old is called Phyriga.
152. These are the islands which are common to them.
153.
1. Korsyla 118
2. Lampedusa 119
3. Gozo 120
4. Malta 121
5. Cercina
6. Meninx 122
7. Taurianis 123
8. Sardinia

113 Μασσυρίς: Land of the Massyli?
114 The previous 12 regions are mentioned in sections 138-149.
115 Liber Gen I: Lycaoniam, Madris ms. erroneously Mygdonia (in Thrace)
116 Κυμηλία
117 The area that contained the ancient city of Troy
118 Resembles Curzola off Dalmatia, but its name at the time was still Corcyra Nigra
119 Λαμπάδουσα (sic), Lopadussa
120 Goulos
121 Melita
122 Μηνίς
123 Bauer: Ptolemy 3.1.9: Ταυριανὸς Σκόπελος, West of Brittium. A. von Gutschmid had presumed Taurianis is a dittography of Σαρδανίς = Sardinia; H did as well, and left Taurianis out.
9. Galate 124
10. Gorsyne 125
11. CRETE
12. Gauloride 126
13. THERA
14. KARPATHOS 127
15. ASTYPALAEA
16. CHIOS
17. LEBOS
18. TENEDOS
19. IMBROS
20. IASSUS 128
21. SAMOS
22. COS
23. CNIDUS
24. NISYROS
25. Great CYPRUS 129

154. Together they are 25 Islands.
155. These islands serve Ham and Japheth, the two sons of Noah.
156. Ham has the river Gihon which is called the Nile, which circles all Egypt <and> Ethiopia. The mouth of the western sea divides between Ham and Japheth.
157. This is the genealogy of Ham <the second son of Noah>.
The Genealogy of Shem
The Genealogy of Shem
158. The genealogy of Shem the first born of Noah.
159. From Shem, the first born of Noah, there are 25 nations. These dwell to the east.
160. 1. Elam, from whom are the ELAMITES.
161. 2. And Ashur, from whom are the ASSYRIANS.
162. 3. Arphaxad, from whom are the Chaldeans.
163. 4. Lud, from whom are the ALAZONEIS. 130
164. 5. Phut, 131 from whom are the Persians.
165. 6. And Aram, from whom are the Aites. 132

124 Γαλάτη, according to Barrington Atlas probably an island in the straits of Bonifacio
125 Γορσύνη Unique
126 Γαυλορίδη see Syncellos Chronography section 53. Bauer: conflation of Gaulos (Gozo) and Rhodes
127 Καριάθος Unique
128 Or ΜΕΓΙΣΤΕ, and Cyprus (Bauer)
130 Αλαζονεῖς Unique, in H: Lazones, Liber Gen II Lazici, Armenian Lazōnac’ikb, Paschal Chronicle Mazones.
131 Φοῖοδ Here the LXX has Κανύν
166. And the sons of Aram the son of Shem the son of Noah.
167. 7. And Uz and Hul, from whom are begotten the Lydians. 133
168. 8. And Gether, from whom are the Gasphenoi 134
169. 9. And Meshech, from whom are the Mosyni 135
170. 10. And Arphaxad begot Cainen, from whom are the Samitai 136 who are to the east.
171. 11. And Cainen begot Shelah, from whom are begotten Salahites
172. 12. And Shelah begot Eber, from whom are begotten the Hebrews.
173. 13. And Eber begot two sons.
174. 13. The first was Peleg, from whom are descended the family of Abraham.
175. 14. And Joktan his brother.
176. 15. Joktan [the brother of Peleg] begot Almodad, from whom were begotten the Indians.
177. 16. And Sheleph, from whom are the Bactrians.
178. 17. And Aram 137, from whom are the Arabians.
179. 18. And Hadoram 138, from whom are the Carmelites 139 {And Hadoram, from whom are the MARDI} 140
180. 19. And Uzal, 140 from whom are the Arians 141
181. 20. And Abimael, from whom are the HYRCANIANS
182. 21. And Decla, from whom are the GEDROSIANS.
183. 22. And Gebal, from whom are the SCYTHIANS.
184. 23. And Sheba, from whom are the Alamosini. 142
185. 24. And {Ophir}, 143 from whom are the Hermaioi 144
186. 25. And {Havilah}, 145 from whom are the Gymnosophists.
187. All these are from Shem the firstborn of Noah.
188. The settlement of all the sons of Shem are from Bactria as far as Rhinocorura, which divides Syria and Egypt and divides the Red Sea from the mouth of the sea at Indian ARSINOE.  
189. These nations are from them.  
190.  
1. The Hebrews and <they are> Jews  
2. Persians  
3. Medes  
4. PAEONIANS  
5. Arians  
6. <Assyrians>  
7. Hyrcanians  
8. Indians  
9. Magardoi  
10. PARTHIANS  
11. GERMANS  
12. ELYMAEI  
13. COSSAEI  
14. First Arabians who are called GEDROSIANS.  
15. Those [who are called] Second Arabians  
16. Gymnosophists  
191. Their settlement stretches from Heliopolis as far as Rhinocorura and Cilicia.  
192. And those who know how to write are:  
1. Hebrews who are the Jews  
2. Persians  
3. Medes  
4. Chaldeans  
5. Indians  
6. Assyrians  
193. The names of the lands of the sons of Shem are these.  
194.  
1. Persia with the nations which lie in it.  

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146 At the mouth of the Nile: called “Indian” because it was the loading place for Indian cargo  
147 Ἀρειανοί  
148 Μαγαρδοί  
149 Ἡρόδοτος Ἑστορίες. 1.125  
150 Namely Elamites  
151 {Scythians from inner Hелиopolis}  
152 Copied from 183.  
153 Helm believes only the Hebrew testimony is genuine; the Chaldaean reference may be a tradition about cuneiform, or an allusion to the magical symbols of Chaldaeans. The Persians, Medes, Indians and Assyrians are repeated from 190.
2. Bactria
3. Hyrcania
4. Babylonia
5. Cordylia
6. Assyria
7. Mesopotamia
8. Arabia the old
9. ELYMAIS
10. India
11. ARABIA FELIX
12. <COELE SYRIA>
13. COMMAGENE
14. And Phoenicia which is of the sons of Shem

195. The settlement of the sons of Shem the firstborn son of Noah in length is from India unto Rhinocorura, in breadth from Persia and Bactria unto India
196. [The settlement of Ham, the second son of Noah is from Rhinocorura which divides Syria and Egypt and Ethiopia unto Cadiz.
197. The settlement of Japheth, the third son of Noah, is from Media unto Cadiz and the parts north and the common islands.]

The 72 Nations

198. All the tribes from the three sons of Noah together are 72.
199. The nations, which the Lord God dispersed upon the face of all the earth in the days of Peleg and Joktan the two brothers, according to their own tongues during the building of the tower, when their tongues were confused, are these.
200. 1. Hebrews who are also Jews
2. Assyrians
3. Chaldeans
4. Medes
5. Persians
6. <Arabians first and second>
7. Midianites first and second
8. ADIABENIANS
9. Taeni
10. Salamoseni
11. Saracens
12. MAGI

Possibly the same as CORYDENE; distinct from CORDYLE
Namely Elam
Arabian tribe, see above.
13. Caspii
14. Albanians
15. Indians first and 2nd
16. Ethiopians first and second
17. Egyptians and Thebans
18. Libyans [first and 2nd]
19. Hitites
20. Canaanites
21. Perrizites
22. Hivites
23. Amorites
24. Gergeshites
25. Jebusites
26. Idumeans
27. Samaritans
28. Phoenicians
29. Syrians
30. Cilicians who are also Tarshishians
31. Cappadocians
32. Armenians
33. Iberians
34. Bibranoi
35. Scythians
36. Colchians
37. Saunoi
38. Bosphorites
39. Asians
40. Isaurians
41. Lycaonians
42. Pisidians
43. Galatians
44. <Paphlagonians>
45. <Phrygians>
46. Greeks who are also Achaens
47. Thessalians
48. Macedonians
49. Thracians

157 See line 71
158 Bibranoi Unique
159 Saunoi see section 233
50. Mysians
51. Bessi
52. Dardani
53. Sarmatians
54. Germans
55. Pannonians who are also Paeonians
56. Noricians
57. Dalmatians
58. Romans who are also Latins and Citians
59. Ligurians
60. Gauls who are also Celts
61. Aquitanians
62. Britons
63. Spaniards and they are Tyrrhenians
64. Mauritians
65. Makouakoi
66. Gaetulians
67. Africans
68. Mazices
69. The outer Taramantes
70. Sporades
71. Keltiones
72. The inner Taramantes
201. These are the nations, which the Lord God dispersed upon the face of all the earth, according to their own tongues, into their tribes and into their lands and into their cities.

The Colonists

202. I thought it necessary to show you the colonists of these unknown nations and their titles and also their locations, and to show how they live and what sort of nations are next to which, so you would not be ignorant of them either.
203. I will begin to map out from the east to the west in order.
204. The colonists of the Persians and the Medes became Parthians and the nations around Iran until Cœle Syria.
205. The colonists of the Arabs became the inhabitants of Arabia Felix. For Arabia is entitled by this name, Fortunate.

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160 Ἀκυατινοὶ see 80.4
161 {BACUATAE}
162 69–72 are replaced in H with {GARAMANTES, also known as Borades}
163 Κελτίονες see Chronicon Paschale Page 57 line 14: a Berber tribe
164 Εἰρήνη, so Helm
165 i.e. Yemen
206. The colonists of the Chaldeans became the Mesopotamians.

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

208. The nations and the names of the Greeks are five.
1. Ionians
2. Arcadians
3. Boetians
4. Aeolians
5. LACONIANS

209. The colonists of these became
1. PONTIANS
2. Bithynians
3. TROJANS
4. Asians
5. Carians
6. Lycians
7. Pamphylians
8. Cyrenians
9. And most of the islands which are called Cyclades which are 11 islands, which the MYRTOAN sea encompasses.

210. These are them
1. ANDROS
2. TENOS
3. Teo 167
4. NAXOS
5. CEOS
6. KouroS 168
7. DELOS
8. SIPHINOS
9. Nerea 169
10. CYRNUS 170
11. Marathon 171 [together 11]

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

212. These are them

166 Μυρταῖον
167 Τήω: TEOS? Bauer and Helm believe this is IOS.
168 Κοῦρος, Bauer: possibly GYAROS, or SYROS. Helm: SKYROS.
169 Νήρεα, i.e. {RHENAEA}, which Bauer and Helm regard as correct.
170 Κύρνος, properly Corsica, Bauer and Helm: here probably CYTHNUS
171 Μαραθών, Bauer and Helm: here MARATHUSSA, island by Clazomenae
1. **EUBOEA**
2. **CRETE**
3. **SICILY**
4. **CYPRUS**
5. **COS**
6. **SAMOS**
7. **RHODES**
8. **CHIOS**
9. **THASOS**
10. **LEMNOS**
11. **LESBOS**
12. **SAMOTHRACE** [together 12]

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

214. These are them.

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

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

1. **<TUSCI**
2. **Haimelisioi**
3. **SICANIANS**

172. **Κῶος**
173. See sections 72-74
174. **Ετρυκσανσ**
175. **Αἱμηλίσιοι** Unique. In the Latin version *Emilienenses*, i.e. from Emiglia (VIA AEMILIA)
176. **Σικηνοί**, {PICENI} (which Bauer prefers). Unique perhaps Σικηνοί is meant, they moved to Sicily according to Thucydides 6.2.
4. **CAMPANI**
5. **Apouousoi** 177
6. **CALABRIANS**
7. **LUCANIANS**

216. The African nations and the colonists are five.
1. **Neblenoi** 178
2. **Knithioi** 179
3. **Numidians**
4. **Saioi** 180
5. **Nasamones**

217. They have five islands which have cities.
1. **Sardinia**
2. **Corsica**
3. **Girba** 181
4. **Cercina**
5. **Galate** 182

218. And the Mauritanian nations and colonists are three.
1. **Mossulamoi** 183
2. **TINGITANA**
3. **CAESARENSES** 184

219. The Spanish and Tyrrhenian, which are called **TARRACONENSES**, nations and colonists are five.
1. **LUSITANIANS**
2. **BAETICANS**
3. **AUTRIGONES**
4. **VASCONES** 185
5. **GALLAECI** which are called **Aspores** 186

220. The nations of the Gauls which are called **NARBONENSIS**, and *their* colonists are four.
1. **LUGDUNUM** 187
2. **Belsikoi** 188

177. *Ἀπουλούσιοι*, *Apulienses*, APULIANS
178. **Neblenoi** Unique. Possibly the *NYGBENI*, Bauer suggests correction to Nebdeni. Markwart believes correct form is Lebdeni, from the Arabic pronunciation of Leptis.
179. **Knithioi** Unique. Bauer: *Knithioi* in Ptolemy
180. **Saioi**, according to Bauer a truncated ending
181. **Girba**, ancient name (used elsewhere) is Meninx
182. See 153.9.
183. **Mossulamoi**, *MUSULANI* in Tacitus 2.52, 4.24
184. **CAESARENSES**, Mauritania Caesarensis
185. i.e. Basques
186. **Aspores**, i.e. *ASTURES*
187. Lyons
188. **Belsikoi**, Helm: **BELGICI**
3. Sicanians 189
4. Ednoi 190

221. The German nations and colonists are five.
1. Marcomanni
2. Barduli 191
3. Kouadroi 192
4. Berdeli 193
5. Hermondouloi 194

222. The Sarmatian nations and colonists are two.
1. Hamaxobioi 195 and
2. Grikosarmatai 196

223. These are the nations and their colonists.
224. I thought it necessary for me to show you the regions of the unknown nations and the names of their mountains and notable rivers which empty into the sea, so that you may not be unacquainted with these things.
225. And so I will begin to speak concerning how the unknown nations live, from the east to the west.

226. Adiabenians across from the Arabs, Taieni opposite them.
227. Alamosini 197 across from the Arabs.
228. Saccenoi 198 across from the Taieni.
229. Albanians across from the Caspian Gates. 199

230. Greater Midianites who were attacked by Moses, live on this side of the Red Sea.
231. For the Lesser Midianites are across the Red Sea, where Reuel and Jethro the father-in-law of Moses reigned.

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

233. Saunoi 201 who are called Sanigae 202 who reach unto Pontus where is the fort Apsarus 203 and Sebastopolis and the harbor of Hyssus and Phasis River.

189 Σικανοί, Helm: SEQUANI
190 Ἐδνοί, Helm: AEDUI
191 Bauer, Helm: Barduli i.e. VANDALS
192 Κουάδροι i.e. QUADI Chronicon Paschale Page 60 line 6
193 Βέρδηλοι Bauer, Helm: i.e. HERULI, with Bardeli and Berdeli influencing each other.
194 Ερμόνδουλοι Unique i.e. HERMUNDURI
195 Ἀμαξόβιοι “wagon-dwellers”
196 Γρικοσαρμάται Unique
197 Αλαμοσινοί
198 Σαῦνοι, which H: and section 200 suggest should instead be Saracens.
199 ΚΑΣΠΙΑΙ PYLAΣ
200 Βηρανοί, Bauer: to be identified with the Bibrani above
201 Σαούνοι see section 200
202 Σανίγας, Arrian, Periplus Ponti Euxini 11.3: Σανίγας
203 Arrian, Periplus Ponti Euxini 6.1
204 Arrian, Periplus Ponti Euxini 3.1, 7.1
234. These nations dwell and reach unto TRAPEZUS.

The Mountains of the Earth

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

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

The Rivers of the Earth

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

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

1. INDUS which is called the Pishon
2. Nile which is called the Gihon
3. Tigris
4. Euphrates
5. JORDAN
6. CEPHISSUS
7. TANAIS
8. ISMENUS
9. ERYMANTHUS
10. HALYS
11. Aesopus
12. THERMODON
13. ERASINUS

205 i.e. TEUMESSUS in Boeotia.
206 Ναυσαῖον Helm: error for Νυσσαῖον—so suggested by H.
207 Λυκάβαντος, which Bauer associates with Lycabetthus, here means the Alps.
208 Πίνιον, Bauer and Helm: the Pelinnaeum in Chios
209 A Promontory in Ionia opposite Chios
210 i.e. the Don
211 Strabo Geographica Book 9, chapter 2, section 24, line 2
212 A Promontory in Ionia opposite Chios
213 Strabo, Geographica Book 8, chapter 6, section 8, line 2
| 14. | Rheios 214 |
| 15. | Borysthenes 215 |
| 16. | Alpheius |
| 17. | Taurus |
| 18. | Euyrotas 216 |
| 19. | Menander |
| 20. | Axios |
| 21. | Pyramus 217 |
| 22. | Orontes 218 |
| 23. | Ebro |
| 24. | Sangarius |
| 25. | Acheclus |
| 26. | Peneius 220 |
| 27. | Evenus |
| 28. | Spercheius |
| 29. | Caystrus |
| 30. | Simois |
| 31. | Scamander |
| 32. | Strymon |
| 33. | Parthenius |
| 34. | Istrus 221 |
| 35. | Rhenus 222 |
| 36. | Baetis 223 |
| 37. | Rhodanus 224 |
| 38. | Eredanus 225 |
| 39. | Baios 226 |
| 40. | Thybris 227 which is now called Tiber. Together 40 rivers. |

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

The Circumnavigation of the Mediterranean

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

241. The measurement in stades of the sea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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228 ἀκατάληπτοι
229 ὁμοχροοῦσιν
230 λευκώπιδα
231 This was the island port of Alexandria
232 Strabo Geographica Book 7, chapter 6, section 1, line 49
233 Gibraltar (HERCULIS COLUMNAE)
234 Hippolytus starts off by moving west of Alexandria
235 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 28
236 λιμήν ἐστι ἀγωγῆς χιλίων οὐ μείζων ζʹ
237 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 28
238 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 23
239 Müller: Chimo, after Ptolemy
240 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 1, section 1, line 49
241 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 1, section 14, line 28
250. (9) From Derrhon to Zephyrion, there is a harbor it has a roadstead, 400 stades.
251. (10) From Zephyrion to Pezone, 110 stades, from [] stades there is a promontory and it is called Myrmex, and a peninsula which is called Tracheia.
252. (11) From Pezone to Pnigeus, 7 stades there is a low lying peninsula, as you go in on the right there is a flat beach.
253. (12) From Pnigeus to Phoinicous, 140 stades, there is an island called Didyma, there is an anchorage by it, the depth is appropriate for cargo ships, it has a reservoir with water in a chasm.
254. (13) From Phoinicous to Hermaia, 7 stades, you should anchor keeping the cape to your right, there is water near the tower.
255. (14) From Hermaia to the headland Leuce, 20 stades, there a small low-lying islet lies beside it, being away from the land 2 stades, there is an anchorage for cargo ships away from the evening winds; in the land by the peninsula there is a large place to anchor for all sorts of ships; there is a temple of Apollo, distinguished for its Oracle, and it has water alongside the temple.
256. (15) From the headland Leuce to Zygris, 7 stades, there is an islet, on the left you may come to anchor, there is water by the sand.
257. (16) From Zygris to Ladamantia, 20 stades, a large suitable island lies beside, go in keeping it to the right, there is a harbor for all winds, it has water.
258. (17) From Ladamantia to Calamaios, 40 stades, there is a peninsula which has a promontory on its right as an anchorage.
259. (18) From Calamaios to Graias Gony, 9 stades, there is a rough cape which has on it a high promontory, on the land there is a tree. There is an anchorage and it has water below the tree. Beware the south wind.
260. (19) From Graias Gony to Artos, 120 stades, there is a rough peninsula which does not have an anchorage and on the peninsula are two bulls as islands extending to the sea. Having winded around it, you will see the city Paraitonion.
261. Together all the places from Alexandria to Paratonion, are 1,550 stades.
262. (20) From Paraitonion to Delphine, 7 stades.

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241 Derrhon
242 Derrhis
243 Pezone
244 Pedone, ie. Pedonia
245 Zygis in Ptolemy
246 Laodamantia in Ptolemy and Scylax
247 Kalliou promontory in Ptolemy
250 Γραίας γόνυ, “Old Woman’s Knee”
251 Müller interprets as: “two bulls i.e. horns, extending like islands extending to the sea.”
263. From Delphine to Zephyrion, 7 stades, there are two islands and a peninsula. There is a harbor for all winds. And it has water.

264. (21) From Zephyrion and Delphine to Apis 253, 30 stades, there is a town. When sailing to it, 20 stades, there is an anchorage, there is water in the town.

265. (22) From Apis to Nesoi, 7 stades.

266. (23) From Nesoi 254 to Linuda, 70 stades, there is a cape which has an anchorage. On the right it has shallows. Go down and the shallows are within sight.

267. (24) From Linuda 255 to Azy, 50 stades.

268. (25) From Azy to Darieos, 120 stades, there are promontories, by them are places to anchor for cargo ships.

269. (26) From the promontories of Darieos 256 to Chautaion, 140 stades, there is an anchorage for small boats, it has drawn water from a spring in the fields.

270. (27) From Chautaion 257 to Zygra, 140 stades.

271. (28) From Zygra to Ennessyphora, 200 stades, there is a summer anchorage, it has water on the sand and a promontory on the sea.

272. (29) From Ennessyphora 258 to Cabathlios, 120 stades, there is a place for an anchorage. There is a harbor in all winds, it has water in the first woodland, near the area to the south there is a fort that shelters from the rain. 259

273. (30) From Cabathlios 260 to Petras 261, 150 stades, as you sail by 30 stades you will see appear by your side a high and great cape. Around it you will see a roadstead and a great harbor, on the left is a manmade mooring, it has water by the fig tree. Therefore the place is called Syke. 262 [Altogether there is, from Alexandria to Petras 1,200 stades.]

The remainder of Mamarice]

274. (31) From Syke to Panormos, 30 stades, there is a deep valley. It has very good water beneath the fig trees.

275. (32) From Panormos to Eureia, 50 stades, there is a ravine, inside is a beach and upon it are fig trees, there is a good place to anchor, it has sweet water.

276. (33) From Eureia to Petras, 263 40 stades, it has much water on both sides.

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

264 Müller: Ardanis, Artanis in Ptolemy, Ardamixis in Strabo
265 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 33
266 Müller: Cataeonium Promontory in Ptolemy
267 Müller: Cyrthanion, after Kyrthaneion in Scylax, Sceythranion in Ptolemy
268 Müller: Aëdonis in Ptolemy, Didonia in Scylax
269 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 35
270 ἀναχθεὶς
271 Müller: Azylis in Ptolemy, Azarion in Synesius
272 παραπλεύσαντι τὰ παράγαια
273 Müller: Darnis
274 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 29
296. Altogether from Paratonion to Apollonia, 3,550 stades.

The remainder of Cyrene

297. (53) From Apollonia 277 to Phoinicus, 278 100 stades. It has a town, they anchor by them away from the western winds. 279 There is summer mooring. It has water.

298. (54) From Phoinicus 280 to Nausis, 190 stades. It is a town. It has water near the beach.

299. (55) From Nausis 281 to Ptolemais, 250 stades. It is a great city. The place is rough sea and has an island. It is called Illos. Be careful.

300. (56) From Ptolemais 282 to Teucheira, 250 stades. It is an old city of Pentapolis. It is called Arsinoe. 283

301. (57) From Teucheira 284 to Bernicis, 350 stades. The route winds around, having sailed out 90 stades, you will see a peninsula extending out to the west. Raised shallows lie along side. Beware as you sail past! You will see a low lying black islet. The peninsula is called the Shallows. On the left it has a mooring for small ships.

302. Altogether from Apollonia to Bernicis, 1150 stades.

The remainder of Syrtis Cyrenaica

303. (58) From Bernicis 285 to Rhinon, 60 stades.

304. (59) From Rhinon 286 to Pithos, 10 stades.

305. (60) From Pithos to Theotimaion, 1 stade. There is a summer mooring. There is a deep beach.

306. (61) From Theotimaion to Halai, 710 stades. There is a beach.

307. (62) From Halai to Boreion, 50 stades. There is a peninsula which has an anchorage.

308. (63) From Boreion 287 to Chersis, 140 stades. It is a year-round mooring. It has water at the fort.

Syrtis Cyrenaica

309. (64) From Chersis to Amastoros, 110 stades.

310. (65) From Amastoros 288 to Heracleion, 50 stades.

311. (66) From Heracleion to Drepanon, 7 stades, the peninsula of Heracleion is high, which has a sandbank of white sand. It has water.

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275 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 29
276 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 22, line 20
277 Müller: Phycous
278 ρημίζουσι ὑπ’ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀφ’ ἑσπέρας ἀνέμοις
279 Müller: Ausigda in Ptolemy
280 Strabo Geographica Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 53
281 Müller: Ausigda in Ptolemy
282 Müller: possibly Rhinia: “The Noses”.
283 Müller: Borion in Pliny
284 Müller: Possibly Mascotus in Hecataeus
312. (67) From Drepanon to Serapeion, 100 stades, when one goes through the gaps you will see a very large white sandbank, from which when you dig you will have sweet water.

313. (68) From Serapeion to Diarhoas, 50 stades.

314. (69) From Diarhoas to Apis, 1 stade, there is an anchorage.

315. (70) From Serapeios to Cainon, 150 stades, there is a desolate fort. It has water, it is harborless.

316. (71) From Cainon to Euschoinos, 70 stades, there is a deep beach, there is a hill in the land which surrounds it. It has water.

317. (72) From Euschoinos to Hyphalois, 70 stades, there is an islet under the sea and it has a deep beach.

318. (73) From Hyphalois to Scopelites, 80 stades, there is a promontory [skopelos] 15 stades from land, it is high, similar to an elephant.

319. (74) From the promontory to the south in 2 stades, there is a high island, it is called Pontia.

320. (75) From Pontia to the south in 7 stades, there is an island which is called Maia and by it an anchorage. It has water drawn from a spring.

321. (76) From Maia to Astrochonda, 50 stades.

322. (77) From Astrochonda to Corcodeilos, 80 stades, there is a summer mooring and it has water which comes from streams.

323. (78) From Corcodeilos to Boreion, 84 stades, there is a town, there is a desolate fort, there is a good mooring from the south. It has water.

324. (79) From Boreion to Antidrepanon, 20 stades, there is a peninsula which has water.

325. (80) From Antidrepanon to Mendrion, 50 stades, it is waterless.

326. (81) From Mendrion to Cozynthion, 120 stades, there is a rough cape, there is a good mooring, however it is waterless.

327. (82) From Cozynthion to Ammoniou Pegai, 110 stades, there is a beach.

328. (83) From Ammoniou Pegai to Automalaca, 180 stades.

329. (84) From Automalaca to Philainon Bomoi, 185 stades, there is a good summer mooring and it has water. The mountain and land of Cyrene go as far as this peninsula.

330. Together all the places from Berenicis until Philainon Bomoi is 2,000 stades.

{The rest of Syrtis Major} 295

331. (85) From Philainon Bomoi to the cape of Hippos, 400 stades, there is a rough peninsula, it has an anchorage and water.

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289 Müller: Diarrhoias
290 i.e. “New” (fort)
291 Müller: Gaia in Ptolemy, now Gara
292 Müller: Drepanon in Ptolemy
293 “The Springs of Ammonius”
294 Müller: Automala
295 Distinguishes Syrtis Cyrenaica from Syrtis Major; in fact Syrtis Cyrenaica and Syrtis Carthagenia are the two sides of Syrtis Major.
296 Strabo *Geographica* Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 24: “The Altars of the Philaeni”
332. (86) From the cape of Hippos to Eperos, 350 stades, there is a harbor for small ships, it has water, this is a barbarian fort.
333. (87) From Eperos 297 to Corax, 150 stades.
334. (88) From Corax 298 to Euphrantai, 200 stades, there is a harbor and it has water.
335. (89) From Euphrantai 299 to Dysopos, 150 stades.
336. (90) From Dysopos to Aspis, 350 stades.
337. (91) From Aspis 300 to Tarichaiai, 350 stades.
338. (92) From Tarichaiai 301 to Cephalai 302, 400 stades.
339. (93) As you go from the sea you will see low-lying land with islands, when you draw near to them you will see a city along the sea and a white sandbank and shore. The city is totally white, it has no harbor. Moor safely at Hermion. It is called Leptis.
340. Together all the places from Philainon Bomoi to the Leptis Magna, 4,200 stades.
341. (94) From Leptis 303 to Hermion, 5 stades, there is a mooring for small ships.
342. (95) From Hermionos to Gaphara, 300 stades, there is a cape having a mooring on both sides. It has water. It is called Aineospora for it is like an island. 304
343. (96) From Gaphara 305 to Amaraia, 40 stades, there is a tower and an anchorage, it has river water. There is a field near the river, the river is called Oinoladon.
344. (97) From Amaraia to Megerthis, 40 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor and water.
345. (98) From Megerthis to Macaraia, 400 stades.
346. (99) From Macaraia to Zarathra, 306 400 stades, there is a harborless city, it has a roadstead.

The remainder of Syrtis Minor

347. (100) From Alathres 307 to Locroi, 300 stades, there is a town and above the town is a high tower.
348. (101) From Locroi to Zeucharis, 300 stades, there is a fort which has a tower. The tower*. There is a distinguished harbor.
349. (102) From Zeucharis 308 to Gergis, 350 stades, there is a tower and it has a fort and a harbor and water.

» Müller: Oisporis in Ptolemy
» Müller: Charax in Strabo
» Strabo Geographicca Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 19. Müller: Euphrantas in Ptolemy and Strabo
» Strabo Geographicca Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 18
» Müller: Tarichaiai
» Strabo Geographicca Book 17, chapter 3, section 20, line 14
» Strabo Geographicca Book 17, chapter 3, section 18, line 4
» Neospora in the ms. Müller emended with Ai-, which means “island” in the local language.
» Müller: Graphara in Scylax, Garapha and Graphara in Ptolemy
» Müller: Sarathra, Sabrata in Pliny, i.e. Sabratha
» Müller: i.e. Sabratha
» Müller: Zuchis, Xuchis in Stephanus of Byzantium
350. (103) From Gergis to Meninx, 150 stades, it is a city on the island. The island is 8 stades from land, it has a sizeable city, and a metropolis. And it is the island of the Lotus-Eaters. The altar of Heracles is on it, it is called Great, there is a harbor and it has water.

351. Together all the places from Leptis to Meninx are 2,300 stades.

352. (104) From Meninx to Epeirus, 300 stades, there is a city, it has a good harbor and water.

353. (105) From Gergis to Cidiphtha, 180 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor.

354. (106) From Cidiphtha to Tachape, *stades.

355. (107) From Tachape to Neapolis, 100 stades, there is a city and it has a harbor.


357. (109) From Thythna to Anchola, *stades.

358. (110) From Anchola to Halipota, 120 stades.

359. (111) From Halipota to Thapsos, *stades. 312

360. (112) The cities themselves have harbors, and because they lie near shallows, ships of limited size sail to them. The island Cercina, being 120 stades away, lies near Anchola and Halipota and Cidiphtha. From the Lotus-Eaters, which is Meninx, to the island of Cercina through the straits, 750 stades. From Thythna to the island of Cercina and the city * stades, there are shallows which carry on to the sea. From Cercina to Thapsos, 700 stades. It has a good island in the open sea, situated along Thapsos towards the north being 80 stades away, it has a harbor and water. The islands themselves lie around the Icarian Sea.

The remainder of Phoenicia

361. (113) From Thapsos to Leptis Minor, 170 stades, it is a small city. It has clear shallows and landing at the city is altogether troublesome.

362. (114) From Leptis to Thermai, 60 stades, there is a town. In the same manner, here also the shallows make for a difficult landing.

363. (115) From Thermai sailing 40 stades, you will see a peninsula near it which has two islands with palisades. There is an anchorage.

364. (116) From the peninsula you will see the city Adrymetus, 40 stades away. It is harborless.

365. (117) From Adramytes to Aspis, 500 stades. There is a conspicuous high peninsula and it is like a shield. From there sail to the north, as it appears on the left. For there are many rough shallows by that sea. Then Aspis appears to you and near it Neapolis. From the gulf of Neapolis to Aspis, 200 stades. {There is a high place and near it the city.} It has a harbor facing the west wind, over 10 stades above the city.

366. (118) From Aspis to the cape of Hermaia * stades.

312 Müller: 120 stades, following Scylax

313 i.e. Adrymetus

314 The Greek word for shield is Aspis.
368. (120) Misua Harbor to Therma, seven stades. It is a town and above it there are hot springs 315.
369. (121) From Therma to Carpe, 107 stades. There is a city and it has a harbor.
370. (122) From Carpe to Maxyla, 20 stades. There is a city and a harbor.
371. (123) From Maxyla 316 to Galabras, 50 stades. There is a mooring as far as the sands go. 317
372. (124) From Galabras to Carthage, 120 stades, it is a great city and it has a harbor, in the city there is a tower. Moor on the right under the mound.
373. All the places from Meninx of the island of the Lotus-Eaters up until Carthage, 550 stades.
374. (125) From Carthage to Castra Corneli, 318, 303 stades. It is a harbor fit for wintering in, many ships winter in it.
375. (126) From Castra Corneli to Ustica, 24 stades. It is a city. It has no harbor, but it has a roadstead. Be careful.
376. (127) From Ustica 319 to Carna, 24 stades. There is a roadstead. There is a landing place for small ships. Go in steadily.
377. (128) From Carna 320 to the peninsula which is called Balaneai, 200 stades.
379. (130) From Balaneai to of the villages of the Balaneans, * stades.
380. (131) From the peninsula of Balaneai to the peninsula Paltos, 90 stades.
381. (132) From the peninsula Paltos 321 after winding around, to the peninsula of Branchioi, 10 stades.
382. And from the cape of Balaneai straight to Paltos, 200 stades.
383. All the lands from Ptolemaia, while sailing alongside the land, {into} Paltos, 2,000 stades.

The remainder of Coele Syria

384. (133) From Paltos to the land of Pelletai, 324 30 stades.
385. (134) From Pelletai to the harbor which lies on the beach which has near it a chasm, 20 stades.
386. (135) From Pelletai to Gabala, 30 stades.
387. (136) From Gabala 325 to the navigable river which is called *, 40 stades.

315 Thermos is the Greek word for hot spring
316 Müller: Maxula in Pliny
317 ἕως τῆς τῶν ἀμμώδων ἀγωγῆς
318 Latin for the Camp of Cornelius
319 Müller: Utica
320 Here the manuscript breaks off and we resume in Coele Syria. Müller: the missing page covered Utica up to the Straits of Gibraltar, and Alexandria to Carma.
321 Strabo Geographica Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4
322 Strabo Geographica Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 5
323 Müller: Paltans
324 Strabo Geographica Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4
388. (137) From {the} navigable river to the cape, on which lies the city of Laodicea, 200 stades. From the navigable river to Balaneis, 70 stades. From Balaneis to Laodicea, by running a straight course with the rainless south wind towards places east of the north, 200 stades.

389. (138) From {the cape of} Laodicea to Heraclia, 20 stades.

390. (139) By winding around the peninsula there is a harbor which is called Leucos, 30 stades.

391. (140) From the harbor Leucos to the town which is called Pasieria, 30 stades.

392. (141) From the town to the cape which is called Polia, 20 stades.

393. (142) From Heraclia to Poseidios the short way, 300 stades.

394. (143) From the cape of Poseidios to the city of Sidon, 300 stades. Beyond it is a high mountain which is called Thronos.

395. (144) From the city of Sidon to the place which sets off Casion, which is called Chaladropolis, 60 stades.

396. (145) From Chaladron to the island which is called Macra, 10 stades.

397. (146) From the island of Macra to Nymphaion, 50 stades. The entire way around from Casion is rough. Sail to this place 20 stades away from land.

398. (147) From Nymphaion to the city of Antioch, which has a market and beside it a river which is called Orontes, 400 stades. The river is 15 stades away.

399. (148) From the river to Seleuceia, 40 stades. From Poseidios the short way to Seleuceia, by sailing the west wind, 110 stades.

400. (149) From Seleuceia to Georgia, 142 stades.

401. (150) From Georgia to the gulf of Rhossaeoi, 300 stades. From the peninsula of Poseidios to the gulf of Rossaeoi, with fair winds, 200 stades.

402. (151) From Rhossos Terdnia to the city of Myriandros, 90 stades.

403. (152) From Myriandros to Alexandria on Issos, 120 stades.

404. (153) From Alexandria to the Cilician Gates, 200 stades.

405. Together all the places from Paltos to the Cilician Gates, 2,500 stades.

406. (154) From the Cilician Gates to Hieros, 120 stades. This is where one climbs to the place near the city.

407. (155) From Hieros to the city of Amisos, 700 stades.

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\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 9, line 1} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 4} \]
\[\text{White} \]
\[\text{τὸν ἐπίτομον} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 12, line 3} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 8, line 28} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 4, line 21} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 16, chapter 2, section 8, line 21} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 4} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 4} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 1} \]
\[\text{Strabo Geographica} \ \text{Book 14, chapter 5, section 19, line 6} \]
\[\text{Müller emends to: to Nicopolis.} \]
408. (156) From Amisos to the Amanides Pylae

409. (157) From the Pylae to the town of Alas, 50 stades. From Myriandros, running with a fair wind, 100 stades.

410. (158) From Alas to the city of Aigaiai, 100 stades. From Myriandros by running a straight course towards the pole by the south wind, 100 stades.

411. (159) From Aigaiai it is a precipitous coasting voyage, to the town of Seretila, 150 stades. From Rhosos by running a straight course to Seretila towards the pole by the south wind, 250 stades. Opposite Seretila there is a town above which is called Pyramos and above it a mountain which is called Parios, 60 stades away.

412. (160) From Seretila a town on the point called Ianouaria, 1000 stades.

413. (161) From Ianouaria promontory to the islands of Didymoi, 30 stades.

414. (162) From the islands of Didymoi to the city which is called Mallos, 100 stades.

415. (163) From Mallos to Antiocheia on the Pyramos River, 150 stades.

416. (164) From Antiocheia to Ionia, which they now call Cephala, 70 stades. Beside the peninsula is a navigable river, it is called Pyramos. From the promontory by not running into the bay, but by sailing straight to Antiocheia then to the east of the mainland crossing by the south wind far to the left, 350 stades.

417. (165) From the river of Pyramos, by sailing straight to Soli, on the westward parts of the north, drawing on a little by the south wind, 500 stades.

418. (166) From the Cephala (Head) of Pyramos to the river Saros, 120 stades.

419. (167) From the river Saros to the mouth of the lake, which is called Rhegmoi, 70 stades.

420. (168) From Rhegmoi to Tarsus, 70 stades. The river Cydnus flows through the middle of the city.

421. (169) From Tarsus to the village of Zephyrion, 120 stades.

422. (170) <From Zephyrion to Soli, * stades.>

423. (171) And from Soli to the town of Calanthias, 50 stades.

424. (172) From the town of Calanthias to Elaious, 100 stades.

425. (173) From Elaious to the town called Corycon, 20 stades. From Soli to Corycon, 280 stades. Beyond it is a cave which is called Corycion, 100 stades away.

426. (174) From Corycon to a harbor which is called Calon Coracesion, 125 stades.

427. (175) From Coracesion to a multicolored cliff, which has a staircase, over which there is a path to Seleucia upon the river Calycadnos, 7 stades.
428. (176) From the staircase to the river Calucadnos, 40 stades.
429. (177) From the river to the narrow sandy cape called Sarpedonia, 80 stades. From it rocks stretch out as far as 20 stades.
430. (178) From the nearest cape to Cyprus to the city of Carpasia, with the fairest possible wind, 400 stades.
431. (179) From the cape of Sarpedonia to Seleuceia, 120 stades.
432. (180) Likewise also to Holmoi, 120 stades.
433. (181) From Holmoi to the cape and town called Mylai, 40 stades.
434. (182) From the cape to the harbor of Nesoulios and the cape which is on an island, 60 stades.
435. (183) From the cape to the village of Philaia, 20 stades.
436. All the places from Mylai to Philaia the short way, 500 stades.
437. (184) From Philaia to the island of Pityusa, 130 stades. Pityusa is 20 stades away from the island which is near Mykle. From the capes of Pityusa to Aphrodisias, 45 stades.
438. (185) From Aphrodisias, keeping Pityusa on the left, to the tower which lies near the cape called by the name Zephyrion, 40 stades. From Zephyrion to the cape and city of Aphrodisias, 40 stades. From the cape of Sarpedonia to Aphrodisias, a voyage sailing towards the setting of Cancer, 120 stades.
439. (186) Aphrodisias lies very close to Cyprus; by the rugged banks of Aulion, keeping the northward parts opposite the stern, 500 stades. CUNTZ 266
440. (187) From Aphrodisias to the village called Ciphisos <and the river Melas>, 35 stades.
441. (188) From the river Melas to the cape of Craunoi, 40 stades.
442. (189) From Craunoi to Pisourgia, keeping Crambousa to the left, 45 stades. From Aphrodisias to Pisourgia, 120 stades.
443. (190) From Pisourgia to the gulf of Bernice, 50 stades.
444. (191) From Bernice to Celenderis, 50 stades.
445. (192) From Celenderis to Mandana, 100 stades.
446. (193) From Mandana to the peninsula called Poseidios, 60 stades.
447. (194) From Mandana to the land of Dionysoiphanes, 30 stades.
448. (195) From the land of Dionysoiphanes to Rhygmanoi, 50 stades.
449. (196) From Rhygmanoi to Anemourios, 50 stades.
450. (197) From Anemourios to the lands nearest Cyprus, on the cape of Crommyos, 300 stades.
451. (198) From Anemourios to Platanus, 350 stades.
452. (199) From Platanus to the village of Charadros, 350 stades. Beyond Charadros lies a great mountain called Androcos, which is 30 stades away.
453. (200) From Charadros to the village called Cragos, 100 stades.
454. (201) From Cragos to the village Nephelios-on-the-sea, 25 stades.
455. (202) From Nephelios to the cape of Nesiazouse, 80 stades.
456. (203) From the cape of Nesiazouse to Selinous, 100 stades.
457. (204) From Selinous to Acamas of Cyprus, 1,200 stades.
458. (205) From Selinous to Nauloi, 120 stades.
459. (206) From Nauloi to the village called Laertes-on-the-sea, 320 stades.
460. (207) From Laertes to Coracesios, 100 stades.
461. (208) From Coracesios to Aunesis at the village of Hamaxia, 80 stades.
462. (209) From Anaxia to the village called Augae, 70 stades.
463. (210) From Augae to the peninsula of Leucotheios, 50 stades.
464. (211) From Leucotheios to Cyberna, 50 stades.
465. (212) From Cyberna to the Temple of Artemis, 50 stades.
466. (213) From the Temple of Artemis to the navigable river Melas, 9 stades.
467. And so there are together all the places from the Cilician Gates until the river Melas, 4,050 stades.

The remainder of Pamphylia

468. (214) From the river Melas to Side, 50 stades.
469. (215) From Side to Attaleia, 350 stades. From Attaleia to the trading post Corycione, 300 stades. From Corycione to Side, 50 stades. From Side to Acamas, 1,200 stades.
470. (216) From Side to Seleucia, 80 stades.
471. (217) From Seleucia to the navigable river called Eurymedon and Cynosarion, 100 stades.
472. (219) From Cynosarion to the river called Cestros, 60 stades. By sailing upstream there is a city called Perga.
473. (220) From Cestros to Rhouscopous {* stades}.
474. (221) From Rhouscopous to Masoura and the Catarracts, 50 stades.
475. (222) From Masoura to Mygdala, 70 stades.
476. (223) From Mygdala to Attaleia, 10 stades.
477. (224) From Attaleia to the village of Tenedos, 20 stades.
478. (225) From Tenedos to the land of Lyrnas [Lerna?], 60 stades.
479. (226) <From Lyrnas to Phaselis, * stades.> Beyond the city there is a great mountain which lies above Phaselis.

\[353\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 9
\[354\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 9
\[355\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 5, section 3, line 8
\[356\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 1, section 20, line 17
\[357\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 11
\[358\] Helm deletes Müller’s emendation “(218) From Eurymedon to Cynosarion * stades”.
\[359\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 1
\[360\] Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 2, line 1
480. (227) From Phaselis to Corycos, * stades.
481. (228) From Corycos to Phoinicous, 3 stades. Beyond it lies a great and tall mountain which is called Olympus.
482. (229) From Phoinicous to Crambousa, 50 stades. From Phaselis straight to Crambousa, 100 stades.
483. (230) From Crambousa to the village of Posidarisous, 30 stades.
484. (231) From Posidarisous to the place called Moron Hydor “Foolish Water”, 30 stades.
485. (232) From Moron Hydor to the cape of Hiera and the island Chelidonia, 50 stades. Together all the places from the river Melanos until Chelidonia, by sailing along land, 500 stades. By the short way through the straits to Chelidonia, 600 stades.
486. (233) From Chelidonia to Marios and Acamas the peninsula of Cyprus, to the east of the Ram by the fairest possible west wind, 1800 stades. From Anemourios to the islands of Chelidonia, 1,200 stades.

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

Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 17
Strabo. Ολυμπός
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 17
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 9, line 1
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 15
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 1
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 8, line 12
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 7, line 7
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 7, line 5
Strabo. Geographica Book 14, chapter 3, section 6, line 1
506. (252) From Perdicia to Cissidae, 50 stades.
507. (253) From Cissidae to the island Lagousa, 80 stades.
508. (254) From Lagousa to Telemensos, 5 stades.
509. (255) Together all the places from the cape of Hiera until Telemensos, make 1,500 stades.

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

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

⇒ Strabo Geographica Book 16, chapter 2, section 17, line 6
529. (274) From Cnidos to Cos, 180 stades.
530. (275) From Cos to Halicarnassus, 180 stades.
531. (276) From Halicarnassus to Moundos, 220 stades.
532. (277) From Moundos to Leros, 350 stades.
533. (278) From Mundos to Cos, 120 stades.
534. (279) So from Cos to Leros 372, 350 stades. From Cos to Delos, 1,300 stades. From Cos to Samos {through the straits} 1,000 stades.
535. (280) To sail from Cos to Delos {through the strait} {on the setting} of the Ram, with a fairest possible east wind, is 1,300 stades. You will sail to Calyndai. Then you will sail down keeping to your right Hyphirisma and Calyndai and [Celeris and] Leros and Patmos [and], <on your left> Cinara and Amourgos. And you will sail to Donousa, 8 stades on your left. Then taking Melanthiots to the right and Meconos <from your left and stretching out>, you will be brought down to Delos.
536. (281) From Myndos {to *}, which is reached {through} Attica, 1500 stades. You will sail through Corsicai and Leros and Calydnos and Horbida, taking {the right} you should sail to Amourgiai, keeping Donousa and Naxos and Cydnos to the right.
537. (282) If you wish to sail through islands you will sail thusly: from Cos to Lernos, 250 stades; from Lernos to Lebinthos, 250 stades; from Lebinthos to Cinaros, 500 stades; from Cinaros to the places nearest Amourgiai, at Cerata, 85 stades; and the coastal voyage to <Menoa> 85 stades; from [Corsoi to] Menoa <at Cereia>, 85 stades; from Cereia, keeping Cereia on your left to Panormos of Naxos, 65 stades, from Panormos to Delos, 420 stades.
538. (283) From Cos to Leros, 320 stades; from Leros to Parthenion, 60 stades; from <Parthenios of> Leros to Amazonios of Patmos, 200 stades; from Amazonios to Corsia, 400 stades; from the overtaking of Amazonios to Delos, 550 stades; from Delos to Syros, 150 stades; <from Syros to Andros, * stades>; from Andros to the harbor of Gaurios, 80 stades; From Gaurios to the peninsula *, 30 stades; from the peninsula <to Geraistos>, nearest the cape, 450 stades; from Cregeai to Carystos, 120 stades; [other islands]: from Rhegea to Petaleai, 100 stades.
539. (284) I return again to the intervals from Delos to the following islands. From Delos to Thera, 350 stades; from Delos to Amourgia, to Minoa, 650 stades; from Delos to Anaphe, 100 stades; from Delos to Ios, 650 stades; from Delos to Corsiai, 650 stades; from Delos to Cimolos, 800 stades; from Delos to Siphnos, 640 stades; from Delos to Cydnos, 350 stades; from Delos to Tenos, 350 stades; from Delos to Naxos, 350 stades; from Delos to Donousa, 320 stades; from Delos to Patmos, 850 stades; from Delos to the headland of Melanteoi, 180 stades; from Delos to Cea, 300 stades; from Delos to Andros, 800 stades; from Delos to Paros, 400 stades.
540. (285) I return again to Myndos, from which I left off previously. From Myndos to Panormos, 80 stades.
541. (286) From Myndos to Bargulia, 250 stades.
542. (287) From Panormos to Poseidios and Angistros, 250 stades.
543. (288) From Bargulia to Iasos, 220 stades.
544. (289) From Iasos to the promontory of Poseidios, 120 stades.
545. (290) From Iasos to Acritas, 240 stades.

Information on many of the following islands can be found Strabo Geographica Book 16, chapter 5
546. (291) Opposite Iasos lies the spring called Passala, from where one departs to Mylassa, 20 stades.
547. (292) From Poseidios to Panormos, 40 stades.
548. (293) From Panormos to Miletos, 80 stades.
549. (294) I return again to Myndos, through the straits. From Panormos to Miletos, 300 stades.
550. (295) From Pharmacousa to Miletos, 120 stades.
551. (296) From Miletos to Samos, 300 stades.
552. All the places from Telemensos until Miletos, 2,500 stades.
553. (297) From Acamas, while keeping Cyprus to the left, to Paphos, 300 stades. It is a city which lies to the south, it has a triple harbor for all winds and a temple of Aphrodite.
554. (298) From Paphos to Noumenios (it is an island which has a spring; the voyage is brief; when you are near to the island press hard to the right of the land), [1]25 stades.
556. (300) From Palaipaphos to Tretoi (it is a peninsula), 50 stades.
557. (301) From Tretoi to Couriacos, * stades.
558. (302) From Couriacos to Amathous, 150 stades. It is a harborless city. Be careful as you enter the place.
559. (303) From Couriacos to Carai, 40 stades. It is a peninsula which has a harbor, an anchorage, and water.  

The Circumnavigation of Cyprus

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

The Circumnavigation of Crete

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

| Strabo Geographica Book 14, chapter 6, section 3, line 14 |
576. (318) From Casios to Samonion of Crete, 500 stades. It is a peninsula of Crete which
greatly juts out to the north. There is a temple of Athena. It has an anchorage and water.
The other anchorages have been lost to the sea.
577. (319) From Samonion to Hierapydna, 80 stades. It is a city. It has a mooring. And it has
an island which is called Chrysea. It has a harbor and water.
578. (320) From Hierapydna to Bienos, 70 stades. There is a forest away from the sea.
579. (321) From Bienos to Lebena, 70 stades. There an island lies alongside it, which is called
Oxeia. It has water.
581. (323) From Halae to Matala, 300 stades. It is a city and it has a harbor.
582. (324) From Matala to Soulia, 65 stades. It is a peninsula which juts out to the south. There
is a harbor. It has good water.
583. (325) From Soulena to Psychea, 12 stades.
584. (326) From Psychea to Lamon, 150 stades. It is a harbor. And it has a city and water. And
from Pydna to Psycheas, 350 stades. A summer mooring, and it has water.
585. (327) From Psycheas to Apollonias, 30 stades.
586. (328) From Apollonia to Phoinica, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and an island.
From Claudia to Phoinica, 300 stades. It has a city and a harbor.
587. (329) From Phoinica to Tarros, 60 stades. There is a small city. It has a mooring.
588. (330) From Tarros to Poicillassos, 60 stades. There is a city and it has a mooring and water.
589. (331) From Poicillassos to Sybas, 50 stades. It is a city and it has a good harbor.
590. (332) <From Suia to Lissos, 30 stades.>
591. (333) From Lissos to Calamyde, 250 stades.
592. (334) From Calamyde to Criou Metopon ("Ram’s Forehead"), 30 stades. It is a high
peninsula. It has water and an anchorage.
593. (335) From Criou Metopon to Biennos, 12 stades. It has a harbor and water.
594. (336) From Biennos to Phalansara, 76 stades. There is a mooring and an old city with a trading
post. The island Iousagoura is 60 stades away, which looks to the east. It has a harbor, it has a temple
of Apollo in the harbor. And there is another island 3 stades away. It is called Mese and it has a
harbor. There is a small island which is called Myle. The voyage there is in deep water. It has a market.
595. (337) From Myle to Tretos, 50 stades. It is a peninsula of Crete which is full of holes, steep
and rugged.
596. (338) From Tretos to Agneios, 50 stades. It is a harbor which has a temple of Apollo. There
is an inner gulf and it is called Myrtilos. It also has water.
597. (339) From Agneios to Cisamos, 80 stades. It is a city which lies in the gulf. There is a
harbor. And it has water.
598. (340) From Cisamos to Tyros, 25 stades. It is a high peninsula which is thickly wooded.
It looks to the north.
599. (341) From Tyros to Dictynnaion, 80 stades. There is a harbor and a beach.
600. (342) From Dictynnaion to Coite, 170 stades. It is an island. It has a harbor and water. It
looks to Crete to the north.

οξʹ Possibly 760 stades
κατάκρημνον τῆς Κρήτης
Τύρον Possibly Tyre
601. (343) From Acoitios to Cydonia, 60 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and the entrance has shallows.

602. (344) From Cydonia to Aptera, sailing around, 150 stades. By foot, 120 Roman miles. The place is called Mino, near which lie three islands which are called Leucai.

603. (345) From Mino to Amphimatrios, 150 stades. There is a river and a harbor surrounding it fit for wintering in. And it has a tower.

604. (346) From Amphimatrios to Hydramos, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a beach. The city is called Eleuthera. By foot to climb from Amphimatrios to Eleuthera, 50 Roman miles.

605. (347) From Amphimatrios to Astale, 30 stades. There is a harbor on the left. It has water. [From there Eleuthera is 50 stades away.]

606. (348) From Astale to Heracleion, 100 stades. It is a city. It has a harbor and water. 20 stades away lies the city of Cnosos and an island lies 40 stades away to the west. It is called Dios.

607. (349) From Heracleion to the city of Cherronesos, 30 stades. It has water and an island which has a tower and a harbor.

608. (350) From Cherronesos to Olous, 60 stades. There is a cape. It has an anchorage and good water. It is 20 stades away from land *

609. (351) From Olous to Camara, 15 stades.

610. (352) From Camara to Istros, 25 stades.

611. (353) From Istros to the cape Cetia, 15 stades. There is an anchorage, but it is waterless.

612. (354) From the cape Cetia to Dionusias, 300 stades. There are two islands which have a harbor and water.

613. (355) From Dionusias to Sammonion, from where we began to go around Crete, 120 stades. Peninsula

The Chronology after the Tower of Babel

614. And having shown the nations who were created from the tower of Babel, we shall hasten onward to the years.

615. Peleg lived 130 years and begot Reu.

616. Reu lived 132 years and begot Serug.

617. Serug lived 130 years and begot Nahor.

618. Nahor lived 79 years and begot Terah.

619. Terah lived 70 years and begot Abraham.

620. And Abraham was 75 years old, after this time God told him to depart from his country and from his father’s house and go into the land of Canaan.

621. Therefore from the division of the nations until Abraham went into the land of Canaan, there was 5 generations, 616 years; and from Adam 20 generations, 3,383 years, 4 days.

622. And Abraham dwelt in the land of Canaan 25 years and begot Isaac.

623. Isaac lived 60 years and begot Jacob.

624. Jacob lived 86 years and begot Levi.

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This and the following mile number seem far too large

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

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

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

Apparently originally “3383 or 4", reflecting a disparity in source manuscripts of the Chronicle. The Book of Generations 1 in §690 adds up to 3383, and the Armenian here has the same.
625. Levi lived 40 years and begot Kohath.
626. Kohath lived 60 years and begot Amram.
627. Amram lived 70 years and begot Aaron. 383
628. In the 70th month and the 3rd year of Aaron’s life, the sons of Israel went out from Egypt, with Moses leading them.
629. Therefore all the years are 430; the people were in the desert under Moses 40 years.
630. And they were in the desert 40 years. 385
631. Joshua of Nun crossed the Jordan and was in the land 31 years, he waged war 6 years, and afterward possessing the land, he lived 25 years more. 386
632. Therefore from when Abraham went into the land of Canaan until the death of Joshua of Nun there were 7 generations in number, 501 years; and from Adam 27 generations, 3,884 years.
633. After the death of the true Joshua the sinning people were handed over to Cushan-Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, whom they served 8 years.
634. And when they cried to the Lord, Othniel, the younger brother of Caleb, of the tribe of Judah, stood up and denounced Cushan-Rishathaim himself and killed him and bore the leadership of the people 31 years.
635. And again while the people were sinning and they were handed over to Eglon king of Moab and served him 18 years.
636. And after the people repented Ehud, a man from the tribe of Ephraim, stood up and killed Eglon. He ruled over the people for 80 years.
637. And after the death of Ehud the erring people were handed over to Jabin, king of the Canaanites, whom they served 20 years.
638. Under him Deborah the wife of Lappidoth, from the tribe of Ephraim, prophesied and through her Barak of Abinoem, from the tribe of Naphtali, bore the leadership. He denounced Jabin the king, killed him, and reigned while judging with Deborah, 40 years.
639. After his death the people sinned and were handed over to the Midianites, 7 years.
640. After them, Gideon from the tribe of Manasseh, rose up, who with 300 men destroyed 120 thousand enemies. He ruled the people 40 years.
641. His son was Abimelech.
642. After him Tola the son of Puah the son of Dodo of the tribe of Ephraim, presided over the people 20 years.
643. After him Jair the Gileadite of the tribe of Manasseh, judged and presided 22 years.
644. After him the sinning people were handed over to the Ammonites, 18 years.
645. And when they cried to the Lord, Jephthah the Gileadite from the tribe of Gad, from the city of Mizpah, stood up against those chiefs and bore the leadership 6 years.
646. After him Ibzan judged 7 years.

383 Barbarus: Moses, Aaron, and Miriam their sister.
384 Armenian: 83rd year
385 This is from the Armenian, the Latin is missing this line.
386 Barbarus: And after the death of Moses and Aaron the Lord raised his spirit over Joshua son of Nun. And he brought the people of the sons of Israel across the river Jordan. And he spent 31 years in the land he invaded, as follows: six years he spent fighting, and possessing that land another twenty five, which add up to thirty one years.
387 Possibly “her”; the Barbarus has “after the death of Deborah and Barak”
388 Latin: Caram
389 Book of Generations I: Allon labolonita; Barbarus: Esbal ille Bethlemita; Armenian: Esebon the Bethlemite.
647. After him Elon judged 10 years.
648. After him Abdon, the son of Hillel, of Pirathon, from the tribe of Ephraim, judged 8 years.
649. After him the sinning people were handed over to foreigners for 40 years.
650. After this the people of Israel repented, Sampson rose up, the son of Manoah from the tribe of Dan. He fought the foreigners and bore the leadership, 20 years.
651. After him Eli, the priest, judged the people 20 years. 391
652. Afterwards, Samuel the prophet anointed Saul as King, and Samuel judged the people 70 years. 392
653. After this time, when king David reigned, he led the ark out from the house of Aminadab and turned away the oxen and when it was returning, the hand of the son of Aminadab, Uzzah by name, pushed back at it and he was struck down, and David feared and led it into the house of Obed-Edom, the Gittite and it was there 3 months. And Saul reigned 30 years and his commander was Abner, the son of Ner. And Samuel, by himself, anointed David as King. Therefore there was from Joshua until the taking of the Kingdom by David, of the tribe of Judah, 9 generations, 480 years, and from Adam 34 generations, 4,364 years.
654. And thereafter David reigned 40 years, 6 months. In Hebron he reigned 7 years, 6 months, and in Jerusalem 33 years. Under him the priest was Abiathar, the son of Abimilech from the lineage of Eli and from the other lineage Zadok. And in the times of David, Gad and Nathan were prophesying. And the same David had as his commander Joab, the son of Zeruiah the sister of David. He counted the people, and the number of the sons of Israel which he counted was a thousand hundred thousand. And Levi and Benjamin he did not count. And the number of them who withdrew from Israel 70 thousand.
655. And after David, Solomon his son reigned 40 years and under him then Nathan prophesied and Ahijah of Shiloh and among them Zadok was priest.
656. After Solomon, Rehoboam his son reigned 14 years. Under him the kingdom was divided and Jeroboam the servant of Solomon, from the tribe of Ephraim, reigned in Samaria. And under Jeroboam Ahijah the Shilomite and Shemaiah the son of Elam prophesied.
657. After Rehoboam, Abijah his son reigned 17 years.
658. After Abijah, Asa his son reigned 41 years. In the time of his old age his feet grieved him. And under him Azariah was prophesying.
659. After Asa, Jehoshaphat his son reigned 25 years. Under him Elijah and Micaiah the son of Imlah and Jehu the son of Hanani prophesied. And under Micaiah there was the false prophet Zedekiah the son of Kenaanah.
660. After Jehoshaphat, his son Jehoram reigned 20 years and under him Elijah prophesied and after him Elisha under Joram the son of Ahaziah, under whom the people in Samaria were consuming their sons and bird dung, with Jehoram reigning in Samaria.  
661. After Jehoram, his son Ahaziah reigned 1 year and under him Gothol and Lobdonae prophesied.  
662. After him Athalia the mother of Ahaziah reigned eight years, who rose up and killed the children of her son. For she was from the lineage of Ahaz the king of Israel. And the sister of Ahaziah, Jehosheba, who was the wife of Jehoiada the priest, hid Joash the son of Ahaziah, whom Jehoiada the priest sent into the kingdom. Elisha prophesied under Athalia.  
663. After him Joash the son of Ahaziah reigned 40 years. He killed Zechariah son of Jehoiada the priest.  
664. After Joash, his son Amaziah reigned 8 years.  
665. After Amaziah, his son Uzziah reigned 52 years. He was leprous until he died and under him his son Jotham was judge. Under Uzziah, Amos and Isaiah his son, and Hosea the son of Beeri and Jonah the son of Amittai from Jaffa were prophesying.  
666. After Uzziah his son Jotham reigned 16 years. Under him were the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Micah of Moresheth and Joel the son of Pethuel.  
667. After Jotham his son Ahaz reigned 15 years and under him were the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Micah and the priest Uriah.  
668. Under him Shalmaneser king of Assyrians deported those who were in Samaria into Media and Babylonia.  
669. After Ahaz his son Hezekiah reigned 25 years. Under him were the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah.  
670. After Hezekiah his son Manasseh reigned 55 years.  
671. After Manasseh his son Amon reigned 2 years.  
672. After Amon his son Josiah reigned 31 years. He destroyed the idols and altar of the Samaritans.  
673. Under him the Passover was celebrated in his 18th year, for from the death of Joshua son of Nun a Passover was not served until then. Under him Hilkiah the priest the father of Jeremiah the prophet, found it in the sacred books of the Law in 18th year of Josiah.  
674. And under him Hulda the wife of Shallum, keeper of the vestments of the priests, and Zephaniah and Jeremiah prophesied. Under whom was the false prophet Hananiah.  
675. After Josiah his son Jehoahaz reigned 4 months. Necho the King of Egypt bound him and led him into Egypt, he set in his place Eliakim who was surnamed Jehoiakim. Under him prophesied Jeremiah and Buzi and Uriah the son of Shemiah from Kiriath Jearim.  

397 Latin: sub quo populos in Samaria filios suos et stercus columbinum manducabat regnante in Samaria Ioram.  
398 Has Heliseus et Abdonaeus, which Helm interprets as Elisha and Obadiah. Gothol is an error for Gotholia, i.e. Athalia.  
399 Barbarus: Elisha and Obadiah and Jehu.  
400 Barbarus adds: He killed Isaiah the prophet: he sawed him in two for arguing about sacrificing to idols.  
401 Apocryphal tradition: The Book of Generations I adds: “Zephaniah reigned 5 years 11 months. After Zephaniah…”
677. After Jehoiakim his son Jehoiachin reigned 3 years and Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon led shackled, and others with him, to himself. 402
678. After him he established in his place the brother of Jehoiachin, whose name was Zedekiah, who was also called Jeconiah, who reigned 11 years.
679. In the 12th year he was transported to Babylonia with his eyes gouged out. and they transported the people with him apart from a few, who later departed into Egypt. 403
680. And under Zedekiah, Jeremiah and Habakuk prophesied and in the 9th year of his reign Ezekiel prophesied in Babylonia. After him Nahum and Malachi were prophets. 404
681. And Daniel, who saw the vision about the seventy weeks in the first year of Darius the King, son of Ahasuerus, from the seed of the Medes, who reigned over the kingdom of the Chaldeans. 405
682. And in the first year of his reign Cyrus allowed the people to return into Jerusalem. 406
683. And at this time, when the temple was built, Haggai and Zechariah prophesied at the same time. 407
684. After them, Nehemiah, the son of Hachaliah, from the seed of Israel, built the city of Jerusalem, in the * year of Artaxerxes the King. 408
685. And after him followed Mordecai. 409
686. Therefore, from David until the transmigration of Zedeciah, who was also Jeconiah, there is 18 generations, 478 years, 9 months, and from Adam until the transmigration into Babylonia under Jec oniah, 57 generations, 4,842 years, 9 months.

The Time of Christ and the Present Day of Hippolytus

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

* Barbarus: After him Jehoiachin reigned 3 years on behalf of his father Eliachim. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylonia brought him in in chains: he and the multitude of the people of the sons of Israel were led captive to Babylonia. Among them were Daniel, and Hananiah and Ezekiel who were with him.” (Ezekiel is an error for Michael or Azariah.)
* Barbarus adds: “Then the temple in Jerusalem was sold, remaining for forty years, 25”. (Construction of the Second Temple started 48 years after the destruction of the first, and was completed after another 23.)
* Barbarus: “But the same warding off was prophesied by Ezekiel and Naum and Daniel and Jeremiah in Egypt and Habakkuk in Hostracina. But in the fifth year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar in Babylonia, Ezekiel started prophesying, and Naum and Malachi, and then Haggai and Zechariah. The Kingdom of Judaea lasted until Zedekiah and Jeconiah, and there have been no further kings in Israel until this day.”
* Barbarus: “But in the fifth year of Darius the King, Daniel saw the vision about the weeks and prophesied saying: a broad and large Jerusalem shall be built. But in the sixth year of Darius son of Ahasuerus, who reigned over the kingdom of the Chaldeans, Zorobabel was the first of the Jews who went up to Jerusalem and started to rebuild Jerusalem.”
* Barbarus: “But in the second year of the reign of Cyrus he ordered the people of the sons of Israel to go up to Jerusalem. Then the temple was built in the 55th Olympiad under the reign of Cyrus the King. Zorobabel and the Hebrews went up together from Babylonia to Judaea and started to rebuild the temple.”
* Barbarus: “Under Cyrus the King, Ezekiel and Daniel and Haggai and Habakkuk and Zechariah son of Berechiah prophesied.”
* Barabrus: “Under the same [king, i.e. Artaxerxes], Nehemiah son of Hachalah from the line of David, who also became cupbearer of Artaxerxes the King, asked King Artaxerxes in the 24th year of his reign, and under his orders he rebuilt Jerusalem and concluded the building of the temple. And he raised walls around the city and laid out streets in it, following Daniel the prophet who said: Jerusalem shall be both built and walled around.”
* “Under the same those things happened against Mordecai and Esther; but Haman was hanged.”
years and from the Passion up until this year which is the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander, there is 206 years. Therefore all the years from Adam up until the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander make 5,738 years.

In order to give an alternate demonstration, not just through the times of the kings, but also from when the Passover was served, we shall count and tally the years.

From Adam until the deluge 2,242 years.

From the deluge until Abraham 1,141 years.

And from Abraham until they went out from Egypt with Moses leading them, when they made the Passover, there are 430 years.

From the Exodus of Egypt until the crossing of the Jordan, when Joshua celebrated the Passover, there are 41 years.

After 444 years, Hezekiah celebrated the Passover.

After Hezekiah, Josiah celebrated Passover one hundred fourteen years later.

After Josiah, Ezra celebrated the Passover 108 years later.

After Ezra served, the generations until Christ after 563 years held Passover.

And from the generation of Christ, after 30 years, when the Lord suffered, the Passover was celebrated. For He Himself was a righteous passion.

And from the Passion of the Lord until the 13th year of the Emperor Alexander Caesar, 206 years the Passover was served, which has been served by us in commemoration of our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore all the years from Adam up until this day are 5,738 years.

The Kings of the Persians

The Kings of the Persians from the time of Cyrus.

Cyrus reigned over the Persians 30 years.

After him Cambyses reigned 9 years.

Smerdis the Magus reigned 8 months.

Darius 36 years.

And under him, in turn, prophesied Daniel and Haggai and Zechariah and Habakkuk.

Xerxes 26 years.

Artaxerxes Longimanus 36 years.

Xerxes 60 days.

Sogdianius 6 months.

Darius Nothus 18 years.

Artaxerxes the younger brother of Cyrus, 62 years.

Ochus, who is also Artaxerxes, 23 years 7 months.

Arses Nothus, 3 years.

Darius 7 years, he is who Alexander of Macedon deposed in the war because he was inimitable.
716. All the years are 245.
717. After them, the Greeks have made the times clear through the establishing of the
Olympiads. For up until Alexander of Macedon, there were 114 Olympiads, because they
were 356 years from Iphitos, who founded the Olympiads. From Alexander up until Christ,
80 Olympiads, which are 320 years. And from Christ until the 13th year of the Emperor
Alexander, 58 Olympiads which are 236 years. Therefore, all of the Olympiads until the 13th
year of Alexander Caesar are 253, which are 1,012 years.

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

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

415 Latin: Melchia at Fanuc, identified by Helm with Malchiram and Pedaiah. In 1 Chron 3:12, these are the uncle and father of Zerubbabel.
63. Joseph, who was betrothed to the virgin Mary, who begot Jesus Christ from the Holy Spirit.

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

416 Latin: Elam
417 Book of Generations II: Addon; presumably Obadiah.
418 Latin: Rabam, name not otherwise known, and Helm considers it garbled.
38. Malachi
39. Haggai
40. Zechariah
41. And under Christ, Simeon
42. And John the Baptist

The Names of the Female Prophets
720. Likewise the female prophets.
1. Sarah
2. Rebecca
3. Miriam the sister of Moses
4. Deborah
5. Hulda
6. And under Christ, Anna
7. Elizabeth
8. Mary, who begot Christ.

The Kings of the Jews

721. Concerning the kings of the Jews. (1) Saul from the tribe of Benjamin first reigned over Israel [40 years]. (2) David, first from the tribe of Judah, [40 years]. (3) Solomon, his son, [40 years].
(4) Rehoboam his son, [7 years]. (5) Abijah, his son, [6 years]. (6) Asa, his son, [41 years]. (7)
Jehoshaphat, his son, [25 years]. (8) Jehoram, his son, [8 years]. (9) Ahaziah, his son, [1 year].
(10) Athaliah, his mother, [7 years]. (11) Joash, his son, [40 years]. (12) Amaziah, his son,
[29 years]. (13) Uzziah, his son, [52 years]. (14) Jotham, his son, [8 years]. (15) Ahaz, his son,
[16 years]. (16) Hezekiah, his son, [29 years]. (17) Manasseh, his son, [55 years]. (18) Amon,
his son, [2 years]. (19) Josiah, his son, [21 years]. (20) Jehoahaz, his son, [3 months]. (21) Eliakim,
his son, [11 years]. (22) Jeconiah, his son, [3 years]. (23) Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, [11 years].
722. Until then the kingdom of Judah existed and it was overthrown. Those who after the dividing of the ten tribes were cut off are these.
723. (1) Jeroboam, the son of Nadab, 22 years.
724. (2) Nadab, his son, 2 years.
725. (3) Baasha, 24 years. 421
726. (4) Elah, his son, 2 years.
727. (5) Zimri, 12 years.
728. (6) Ahab, his son, 22 years.
729. (7) Ahazaiah, his son, 2 years. (8) Joram, his son, 12 years. 422
730. (9) Jehu, 28 years. 423
731. (10) Jehoahaz, his son, 17 years.
732. (11) Jehoash, his son, 16 years. 424

40 Text based on Greek of Cois. Gr. 120 fol. 228.
41 σκέπτρων
42 Book of Generations I: “he punished the House of Jeroboam”.
43 Book of Generations I: “under him, those who were in Samaria ate their own sons and dove dung.”
44 Book of Generations I: “Jehu son of Nimshi, 28 years. He was pious in the beginning. He carried out punishment against the House of Ahab, killing Jehoram and Jezebel and Ahaziah kings of Judah.”
45 Book of Generations I: “He killed Amaziah king of Jerusalem and destroyed 400 cubits of the wall of Jerusalem.”
733. (12) Jeroboam, his son, 31 years.
734. (13) Zechariah, his son, 6 years.
735. (14) Shallum, 1 month.
736. (15) Menaham, 4 years.
737. (16) Pekahiah, his son, 2 years.
738. (17) Pekah, 20 years. 425
739. (18) Hoshea, 9 years, until then the kingdom of the ten tribes of Israel and Samaria existed for then the city was taken. And all the captives were removed into Babylon.

The Names of the High Priests 426
740. Who are the priestly ancestors of Jeremiah the prophet.

The Kings of the Macedonians
742. The kings of the Macedonians after Alexander.
743. Alexander the son of Philip after Darius 7 years.
744. Ptolemy Lagus Soter, 42 years.
745. Ptolemy his son, Philadelphus, 38 years.
746. [Ptolemy his son, Euergetes, 30 years.] 430
747. Ptolemy his son, Euergetes, 25 years
748. Ptolemy Philopator, 17 years.
749. Ptolemy the brother, 23 years. 431
750. Ptolemy Physcon, 2 years
751. Euergetes, 26 years 432
752. Ptolemy Alexis, 20 years 433
753. Alexander brother of Ptolemy Alexis, 18 years. 434
754. Ptolemy Dionysus hecate, 29 years. 435
755. Cleopatra the daughter, 25 years.
756. There are in them 346 years. 436

\* Book of Generations I: “He besieged Jerusalem while Ahaz ruled, but did not conquer it.”
\* Follows the list in Joseph’s Bible Notes (Hypomnestikon) 10. For a similar list of priests see Epiphanius Panarion 55.3.3.5
\* Helm considers this a marginal variant which was erroneously entered into the text; Ptolemy III Euergetes ruled from 246 to 222 BC.
\* Book of Generations II precedes these with Ptolemy Epiphanes and Ptolemy Philometor (17 years). “Ptolemy the brother” may be Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator; from this point both Books of Generations’ chronology is garbled, although the comings and goings of the Ptolemies and Cleopatras were already hard enough to keep track of.
\* Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II was nicknamed Physcon, and he has probably been counted twice.
\* Book II adds Ptolemy the Second Soter here (Ptolemy IX Soter II). But Ptolemy IX Soter was the brother of Ptolemy X Alexander named below, so he is probably counted twice here.
\* Book II names him as Ptolemy brother of Alexis: Ptolemy X Alexander I.
\* Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysus. The word hecate is garbled, and absent from Book II.
The Emperors of the Romans

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

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