

CHRONICA SVBDITA
HYDATII LIMICI
EPISCOPI GALLAECI

EDIDIT

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VOLUME TWO
OF

**HYDATIUS:
A LATE ROMAN CHRONICLER
IN POST-ROMAN SPAIN**

**AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL
STUDY**

and

**NEW CRITICAL EDITION
OF THE CHRONICLE**

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INTRODUCTION

The chronicle of Hydatius is not a Classical text and therefore it cannot be treated like one. Hydatius did not write the polished and rhetorical clausulae of his earlier contemporaries Jerome and Augustine; his Latin is what we would call Late Latin and it is much cruder than any of the works we know Hydatius to have read—e.g. the Bible, Jerome, Pope Leo, Rufinus, Sulpicius Severus—and it betrays many of the attributes of the much more “modern” Latin style which was growing up in Spain, Gaul, Italy, and Africa at the time. Though Hydatius’ language is in general undifferentiated from most other contemporary late Latin (that is, there are no uniquely “Spanish” aspects about it) there are certain tendencies which may point to his Spanish birth, such as his proclivity for using the pluperfect of “esse” instead of “ire”, something which existed in Old Spanish and still survives today in Portuguese alone of the Romance languages, and his (postulated) use of “germanus” for brother (Spanish *hermano*; Portuguese *irmão*) in §195.¹ His spoken Latin was certainly cruder than his written Latin, for the tortuous and confused style which extends throughout the chronicle, especially in the introduction, betrays the enormous difficulty he had in producing what he probably regarded as a highly polished style.

Because we have no real idea of the exact form of the Latin which Hydatius spoke or wrote, we cannot place any preconceived editorial restraints upon the text. In fact, the meagre manuscript tradition forces the editor to use Phillipps 1829, B, as a base manuscript for all aspects of the text: structural, chronological, orthographical, and grammatical. A few alterations and omissions which occurred between the autograph and the early ninth-century date of B can be taken into account through other secondary witnesses but in general we must rely almost entirely on B. The major problems are not only that B has been heavily “corrected” by later readers, but also that its exemplar was badly corrupted and lacunose.

¹ The spelling “Octubris” (42, 151, 173), which probably points solely to a Spanish origin, may be the work of the Spanish compiler rather than Hydatius himself; cf. the appearance of “octuber” in the *Consularia Constantinopolitana* s.a. 386.2 (*Chron. min.* I: 244). On this text, see pp. 35-50 of Volume One.

All readings from B are based on an excellent microfilm provided for me by the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin and were checked by me against the manuscript itself. Manuscript C, 1792 of Carpentras, is of no value since it was copied directly from B in the late sixteenth century. I cite it in the apparatus only when it preserves the first instance of an emendation which is accepted by later editors, since it often varies from B in much the same way as do the editions of San Llorente and Sirmond. The epitomes H and F, of the early 570's and c.613, are important witnesses to the text and I have cited them in full in all cases, even when the readings are obviously corrupt, incorrect, condensed, or expanded. The lesser texts, G, I, P, and M, can often decide difficult cases among the variants of B, F and H depending on which variant they give support to. But because they depart so often from Hydatius' wording, they are cited only when their readings are deemed to be helpful or interesting with regard either to the text itself or the author's attitude towards it. This is also the case for c, the *Consularia Constantino-politana*, and p, the Chronicle of Prosper, both witnesses to now-lost Gallic sources which Hydatius used to 440. Two major epitomes, S and T, are not cited in the apparatus; as will be explained in Chapter 3 below, their excerpts, like C, derive ultimately from B itself and hence are of no independent value.

The citation in the apparatus of the readings and conjectures of earlier editors is quite selective and again I present only those which appear helpful or interesting from the point of view of the text itself and the editor's attitude towards the text and the history it describes. The number of citations could easily be doubled by including all those of San Llorente whose liberties with the text were rather extreme.

The bulk of the prolegomena to the text is made up of three chapters: the first describing in detail all the manuscripts and editions of Hydatius' chronicle; the second explaining the methods adopted for determining the chronology and structure of the text; the third detailing the problems with the lacunae in B and the additional material in the epitomes, which could be fragments of the original chronicle or merely interpolations. These chapters are followed by a list of previous editions of B.

The text itself is prefaced with a table of Sigla, a Stemma Codicum and a

concordance of all witnesses for each entry in the chronicle. These are followed by two extended apparatuses, one dealing with orthography and textual errors, the other with the chronology of the manuscripts and of modern editions. These have been presented as separate chapters to save space at the foot of the pages of the edition itself and to present the material in an easily assimilated and comprehensively understandable format. The edition and apparatus criticus follow, accompanied by a separate expanded apparatus in which either various emendations are explained more fully or references are given to Volume One or Two where detailed explanations appear.

These are followed by the texts of all the witnesses to the chronicle reported in full: F, H, Alc, G, M, I, P, S, and T. Three of these texts, F, H and M, are recorded as they appear in the manuscripts from start to finish with no omissions. F is a photocopy of Krusch's text from *MGH:SRM* II; I have made no attempt to indicate variants from F2 even though it was not consulted by Krusch since they are of no importance for my purposes. H is a new critical text which I have prepared from a collation of the four surviving manuscripts. Only the most important variants have been noted; more extensive variants will be found in the main apparatus. I have followed Hm's orthography and used B as the mediator when faced with differing readings in Hm and Ho. H is followed by a variety of quotations made by Iohannes Vasaeus in 1552 from the now-lost Alcoba manuscript. M is a new text which I have made from the manuscript in Montpellier; it replaces the highly defective version printed by Mommsen (*Chron. min.* II: 10 and *passim* in apparatus). The remaining texts simply report the sections of the works which record material copied from the chronicle. I, P and S are copied from the published editions of the respective texts (*Chron. min.* II and *MGH:SS* VI), and G and T are new texts which I have made from the unique manuscripts. These complete texts allow the reader to see exactly the set-up and structure of each work in the case of F, H and M, or the complete entries which were not reported in my apparatus in the case of the other texts. This is unusual but then the tradition of the chronicle is unusual and one must come up with something other than Mommsen's parallel columns of text, an impossible arrangement when up to seven differing texts can be witness to a single entry.

I would like to thank the librarians at the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid; Archivo y Biblioteca Capitulares, Catedral Toledo; the Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid; and the Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire, Section Médecine in Montpellier for providing me with photocopies and microfilm of MSS Hn, Ht, Hm, and M. I should also like to thank the staff of the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris for microfiche of MS C. My greatest thanks go to the director and staff of the Handschriftenabteilung at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin, not only for providing me with the microfilm of MS B, but also for their kind and courteous help during my visit there.

CHAPTER 1: MANUSCRIPTS AND EDITIONS

1. THE MANUSCRIPTS

Unfortunately no complete text of Hydatius' chronicle exists, only one almost complete manuscript, a much later copy of this manuscript and many epitomes and excerpts. The *codex optimus*, or rather in this case, *codex unicus*, known today as B, is Phillipps 1829 of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin, a volume of 192 26-line folios, 287 mm x 262 mm, containing full texts of the *Chronici canones* of Eusebius-Jerome, the chronicle of Hydatius, the so-called *Consularia Constantinopolitana*, and the *Liber generationis*,¹ though at some point it would seem to have contained a copy of Theophilus' paschal laterculus.² This manuscript was copied at Trier sometime around 830.³ That it was copied in Trier is demonstrated by a number of additions to the text. On an empty part of f. 8r after Jerome's introduction there are three short poems taken from the *Gesta Treuirorum* in three different hands dating from the eleventh or twelfth centuries.⁴ There is also a unique laudatory interpolation in an entry concerning Maximinus of Trier in the *Chronici canones*, which strongly suggests that the codex was copied at the monastery of St. Maximinus in Trier.⁵

At some point after c.469 and before 613 the Eusebius-Jerome-Hydatius book of chronicles which Hydatius had left fell into the hands of a Spanish compiler who added

¹ The outer right edge of the last folio is lost, along with most of ff. 192r^b and 192v^a. The *liber* ends on 192v^a and 192v^b is blank. In general the quality of the parchment towards the end of the manuscript is greatly inferior to that at the beginning.

² "Theofilus Alexandriae episcopus subiectum laterculum infra de paschae obseruatione conscribit"; a marginal note in the *Consularia* 379.3 by a "manus antiqua" (*Chron. min.* I: 243).

³ On this manuscript, see Mommsen, *Chron. min.* I: 78 and II: 7-8; Rose (1893), 277; Fotheringham (1923), XIV-XV; and Helm (1984), xiv-xv. It is variously dated as eighth or ninth century; the date supplied here is my own and was kindly confirmed for me by Mr. Bruce Barker-Benfield of the Bodleian Library ("second quarter of the ninth century"). The following chapter should be read in consultation with the stemma codicum which appears below. This manuscript is called M in the editions of the *Chronici canones*; C in Mommsen's edition of the *Consularia* (*Chron. min.*I: 205-47); and B in Mommsen's edition of the *Liber generationis* (*Chron. min.*I: 89-132).

⁴ *MGH:SS* VIII: 131, 133 (adapted) and 136.

⁵ This interpolation can be seen in the apparatus criticus of Fotheringham's edition, 318. On these points, see Rose (1893), 277.

the *Consularia* and the *Liber generationis* (and Theophilus?) to it (this text I call δ).⁶ The Spanish identity of this individual is proven by a number of factors. When δ was copied out, someone added Spanish aeras to the text of the *Consularia* and used the characteristically Spanish spelling “octuber” in entry 386.2, and to the *Liber generationis* he added an interpolation concerning the Balearic islands, things no one outside of Spain would have done.⁷ Since the texts of Eusebius-Jerome-Hydatius and the *Liber generationis* of manuscripts B and F (the text of Fredegarius which was originally compiled c.613; see below) derive from the same hyparchetype,⁸ δ (or a copy of it) must have passed into Gaul at some date before the year 613. This text next appears in Trier in the early ninth century when B was copied from it.

B is the only manuscript we possess which preserves the major body of the text along with the page format (26 lines per page) and marginal chronology as it must have appeared in the original (that is, following the format of Eusebius-Jerome⁹). All other independent texts are epitomes or excerpts, rewritten and/or condensed to some extent and generally containing interpolations and suffering from a fair degree of corruption. Some remain very close to the original, others do not. They are not so much “manuscripts” of the original text, as “versions” of or “witnesses” to it. Even so, B too has suffered corruption and is seriously lacunose in a number of places, most especially in the first six pages of the chronicle after the preface.¹⁰ There are also a number of examples of entries and words falling out of the text unnoticed, smaller lacunae of several words and a great variety of scribal corruptions and later emendations. Nevertheless, in spite of its obvious deficiencies, B is the only starting point for any reconstruction of the chronicle.

One question which must be addressed at this point is whether any of the great

⁶ On this, see Volume One, 46-9. These latter two texts appear in dual columns on each page, not a single column across the whole page as is the case with Hydatius and the last half of Jerome.

⁷ *Chron. min.* I: 202, 244 (see also Appendix 2 of Volume One) and 110.

⁸ On this, see Mommsen, *Chron. min.* I: 78-79 and Krusch, *MGH:SRM* II: 6.

⁹ On the original 26-line format of the *Chronici canones*, see Mosshammer (1979), 49 and 72, and on the format in general, see 25-6 and 67-73. See also below, 22.

¹⁰ On this, see below, 35-8.

number of corrections made by different later readers of B (which I for convenience classify together under the name of B², or “the second hand”) made any of their numerous corrections from another manuscript or not. Most corrections are simply of a grammatical and orthographic nature, changes of singular and plural, agreement, or case, in nouns and adjectives; active and passive, and singular and plural in verbs; adding or deleting letters; emphasizing correct word division; and adding punctuation. These hands were also responsible for the bizarre double-correction of the Olympiads, the addition of the missing years of Abraham in the margins and the correction and alteration of a number of regnal years.¹¹ These changes, not all of which are correct, were probably accomplished through nothing more than a careful (or sloppy) reading of the text in front of the corrector. Some emendations are very clever, such as “antelatae” for “ante” (intro) and “urbis” for “ubi” (106). But the detectable errors in the alterations of a number of regnal years, and in certain textual emendations¹² along with the numerous uncorrected errors of B¹ prove that the second hands had no other codex from which to work and that all emendations were based on their own readings of the text. These emendations therefore are of no more value than those of a modern editor.

There also exists a late sixteenth-century copy of B, though it could well have been early seventeenth-century and made after B came into Sirmond’s possession, now MS 1792 of the Bibliothèque Inguimbertaine, Carpentras (France). This is a strange text, a collection of paper pages bound into a much larger codex which itself dates from the 1620’s or 1630’s,¹³ and presents an excellent copy of B (omitting the introduction and

¹¹ On these, see below, 121-2, and 26, 29, 30-3, 37-8.

¹² These include, e.g., “ydatius” for “ignarus” (intro), the addition of the incorrect “feria secunda” (34), “prodidit” for “potuit”, “sancto primus” for “sanctus et primus” (58), “Extant operis ipsius” for “Extant ipsius” (81), “XXVI” for “XXI” (82), “edidicit” for “edidit” (106), deletion of “De Gallis” (145), “depredatione grandi” for “depredatione et grandi” (172), “Idus” for “Kal.” (191), “Dictyni Ospinione” for “Dictynio Spinione” (201), “omnes ciuis” for “comes et ciuis” (217), and “ordinatam et tabularum” for “ordinata metaularum” (236).

¹³ The volume had belonged to the library of Nicolas Claude Fabri de Peiresc of Aix who died in 1637 and it contains a great number of texts dating from the 15th to the 17th centuries, including a number in the hand of de Peiresc himself (though not that of the chronicle). These were bound together at some point after 1621; see *Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France*, Vol. 34 (1901), xxiv-vi, and Vol. 35 (1899), 330-7. The folios are also numbered from 320-43 and 1933-56 which suggests they had been part of other codices in the past.

the lacunae) from 137r-151r with a number of emendations and cross references to Isidorus noted in the margin. This is followed by three blank pages and another copy of the same text from §§1 to 170 in two other hands, different from that of the first. The first hand of this second text is thin, widely ruled and widely spaced, almost cursive, and extends from §1 to “tyran-” of §48. This is followed by a thick, densely packed, ornate hand which follows from “-icus” of §48 to 145. The first hand then continues from 146-170 where it stops at the bottom of the page (159v). Folio 161r contains an excerpt from the *Consularia*, the years 291-337. This is the first text to offer a number of emendations later accepted independently by the editors (including the addition of the Fredibalus entry), but it is otherwise of no value for establishing the text of the chronicle.

The sources available to us for reconstructing Hydatius’ text can be divided into four groups and B stands alone in Group I because of its relative completeness in content and structure. Group II consists of texts which are generally straight epitomes of Hydatius with a minimum of rewriting and interpolation: the traditions known as H and F; Group III consists of texts produced by compilers who used Hydatius as a source for works of their own: the Gallic chronicler of 511, Isidorus, the author of the *Chronicon Luxoviense*, Sigebert, and Theodorus; and Group IV contains the *Consularia Constantinopolitana* and the *Epitome chronicon* of Prosper, witnesses to Hydatius’ major written source.

The earliest text of Group II is the tradition known as H; unfortunately this is rather short. It begins at §37 and ends with §235. The epitomator appears to have gotten tired of the text towards the end or was perhaps uninterested in the later material; in general much fewer entries are copied from the last third of the text than from the earlier sections. Even though it suffers from rewriting, condensation and some interpolation, H still provides a valuable check upon the text of B and preserves four entries and four Spanish aeras which are not found in B, as will be seen below, pp. 25, 39-41. At least four common errors in δ and H—“exaurit” for “exauriunt” (48; BH), “mox” for “nox” (150; BH), “Hispali” (177; BH), and “caesa” (177; FHm)—as well as the common evidence of mutilation before §37 (see below, pp. 36-7) and the appearance of the *annus Abrahae*

2470 in both (see below, pp. 26-7), all suggest that both derive from a common exemplar which I call β .

The original text of H was copied in Spain sometime in the early 570's and briefly continued with the lengths of the reigns of the succeeding emperors and a final paragraph concerning Belisarius' conquest of Africa (534-5), the reconquest of Italy by Narses (552) and the loss of Italy to the Langobards under Alboin (568). It has been suggested that the epitomator of this work was Apringius, the bishop of Beja in Portugal, but there is absolutely no evidence for such a claim.¹⁴ The epitome at one time survived in at least nine different manuscripts but only four remain today: Hm, Hn, Ht and Hb.¹⁵ For his text of Hydatius Mommsen used only the first two; Flórez in the *editio princeps* of the H tradition in 1756 used Hb, Hm and Ht. The sources for these manuscripts are the now-lost Alcobaciensis (A) of the eighth or ninth century¹⁶ and the Osmensis (O), perhaps of the thirteenth century, and also lost. It is difficult to tell whether (O) was derived from (A) or from an earlier tradition, but there are great differences between the two. Hm is a thirteenth-century manuscript of the Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid n.134 (ff.40r-41v) copied directly from (A) and is our best witness to it. Before (A) was lost Iohannes Vasaeus Brugensis recorded a number of readings from it in his *Chronici rerum memorabilium Hispaniae* of 1552 and some of these are helpful.¹⁷ In the mid- to late-sixteenth century Johannes Paez, chronicler to King Philip II of Spain, made a now-lost transcription of (O) and Juan Bautista Perez made three copies of this; these are the lost Hs, which Perez collated with (O), and the surviving Hn and Ht. Hs was left with his library to the cathedral of Segorbe, of which

¹⁴ Fita (1902), 359. Vega ([1940], XII) rightly calls this attribution "totalmente errónea y dispartada".

¹⁵ See Mommsen, *Chron. min.* II: 8-9, and his references there to Villanueva, (1804), for the history of these manuscripts.

¹⁶ Two leaves of this manuscript, part of a continuation of Isidorus under the name of Isidorus Pacensis, are now in the British Library, Egerton 1934; see *Catalogue of the Ancient Manuscripts in the British Museum, Part II: Latin* (London, 1884), 87.

¹⁷ The *Chronici rerum memorabilium Hispaniae* (Salmanticae, 1552) was reprinted as *Rerum Hispaniae memorabilium annales* at Colonia in 1577 and in, for example, Andreas Schott's *Hispaniae illustratae*, etc. (Frankfurt, 1603), 572-727.

he was bishop, and it was described in detail by Villanueva in 1804 and Mommsen in 1894. Unfortunately, Perez' library, and the manuscript, was lost or destroyed in the Spanish Civil War.¹⁸ Hn is now in the Biblioteca Nacional, n. 1376 (ff. 28r-31r) and Ht is in the Archivo y Biblioteca Capitulares of the Catedral Toledo number 27.26 (ff.29v-33r). Ambrosio de Morales also possessed a text which had once belonged to Florian Docampo but it too is now lost. The final text, Hb, was copied directly from (O) by Juan de Mariana around 1590 for Volume 5 of his seven volume collection of Spanish historical documents, and is now in the British Library, Egerton 1873 (ff. 24r-27v). It was acquired in 1791 from the Jesuits' College in Toledo. The agreement of Hn, Ht and Hb represents the (O) text and I call it Ho to distinguish it from the actual lost manuscript. Of all these, Hm is the most important for it is the oldest and was copied directly from (A), the most accurate branch of the tradition.

Alain Tranoy, in the introduction to his text of Hydatius, following up a musing of Mommsen's, suggested that Hm and Hn (he knew nothing of Hb or Ht) were derived from a lost hyparchetype, which he labelled "L", once in the library at Lorsch, basing his belief on an entry from a tenth-century catalogue from the monastery there: "libellus Quinti Iulii Hilarionis de origine mundi usque ad resurrectionem Christi; item in eodem libello Hieronimi chronica excerpta; inde Idacii ab anno primo Theodosii Augusti usque ad Iustinianum in uno codice."¹⁹ Tranoy believed that the description of Hydatius' text as going down to Justinian was consistent with the additions at the end of the text of H. However, the additional material in H ends with Narses, Totila and Alboin, not Iustinian, and the rest of the description bears no resemblance whatsoever to any of the manuscripts which contain the H tradition. Rather it mirrors exactly the manuscripts of group 4 of Fredegarius which start off with Hilarian's *De cursu temporum* and are followed by epitomes of Jerome and Hydatius.²⁰ These manuscripts, of course, also contain the entire text of Fredegarius with the continuations, but the Lorsch copy would appear to have contained only Books I and II since Book II ends with a version of the Belisarius

¹⁸ I learned this from a personal communication with the archivist, 8/10/86.

¹⁹ Tranoy, I. 63, 66 and 70; Mommsen, *Chron. min.* II: 8. The catalogue is *Vat. Pal. Lat.* 1877.

²⁰ See Wallace-Hadrill (1960), xlvi.

romance, which would account for the reference to Justinian.²¹ There is a surviving manuscript, Troyes 802, copied at Fulda in the early ninth century, 4a* in Krusch's text, which contains only Books I and II, but it would appear not to be the Lorsch manuscript which must therefore be lost.²²

In c.613 our largest epitome of Hydatius, F, was compiled in Burgundy by an unknown author. Having come upon δ he excerpted Eusebius-Jerome-Hydatius and recopied the *Liber generationis*.²³ To this he added Burgundian annals which continued down to 604 and an original chronicle for the years 604-613. It is impossible to tell where the Burgundian annals began, for a second compiler added excerpts from Gregory of Tours, Books I-VI, which ended in 584 where the annals now start; one cannot say how much was cut to avoid overlap with Gregory. The later history of this text, the Chronicle of Fredegarius, and the additions made to it, are of no importance here.²⁴ Book II of the Chronicle, which contains the epitome of Eusebius-Jerome-Hydatius, is preserved in numerous manuscripts of Krusch's groups 1-4, which extend from the eighth to the eleventh centuries with one of the fifteenth. The earliest copy, the one used by Mommsen for his text of Hydatius, Paris Lat. 10910, is dated in a colophon to 715²⁵ and is generally referred to as MS F for Hydatius and MS 1 for Fredegarius. However it is an atrocious piece of copying, done by an unintelligent Burgundian scribe who had difficulty reading his exemplar and as a result it is rather garbled. Krusch in his edition of Fredegarius believed that MS 1 was the source of all later manuscripts.²⁶ Mommsen followed him in this and so was justified in using only MS F for Hydatius. However J. M. Wallace-Hadrill has subjected all the manuscripts to careful scrutiny and concluded that MS 1 is rather an offshoot of a tradition separate from all of the other surviving manuscripts, which are based on an unknown apograph.²⁷ For my text I

²¹ Ibid., xii-xiii.

²² See Bischoff (1974), 67 and 78.

²³ See Krusch, *MGH:SRM* II: 6.

²⁴ On this text in general, see Wallace-Hadrill (1960), xiv-xxviii, and *ibid.* (1982), 71-9.

²⁵ For the date, see E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores*, Vol. V, (Oxford, 1950), 26, no. 608, and Wallace-Hadrill (1960), xlvii-xlviii.

²⁶ *MGH:SRM* II: 14-5; see also *Neues Archiv*, VII, 250-8.

²⁷ Wallace-Hadrill (1960), xlvii-l and liv.

have used Krusch's printed text carefully collated with an early manuscript of Group 2, British Library Harley 5251 (late ninth cent.; 2b).²⁸ In general, then, when I refer to "F" below I mean the F tradition, not the single manuscript, though in practice for my purposes my collation has shown that there is no significant difference between them.

The earliest witness we possess to the text of the chronicle and the earliest text of Group III appeared barely forty years after Hydatius finished, when an unknown chronicler in 511 used the chronicle to produce virtually the entire text of his own chronicle between the years 409 and 428 (invasion of Spain [42] to death of Gunderic [89]).²⁹ This chronicle, known as the *Chronica Gallica ad a. 511*, survives today only as an epitome in MS 134 of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, the same manuscript which preserves Hm, thus also originally appearing in (A); it was also contained in (O).³⁰ The text is often heavily rewritten and sometimes interpolated but it is an invaluable early insight into the text and shows clearly that, where the two overlap, B is an accurate representation of the tradition.

The author used the first half of Hydatius' text very fully for a large section of his own work, but failed to use the rest of the chronicle even though his own covered the same period. Since our text would seem to be an epitome it is hard to tell, but either the author abandoned Hydatius completely when he found other sources, or he was using only a partial text of the chronicle, one which was not only lacunose at the beginning, but also highly damaged and broken off at the end. It is difficult to explain however why "Eupronius episcopus Augustiduno sepelitur" appears after the battle of the Catalaunian fields, exactly the same place where Hydatius mentions a letter of his (§151). Why he picked this entry to record and how he completely misread it are a mystery.³¹ Thus at some time before 511 a mutilated version of the chronicle was circulating in southern Gaul, a text which I call α .

²⁸ On this manuscript, see *Catalogue...*(cit. n. 16), 84-5.

²⁹ He probably also used Hydatius as a source for §§539 (36), 594 (107), 596 (108), 598 (115), and 616 (151), and perhaps 611 (146) and 612 (148).

³⁰ See Mommsen, *Chron. min.* I: 626-7 and II: 8.

³¹ As was seen in Volume One, 64, Hydatius' entry is the earliest reference to Euphronius, who actually died some time in the late 470's.

Isidorus of Seville possessed a text of Hydatius which appears to have been relatively complete since the excerpts from it in his *Historia Gothorum Wandalorum Sueuorum* cover entries 6-250. Pseudo-Isidorus' entry on Hydatius mentions the preface but states that the chronicle only went down to the eighth year of Leo (§235).³² The text of the *Historia* was composed in 624 and though there are numerous manuscripts used by Mommsen for the main body of his text,³³ i.e. the *forma prolixior*, the earliest being of the ninth century, there is only one manuscript of the *forma breuior*, a shorter recension of the main text but just as important as the *forma prolixior* for our purposes here, since in many places it remains closer to the text of Hydatius than the longer version and records several entries which the longer does not. I tend to the opinion that MS P, the *forma breuior*, was compiled by someone with access to the texts of both Isidorus and Hydatius.

Based on a number of manuscript and spelling variants common only to H and Isidorus, the latter's text probably derives from the same tradition as H, which I call γ . These similarities are as follows: B—"Spani per ciuitates et castella residui", HI—"Hispani per ciuitates et castella residua" (49); B—"Addace" and "abolito regni nomine", HI—"Atace" and "oblito regni nomine" (68); B—"Aquatunica", HI—"Aquitania" (69); B—"ministeriis" and "ecclesias catholicas", HI—"mysteriis" and "ecclesias" only (118); B—"in coniugium", HI—"in coniugio" (140); B—Thurismo, HI—Thurismundus/Turismundus (152); B—Rechila, -ae; HI—Rechila, -anis (114, 121).

We next meet Hydatius in the early eleventh century and the few abbreviated excerpts in the *Chronicon Luxoviense* which Mommsen called MS M after the location of this unique eleventh century manuscript, now in the Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire, Section Médecine, of Montpellier, n. 151 (ff. 99v-100r).³⁴ This chronicle (probably an autograph) goes down to the death of Conrad II in 1039 and includes a handful of

³² *De uiris illustribus* 9 (PL 83: 1088-9); see Appendix 1 of Volume One. It is not known why this author mentions the eighth year of Leo (§235) rather than the second year of Anthemius. On Pseudo-Isidorus, see Volume One, 8 n. 11.

³³ Including the University of Madrid manuscript n. 134 which contains the *Chronica Gallica* and Hm. The text is in *Chron. min.* II: 267-303 and the manuscripts are listed on p. 242.

³⁴ *Chron. min.* II: 9-10 and see *MGH:SS* III: 219.

interpolated extracts taken from Hydatius along with his chronology which is often helpful in ascertaining the correctness of the chronology of B. The author added an enormous amount of chronological and astrological material which in some cases completely buries the original entries. He only extends his excerpts “usque ad VIII Leonis Augusti...et usque ad primum Antimi imperatoris annum” (i.e. §235), since by this point he is only interested in accessions and deaths of emperors, but his text went at least as far as §248 since he incidentally mentions the ordination of Simplicius.

Sigebert's *Chronographia*, written in Gembloux, Belgium, in 1105 (the first edition) shows a knowledge of the text from §5 to §253. The text exists in numerous manuscripts, including an autograph, and was edited by D. L. C. Bethmann in *MGH:SS* VI: 300-374. Most of the excerpts are just snippets and many are condensed, rewritten or both. The *Chronicon abbatiae Polidensis*, better known as Theodorus' *Annales Palidenses*,³⁵ which ends in 1182, on the other hand, is second only to Isidorus' *Historia* for sheer volume of text culled from the chronicle, covering a large chunk of the preface and §§5 to 253 while suffering much less from rewriting than the latter does. The sections from Hydatius, ff. 40v-45r, have never been edited and the whole text exists in only one autograph manuscript, Laud misc. 633 of the Bodleian Library in Oxford.³⁶ Neither of these works is of any help in establishing the text of the chronicle since both appear to be descended from B.³⁷

Finally there is group IV, the *Consularia Constantinopolitana*, originally composed in Latin in Constantinople in 388, and Prosper's *Epitome chronicon*, first compiled in 433 in Gaul. For the first half of his chronicle Hydatius used some of the same sources as Prosper, including a version of the *Consularia*.³⁸ Nothing more need be said here, but there are entries where the two texts can be of assistance in confirming a reading in

³⁵ These are modern titles; the MS has none of its own.

³⁶ See Andrew G. Watson, *Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts, c.435-1600 in Oxford Libraries* (Oxford, 1984), no. 619. The text of the original sections of the chronicle was edited by G. H. Pertz in *MGH:SS* XVI: 48-98 based on a copy of the Laud manuscript (right down to the marginalia) which he discovered in Göttingen. He tried to find the original but mistakenly believed that it was in Cambridge.

³⁷ On this, see below, 44-6.

³⁸ On this, see Volume One, 35-55.

Hydatius.

Such then is the history of the text of Hydatius as far as it can be ascertained. My stemma codicum is to a certain extent misleading since we have no way of ascertaining the detailed interrelationships of all the texts. I assume that since M was produced in Gaul it was based on an early Gallic copy of δ but there is no way to prove this, and it could derive from a Spanish copy of δ or even β since we do not know whether δ itself or just a copy of it was brought into Gaul. The appearance of Hydatius' text in the chronicle of Fredegarius made it well-known in continental Europe but I have not followed the traditions based upon it.

2. THE EDITIONS

In spite of the apparent modern obscurity of the chronicle there have been numerous editions produced, really out of all proportion to the value of such efforts since in virtually all cases the editor based his text on a previous edition, not a manuscript. My edition below is in fact only the third produced from a complete, first-hand examination of B.³⁹ The first editions were produced from F because of the great number of manuscripts of this version surviving, and these all appeared in the first decade of the seventeenth century edited by Canisius (1602; reprinted in 1725 edited by J. J. Basnage), Scaliger (1606 and 1609; reprinted in 1658 edited by A. Morus), and Schott (1608).

In the early seventeenth century, however, Jacques Sirmond discovered a new manuscript of Hydatius in a monastery at Metz. This new manuscript, which is in fact our B, was published in Rome in 1615, by Luis de San Llorente (under the name Paulus Profitius) based on a copy made from Sirmond's manuscript.⁴⁰ The same year Prudencio de Sandoval obtained San Llorente's edition and republished it in Pamplona. Both of these editions of 1615 are good examples of the atrocities that could be committed against a text in the early days of textual criticism: there is unnecessary emendation, expunction (of words, phrases and whole entries), misreading of the manuscript, and a great number of typographical errors. Nevertheless, B was obviously

³⁹ The editions of Sirmond and Mommsen are the first two. B was also consulted by de la Baune (Si³) and by Tranoy (only in microfilm it would seem).

⁴⁰ For full bibliographical details of this and the following editions, see pp. 48-9, below.

a much better text than F and attention thus remained focused on it for the next 250 years. F was thereafter ignored until Otto Krusch's complete edition of Fredegarius in 1888.⁴¹

After San Llorente and Sandoval, Sirmond himself, unhappy it seems with San Llorente's text, produced his own in 1619. He followed the manuscript quite closely, especially with regard to the chronological indicators which he left as they appeared, though he did make a number of additions and changes, some based, surprisingly, on San Llorente's text. The most notable of these alterations are the additions of papal entries on Anastasius, Zosimus, Boniface, and Leo (San Llorente had cut all papal entries before Leo) and the Fredibalus entry from F (62a); and the emendation of "Addace" in §68 to "Atace" and "quique" in §86 to "deinde", both from Isidorus (the latter three also adopted from San Llorente). Sirmond made a few minor corrections to his 1619 text for Duchesne in 1636 and in 1696 Jacob de la Baune, the editor of Sirmond's *Opera*, corrected a number of readings in the 1619 edition from the manuscript and made marginal notes of manuscript readings where they differed from Sirmond's text. However because the manuscript was lost (see below), it was not examined again for almost two hundred years and Sirmond's editions were reproduced by almost all subsequent editors: de la Bigne (1677), Sáenz de Aguirre (1694), Bouquet (1738), Flórez (1756), Galland (1774), Roncalli (1787), Garzón (1845; edited posthumously by P. F. X. de Ram; completed shortly before Garzón's death in 1762), de la Fuente (1855), and Garcia del Corral (1886, using Flórez' text; stops at the year 449).

The H epitome has been edited only once, by Flórez in 1756 who also provided the first commentary along with his edition of B. A much more detailed and extensive commentary was produced by Garzón for his edition.

It was 1894 before any attempt was made to combine all three traditions of the text, BHF, and this was done by Theodore Mommsen in *MGH:AA XI* (= *Chronica minora* II). Mommsen was the first scholar since de la Baune in 1696 to re-examine B for the text of Hydatius. He was followed by Alain Tranoy who produced an edition (which will be discussed below, pp. 20-1), with an introduction, French translation and

⁴¹ *MGH:SRM* II: 1-193.

commentary for *Sources chrétiennes* in 1974. He does not appear to have relied very heavily upon the manuscripts. The most recent edition is that of Julio Campos who published an introduction, text, Spanish translation, and commentary in 1984. This edition sets textual criticism back over two hundred years, simply being Garzón's text emended from Mommsen with no examination of the manuscripts. The commentary is essentially a plagiarized Spanish translation of Garzón. The editor is completely ignorant of Tranoy.

Tranoy's is the only French translation; there are two other Spanish translations besides that of Campos, Garcia del Corral in 1886 (only up to 449) and Marcelo Macías in 1889-1900. There has been no English translation, but I am preparing one.

3. THE HISTORY OF MS B

Since its discovery in modern times manuscript B has had a rather interesting history, one which is worth retelling. Sometime between the twelfth and late-sixteenth centuries the manuscript was moved from Trier to a monastery in Metz where it was discovered at some date before 1615 by Jacques Sirmont who then took it into his possession.⁴² When he died in 1651 it passed to the library of the Jesuits' College in Clermont, Paris (Sirmont was a Jesuit himself) and was catalogued as Claromontanus 363. However, the French government suppressed the Jesuits in 1763 and the next year the entire library at Clermont of 850 volumes, with the exception of a few which went to the Bibliothèque Royale, was sold to a Dutch Baron, M. Gerard Meerman, for 120,000 francs.⁴³ M. Meerman catalogued the manuscript as no. 715. This went all but unnoticed it seems, since, as is obvious from the above discussion, editors were happy enough using Sirmont's printed text, rather than the manuscript itself and so Claromontanus 363 vanished. In 1843 it was reported by Waitz that the manuscript may have passed to the Bibliothèque Nationale as Suppl. Lat 696, but it could not be found.⁴⁴ In 1863 Mommsen lamented its loss.⁴⁵

⁴² He says in the preface to his 1619 edition of Hydatius: "nos Metensem...dicturi eramus, quod Metis olim exscriptum arbitremur; inde certe ad nos ex Monasterio non ignobili nec obscuro peruenerit."

⁴³ Munby (1960), 24, and *ibid.* (1954), 25-6.

⁴⁴ Pertz's *Archiv* 8 (1843), 13.

⁴⁵ *CIL* I.1¹, 484.

However, at some time between 1866 and 1872 it was brought to the attention of Alfred Schoene, who had completed his new critical text of Jerome's *Chronici canones* in 1866 and was working on the companion volume of appendices, that a new manuscript of Jerome existed in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. (1792-1872), in Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire. This was the missing codex Claromontanus 636/ Meermanus 715. As a consequence of the death of Meerman's son, Jean, in 1815, the Meerman library had been dispersed at a massive sale in the Hague from 8 June to 3 July, 1824, and Phillipps had purchased 660 volumes, which accounted for about two thirds of the Claromontani codices.⁴⁶ B was then given the number 1829. After Phillipps' death in 1872 his library of over 50,000 volumes was dispersed and much was eventually sold by Sotheby's at auctions between 1891 and 1947.⁴⁷ At the initial instigation of Theodore Mommsen, 621 of the Clermont-Meerman-Phillipps manuscripts were purchased by the Königlich Bibliothek in Berlin in the summer of 1887, including Phillipps 1829 (also called Middlehillensis or Mediomontanus, from the location of Phillipps' library when the codex was discovered; it was subsequently moved to Cheltenham) which was given the number 127.⁴⁸ After World War II the codex remained in what was by then called the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin where it is today.

⁴⁶ Munby (1954), 25-8 and 34-8.

⁴⁷ On the size of the Phillipps library, see Munby (1956), 166.

⁴⁸ On these matters, see Munby (1960), 22-26; Rose (1893), intro; and in general, Munby (1960), I-VII; and *A Catalogue of the Phillipps Manuscripts Numbers 1388 to 2010*, (Cheltenham, 1886), pref.

CHAPTER 2

RECONSTRUCTING THE TEXT: STRUCTURE AND CHRONOLOGY

In *Byzantion* for 1951 Christian Courtois, better known as an historian than a palaeographer or philologist, in an article entitled “Auteurs et scribes: remarques sur la Chronique d’Hydace”,¹ launched a massive assault on the received tradition of the chronicle, attempting to destroy the basis of Mommsen’s 1894 edition by claiming that much of what Mommsen had thought was Hydatian was in fact later scribal interpolation and tampering. The results were devastating. No manuscript other than B was of any real value and most of that was interpolated, corrupt and fragmentary. His arguments were accepted by all who read them² and they were adopted for the 1974 edition of the chronicle by Alain Tranoy who continued further than even his predecessor dared. Through Tranoy’s edition Courtois’ interpretation has since become the orthodoxy among those who have had occasion to study Hydatius. Courtois, however, had never examined any of the manuscripts and his arguments were based solely on Mommsen’s often highly inaccurate text and apparatus. My own first-hand examination of the manuscript and careful study of the text have shown not only that Courtois’ basic arguments are completely in error but that Mommsen too missed a number of vital aspects of the true chronology of the chronicle. Because of the pervasiveness of Courtois and Tranoy’s interpretations and approaches I shall first discuss their flaws as a preface to this chapter.

1. INTRODUCTION

In his analysis Courtois erred seriously in two ways. First, he believed in the complete inerrancy of Hydatius and his text, that is, that Hydatius originally preserved what we now accept to be the “truth” about the events he describes. Second, because he believed that Hydatius doubled up transitional years, he concluded that there had to be a three-year lacuna in the text. Anything which contradicted these theories was simply

¹ Courtois (1951).

² The first serious attack on Courtois has now been mounted by Steven Muhlberger in his forthcoming book, *The Fifth Century Chroniclers: Prosper, Hydatius and the Gallic Chronicler of 452*.

assigned to the realm of scribal interpolation and either deleted from the text or altered. That Courtois erred in the first assumption is shown by his numerous attempts to bring the chronology into line with modern accepted views. For instance, he “corrects” the placing of Asturius’ consulship of 449 in 450, the reference to Constantius’ death in his third consulship, and Honorius’ death in 424 instead of 423 (pp. 26-30). He then modifies the text of 420-428 to conform to “le schéma chronologique véritable” (p. 33) and does the same for the period 455 to 469 (pp. 35 and 38). He then attempts this for the years 449 to 455, cannot, and so is forced to posit various lacunae and question marks (pp. 45 and 49). In all cases he continually makes claim to be revealing and reproducing the “texte primitif”, “texte actuel” or “texte original” (pp. 28 and 30) and to be restoring the “bases de la chronologie hydatienne” (p. 38), but in actuality, he is simply forcing the text to conform to his own preconceived conceptions of how it ought to appear. In none of these cases there is there any textual, contextual or stylistic evidence for suspecting the passages which he alters; the alteration is based solely on a priori historical assumptions. As a result of these convictions he omits from the text as “interpolation[s] possible[s] ou probable[s], soit de l’ensemble soit d’une parti” §§ 15, 34, 35, 37a, 49 (aera), 52, 64, 65, 87, 99 (aera), 105, 108a, 127 (aera), 136, 150 (aera), 151, 173 (aera), 191, 192a (aera), 214, 221, 225, 244, and 247 (fall of Aspar). He claims that §§36, 43, 76, 191, 214, and 225 are not in their original positions and changes the dating (by various shifts and relocations) of §§74-86, 143, 146-157, 165-174, 183-185, 212-214, and 215-253. He also claims that the chronicle ends in 469 not 468.³ It is not hard to see that the entire structure of the chronicle as presented by Mommsen has been changed, leaving us with a completely different picture of the manuscript tradition, of Hydatius’ view of chronology and of his skill as an historian.

Tranoy went even further. For instance, in §58 Hydatius reports the discovery of the relics of St. Stephen a year early (414 instead of 415), so Tranoy shifts the regnal year “XXI” from 59 to 58, thus encompassing 58 within 415. Entry 66, in which Hydatius reports the earthquake of 419 in 418,⁴ is shifted from its position in the

³ For all of this, see pp. 51-54.

⁴ In his text; it actually belongs in 417. See below.

manuscript and moved to a point after 71, in the year 419, becoming 71a. Again there are no textual reasons for these shifts, simply the belief that Hydatius could not have erred.

At this point it must be admitted that Courtois and Tranoy were not the first to approach Hydatius with these preconceptions. Flórez in his edition made a certain number of alterations in the early years of Theodosius I. He realized the confusion in the later sections but stopped short of altering the text; he made suggested corrections in an appendix.⁵ Courtois was more truly foreshadowed by Garzón's posthumous text. Garzón was just as radical as Courtois in his attack on the chronology and he altered vast sections of the text, moving regnal years and whole entries so that all accorded with his knowledge of the period.⁶ Neither Courtois nor Tranoy knew anything of these editions.

Courtois' other hypotheses concerning the doubling-up of transitional years and the three-year lacuna in the reign of Severus are disproven by an examination of the manuscript and a study of the text. Hydatius' treatment of transitional years as two separate calendar years has been discussed in Volume One, pp. 76-8. Severus' regnal years will be discussed below. Apart from the obvious flaws and presuppositions of his other conclusions, including the basing of his arguments solely on Mommsen's text, Courtois made no use of Isidorus' *Historia Gothorum Wandalorum Sueuorum* of 625, which predates the early ninth-century date for MS B, nor did he realize that H was composed in the early 570's. These works show that Courtois' "interpolations" and "corruptions" in B existed in other traditions from a very early date indeed, making the idea of such widespread interpolation and corruption very unlikely. His mistrust of MS M was also unfortunate as it is in many ways a very accurate, though by no means perfect, account of the chronology of B since it would seem to derive from the same tradition as B (that is, δ). In this chapter I shall attempt to explain Hydatius' understanding and use of chronology. In doing so I shall be setting forth the case for the

⁵ Flórez (1756), 403-11.

⁶ Some idea of Garzón's approach to the chronology can be seen in the "Apparatus criticus chronologiae" below, p. 79.

chronology of the new edition which I here present.

2. STRUCTURE

No previous edition of the chronicle has attempted to present its structure as it probably originally appeared. This edition copies the structure almost exactly from MS B, making major concessions only in so far as dividing the regnal years into separate entries for ease of use. My confidence in B as a mirror of the original structure is threefold: 1) Hydatius was continuing the *Chronici canones* in the same volume; 2) a variety of factors discussed in the First Volume, pp. 24-5, show how intent he was on imitating Jerome; 3) in MS B the structure exactly mirrors the structure of the *Chronici canones*. Each page is ruled into 26 horizontal lines with a large central space and a wide margin on each side. The historical events to be recorded are written within the central space as solid blocks of text, divided up by the regnal years of the emperors which are marked in the left margins in red. Three subsidiary chronological systems also appear in the margins, red Olympiad markers every four years and black *anni Abrahae*, or years from the birth of Abraham, and Spanish aeras, every decade. Most entries reporting an emperor's accession are in red uncials (perhaps originally rustic capitals) to mark them out from the rest of the text. For some peculiar reason the entry on the patriarchate of Flavian is also in red uncials (127); this may be an error on the part of the scribe but I have retained it in my edition, where all red uncials are represented by bold majuscules.

Also of note is the practice present throughout the entire text of marking important religious events and names (and a few other unrelated words as well) with a dot of orange ink. It is impossible to tell when this was done. For example, in the first few pages the following words are marked with a dot: Alexandriae (5); Ambrosius, Martinus (8); Romane (15); Priscilliani, condemnant, fide (31); Romanae (35); Constantinopolim (37); Hierosolimis, Eulogius, Epyfanius, Theofilus (38); Hieronimus (39); post, Ydatius, hunc (40); crassatur (48); Romane (52); Augustinus (53); Hierosolimis (58); Hieronimus (59); Alexandriae (61); Romanae (65); Vandalis (68); and Paulinus (81).

3. CHRONOLOGY

In the manuscripts there appear four major chronological systems: the Spanish aera, the year of Abraham, the Olympiad, and the regnal year. The first table of the “Apparatus criticus chronologiae”, p. 74, shows the uncorrected layout of these as they appear in the manuscripts. Another system, the Jubilees, has been discussed in Volume One (pp. 160-1).

3a. SPANISH AERAS

In his text Mommsen reproduced various dates of the Spanish aera from B and H which appear within the text itself but refused to include two marginal aeras which appear in B at “Theod. IV” and “XIV” (A.D. 382 and 392), stating that though they were written by the first hand, “magis est, ut a librario ueniat quam ab auctore” (p. 6); Courtois wanted all but two deleted (p. 39). Hydatius was a Spaniard and to judge from contemporary inscriptions the use of the aera, which dated from 38 B.C., was a popular system of dating in northern and western Spain at the time, so it is a priori likely that he would have used this system in his chronicle.⁷ The presence of aeras within the text of B in two places (42, 214) shows that Hydatius did indeed use it at least twice. Further, Spanish aeras already existed in Hydatius’ text of Jerome and still appear sporadically, although originally at ten year intervals, throughout the text of the *Chronici canones* which precedes Hydatius’ chronicle in B.⁸ Under “Augustus V” there appears the following notice: “aera prima quasi ab hoc loco seruat in annum imperii Valentis XIII inuenitur CCCCXVI...” and at “Augustus X”: “era prima ab hoc loco aliis uidetur aspicienda quod si ita est in XIII Valentis annum imperii CCCCX repperitur.”⁹ The former is correct and it is from this point that all decades are reckoned. The fact that in both cases these marginal notes look only as far as the end of Jerome’s text and not

⁷ On the Spanish aera, see *DHEE* 1: 800-1, s.v.; Sotomayor y Muro (1979), 353, and Grumel (1958), 218. All Spanish aeras can be checked in Grumel’s tables, pp. 242-3.

⁸ The following Spanish aeras still appear in MS B of Jerome: 20, 110, 130, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 210, 260, 270, 290, 320, 330, 340, and 400. These appear in no other manuscript of the *Chronici canones*.

⁹ These interpolations appear only in this manuscript of the *Chronici canones* and can be seen in the apparatus criticus of Fotheringham’s edition, 241 and 244.

Hydatius' shows that they existed before Hydatius' text was added. They were most likely included when the *Chronici canones* were first copied in Spain. It seems only natural that Hydatius would have continued this chronology into his own chronicle. The fact that most aeras are missing from the margin of B in Hydatius proves nothing since they (and, as we shall see below, the years of Abraham) are missing from the *Chronici canones* in many places as well.

Aeras also appear in M, the *Chronicon Luxoviense*, which, as has been seen in the previous chapter, is a work of Luxeuil in Gaul of the early eleventh century. It is virtually impossible that the compiler of this document, living in that place and time, could have correctly added the aeras to his entries independently. And why would he want to, since none of the entries concerned Spain? If he reports them it is because they were in his text or could be calculated from his text. M reports six aeras altogether and five of them are correct: 440, 460, 470, 490 and 503. The incorrect aera, 445, was calculated by the compiler from a previous indication: in M's version of §27, aera 440 and "Hon. VIII" (miscopied in M as "VII") appear, yet in the next entry (§37a), "Hon. XI" (three years later) is correctly reported while the years *ab incarnatione domini* and *a passione domini* as well as the aera are advanced five years. This implies that the correct figures "aera 440" and "Hon. VIII" and "XI" were in the text he was copying from, but that he had to calculate the others, including the erroneous aera, for 37a. Although aera 460 is incorrectly applied to a single entry made from two entries in Hydatius concerning the marriage of Constantius and Placidia, and the birth of Valentinian (§§62, 72), the entry itself is implicitly placed in "Hon. XXVIII" (i.e. between "Hon. XXVII" and "Hon. XXVIII") which is aera 460.

In H the aeras occur more frequently, though scribal corruption has distorted a number of them.¹⁰ The first, aera 447, appears in §42. This figure appears in B, the *Consularia* and in the *Chronica Gallica ad a. 511*.¹¹ Isidorus' text also had the figure

¹⁰ The appearance of the aeras in H is no proof of their appearance in Hydatius. Since H is Spanish they could have been added independently, as in Isidorus and the *Consularia Constantinopolitana*.

¹¹ Iohannes Vasaes, *Chronici rerum memorabilium Hispaniae*, Vol. 1 (Salamanca, 1552), s.a. 410, states quite distinctly that the now-lost Alcobaciensis from which our only-surviving copy of the *Chronica Gallica* was made (=Hm) had 447 and not 446 as Hm records (f. 39r).

447, though for some reason he used it to refer to the sack of Rome in 410 (actually aera 448; §§15, 71) which Hydatius placed in 409 (§43). Since he knew that Spain was invaded the year before the sack (not in the same year as Hydatius records) he calculated the figure 446 for the invasion (§§72, 85). Aera 457 of §49 in H is incorrect since it refers to a date eight years later. H reports 470, 490 and 500 accurately, and the date of 481 in §127 is certainly a slip for 480 since it appears in aera 480. The two remaining aeras were added by the epitomator of H: 494 and 495, dating, respectively, Theoderic's invasion of Spain (§173) and Sabinus' return from exile (§192a). Both are incorrect, the first appearing five regnal years after aera 490 (§148/9) and the latter eight. They are equally incorrect if calculated backwards from aera 500 (§214), which, because of the confusion in Hydatius' chronology,¹² is twelve years after aera 490. However, the invasion of Spain did in fact take place in aera 494 (=456) and in this case such an important date may have been remembered independently of Hydatius.¹³

The aeras recorded by BHM then are 420, 430, 440, 445, 447, 457, 460 470, 481, 490, 494, 495, 500, and 503. The date of 447 marks a special event and is part of a full dating system used within the text itself, and can therefore be omitted for our purposes here. As was seen above, 445, 457, 494 and 495 are the results of incorrect calculations or additions by the M and H epitomators, and 481 is likely an error for 480. The list is now reduced to 420, 430, 440, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, and 503. One cannot help but be struck by the predominance of even decades in this list (and even in the first list above). Neither H nor M report any entry from "Hon. XVIII", i.e. aera 450, the only decade missing from our list. The striking regularity and correctness of these texts on specific decades strongly suggests that Hydatius used the Spanish aeras in the margin every decade, following exactly the practice he observed in his copy of Jerome. The regular appearance of correct aeras in H and M thus can be attributed to the fact that the two epitomators had these dates in their texts in front of them. The other aeras only

¹² See Volume One, 87.

¹³ Isidorus would appear to be following Hydatius when he dates §181 of "Avitus II" (the year of the invasion) to aera 495, but the actual invasion is described in the previous entry (*Historia Sueuorum* 87-8), which may however indicate 494.

appear in H and M when there was something they wished to date and as a result they had to calculate the aeras themselves, as is the case with the incorrect calculations of 445, 457, 494 and 495, and the correct calculation of 503. This arrangement by decade has in fact survived in the margin at the beginning of B but a scribe at some point in the transmission decided not to, or was unable to, continue copying out the marginalia, which consisted of aeras, years of Abraham and jubilees.

3b. ANNI ABRAHAE

Mommsen did not include in his text the *anni Abrahae*, that is, the years from the birth of Abraham, even though they appear every ten years throughout B, because he judged them to be by a “*manus antiqua, sed posterior*”. This is essentially correct for most of the indications were added by a second hand. However three were written by the first hand: the first two and one in “Val. XXVIII”. Eusebius began his *Chronicis canones* in a.A. I, and for the rest of the work he listed the *anni Abrahae* every decade; Jerome continued his practice. Following from the end of Jerome, whose last-marked decade in Hydatius’ text was 2390, incorrectly noted a year early in 373, Hydatius placed year 2400 in “Theod. V” (383).¹⁴ The next entry appears beside Olympiad 293, just before “Theod. XV” (393), ten years later. A second hand did not like the positioning of these (since they were a year early) and drew a line from the first down one year (to “Theod. VI” where it ought to have been) and from the latter down to “Theod. XV” while adding the same number correctly next to “Theod XVI”. The second hand then added the rest of the notations every ten regnal years next to “Hon. X”, “XX” and “XXX”, “Val. X”, “XX”, and “XXX”, and “Sev. I”. The second hand did exactly the same thing on the numerous occasions in the preceding text of Jerome where the years of Abraham were also incorrect or missing.¹⁵ However, the remains of an erased a.A. 2470 in the first hand are easily visible in B after “Val. XXVIII”. This *annus Abrahae* actually belongs

¹⁴ There is no 2390 by the first hand in B, but it ought to have fallen in 374 (“Val. X”) not 373 (“Val. IX”). However, in B all the years of Abraham as far back as “Diocl. XVIII” (=A.D. 303) are placed one year early.

¹⁵ The second hand corrected 2120, 2130, 2140 and 2380, and added 2010, 2020, 2040, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2310, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, and 2390 which were missing in the imperial section of the text alone.

with the Olympiad, which appears between “Placidia moritur” and “apud Romam” at the end of §148, and both refer to the next regnal year, “Val. XXVIII”, as can be seen from the similar situation at “Theod. XV” (post §22) where a year of Abraham has also moved above the correct regnal year along with an associated Olympiad.¹⁶ It is thus still in sequence with the years marked at “Theod. V” and “XV”. Confirmation of the originality of this date is provided by H which also reports a.A. 2470 at “Val XXVIII”. This number appears in an odd few words tacked onto the end of §147 after “in partibus Orientis”: “Valentiniani imperatoris decadas (Hm: decedat) ·II·CCCCLXX”. Entry 150 follows. The “Valentiniani imperatoris” derives from §148. This year cannot have been independently added for a correct calculation would put 2470 at “Val. XXX”, as B² did, and this year of Abraham appears in almost exactly the same place in H, between §§148 and 150, as it does in B where it is next to “Nam pridie...” in §149.

The Gallic chronicler of 452 continued Jerome and he too used the years of Abraham throughout his chronicle, so it seems likely that Hydatius would have done the same since he was also continuing the Spanish aeras. Since this system is present in the first hand of B and in H, and since it was a system used throughout the *Chronicarum canones*, I am inclined to believe that these dates are the work of Hydatius himself and that they originally appeared throughout the chronicle. That they are missing from B (in Hydatius and Jerome) is a result of the same corruption or error which caused the Spanish aeras to be dropped. I cannot explain however why both B and H have a.A. 2470 yet virtually no others. Perhaps they fell out of the transmission very early on (in β or an apograph of it), except for 2470; this is supported by the fact that they do not appear in M. But then how did the epitomator of H know that they were decades and why did he include this one alone?

3c. OLYMPIADS

The Olympiads provide a difficult problem. It ought to have been very simple for Hydatius to have indicated an Olympiad every four years in the margin of his text just as

¹⁶ On this shift of Olympiads, see section 3c. The two *anni Abrahae* which ought to appear at 413 and 433 (§§54, 100), both years which begin an Olympiad, very likely slipped back into the previous year (412, 432) along with the associated Olympiad (§§51, 99) and this is how they appear in my edition.

Jerome had done. However, B, the only manuscript that systematically records Olympiads (M also reports several), does not record them with any real regularity at all. Mommsen regularized all of these indications and placed them every four years in the line immediately before the regnal year which began the Olympiad. However, of the twenty-three Olympiads which appear in B, 290 to 312, only seven actually appear as Mommsen represented them (297, 300, 302, 305, 306, 307, and 310). All of the rest fall somewhere within the previous regnal year, sometimes even immediately after the number of the previous regnal year. In no case does any Olympiad fall back further than this, however; the regnal year following the Olympiad, however far away, is always the year to which it belongs. In at least two cases associated years of Abraham have also moved back with the Olympiad (§§22 and 149; cf. 52 and 99). As a result of these shifts, most of the Olympiads appear considerably earlier in B than in Mommsen's edition, in one case almost two manuscript pages (40 lines). It seems unlikely that this kind of misplacement could be the result of scribal error. A quick check of the *Chronicarum canones* shows that not even Jerome was as accurate as Mommsen tried to make Hydatius; his Olympiads too often stray back into the previous year,¹⁷ though they usually are correct, even in MS B. It would seem that in this, as in other instances, Hydatius is in some way imitating Jerome.

The shifts in B can be detected in M as well. For instance, M indicates that §82 falls within Olympiad 301 which Mommsen however places just before §84; but in B Olympiad 301 is placed at the beginning of §81 thus validating M's reading. Entry 99a (in M) has regnal year "VIII" and aera 470 in Olympiad 303. In Mommsen's text this is impossible since Olympiad 303 starts at "Val. VIII" (§100) which would be aera 471 if Mommsen had included aeras. However, in B Olympiad 303 appears in the middle of the first line of §99 (between "euocatus" and "in Italiam") which is in "Val. VIII" and aera 470, and thus there is no contradiction in M's testimony. It would therefore seem that the indications of the Olympiads in B are probably what was originally written in δ , which was probably the way Hydatius himself wrote it.

As E. A. Thompson stated, "The truth is that Hydatius did not set to work with the

¹⁷ E.g. 162^h, 163^h, 167^k, 168^f, 181^d, 186^c, 190^m, 220^b, 224^g, 230^f, 232^c.

systematic and Teutonic methods of a Mommsen. To be sure, he *ought* to have put his Olympiad dates immediately before his note of the first imperial year of each Olympiad. But his mind was not as tidy as that of Mommsen. His practice is here and there a little irregular and inconsistent.”¹⁸ But why the Olympiads (and associated years of Abraham) should fall back more often and further in Hydatius than in Jerome (even in B), I cannot say. But there was no attempt on Hydatius’ part to put the Olympiads in the middle of the year (i.e. July) in which they started, as Garzón accepted in his edition; it is hard to believe that Hydatius would have known this and technically each would have started the following summer anyway. Whatever the reasons for the Olympiads’ slipping back, it would seem that Hydatius added them to the completed chronology of the chronicle; there is no evidence that he bothered to equate Olympiads with actual calendar years, i.e. aeras. He simply added an Olympiad every four calendar years (more or less).

3d. REGNAL YEARS

The regnal years of the text have caused the most problems because there is great disagreement over what Hydatius meant by them. This has been discussed in Volume One, pp. 75-6: based on Hydatius’ own practice as revealed in the chronicle itself, each regnal year is a consular or calendar year which extends from January to December and within each year all events are placed in chronological order. Knowing this, we can locate the regnal year “Val. XXIII” which was missed by B¹. FM indicate that it appears at 136. A second hand in B also placed it here, but a later hand erased it and moved it down a line to 137.¹⁹ But as was seen in Volume One, Hydatius would not have started a regnal year with December and then followed it with an entry dated to August (136-7), so it would appear that the second choice of the second hand is in fact correct.²⁰ This places the eclipse in the correct year (“Val. XXIII” = 447) and maintains

¹⁸ (1982), 228.

¹⁹ Originally a brown line was drawn from “XXIII” to “XXIII” and then down to “Rechila”. This was partially erased when B²’s original “XXIII” at “Solis” was erased. That the first “XXIII” was written by B² and not B¹ is proven by the colour of the ink traces: it is the same weak red B² used throughout the text for his corrections, not the dark crimson of the first hand.

²⁰ Note that the comet of December 442 is placed correctly in “Val. XVIII” (= 442) not “Val. XVIII”.

the chronological order of months in “Val. XXIII” (July, December).

However, two problems arise immediately. “Maj. I” comprises more than a year, listing in order March, June, Easter, Pentecost, and May (§§186, 187, 189, 191), and the events of October to December 456 are spread over two regnal years (“Avitus I” and “II”). The problem in the first case is a copying error, the second a later scribal “correction”. The fact that “Maj. II” in B consists of only three short entries whereas every other year surrounding it is much fuller is in itself already highly suspicious. Based on the evidence cited in Volume One, pp. 75-6, the indicator for “Maj. II” must, therefore, have slipped down from §189 (where it appears in my text) to §192 (where it appears in B). This shift puts March and June in “Maj. I” and Easter, Pentecost and May in “Maj. II”. This evens out the amount of space allotted to each year and corrects the date of the solar eclipse from 457 to 458.

The second problem is even more obvious. “II” and “VI annus Marciani” were originally written by B¹ at 172. For some reason B², which, as was seen above, pp. 6-7, has no independent authority, erased these²¹ and added them rather arbitrarily in the middle of a solid block of text (opposite “caelestis” at the end of 174). One possible reason for this is that it puts “Avitus II” roughly half-way between “I” and “III”, rather than close to “I” as it was originally. The original appearance of “II” at 172 rather than 175 is also supported by the appearance in H of “VI annis (sic) Marciani” (= “Avitus II”) at 173 and the large gap of c. 34 letters after 171. A gap at the end of a line, where there are no associated lacunae or rubrics, almost always indicates the end of a regnal year,²² though not every regnal year ends with such a definite break; many just run on into the next year.

There are other important differences between my chronology of regnal years and that of Mommsen, and it would be useful to explain here why these differences exist. The first chronological variation in my text appears at “Theod. VIII-VIII”. B¹ wrote

²¹ There are obvious traces of abrasion and crimson ink in a small patch opposite “Legati” at 172 (the “II”) and larger patches across the entire margin of the two lines immediately below. Ultraviolet light turned up no traces of letters.

²² There are only two exceptions, 51 and 200, and I have noted them in the edition.

“VII” at §12, “VIII” at 14 and “X” at 17, omitting “VIII”. B² erased the last “I” from “VIII” making it “VII”²³ and then added a new “VIII” at 16 rather than simply adding “VIII” at 13. The sequence of B¹ is much better as it correctly dates Arcadius’ quinquennalia²⁴ and dates Priscillian to two consecutive years rather than 385 and 387.

The next is “Hon. V” to “X” (31-36). Mommsen placed the Council of Toledo (31), held in 400 (=“Hon. VI”), in 399 (“Hon. V”) and located a blank “VI”, Olympiad 295 then a blank “VII” beneath 31. In B the first hand wrote only “III”, “VI”, “VI”, “VIII”, and “X”, of which only the first and the last are correctly placed, and put the Olympiad in the middle of 31.²⁵ The first “VI” was copied in the middle of 31 immediately before the Olympiad (at “Statuuntur”) and the second next to 34 (=“VIII”). Entry 36 (= “VIII”) was labelled “VIII”.²⁶ This section of the text is very lacunose—17 blank lines precede §31—and 31 itself is written in an unusually cramped and highly abbreviated style, almost as if the scribe were filling a lacuna he had originally left in the text. Entries 5, 6, 13, 76, and 146 are similarly cramped, perhaps for the same reason. The Olympiad was not, however, affected by the corruption of the surrounding regnal years and appears in its correct position.²⁷ The Olympiad must be associated with “Hon. VII” since the previous one was associated with “Hon. III”. Therefore entry 31, within which the Olympiad appears, must be under “Hon. VI” and “Hon. V” must therefore appear before 31. Thus Hydatius did in fact date the council correctly to the year 400.

The first hand copied “XXII”, “XIII” (sic), XXIII, and “XXV” at 60, 63, 67, and 71. The second hand supplied the missing “X” in “XIII” and for some reason erased the “XXIII” at 67²⁸ and moved it up to 64, the notice of the eclipse of 418, in order, it

²³ The “I” is still clearly visible under the abrasion.

²⁴ Correctly dated in the *Consularia*; on this source, see Volume One, 35-50, esp. 42.

²⁵ It is possible that B¹ also wrote the “V” which appears at the beginning of 31 since it would seem to be of the same colour of ink. However it is written as a “v” not a “u” as B¹ does everywhere else. For this reason I cautiously assign it to another hand, though it makes little practical difference.

²⁶ Again there is some problem in assigning hands to the last stroke of “VIII”; it could be by B¹.

²⁷ Olympiad markers are large uncial rubrics and extend from the margin into the body of the text, and as a result are not as susceptible to loss as the smaller regnal years. As can be seen from the text, Olympiads survive in their original positions even in areas of large lacunae (§§18-31).

²⁸ There are obvious traces of crimson ink and abrasion in the margin at “Vandali” consistent with

would seem, to correct the date of this well-known eclipse from 417 to 418.²⁹ However, a number of factors support B¹'s original positioning of the regnal year. MS M also places the eclipse under "Hon. XXIII" not "XXIII". There is a large gap after "...scripta declarant" (66), but none after "...barbarorum" (63); as noted above these gaps indicate the end of a regnal year. It also seems odd that B²'s "Hon. XXIII" contains only a single entry while the one following it has seven. In fact no other regnal year has seven or more entries until "Val. XXXI".³⁰ With "XXIII" in its correct position before 67, both "Hon. XXIII" and "Hon. XXIII" have four entries. And finally, although the eclipse occurred in 418, the day of the week in 64 has been calculated as if the eclipse had occurred in 417.³¹ Thus 64 must have originally appeared under "Hon. XXIII" (=417) not "Hon. XXIII" (=418). The fact that this misdates the eclipse by a year and the papacy of Eulalius and the earthquake in Jerusalem by two years has no bearing on the validity of this emendation.

At "Val. XXV" Mommsen mistakenly put §139 under "Val. XXIII" when it is obvious from the manuscript that it belongs under "XXV".

The greatest difference between the chronology of my edition and that of all previous editions appears under the years of Severus and Anthemius. In MS B Severus originally had four years (212, 218, 222, 231) and Anthemius only two (236, 245), not four and three; four, two and three; three and three; or six and three as previous editions have shown (for the following, see below, p. 75). A second hand, it would seem, noting the appearance of the eighth year of Leo in 235³² and realizing that the five years of Majorian and the four of Severus made nine years (from 185), erased the last "-I" from the regnal years at 222 and 231 and completely erased the regnal year at 218 to give Severus three years instead of four.³³ These erasures were missed by all previous

the size of the number.

²⁹ This eclipse is mentioned in many other sources; cf. Table 4 in Volume One.

³⁰ See Table 19 of Volume One.

³¹ Days of the week are never reported for such events in other sources and probably did not appear in Hydatius' source. He was quite interested in reporting the day of week (see Volume One, 65 n. 84, 92, and Table 4) and so was forced to calculate it himself, albeit for the wrong year.

³² On the appearance of "Leo VIII" in "Sev. III", see below.

³³ There are still obvious traces of all the erased numbers in crimson ink amidst the abrasions.

editors. Since there were now only three years in Olympiad 311, a new year had to be inserted between Olympiad 312 and “Sev. III”. This corrector therefore added a new “Anth. II” at 241 and made the existing “II” a “III”. This was probably the same person who added the extra regnal years in the margin for Leo, from “vi” to “viii” (212, 222, 231, 236), as if to prove that his emendations were in fact correct. In carrying out this rather complicated exercise, the corrector missed the reference to Severus’ death in his fourth year in the text at 231, now newly labelled as “Sev. III”. This is the entry which has caused the most trouble for modern commentators and editors, especially Courtois. The problem was corrected by a later reader who increased each of the regnal years at 212, 222, and 231 by one (i.e. “Sev. I, II, III” became “Sev. II, III, IIII”) and placed “Sev. I” opposite “Maj. V” (210), since there was no other obvious place for another regnal year. As can be seen from the “Apparatus criticus chronologiae” below, all editors, with the exceptions of Garzón and Tranoy who altered the text with no regard for the manuscript evidence, have accepted the emendations of the second or the third hand, either ignoring the fact that the emendations are all made in different coloured inks or, in Mommsen’s case, the contradiction of the date of Severus’ death in the testimony of the second hand. Why the first corrector went to all the trouble of correcting and adding regnal years rather than just emend the year of Leo from “VIII” to “VIII” is unknown. But then in our own time Christian Courtois undertook vast emendations of the text and posited a three-year lacuna, rather than emend the year of Severus in §231 from “IIII” to “III”. There is also the example of the corrector of the Olympiads in B, described in the Appendix to the apparatus criticus below (pp. 121-2), who erroneously emended every Olympiad from 46 to 312. A later reader had to correct them all back again.

Apart from the evidence of the regnal years in B itself, that is, the marginal regnal years and the number “four” in entry 231, which supports four years for Severus and two for Anthemius, there is the earliest evidence we have for the chronology of this part of the text, the addition to the *Consularia Constantinopolitana* copied from the chronicle at some time in the sixth century by a Spanish compiler.³⁴ As can be seen from

³⁴ See Volume One, 47-9.

Appendix 2 of Volume One, the compiler also gave Severus four years (aeras 500-503) and Anthemius two (aeras 504-5).³⁵ MS M also labels the year of Anthemius' accession, i.e. Severus' last year, as aera 503, rather than 502, as would have been the case had Severus only been given three years. Unfortunately there is no other evidence from any source which would help in the establishment of these readings.

Against four years for Severus is the eighth year of Leo in 235. The appearance of the eighth year, rather than the ninth, implies only three years for Severus (or four for Majorian), not four. The major problem is that this figure appears not only in B, but also in FMI and Pseudo-Isidorus' biography of Hydatius in the *de uiris illustribus*, and therefore must have existed in β . H however states that 235 is the fourth year of Leo, but if "VIII" existed in β , it must have been in γ and H's exemplar as well. H's "quarto" must therefore be a scribal error for "VIII". Either Hydatius has made a mistake in counting or the "VIII" is a corruption of "VIII" influenced by the "octauo miliario de Roma" just above. That such an error could have occurred so far back in the manuscript tradition is not impossible. As was noted above, pp. 8-9, certain similarities and common errors in H and B show that β must have been corrupt in a number of ways, less than one hundred years after the composition of the original. The corruption of "VIII" to "VIII" probably occurred around the same time.

³⁵ As was seen in Volume One, 49, the final consular entry (labelled "dui") is a later interpolation.

CHAPTER 3:
RECONSTRUCTING THE TEXT:
LACUNAE, FRAGMENTS AND INTERPOLATIONS

In the last chapter it will have become obvious that as regards the record of Hydatius' original chronology B is far from perfect. This is also the case for its record of the text itself, which, though less prone to complete corruption, is still highly defective in a great number of places. It is here especially that the other witnesses to the text become truly important in corroborating, correcting and adding to the text of B. This will be only a general survey of the problems; detailed reporting is left to the *apparatus criticus* and its Appendix below. The result will be the closest I believe we can come to Hydatius' original work based on the evidence we now possess.

It is impossible for anyone today to see Phillipps 1829, MS B, and not be completely taken aback by the vast lacunae in the earlier sections of the text. Mommsen is the only editor who admitted to the existence of these lacunae but he simply gave a brief list in his introduction (p. 7) of where they appeared in text, he did not say how large they were or note their appearance in the edition itself. However, these lacunae comprise 11.4% of the entire chronicle (103 full and partial lines of 901 are blank) and there are two blocks where there are 13 and 17 blank lines in a row, not including the marginal regnal years and an Olympiad.¹ The appearance of the lacunae is very strange. They do not affect the preface or any of the other texts in B and only begin after §3 with a gap of seven lines. They continue up to the beginning of §38, then stop completely for a total of 77 blank lines over a space of 147 lines: 52% of the text from 379 to 405 would therefore appear to be lost. There are no further lacunae until after §76 and there are 10 blank lines between 76 and the beginning of 81. There are six blank lines between 86 and 89. There is an interesting gap at the end of §90 where B has “quo ita ex intincto mox quo caeperat sena uigauit.” This ought to read “Quo ita extincto mox quo caeperat Gaisericus enauigauit” but obviously the scribe could not read “Gaisericu” and added the “s” he could read to the next word and misread that as well. There are two

¹ In counting blank lines I also include the gaps after the Olympiad markers except when these appear immediately before a regnal year.

blank lines after §110 and no further serious lacunae other than after §§192 (two lines) and 217 (three and a third lines). “Seuerum quarto” has also been lost in §232.² Entry 242 is seriously corrupted and the scribe has left almost a whole before it blank and two blanks within the entry itself, one of about 14 letters and the other of about 26. There is obviously a lacuna between “de” and “Gothicorum”, although there is no gap in the manuscript, but it is impossible to say what has fallen out because of the presence of the adjectival form “Gothicorum” which Hydatius elsewhere uses three times (116, “bello Gothico”; 192¹, 201, “Gothicus exercitus”); it must have been at least two nouns, one in the ablative after “de” and one in the genitive plural.

These lacunae were deliberately left blank by the scribe. Why? The conclusion must be that they were either blank or illegible in his exemplar. Certainly the small lacunae in 90, 232 and 242 show that there was at least some corruption in the exemplar. As we shall see, in three cases the epitomes preserve complete entries which perfectly fit lacunae in B. This leads one to the conclusion that at least some of the lacunae were left because there was corrupted and illegible text in the exemplar of B which the scribe did not want to leave out. Accordingly, he left the spaces so that they could be filled in at some future date when a better manuscript was obtained. This never happened, though there are a number of entries which are very cramped and abbreviated indeed, and could well be the result of copying text into blank spaces (5, 6, 13, 31, 76, 146). In this the scribe of B would appear to have been following the practice of earlier scribes who had left blanks their copies as well since most of the lacunae can be traced back to the sixth century.

A number of other interesting observations can be made. First, that these lacunae, with the exception of those which are filled by the epitomes since these are peculiar to B alone, must have existed before the beginning of the seventh century since none are filled by F which records virtually every entry at the beginning of the B. As noted above most lacunae appear between §§3 and 37. Interestingly enough, the Spanish epitome (H) does not begin until 37 and the material copied by the compiler of the Gallic Chronicle not until

² See the Appendix to the apparatus criticus.

36, facts which suggest that these epitomators simply skipped over the first few lacunose pages of their exemplars. This means that the lacunae could have existed as early as 511. The question is, were these lacunae caused by age, wear, or accident, or were they original? This of course is unknowable but it does seem odd that such large sections in the middle of a codex could be damaged; most codices suffer their worst damage at the beginning or end. Did Hydatius die before he finished his work, having filled in the regnal year markers in his master copy but leaving the text blank to be filled in as he researched more intensely the earliest periods covered by his chronicle? Although this at first seems most unlikely, it actually is a distinct possibility for some lacunae at least because of the fact that most of the regnal years in the section between “Theod. XI” and “Hon. XIII” (excluding the corrupted section between “Hon. III” and “VII”) were placed with a regular four or five lines per regnal year.³ From “Theod I” to “X”, the section before §37 which appears to have been lacunose before 511, the number of lines allotted per year are irregular as one would expect: 10 (7 blank), 6 (1 blank), 5 (3 blank), 7 (3 1/2 blank), 6 (4 blank), 5 (3 blank), 1, 9, 6, and 8 (2 blank). But for “Theod XI” to “Hon. III” they are 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 11, 5, and 5.⁴ Because of corruption “Hon. V” and “VII” were of unknown length, but “Hon. VI” is ten lines. “Hon. VIII” to “XIII” runs 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, and 4. Of the six completely blank years, five have five lines each and the other has four. “Hon. XXVII” (four blank lines) and the completely blank “Hon. XXIX” also have five lines each. “Val. II” (2 3/4 blank lines) has four lines.⁵ This looks suspiciously like the original format of Hydatius’ draft copy set up with spaces left for additional material when it became available. What does seem unusual is that later copyists retained the blanks and did not close them up. In this the copyists were probably influenced by the strictness of adhering to the formatting and the 26-line page for the chronicle of Jerome.

Not all of the lacuna were left by Hydatius however. B’s archetype was old and the

³ I owe this observation to Steven Muhlberger.

⁴ Only “Theod XVII” is radically different, with 11 lines. However, if we consider this as the two regnal years it is (“Theod. XVII” and “Hon. I”) it also produces five lines per year with one left over which could originally have belonged to “Theod. XVI” which has only four lines.

⁵ “Val. III” (completely blank), however, has only three.

chronicle had sustained serious damage in the early pages, at 37a, 90, 99a, 192a, 217a/214a, 232, 242 and in numerous other places, damage which rendered the text illegible. Also subject to damage and omission were the Spanish aeras, years of Abraham and the regnal years. In B “Theod. VIII” and “Val. XXIII” were omitted by the first hand and “Hon. XXIII” was written as “XIII”. There are more complicated errors of omission at “Hon. V” to “VIII” and these are discussed elsewhere.⁶

We now come to a more difficult problem, that of ascertaining what in the texts other than B is authentic and what is interpolation. The foundation of my approach is that nothing outside of B is acceptable unless a strong case can be mounted for its inclusion. This differs from Mommsen’s approach which would seem to have been to include everything and reject only the most suspicious. First of all, in the cases of Isidorus and the *Chronica Gallica* where the authors rewrite Hydatius and have used other sources, I ignore any additions presented since there is usually no way to tell their origin.⁷ As well, none of these additions passes a tripartite analysis of style, plausibility and support, which I have used to determine the authenticity of the additions found in all texts. Hydatius has a distinctive style and this can often help to rule out possible additions, even when they are epitomized. Plausibility refers to a number of factors: would Hydatius have included such an entry; if it is a phrase or part of an entry, would it fit into the entry as it stands in B; can its omission be explained; can its appearance in this text (or these texts) be explained as an independent addition? Once an entry or phrase or word meets these two criteria it must have some sort of support, either externally from other texts or internally from B itself. Four different examples will explain how these criteria are applied.

Entry 37a is obviously Hydatian in its style, appears in FHM, is typical of the type of entry Hydatius would write, and there is a large lacuna in B at the very spot where FM indicate it belongs; it is therefore included as authentic. Of this there can be no doubt. Entry 192a concerning the return of Sabinus appears only in H and therefore has no

⁶ On all these omissions, see above, 23-4, 26-7, 29, 30-3, and Volume One, 160-1.

⁷ However in the Gallic Chronicle §555 is derived from Orosius VII.40.3 and §578 is taken from *Chronica Gallica ad a. 452 92*.

external support, but is stylistically Hydatian, falls exactly where there is a lacuna of the proper length in B and cannot have been an interpolation by the late-sixth century epitomator who used aeras not regnal years to date his excerpts. This notice of Sabinus' return after a twenty-year exile is placed twenty regnal years, but only 16 aeras, i.e. from aera 479 (124, 126) to 495, after his expulsion.⁸ If this were an interpolation by the epitomator of H (from what source?) Sabinus should have returned after a sixteen-year exile (following the aeras) or the entry should have been placed in aera 489 (following the regnal years). Entry 99a matches no lacuna in B but appears in H and M, is stylistically Hydatian and the chronological indications in M are consistent with its probable location in B; this is a borderline case, but is accepted mainly on the grounds of support and style. In the case of Heremigarius' being called a king in HF (90), however, I side with B since Hermeric is already called king in §71; Isidorus omits him from his narrative and would not have left out such an important detail (his claim that Hermeric was king from 409 implicitly denies such an identification⁹); and it is easy to see from the context how such an addition could have arisen independently in the two texts which anyway disagree in their word order. I shall now examine the remaining additional material in each of the texts HFM, in that order, to discover whether or not any of it should be accepted as in the final text of B

The first entry in H, 37, contains a phrase not included in B, "cognomento os aureum", referring to John Chrysostom, added at the end of the clause "Constantinopoli Iohannes episcopus predicatur insignis". I reject this as a marginal gloss because of its unusual position in the sentence and the fact that Hydatius only uses "cognomento" once (pref. 3), where it directly follows the name. Given Hydatius' weak knowledge of Eastern ecclesiastical affairs, surely if he were to call him anything he would call him "Iohannes Chrysostomus", as every other writer I have seen does. The "os aureum" appears to be part of a gloss on a gloss: "cognomento Chrysostomus" perhaps being the first with an added "quod est os aureum" or something similar, which was then shortened into what we have now. The gloss may derive from Isidorus' *De uiris illustribus*

⁸ The aera 495 is an incorrect addition by the epitomator himself; see above, 25.

⁹ §85 (*Chron. min.* II: 300).

“Ioannes Constantinopolitanae sedis episcopus, cognomento Chrisostomus...”.¹⁰

Entry 37a on the death of St. Martin certainly belongs to the chronicle as has been discussed above. This entry shows that the epitomator of H did condense his text and omit sections from it, with the resulting conclusion that text missing from H does not imply interpolation in B or elsewhere.

Entry 62b is a difficult problem. Though the other evidence of H indicates that the epitomator did not interpolate entire entries, the evidence of B shows that Hydatius never refers to himself unless he is involved in historical events, such as the embassy to Aëtius, the trials of the Manichees or his own kidnapping by the Sueves. It seems indeed almost impossible to believe that Hydatius would have included such a gratuitous personal entry in the body of the chronicle concerning an event he does not mention in the preface. The “entry” is not even a sentence: Hydatius does not write like this and the epitomator does not epitomize the chronicle in this way either. Most commentators since Mommsen have claimed that “ad deum conuersio” means that Hydatius became a priest,¹¹ but the use of the term in the fifth century would seem to be restricted to conversion to Christianity or, more commonly, the adoption of an ascetic life, usually that of a monk.¹² Both interpretations are virtually impossible given Hydatius’ life as we know it.¹³ The entry is highly suspicious, has no support of any kind elsewhere and is therefore rejected as an interpolation. Why the epitomator interpolated the comment that Hydatius became a monk,¹⁴ adding that he had been a “peccator” no less, is unknown.

The death of St Augustine (99a/108a) does belong to the text as the similar wording of H and M shows: when one omits from M what has been interpolated from Bede *Chronicle* 480, “doctor eximius” and “cum uixisset...compleisset”, what is left mirrors

¹⁰ 7, (Codoñer Merino, 137).

¹¹ “clericus factus est”, (1894), 4. See also Seeck (1914), 40; Kappelmacher (1914), 876; Molé (1974), 285.

¹² DuCange, II: 547; Tranoy (1974), I: 14, and II: 50-1; Lienhard (1977), 33; and this is how Hydatius himself uses it in §81.

¹³ Hence the refuge in “clericus factus est”. This identification is mentioned neither by Hydatius in his preface nor by Pseudo-Isidorus, who only calls him an “episcopus” (see Appendix 1 in Volume One).

¹⁴ By the time of H, “conuersio” had come to mean this almost exclusively; see DuCange, loc. cit. (n. 12).

almost exactly what is in H. The verb in M, “transit”, is the same one used in 37a and might therefore be the correct form, but §222 (which does not appear in H) records a formula identical to H’s—“Nepotianus recedit e corpore”—and H outweighs M. Mommsen erred seriously though when he retained the link between 108a and 109, and ignored the chronological information in M. In H only entries 99, 108a and 109 appear here, and 108a and 109 are in fact a single entry in which the latter has been altered to make Augustine the subject of “ostendit”.¹⁵ However M indicates that the entry originally appeared in “Val. VIII”, Olympiad 303 and aera 470, all of which are 432 as was seen above, p. 28. As a result it is quite clear that entry 108a really belongs after 99, even though there is no lacuna here in B (or after 108).

Entry 214a, as Flórez pointed out,¹⁶ probably records the same portent detailed in F (§217a *fin*; see below). How the two originally fit together is hard to tell, but the references to Gallaecia in both confirm its authenticity as does the three line lacuna in B after 217. The “Aera D” in 214a in H was added from 214, which does not appear in H but was obviously in the exemplar.

There are two examples of gross alteration of the text by the epitomator of H, not including the interpolation of 62b. The first occurs in 99a and 109 as mentioned above and the second in 145 which H combines with 127 in a very clumsy manner indeed.¹⁷

In spite of these alterations, H is a fairly “clean” epitome; F however is a completely different matter. Apart from containing an incredible number of misreadings and lines of complete nonsense, it has suffered from obvious and extensive rewriting, condensation and interpolation. There are numerous examples of the latter especially. The most obvious is the massive interpolation in Chapter 53 concerning the Huns’ invasion of Gaul. It takes up a page and a half in Krusch’s edition (see below, pp. 138-40) and has nothing to do with Hydatius whatsoever. Another occurs at the end of the epitome in Chapter 56 (§244 in Hydatius): “medio Tholose ciuetatis sanguis erupit de terra et tota diae fluxit, *signeficans Gothorum dominatione sublata, Francorum adueniente regno*”.

¹⁵ See the text of H below.

¹⁶ p. 426.

¹⁷ See the text of H below.

This portent became so important that it later took on a life of its own. For instance, the following version appears in the *Historia Francorum* of Aimoinus monachus Floriacensis of A.D. 1008 which nowhere else has even a hint of familiarity with Fredegarius' text: "Apud Tolosam Galliae urbem e medio eius tota die sanguis largissimo fluxit riuo. Quod prudentes quique Gothorum, qui eadem regnabant in ciuitate, perditionem, Francorumque dixerunt portendere dominationem."¹⁸ A version based on the same source appears in Sigebert (A.D. 1105) who seems not to have used Aimoinus.¹⁹ An example of a bizarre interpolation occurs in Chapter 51 (§90 in Hydatius): "consederunt Wandali in Betaca an. liiii." Hydatius would never have written something so manifestly untrue. Another such howler appears at the end of the chapter (§§118, 119) where Gaiseric suddenly becomes a Suevic king and is succeeded by Rechila. In total there are over 70 interpolations of words and clauses throughout the text and they are printed by Krusch in large (sometimes spaced) type; with but two exceptions all can be dismissed as seventh-century additions. One of the exceptions is the entry on St. Martin and Sulpicius Severus discussed above (37a).

There is also one example of deliberate movement of text. The compiler took the lunar eclipse of §214 and placed it just before §225 in a series of excerpts which consists of §§211, 217, 217a, 218, 214, and 225. Entries 217a, 214 and 225 are portents and for maximum impact they are crowded around the entry which describes the battle of Orléans where Fredericus, the brother of the Gothic king, was defeated and killed by a Frankish army under Aegidius (218).

There is a major addition in chapter 50 (§19) which states that Theodosius the Great produced the *Codex Theodosianus* while in Rome with Honorius in 389. In spite of the confusion between the two Theodosii, father and grandson, this could well be authentic for there is a three line lacuna after §19 in B. However the passage is framed in the same

¹⁸ I.ix (PL 139: 644). See Volume One, 182-3, for the original import of this portent.

¹⁹ s.a. 461, *MGH:SS* VI: 311: "Apud Tolosam urbem Galliae, ex eius medio tota die sanguis largissimo fluxit riuo; quod Gothi pro portento suae perditionis acceperunt". Cf. also the *Chronica* of Bernoldus (A.D. 1086) who is otherwise copying Cassiodorus: "Tolosae ubi sedes regni Gothorum erat, in medio ciuitatis sanguis e terra prorumpens tota die una profluxit" (PL 148: 1325).

words as another obvious interpolation in Chapter 37 of F thus proving it to be the work of the compiler.

There is little doubt that entry 25a is an interpolation as the repeated regnal year readily shows. The entry is interesting nevertheless for I know of no other source in Greek or Latin which reports Theodosius' final resting place as the church of St Laurence; he was in fact buried in the Mausoleum of Constantine in the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople.²⁰

The next additional entry is 62a in the middle of Chapter 50 concerning the capture of Fredibalus, king of the Vandals: "Fredibalum regi gentis Wandalorum sine ullo certamine ingeniose captum ad imperatorum Honorium destinat." While Krusch claims "Idacii esse nemo non uidet"²¹ and every editor of Hydatius has accepted it as authentic, stylistically it is obviously *not* Hydatian. Hydatius never refers to any king as "rex gentis -orum", and only thrice even uses the expression "gens -orum" (12: "Creothingorum gens"; 150: "gens Unorum"; 171: "de Erulorum gente"). As well, of the twelve times that Hydatius uses the word "imperator" with the name of the emperor, eleven times it comes *after* the name, not before it. The twelfth example occurs in §247 where there are already two other examples of "imperator" following the name and in this case it is probably just *variatio*. Constantius is obviously the subject of "destinat" but this is impossible, and Vallia was obviously not interested in taking prisoners by stratagem. The most damning evidence however is the fact that there is no reference to this king in Isidorus' *Historia Wandalorum* (§73), an unlikely omission.²²

Entry 217a appears at first glance to be too bizarre for Hydatius, but the report of the date and the province, the seeming correspondence between H's 214a and the last clause of this entry, and the three line lacuna in B at this point mark it as authentic, though the tortured structure must betray some epitomizing, if not confusion.

As a result then there are only two authentic additions to B contained in F, 37a and 217a, both supported from another witness; the rest are all alterations or interpolations.

²⁰ On the tomb of Theodosius, see Grierson (1962), 21, 23, 25-6, 42-3.

²¹ *MGH:SRM* II: 71, n. 5.

²² He therefore ought to appear in *PLRE* II as *!Fredibalus!* (cf. p. 484).

The *Chronicon Luxoviense*, or MS M, has been mentioned above in several places; it is necessary here only to draw all the comments together. All of the astrological material, *anno domini*, *anno mundi* and *ab urbe condita* dates as well as the indictions, are all interpolations. The notices of the deaths of St Martin, supported by HF, and Augustine, supported by H, are genuine, but that of the death of Jerome (cf. Hydatius §106) is not nor is the last clause of the entry on Augustine's death which has been copied from Bede.

*

The final two texts to be discussed are Sigebert and Theodorus (S and T). The former is heavily rewritten and of little value for our purposes here, while on the other hand Theodorus preserves more than any other text of Group III with the exception of Isidorus. The sheer volume of the text of Hydatius preserved in such a generally uncontaminated state forces us to examine T closely in order to determine from what tradition its source derived and whether his text can be used to help reconstruct the chronicle.

Sigebert and Theodorus both shared a common source for their material from Hydatius (ε); this is proven by four similar entries which differ from Hydatius: 5, 13, 16, and 149. The most important of these are the virtually identical passages on Priscillian, each a single entry created by combining two entries from Hydatius (13 and 16) and two from Prosper (1171 and 1187), though Theodorus records five words from Prosper which are not found in Sigebert: “ex Manicheorum et gnosticorum dogmate”, yet differs from Sigebert and Prosper by locating Priscillian in Gaul (instead of Spain [Sigebert] or Gallaecia [Prosper]) and using the word “errorem” instead of “heresim” as Sigebert and Prosper do. Likewise S and T agree against Hydatius in their wording in §5 concerning Theophilus' laterculus and both state that Hydatius' “terraemotus assidui” in Gallaecia were “pene assidui” (§149). Pertz, in his abbreviated first half of Theodorus' chronicle, believed Theodorus to have copied Sigebert. This is easily disproven. As far as the text they have taken from Hydatius is concerned, of the 25 entries Sigebert records, Theodorus displays only four (mentioned above) of 21 shared entries which

could be claimed to have been adopted from the former, the other 17 usually being much closer to Hydatius in length and wording than Sigebert's reworked entries. T also has another 44 entries from Hydatius, not including pref. 2, 3 and 5, which are not in S.

The common source ϵ would appear to be based on a full text of Hydatius since it includes the preface (recorded by T) and §§5 and 253, and this text would appear to be B or a copy made from it. This is proven by a number of factors. First of all, S and T do not include any of the extra entries found in HFM and do include pref. 2, 3 and 5, and §§ 5, 13, 16, 46, 47, 66, 73, 126, 159, 176, 191, 215, 242, and 253 which appear in no extant tradition other than B. More specifically, there are echoes of unique aspects of B in both S and T. Sigebert reproduces a scribal error of B in §89: "manus in ecclesia ipsius ciuitatis extendisset" instead of "in ecclesiam". T may be using the regnal years written by the second hand in B (see below). In §177 the four texts which report the last two words give three different versions: *caesas nuntiant* (B), *cesa nunciant* (HmF) and *caesae nuntiantur* (Hn). Theodorus follows B: *cesas nunciant*. In §215 he copies the entry exactly until he reaches the corrupted clause which he skips and then recrafts the rest of the entry using Hydatius' words. His great interest in portents and signa led him to record §242 which is only in a fragmentary state in B. However, he only reports what still survives in B, no more; obviously his text was in the same state as B and he simply salvaged what he could. As a result of this analysis, we must unfortunately conclude that S and T are valueless in helping to establish the text of the chronicle since ϵ is only a reworked version of B.

ϵ appears to have been an interesting text for a number of reasons. The first is that it was contaminated by Prosper (see above) and Isidorus, as is shown in Sigebert by the use of "transfretauit", s.a. 433 (§90, Hydatius; §74, Isidorus), and "miserabiliter", s.a. 444 (§116, Hydatius; §24, Isidorus). The second is that at some point it claimed that Hydatius went down to the time of Zeno. Sigebert places the last entry in the chronicle, 253 (=468), in 490. He knows that this is the last entry of the chronicle and so follows it with the notice "Idacius...cronica...hucusque perduxit". The end of the chronicle appears to have been placed in 490 because he believed that the aera inscribed on the fish

mentioned in 253 corresponded to the year 490 (“*inscripta aera presentis anni*”).

Theodorus, on the other hand, states in his prologue that Hydatius continued to the tenth year of Leo, which may reflect the appearance of “Leo VIII” in 235 and the original two years of Anthemius but more likely it is based on the emended chronology of B² which incorrectly marked “Anth. I” as “Leo VIII” and gave Anthemius three years. However, at the end of his excerpts from Jerome Theodorus states that Hydatius’ chronicle goes “*ad tempora Zenonis*” and records the end of the chronicle (“*hucusque Idacius episcopus*”) in “Leo XVII” after the flight of Basiliscus to the baptistery in 476, the act which signals the beginning of the reign of Zeno. Like Sigebert he draws the final entry, 253, away from its correct location, splitting it, however, over two years, “Leo XV” and “XVI”. He even moves §252 to “Leo XII”, which still goes beyond the “Leo X” stated in the prologue. It would thus appear that he too found the indication of the end of Hydatius’ chronicle, the “*ad tempora Zenonis*”, in ϵ and interpreted it quite strictly as meaning “up to Zeno’s accession”. The notice in the prologue was either calculated early on and forgotten or blindly copied from some other source. He obviously never compared these two parts of his own chronicle. Sigebert seems to have thought it meant “up to the end of Zeno’s reign” and hence chose a date of 490, though he notes Zeno’s death two years later.

And so in final conclusion to this chapter we can say that, based on the evidence of other texts and witnesses to the original chronicle, there is unfortunately very little which can be found in the epitomes to fill in the massive lacunae of B. We must accept that about ten percent of the text is lost forever (if it ever actually existed).²³ There is no case for the interpolation of B, our main text, as proposed by Courtois, and the order of entries is likely correct, or if not there is no way we can now restore that order. Given the relative obscurity of the author and the text, and the place and period in which he wrote, we are really quite lucky to have B, in spite of its obvious corruption, for we could have been left with only Theodorus, F or even H. The survival, however imperfect, of B means the survival of not only the chronicle but the author and the world in which he lived.

²³ HFM supply ten lines of the missing 103, or 1.1% of the total.

The final result can be viewed in the edition presented below. The format, it will be noticed, is quite different from that of Mommsen and Tranoy's texts since it follows B exactly.²⁴ Another feature of this edition is the fact that I have indicated in the body of the text the location and size of every lacuna in B. I have also abandoned Mommsen's parallel texts and opted to try to retain the overall appearance of the original. The primacy of B has been established above and so it must stand alone as the framework upon which the reconstruction of the text rests. The other texts are corrupted in one way or another and so deserve no place in the edition. Mommsen's numbers have been retained everywhere, though eventually this numbering system will have to be abandoned and the entries renumbered, especially omitting the numbers Mommsen assigned to blank years. Mommsen also numbered all additional entries to B, no matter what the external support, with "a" (and in one case "b") and so there is no disruption when these must be excised. However the few which are kept ought to be assigned bona fide numbers as the retention of the "a" attribute somehow implies a lower level of confidence or authenticity in the entry which is not deserved. Some of Mommsen's entries have been cut in two and in one case three have been made into one; this numbering will also have to be corrected. I have also abandoned Mommsen's use of quotation marks and brackets to identify the sources of various sections in each entry; this is really of no value and such reporting can be done in the apparatus. The sources, complete and partial, for each entry are given in a concordance below.

²⁴ See above, 22.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF MS B

** - text based on B

* - B consulted

- 1615 San Llorente, Luis de (as Paulus Profitius). *Idatii Lemicensis episcopi continuatio ad chronica sancti Hieronymi nunc primum in lucem edita*. Rome. [editio princeps; based on apograph of B; I have not seen this text].
- 1615 Sandoval, Prudencio de. *Historias de Idacio obispo, que escrivio poco antes que España se perdiese*, etc. Pamplona, 27-42. (reprinted 1634) [San Llorente's text].
- 1619 Sirmond, Jacques. *Idatii episcopi Chronicon et Fasti Consulares*. Paris. [new edition**].
- 1636 Sirmond, Jacques. in Andreas du Chesne (ed.), *Historiae Francorum scriptores coaetani, ab ipsius gentis origine ad Pipinum usque regem*. Vol. 1. Paris, 183-95. [Sirmond's 1619 text revised by Sirmond*].
- 1677 de la Bigne, Margarinus. *Maxima Bibliotheca veterum patrum et antiquorum scriptorum ecclesiasticorum*. Vol. 7. Lyons, 1231-8. [Sirmond's 1619 text].
- 1694 Sáenz de Aguirre, Joseph. *Collectio maxima conciliorum omnium Hispaniae et novi orbis*. Vol. 2. Rome, 170-9 [I have not seen this edition]. Second edition, 1753. ed. Joseph Catalanum. Vol. 3. Rome, 60-8. [Sirmond's 1619 text, slightly altered].
- 1696 Sirmond, Jacques. in Jacques de la Baune (ed.), *Jacobi Sirmondi opera varia*. Vol. 2. Paris, 292-316. [Sirmond's 1619 text, revised by de la Baune*].
- 1738 Bouquet, Martin. *Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la France (Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum scriptores)*. Vol. 1. Paris, 611-24. (reset and republished in 1869 in Paris under the direction of Léopold Delisle) [Sirmond's 1636 text with a few minor changes].
- 1756 Flórez, Henrique. *España sagrada*. Vol. 4. Madrid, 345-85. [Sirmond's 1619 text with a number of minor textual changes; uses different page set-up and makes a number of chronological alterations to early entries].

- 1774 Galland, Andreas. *Bibliotheca veterum patrum antiquorumque scriptorum ecclesiasticorum*. Vol. 10. Venice, 323-30. [Sirmond's 1696 text]. This text was reproduced in 1846 by J.-P. Migne in *PL* 51: 873-90.
- 1787 Roncalli, Thomas. *Vetustiora latinorum scriptorum chronica*. Vol. 2. Padua, 5-54. [Sirmond's 1619 text with variants noted at the bottom of the page from Aguirre, Bouquet, Basnage (Canisius' ed. of F), Scaliger (ed. of F), de la Baune, and du Chesne].
- 1845 Garzón, Juan Mateo. *Idatii episcopi chronicon correctionibus scholiis et dissertationibus illustratum*. ed. P. F. X. de Ram. Brussels. [Sirmond's 1619 text with extensive chronological alterations and a large number of textual changes; written before Garzón's death in 1762]. This text was reproduced in 1860 by J.-P. Migne in *PL* 74: 701-50.
- 1855 Fuente, V. de la. *Historia eclesiástica de España*. Vol. 2. Barcelona. (second edition, Madrid, 1873; Vol. 2, 447-63) [I have not seen either text].
- 1886 Garcia del Corral, I. L. "Crónica del obispo Idacio". *Revista de Ciencias históricas* 4 (1886), 330-63. [Flórez' text up to "Val. XXV"]:
- 1894 Mommsen, Theodore. *Hydatii Lemici continuatio chronicorum Hieronymianorum*. in *Chron. min.* II. Berlin, 13-36. [new edition**].
- 1974 Tranoy, Alain. *Hydace: Chronique* (Sources chrétiennes 218; Paris). [Mommsen's text with minor textual changes and extensive chronological alterations*].
- 1984 Campos, Julio. *Idacio, obispo de Chaves. Su Cronicón. Introducción, texto crítico, versión española y comentario*. (Ediciones calasancias). Salamanca. [combination of Garzón and Mommsen's texts using Garzón's chronology; page set-up copied from Flórez].

SIGLA
CODICUM

- B** Phillipps 1829; ff. 153r-172v; A.D. c.830
Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin DDR
- B^a** primus manus **B^b** correctio primi manus
- B¹** primus manus **B^{2, 3}** correctio posteriorum manuum
- C** 1792; ff. 137r-151r, 153r-159v; fin. saec. XVI
Bibliothèque Inguimbertaine, Carpentras (France)
- F** editio Fredegarii (O. Krusch, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum*, Tom. II [Berlin, 1888]), pp. 69-77, ex cod.
Lat. 10910; ff. 60-68; A.D. 715 (plerumque = F et F2)
Bibliothèque National, Paris
- F2** Harley 5251; ff. 44r-51r; (Krusch 2b); fin. saec. IX
British Library, London
- Hb** Egerton 1873; ff. 24r-27v; fin. saec. XVI
British Library, London
- Hn** 1376; ff. 28r-31r; fin. saec. XVI
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid
- Ht** 27.26; ff. 29v-33r; fin. saec. XVI
Archivo y Biblioteca Capitulares, Catedral Toledo
- Ho** consensus trium supradictorum codicum ex ms. Osmense deperdito
- Hm** 134; ff. 40r-41v; saec. XIII
Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- H** consensus quattuor supradictorum codicum H
- Alc** lectio manuscripti deperditi Alcobacienisis, descripti a Iohanne Vasaeo Brugense, *Chronici rerum memorabilium Hispaniae*, Tom. I (Salamanca, 1552).

AUCTORUM

- G *Chronica Gallica ad a. DXI*; A.D. 511
134; ff. 39r-39v; saec. XIII
Bibliotheca de la Universidad de Complutense de Madrid
(quoque in supradicto Alcobaciense).
- I Isidori *Historia Gothorum Wandalorum Sueuorum*; A.D. 624.
ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chron. min.* II: 272-302.
- P Forma brevis Isidori *Historiae Gothorum Wandalorum Sueuorum*, descripta ex
Isidoro et Hydatio.
ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chron. min.* II: 272-302.
- M *Chronicon Luxoviense*; A.D. 1039
H 151; ff. 99v-100r; Saec. XI
Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire, Section Médecine, Montpellier
- S Sigeberti Gemblacensis *Chronographia*; A.D. 1105
ed. D. L. C. Bethmann. *MGH:SS* VI: 300-374
- T Theodori *Annales Palidenses (Chronicon abbatiae Polidensis)*; A.D. 1182
Laud. Misc. 633; ff. 1r, 40v-45r; A.D. 1182
Bodleian Library, Oxford
- c *Consularia Constantinopolitana*; fin. saec. V/ init. saec. VI
ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chron. min.* I: 243-7.
- p Prosperi *Epitome Chronicon*; A.D. 455
ed. Th. Mommsen, *Chron. min.* II: 460-70.

EDITORUM

- Sa Sandoval, 1615 (= San Llorente, 1615)
- Si¹ Sirmond, 1619
- Si² Sirmond, 1636
- Si³ Sirmond, corr. ex ms. de la Baune 1696
- Fl Flórez, 1756 (editio Si¹ usurpata)
- Ga Garzón, 1845 (editio Si¹ usurpata)

Si consensus Si¹⁻³, Fl et Ga

edd ante consensus omnium editorum ante Mommsen

Mo Mommsen, 1894 (plerumque = Mo et Tr)

Tr Tranoy, 1974 (solum si lectio dissimilis Mommsen)

edd consensus editorum

pon. = ponit (-unt, -o)

semp. = semper

om. = omittit (-unt)

corr. = corrigit (-unt)

dist. = distinguit (-unt)

add. = addit (-unt)

del. = delet (-ent)

scr. = scribit

prop. = proponit (-unt)

In textu, quae includuntur:

{ }— delenda

< >— additio editoris

[lacuna]— descriptio manuscripti

[lacuna]— sententia editoris

STEMMA CODICUM

CENT.

5

HYDATIUS' AUTOGRAPH c. 469

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11

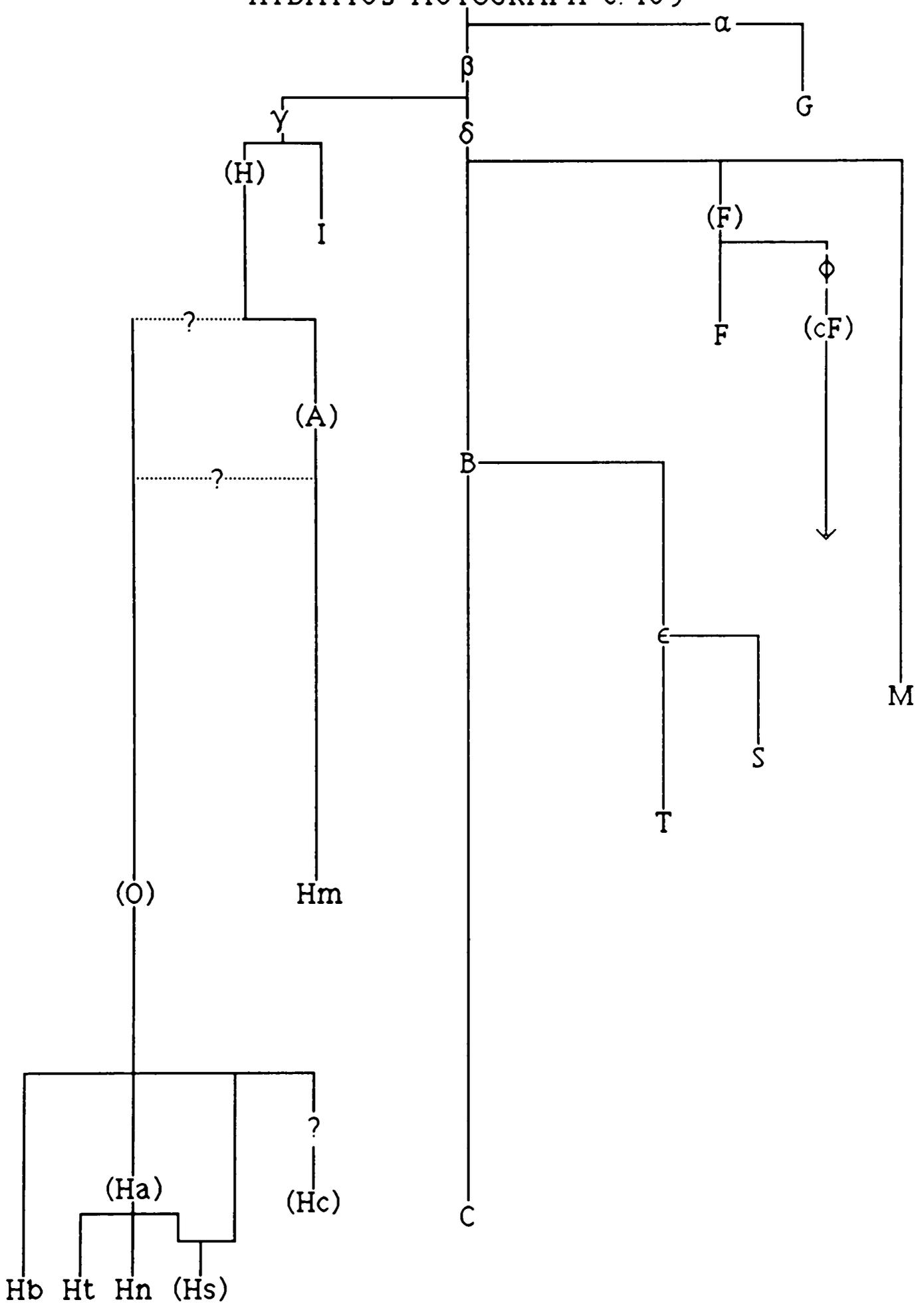
12

13

14

15

16



Hb Ht Hn (Hs)

KEY TO STEMMA CODICUM

(brackets indicate lost text)

- α- partial, mutilated copy of apograph; pre-511
- G- *Chronica Gallica ad a. DXI* (surviving only in Hm)
- β- apograph, common source of γ and δ
- γ- apograph; pre-570
- δ- Spanish compiler; 5th-6th century; this or apograph of it enters Gaul pre-613
- (H)- autograph of the Spanish epitome; early 570's
- (F)- autograph of original text of Fredegarius; 613
- I- Isidorus' *Historia Gothorum Wandalorum Sueuorum*; 624
- F- Paris Bibl. Nat., Lat. 10910; 715
- φ- unknown apograph, source of cF; pre-8th to 9th century
- cF- codices Fredegarii; 3 groups: 2, 3, 4; 8th-9th to 15th centuries
- B- East Berlin Deutsche Staatsbibl., Phill. 1829; c.830
- M- *Chronicon Luxoviense* (MS M), Montpellier Bibl. Interuniv. H151; 1039
- ε- unknown and undated partial common source for S and T
- S- Sigebert's *Chronographia*; 1105
- T- Theodorus' *Annales Palidenses*, Oxford Bodl. Libr., Laud. Misc. 633; 1182
- (A)- Alcobaciensis; 8th-9th century
- (O)- Osmensis; perhaps 13th century
- Hm- Madrid Bibl. Univ. Compl., 134; 13th century
- (Ha)- copy made by Juan Paez, 16th century
- (Hc)- copy last owned by Ambrosio de Morales; 16th century
- C- Carpentras Bibl. Inguimbertaine, 1792; late 16th century
- Hn- copy made by J. B. Pérez; Madrid Bibl. Nac., 1376; end of 16th century
- (Hs)- copy made by J. B. Pérez; Segorbiensis; end of 16th century
- Ht- copy made by J. B. Pérez; Toledo Arch. y Bibl. Cap., 27.26; end of 16th century
- Hb- copy made by Juan de Mariana; London Brit. Libr., Egerton 1873; c.1590

CONCORDANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS AND TEXTS

Intro BCF	24 BCc	57 BCFHGIT	86 BCHGIS	114 BCFI
Pref 1 BCF	25 BCFc	58 BCHMc	87 BC	115 BCGFH
2 BCT	26 BC	59 BC	89 BCFHGIST	116 BCFST
3 BCT	27 BCFM	60 BCFHGIT	90 BCFHIS	117 BCHT
4 BC	31 BC	61 BC	91 BC	118 BCFHIST
5 BCT	34 BCMT	62 BCFHMG	92 BCH	119 BCFHI
6 BC	35 BC	63 BCHIT	93 BC	120 BCIT
7 BC	36 BCFG	64 BCMT	94 BC	121 BCH
1 BCFM	37 BCH	65 BC	95 BCF	122 BCHI
2 BCFc	37a FHMG	66 BCT	96 BCF	123 BCFHI
3 BCFc	38 BC	67 BCFHGI	97 BC	124 BCH
4 BCc	39 BC	68 BCFHGI	98 BC	125 BC
5 BCST	40 BC	69 BCFHGI	99 BCH	126 BCT
6 BCFISTcp	42 BCFHGI	70 BCFHI	99a HM	127 BCH
7 BCFITc	43 BCFHGIST	71 BCFGI	100 BCI	128 BC
8 BCFM	44 BCFHGIT	72 BCFHMGp	101 BC	129 BC
9 BCFScp	45 BCFHGT	73 BCT	102 BC	130 BC
10 BCFcp	46 BCT	74 BCFGI	103 BCFT	131 BC
11 BCc	47 BCT	75 BCFHMGT	104 BC	132 BC
12 BCFc	48 BCFHIST	76 BCFHMGT	105 BC	133 BC
13 BCST	49 BCFHGIST	77 BCF	106 BC	134 BC
14 BCc	50 BCF	78 BCHG	107 BCGT	135 BC
15 BC	51 BC	80 BCFHMGS	108 BCFG	136 BCFMT
16 BCST	52 BC	81 BCHS	109 BCH	137 BCFHI
17 BCc	53 BC	82 BCFHM	110 BCFT	138 BC
18 BCTc	54 BCF	83 BCG	111 BC	139 BCFH
19 BCFc	55 BCHG	84 BCFHMGp	112 BCFHT	140 BCFHI
22 BCFc	56 BCH	85 BCFH	113 BCF	141 BC

142 BCHI	171 BC	199 BC	226 BCI
143 BC	172 BC	200 BCFI	227 BCF
144 BC	173 BCFHI	201 BCFI	228 BCF
145 BCH	174 BCFPT	202 BCI	229 BC
146 BCFHMG	175 BCFIS	203 BCI	230 BC
147 BCFHM	176 BCT	204 BC	231 BC
148 BCFHGS	177 BCFHT	205 BCF	232 BCI
149 BCFIST	178 BCFI	206 BC	233 BC
150 BCFHMIST	179 BC	207 BC	234 BC
151 BCGIST	180 BC	208 BCF	235 BCFHM
152 BCHIT	181 BCFI	209 BCFI	236 BCF
153 BCFMIT	182 BCFHIT	210 BCFMI	237 BCFI
154 BCFIT	183 BCF	211 BCFH	238 BCI
155 BC	184 BCFH	212 BCH	239 BC
156 BCFHIST	185 BCFHM	213 BCH	240 BCFI
157 BCFH	186 BCFPT	214 BCFT	241 BCFIT
158 BC	187 BCF	215 BCT	242 BCT
159 BCT	188 BCI	216 BCI	243 BCIT
160 BCFST	189 BCI	217 BCFI	244 BCFST
161 BC	190 BCFI	217a F	245 BC
162 BCFHMT	191 BCT	214a H	246 BCI
163 BCFST	192 BCFHI	218 BCF	247 BCF
164 BCHT	192a H	219 BC	248 BC
165 BCFH	193 BCFHP	220 BC	249 BC
166 BCF	194 BCF	221 BC	250 BCFI
167 BCFH	195 BCF	222 BC	251 BCF
168 BCFHI	196 BC	223 BCI	252 BCFT
169 BCFH	197 BCF	224 BC	253 BCST
170 BCFI	198 BCFI	225 BCF	

APPARATUS CRITICUS ORTHOGRAPHIAE

Because there is only one independent manuscript of the complete chronicle and therefore nothing against which to check its orthography, and because the orthography of the manuscript is itself inconsistent, it is virtually impossible to decide what should be accepted as the “correct” orthography for the text.¹ Aside from the numerous regular types of orthographical variation in ordinary words, there is even great variation in the spelling of names where one would usually expect more consistency. Theoderic, for instance, is spelled six different ways: Theodericus, Theodoricus, Theudericus, Theudoricus, Theodor, and Theodorus. I have decided therefore to use the general rules followed by editors of mediaeval Latin and vernacular texts as regards orthography: “Si el manuscrito es único, creo que se deben respetar todas sus lecturas, no retrocediendo incluso ante una edición diplomática; toda corrección, en efecto, se basará en un criterio arbitrario, con la desventaja de desfigurar el único testimonio.”² All spelling has therefore been left in the form in which it was written by B^a unless there is an important reason for changing it, such as obviously uncharacteristic or mechanical errors, obvious hypercorrections, those which can be definitely ascertained from one of the epitomes, or those which would seriously interfere with a clear understanding of the Latin. As regards the latter, only the variants which affect the number of verbs, and the endings “-sis” and “-ses”, and “-us”, and “-os” of nouns and adjectives have been regularized; Hydatius’ Latin is difficult enough without adding to the confusion. This may seem strange to classicists used to Latin texts in which consistency is the rule, but mediaevalists will accept this as standard practice and wonder what all the fuss is about.

I have below compiled a list of the major orthographical variants. For the names, in an attempt to discover the true orthography, I have included the orthography as recorded in the H and F epitomes and in Isidorus; these are of little value for common names, however, as the known form seems to replace Hydatius’ on most occasions. At the end I

¹ That is, correct for us. Probably by Hydatius’ time to certain extent, and certainly at the time B was copied, there was no “correct” spelling for many words since pronunciation had shifted so much. See Grandgent (1907), §§131-344, pp. 60-143.

² Gil (1973), 194; on orthography in general, see 193-208.

have compiled a list of the major orthographic characteristics of F and H. To avoid endless repetition neither these variants, nor those of the names, are cited in the textual apparatus. Unless otherwise stated all variants are accepted in the text.

AE to E, E to AE and A to AE

The most common orthographical variant of B is the appearance of “e” for “ae.” These are too numerous to list here but are easily spotted in the text. This variation is not surprising: in vulgar Latin it appears regularly in unaccented syllables before the third century, in stressed syllables from the fourth and was regular by the fifth.³ The oddest part is the amazing inconsistency in B. For example in entries 15, 52, 65, and 87 B has “Romane ecclesiae”. In §81 it has “uite beatae equatur”. Since “ae” and “e” sounded the same Hydatius (and later scribes) would simply have written the most familiar or convenient form for each word regardless of “consistency”.

There are a number of copying errors which suggest that in many places Hydatius, or one of the copyists before B, used “e” and that a later scribe expanded this to “ae.” These include §86 where the original “Spali euersa” was written as “Spalie uersa” and then changed to “Spaliae uersa”; 208 where the scribe has written “perfidere uertuntur” thinking the first to be an infinitive, when it should read “perfidae reuertuntur”; the meaningless “seuium” of 233 which should read “s(a)euiunt”; the “-que” of 16 which has been expanded to “quae” and the “quae” of 91, 201 and 243 which have been read as “-que” (i.e. originally “que”); the jumble “ducetio” in 107 which is a combination of “duce (A)etio”; the odd instance in 211 where the first hand (in a fit of absentmindedness?) has expunged the “A” of ROMAЕ; and the hypercorrections of 90 (“ceperat” to “caeperat”; cf. 107) and 162², where “scelesta” has lost its “s-” and later been hypercorrected to “caelesta” which is the reading of B¹ (more of these hypercorrections will be listed below). On the other hand, B¹ readings of “sancta electionis” and “in Lusitania erigionibus” (pref. 1, 246) show that there were “ae”s in the text before B¹ came to copy it.

A lesser orthographical variant is the opposite of this, “ae” for “e”. These are

³ Grandgent (1907), §§209-10.

caelebrantur (14), Caelenis (31), adsuaetae (48), Suaeui (49, 170), aecclesia (65, 186), and caeteris (175). This is a later development on the whole than “e” for “ae”, but is still a part of the same late shift in pronunciation which made no distinction between “ae” and “e”.⁴ These have all been retained in the text. Other similar-appearing examples would seem rather to be examples of hypercorrection, that is, “e”s which were mistakenly expanded to “ae”s. These are quae (= -que, 16), persae (i.e., “per se” read as one word) natorum (48), assiduae (100), ducae (110²), (s)caelesta (162²), and speciae (186). These I have not retained. Five of the above were expunged by B² (14, 100, 110²) or B^b (186bis).

There are also peculiar instances of “ae” for a long “a” (ablative): pestilentiae (48), Lusitaniae (60), Spartariae (86), solitae (186), Galaciae (220), and haec (246). These are probably all the result of confusion or correction on the part of the scribe in thinking that the words in question were in fact different cases and as a result I have not retained them in the text.

E/AE for OE

Only in “caeperat” (90) and “cepta” (107), the latter being the correct form of the vowel shift⁵ and the former a hypercorrection (see above). Cf. “foederatos” (141), and “fodere” and “foederis” (170).

H

Missing: Ydatius (intro, pref. 1, 40, 96, 98, 130, 201, 207), is (pref. 2), aud (pref. 3, 90, 92; cf. “haud” 150, 253), pasca (5), ydropis (25), Cartaginiensis (31), Ataulfus (45, 57, 60), debaccantibus (48), exauriunt (48), Terasia (81), Ispalis (89), Uni (116, 150, 153, 154), spatorius (160), Eruli (171, 194), Esycius (177), ora (191, first), and Antimius (234, 235, 247).

Added: Archadius (27), Danihelis (57, 118; this is the standard Vulgate spelling) and Rechimer (176, 210, 247).

Y and I

Hieronimus (for Hieronymus; intro, pref. 3, 39, 40, 106), Hyeronimus (59),

⁴ Grandgent (1907), §§174-5, 228, 244.

⁵ Grandgent (1907), §215.

Assiriis (pref 2), singrafus (pref 3), presbiter (pref 3, 39, 106), Hierosolima (pref 3, 39, 40, 58, 66, 106), Ortigius (31), Epyfanius (39; cf. Epifanius, 124), Siagrius (102), Conynbrica (229, 241; cf. Coninbrica, 231).

I for II

Mediolani (8), Agresti (102), Thoribi (135), Eufroni (151), Theodosi (164), Egidi (224), Procopi (234), Antimi (247), Gallis (abl., 8, 13, 17, 96, 145, 242; cf. Galliis, 153, 163, 210)

O and A

Arvagastes (17, 22), spatorium (160) and Vandoli (71, 192² 200, 224, 238, 240, 247).

Dropped N/ Added N

Consummada (pref. 7) / succendens (60), and coniunge (81, 226).

The first two would appear to be simple mechanical errors of some sort and have not been retained; the latter however, because it occurs twice in three appearances of the word (“coniuge” in 162²), has been retained since it may reflect an original form.

Confusion of singular and plural verbs

Plural for singular: retinentur (intro), habentur (5, 15, 18, 35, 39, 53, 81, 105, 109), and agebant (96).

Singular for plural: ornatur (pref 1), exaurit (for “exauriunt”, 48), agebat (69), ordinatur (101), mittitur (for “mittuntur”, 111), iugulatur (160), remanserat (181), and occiditur (for “occiduntur”, 199).

These would appear to be mechanical errors, probably the same as the added and missing “n”s above, though more than just an “n” is missing in 48, 111 and 199. The frequency of “habentur” in simple sentences with one obvious subject is a puzzle and for this reason I am almost tempted to retain it. All are corrected in the text.

C for G/ G for C

Creothingorum (12), Aucustas (17), and crassatur, crassatio (48, 49). Gallecia/-ci (all examples except 96, 106, 113, 196), indigata (201) and Conymbriga (241).

The change of “c” to “g” is quite regular in the late period and Middle Ages, and

one naturally expects to find it in manuscripts (cf. F below). As a result I believe that the unaltered forms "Callecia" and "Conynbrica" (Conin-) are probably original. The appearance of "c" for "g" in the first four words is highly unusual and the fact that it exists in such a common word as "Augustus" suggests that it existed in δ . The appearance of "decuit" for "deguit" in the introduction of F may suggest an original reading in δ which was altered (correctly) by B. The other three words are rather uncommon and the scribe of B seems not to have noticed the misspelling and therefore did not correct them. "Crassatur" and "crassatio" are supported by Hm which proves conclusively that they existed at least before 570, certainly in β and probably in Hydatius' autograph; the same is probably true for "Creothingorum", "aucustus" and "decuit".

M for N

quemdam (138) and Conynbriga (241).

I for E/ E for I

I/ E: disscripsi (intro, pref. 5), Callicia/-i (2, 49, 68, 74, 96, 97, 190, 196, 219), Carthaginiensis (for-em, 49; for -ses, 134), Baliaricas (86), uenientis (for -tes, 106), Hispaniensis (for -ses, 135), Terraconensis (for -ses, 158), familiaris (for -ses, 162¹), iurationi (170), Richiarius (173), spirat (187), Fretiricus (for Frede-, 218), mensi (225), ligati (224), Antimius (234, 235, 247), and rigionibus (246).

E/ I: Lemica (for Lim-, pref. 1), meram (for mir-, pref. 1), presedere (109), Emeretensem (130), Elerdensi (for Iler-, 142), Asturecensis (173, 249), Rechimer (176, 210, 247), nationes (186), ordinationes (186), flumine (190), nomine (210), and ciues (217).

The spelling of Gallaecia is an interesting problem. Mommsen believed that Hydatius wrote "Callaecia" (p. 13, note to line 12) but this is unlikely; at least a few instances of the "-ae-" form would have survived in B. The odd examples of "-a-" (91, 173, 178, 220) do not seem to point to an "-ae-" form, for "ae" never appears as such elsewhere. I cannot, however, explain them for there are no other examples of "i" or "e" changing to "a", but an investigation of the manuscripts of other texts (such as Orosius) shows that the same variation in "Gallaecia" occurs elsewhere. The variation of "i" and

“e” is probably the final change in a process which saw the original “-ae-” shift in pronunciation to “-e-” and then to an “-i-”. The few examples of “-i-” are probably scribal alterations of the original “-e-”. The real puzzle is why there is such variation when so many other names are spelled consistently all the way through. These variations may well be Hydatian.

Locative “Constantinopolim”

11, 37, 106, 109, 146, 185 (cf. usual “Constantinopoli”, 84, and “De Constantinopolim”, 234).

This is an odd development, to say the least, but can be paralleled from virtually every other manuscript I have examined which has the locative.⁶ It must have been seen as some abbreviated form of “apud Constantinopolim” but why it tends to appear for Constantinople so much more than any other city is a mystery. In Hydatius the ablative takes over from the locative for every other place except Rome (“Romae”) and there is the strange case of “Ravennam” reported in F and Hm (76) which may be authentic.

T for C/ C for T

T/C: prouintia (31, 106, 133, 150, 172), patritius (60*bis*, 84), aetclesia (66), pernitiosa (144), Martianus (154*bis*, 165, 166), conditiones (155), Galletios (197), and ditionem (223).

C/T: Aquacuncia (69), Aecium (98), Bonifacius (99) and sacerdocii (248).

In all cases except 66 and 69 the “c” and “t” are interchangeable because of the following yod which made them sound the same. All are retained.

Hispania, Spanus, and Spalis

B always reads “Hispania” and “Spanus” (see below under “Names” for references). “Spanus” is earlier than B since at one point a scribe wrote “nationes panus” (2) instead of “nazione spanus” thus concealing the adjective from correction. In every case but one B reads “Hispalis” (including once where the “H-” was omitted; see above). The sole case of “Spalis” appears because a scribe before B had confused the text of 85,

⁶ One also often finds hypercorrections of a correct “Constantinopolim” as in Hm, “ad Constantinopoli” and, e.g., Prosper 1101 and 1096, *Chron. min.* I: 455 and 456.

“Carthagine, Spartaria et Spali euersa,” and read it as if it were one noun and two adjectives, “Carthagines partariae et spaliae uersa” and as a result the name of the city Hispalis was not seen and therefore was not corrected. A similar error occurs in H which also reads “(H)ispalis” in every place but one (139). Here the text should read “Spali Censurius iugulatur” but the scribe has written “Spalicem Surius iugulatur” and thus hidden the reference to the city. These two errors strongly suggest that Hydatius wrote “Spalis” (at least it was in β).

O and VM

-o for -um: eodem (145), imperio (162²), Framtano (188), Portocale (195), and prolixo (253). -um for -o: Marcellinum (234) and paruum (253). These have not been retained. A similar situation occurs with “regno” (45, 60, 70, 75, 89, 152, 156) and “regnum” (114, 137, 238) in the clause “succedit in regno”, and I have corrected the latter three examples since both F and H always have “regno”.

Aduersum/ aduersus

Because this is a common variation in other authors as well, I have retained both “aduersus” (56, 218, 233) and “aduersum” (59*bis*, 99, 120, 200, 236, 247*bis*).

Double Consonants

Added: disscripsi (intro, pref. 5), commitem (17, 92, 151, 218), Arrianus (37, 40, 89, 118, 120*bis*, 232), camellorum (174), famma (218), pressidet (221), and affricam (236).

Missing: quinquenalia (14), ingresus (19), eclesia (31, 118, 141*bis*, 145, 186, 201), quatuor (48), Galiam (51), efecta (73), brachium (90), alata (109), succesor (128), ilas (134), paladio (162²), rediderant (168), misi (197), Galatiae (for Calleciae, 220), and inoportunitate (236).

“Eclesia”, “quatuor”, “brachium”, and “camellorum” are not really errors at all.⁷ All of the above have been retained, except “eclesia” which is always a correction by B² of “ecclesia”.

O and U

O for U: singrafor (for -feus?, pref. 3), Eodoxiam (37), consulato (76), Censorius

⁷ Grandgent (1907), §§42 (1), 162 (and n. 2) and 163.

(98, 111, 139), Sonericus (193), Mansuetos (155), exercito (173), interito (198), and legatos (219, 237). U for O: Octubris (42, 151, 173), episcopus (67), supradictu (98), and Augustudunensis (for Augusto-, 151).

Pref. 3, §37, 76, 98, 151, 173, 198 and “October” (note the modern Spanish “Octubre”) have been retained. “Censurius” and “Sun-” are the correct forms (see below, “Names”).

M

Added: cognitionem (pref. 5), Carthaginem (56), pacem (60), conflictum (99), preceptionem (128), inruptam (142), responsam (145), pertendentem (174, 200), multitudinem (186), ordinantem (234), occasum (242), telam (243), regem (249), and formam (253).

Missing: subdita (pref 3), blasphemissima (31), interitu (48), ecclesia (89), Betica (123), Hispali (177), caesa (177), Scallauis (206), relicta (216), Septebri (224), Conynbrica (229), sanguine (244), degratu (247), and omniu (253).

None of these has been retained.

F for PH

Always, except blasphemissimam (31), blasphemiiis (135), prophetas (48), prophetiam (118; cf. profetia, 57), and Symphosius (31, 101). The misreading of “profetia” as “profecti a” suggests that “f” for “ph” dates back at least to δ .

V for B

Aruagastes (17, 22) and Scallauis (206)

D and T

Aut (pref. 3, for “aud”), aput (6), aliquod (for “-ot”, 126), ed demolitis (for “et dem-”, 186), and Fretiricus (for “Fredericus”, 218; cf. “Fretimundus” (111), = “Fredemundus”?).

Only 6 and 218 have been retained.

Other points

“Terraconensis” and “Terracona” instead of “Tarra-” (77, 125, 158, 170, 172).

secuntur (intro) and subsequuntur (pref. 5)

“ut” for “et” (intro, 218, 252) and “et” for “ut” (pref. 5).

Confusion with “per”: praetium (92, 98, 99), imprator (162¹) and proceanum (224).

Suscriptione (31).

indignussumus (intro)

Optinet (155, 206) and elabsam (223).

Added “c” in “predictus” (18) and “profectia” (57)

Copying first letter of next word at end of previous word, e.g. uolumines subdito (pref. 4), migrata ad (132), legatia ad (170), directas sueuos (201), manus sueuorum (201), and urbes suscipiunt (219).

“z” for “s” in “vizu” (253).

“Terra-”, indignussumus, secuntur, 31, 155, 206, 223, and 253 have been retained.

NAMES

(all variants have been retained except where marked with *)

Aetius (92, 95, 96, 99^{quater}, 103, 110², 112, 150, 154, 160, 162¹, 167) / Aecius (98) / Etius (108)

F Agecius (always)

Hm Aecius, Abetius (92) / **Ho** Aetius

Agiulfus (139)

F Agyulfus

H Agiulfus

Aiulfus (180, 187)

F Agiulfus (187)

Jordanes Agriuulfus (*Get* 233)

Antimius (235, 247) / Antimus* (234)

F Antimius, Antemius (F2)

H Anthemius (234)

Ataulfus (45, 57, 60)

F Adaufus

Hm Ataufus / **Ho** Athaufus, Ataufus, Athaulphus, Ataulphus

C Ataufus

I Athaufus

Barcilona (60, 129, 132)

F Barcilona

H, C, I Barcinona (**Ho** sometimes Barchinona)

Betica (49, 60, 67, 74, 77, 90, 114, 123, 134, 192¹, 193, 194)

F Betica, Beteca, Beteta (F2),

Hm Betica (49), Bethica / **Ho** Baetica (**Hb**), Betica, Bethica

I Baetica

Callecia (106, 113) / Gallecia (pref 1., 16, 31, 100, 106, 113, 130, 131, 149, 159, 172, 174, 177, 180, 181, 186, 193, 201, 214, 219^{ter}, 253) / Gallicia (2, 49, 68, 74, 96, 97, 190, 219) / Gallacia (91, 173, 178) / Galacia (220)

F Gallicia (always)

Hm Gallecia / **Ho** Gallecia, Galletia

I Gallicia, (Gallecia, 68)

Callici (96, 196) / Galleci (100, 135, 220) / Gallecii (188, 204) / Galletii (197)

F Gallicies (96, = Galliciis),

Censurius (100, 121) / Censorius* (98, 111, 139)

F Caesarius comes (139)

H Censurius (121, 139), (**Hm** Consurius 121)

Coninbrica (231) / Conynbrica (229) / Conymbriga (241)

F Conembra

I Conimbrica

Cyrla (192¹, 193, 219, 220)

F Cyrola (influenced by Chapter 60, *MGH:SRM* II: 84-5)

Hm Chirilla (192), Cirila (193) / **Hb, Hn** Cyrilla / **Ht** Cirilla (192, 193)

I Ceurila (abl) (192), Ceurilas (nom., P) (193)

Egidius (217, 218, 224, 228)

F Aegidius

I Aegidius (217)

Epyfanius (39) / Epifanius (124)

Framtane (nom. 189) / Framtano* (accus. 188) (accepted: "Framtanum")

I Frantan (accus. 188), Frantan (abl. 189)

Fredericus (156, 158) / Fretiricus (218)

F Fredericus, (Fridericus F2) (156), Fridericus (218)

H Fredericus (156)

I Frigdaricus (156)

Gaisericus (89, 90^{ter}, 115, 118, 120, 144, 167, 209, 216^{bis})

F Gaisiricus

H Gaysaricus, Gaysericus (rarely)

I Gesericus (Geisericus, **P**)

Heremigarius (90)

F Ermengarius

H Ermigarius

Hermericus (71, 91, 100, 114, 122)

F Ermenrichus (71), Ermenricus (114)

H Hermericus (122)

I Hermericus

Hieronimus (intro, pref. 3, 39, 40, 106) / Hyeronimus (59)

F Hieronimus

Hierosolima (pref. 3, 39, 40, 58, 66, 106) / Hierusalem (174) (cf. the same variants in the Vulgate)

Hm Ihierosolima / **Hb**, **Hn** Hierosolyma / **Ht** Hierosolima

Hispalis (123, 124, 139*, 177) / Ispalis (89) / Spalis (86)

F Spali (89), Spale (123), Spalae (139), Spalens (177)

Hm Ispalis, Yspalis (86, 89), Spalis (139) / **Ho** Hispalis (86, 89), Spalis (139)

I Spalis (86, 89)

Hispania (intro, 42, 46, 48, 49, 60, 74, 86, 90, 125, 134, 155, 173, 192¹, 200)

F Spania

Hm Ispania, Yspania / **Ho** Hispania

I Spania

Hispaniensis (135)

Maldras (nom. 195, 198) / Maldras (accus. 181, 188) / Maldarem (accus. 188) /

Maldare (abl. 193) / Maldere* (abl. 190)

F rege Maldra (accus. 181), Maldare (abl. 193), Maldras (nom. 195, 198)

I Masdram, Maldram (accus. 181), Maldram (accus. 188), Maldra (abl. 190),

Maldra (nom. 198), Masdrae (gen. 226)

P Masdram (nom., 188), Masdram (accus. 190).

Marcianus (147, 154, 157, 162¹, 169, 177, 184) / Martianus (154^{bis}, 165, 166)

F Marcianus (always)

Hm Marchianus (147, 157), Marcianus (165, 169, 173, 177) / **Ho** Martianus

I Marcianus

Massilia (181)

I Massila

Rechiarus (137, 140, 142, 172, 175, 178) / Richiarus* (173)

F Richarius

Coins: Richiarus

H Rechinarius (137), Rechiarus (140 [**Hm** Reciarus], 142)

I Recciarus

Rechila (114, 119, 121, 123, 137) (decl. -a, -ae)

F Rychila, Rachila (F2) (114); Richyla, Richila (F2), Rychila (F2) (119, 123, 137) (decl. -a, -ae)

H Richila (119, 121 [**Hm** Recila], 123, 137) (decl. -a, -anis)

I Reccila (decl. -a, -anis)

Rechimer (176, 210, 247)

F Richymer, Rychimirus

I Reccimer (210)

Rechimundus (193, 202, 203, 219)

F Richymundus

I Reccimundus (202, 203)

Remismundus (220*bis*, 223, 226*bis*, 233, 237, 238, 251)

F Remusmundus (237), Richymundus, Richimundus (F2) (251)

I Remismundus (226, 237)

Spanus (2, 49)

F Spanus (2)

Hm Ispani / **Ho** Hispani (49)

I Spanus (2)

Sueui (42, 68, 71*bis*, 74, 90, 91, 96, 98, 111, 113, 119, 121, 122, 134*bis*, 137, 155, 161, 168, 170, 172*bis*, 173, 175*bis*, 181, 186, 187, 188*bis*, 190, 192¹, 193, 196, 199, 201*bis*, 204, 205, 219, 220*bis*, 223, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240*bis*, 245, 246*bis*, 249, 251) / Suaeui (49, 170)

F Suaeui

H Sueui

I Sueui

Sunericus (197) / Suniericus (201, 206, 212) / Sonericus* (193)

F Sunnerico (193), Sunnarico (201)

H Sunericus (193, 212)

I Sunericus (**P**) (193), Suniericus (**P**), Sumericus (201, =Suniericus)

Theodericus (116, 156*bis*) (116 ref. to Theoderic I) /

Theodor (gen. -is) (129, 142, 150, 152) (Theoderic I only) /

Theodorus (140, 150) (Theoderic I only) /

Theodoricus (70, 173, 177, 233, 237) (70 ref. to Theoderic I) /

Theudericus (158, 170, 175, 182, 205, 208, 213, 218, 220, 230) /

Theudoricus (174, 176, 178, 186, 192¹, 193, 197, 217, 226) /

F Th. I: Theudorus, Theodericus (F2) (§70); Theuderico, Theoderico (F2) (§116);
Theudoris, Theodori (F2) (§140); Theudorus, Theodorus (Chapt. 53 interpolation).

Th. II: Theudericus (Chapt. 53 interp.); Theudericus, Theodericus (F2) (always).

H Theudericus (140, 142 [-dor- **Hn**]), Theodorus (150*bis*, 152), Theodoredus
(**Hm** 152); Th. II: Theudericus (156*bis*, 173, 213), Theodericus (193, [213 **Hm**])

I Th. I: Theoderidus; Th. II: Theudericus (156, 178, 217, 226, 237), Theudoricus
(174, 175, 192), Theodericus (226)

Theodosius (intro, Pref. 6; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36,
42, 44, 82, 84*bis*, 106, 146, 147, 164))

F Theodosius

Hm Theodosius, Theudosius / **Ho** Theodosius

Thurismo (152, 156)

F Thoresmodus, Tursemodus (Chapt. 53 interp.); Turismo, Torsimodus (F2)
(§156)

H Thurismundus (152, 156)

I Turismundus

Vallia (60, 63, 67, 70)

F Vallia (Vallea F2)

H Walia

I Vallia

Vandali (42, 49*bis*, 60, 67, 68*bis*, 71, 74, 77, 86, 89, 90, 131, 132, 176, 200, 227,
236, 247) / Wandali (177) / Vandoli (71, 192², 200, 224, 238, 240, 247)

F Vandali, (§42, 49 first, 60, 77, 90, 197 (interp.)) / Wandali (F2 always) 49, 67,
68, 71*bis*, 89, 90 176, 200*bis*, 227, 236, 240, 247*bis*)

Hm Wandali / **Ho** Vandali

I Wandali

Uni (116, 150, 153, 154)

F Chuni

Hm Hugni / **Ho** Ugni (150)

I Huni

Ydatius (intro, pref. 1, 40, 96, 98, 201, 207)

F Adacius, Adatius (F2), Udacius (F1)**Hm** Idatius / **Ho** IdaciusMajor Orthographical Variants in F and H
Not Cited in Apparatus CriticusF:

e for ae	ae for e	i for e	e for i
iae for ii	i for ii	u for o	o for u
y for i	t for c	c for t	t for th
g for c	Aetalia	Agustus	

Ho:

Generally follows modern conventions, except the names noted above

Hm:

c for t	t for c	e for ae	ch for c
Affrica	Cartagin-	Hemerita (once)	Euticete

NOTE ON PUNCTUATION

I have tried to be consistent in my use of punctuation (no other editor was) and I apologize for any lapses. Generally I have punctuated rather heavily, to help with the clarity and interpretation. All clauses beginning with relative connectives are set off from the preceding clause with a semi-colon. All regular subordinate adjective and adverb clauses are set off with a pair of commas; all defining subordinate clauses are set off with only one comma at the end. This usually does not apply to short clauses of two or three words unless for some reason I felt it helped. The days of the week are also set off with a pair of commas.

APPARATUS CRITICUS CHRONOLOGIAE

To place within the regular apparatus criticus at the bottom of the page of the following edition a comprehensible account of the variety of changes made to the chronology of the chronicle by the various editors is an impossible task. Lists of such variant readings would have to take into account not only the shifts of regnal years, Olympiads, years of Abraham, and Spanish Aeras, but also the shifts of whole entries from one place to another. Furthermore, such a record would give the reader no overall understanding of the shifts made to the chronology (especially in the confusing years of Severus and Anthemius) by the individual editors. I have therefore opted for a different approach. Using marginal regnal years as a base, I have plotted all entry numbers, Olympiads, years of Abraham, and Spanish Aeras on the following eight pages for the editions which offer the most important variations in chronology, Sandoval (1615), Sirmond (1619), Flórez (1756), Garzón (1845), Mommsen (1894), and Tranoy (1974), prefaced by the evidence of the manuscripts themselves without entry numbers (these can be found in the edition). No editions before Mommsen had entry numbers and so I have used Mommsen's numbers. Mommsen did not rearrange the entries, so his order is that of the manuscript, which makes his numbers a good basis for all of the editions. The only problem is that Mommsen also numbered empty years; I have ignored these numbers in the following charts (20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 41, 79, 88), which accounts for the lack of some continuity. Any numbers other than these missing from the charts is because they were omitted by the editor (i.e. 35, 52, 65, 87, 105 in Sandoval's text, 52 in Flórez' text and 164 in Garzón's).

Abbreviated names of the emperors run down the left hand side of each column and their associated regnal years, in Roman numerals, run down next to them. I have used Roman numerals even though the editors before Mommsen used Arabic. The small Arabic numbers are the entry numbers. The position of Olympiads is marked by an "O", years of Abraham by an "A", and Aeras by an "E". To reproduce each of these numbers in full would needlessly complicate the charts (already rather busy) and so I have chosen

markers instead. The numbers all follow the order of B as shown in the first table except where noted at the bottom of each page. In the editions of Sandoval, Sirmond, Flórez, and Garzón the Olympiads, years of Abraham and Spanish Aeras are in the margin of the text and are opposite the entry whose number follows the marker in the charts below. For Mommsen and Tranoy the Olympiads appear within the text at the head of the respective regnal year before the entry whose number follows the marker. I have also noted in full all additions to the text of B, again using Mommsen's "a" and "b" system. For those before Mommsen this means just 62a, the entry on Fredibalus.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

THE I	HON XVI	VAL XVII 305†(B) (Ab)
II 290(B)	XVII 457(H)	XVIII 481(H)
III	XVIII 298(BM)	XIX
IV 420(B)	XIX	XX
V 2400(B)	XX	XXI 306†(B)
VI 291(B)	XXI	XXII
VII	XXII 299(BM)	XXIII
VIII	XXIII	XXIV 307(M)
IX	XXIV	XXV 307†(B)
X 292(B)	XXV (Aa)	XXVI
XI	XXVI	XXVII 48y from A
XII	XXVII 300†(BM)	MAR XXVIII 490(HM)
XIII	XXVIII 460(M)	308(BM) 2470(BH)
XIV 2934302410(B)	XXIX	XXIX/II
XV	XXX 301(BM) 21y from A	XXX/III
XVI	VAL I	XXXI/IV 36y from Aa
XVII 294(M)	II	AV I/V 309(B)
HON II 294(B)	III	II/VI 494(H)
III	IV	III/VII
IV	V 302†(B)	MAJ I
V	VI	LEO II 20y from Ab 495(H)
VI 295(BM)	VII	III 310†(B)
VII	VIII 303(BM) 470(HM)	IV
VIII 440(M)	IX	V/V
IX (A)	X	SEV I 311(B) 500(HBc)
X 296(BM)	XI	II 501(c)
XI 445(M)	XII 304 (B)	III 502(c)
XII	XIII	III/VIII(BFMI) 503(cM)
XIII	XIV	ANT I 312(B) 504(c)
XIV	XV	II 505(c)
XV 297†(B) 447(BHGc)	XVI	

KEY: OLYMPIADS, AERAE HISPANIAE, and ANNI ABRAHAE

†- indicates Olympiad placed immediately before correct regal year (year on left). All others fall somewhere within previous year and thus appear one year before correct year.

B indicates B¹. Regnal years are B¹; corrections by B² and B³ are noted on the next page.

ALTERATIONS TO LAST SEVEN REGNAL YEARS
BY LATER HANDS IN MS B

Original:		B ² :		B ³ :	
Maj/Leo	V/V	Maj/Leo	V/V	Maj/Leo/Sev	V/V/I
Sev	I	Sev/Leo	I/VI	Sev/Leo	II/VI
	II				
	III		II/VII		III/VII
Sev/Leo	III/VIII		III/VIII		III/VIII
Anth	I	Anth/Leo	I/VIII	Anth/Leo	I/VIII
			II		II
	II		III		III

CHRONOLOGY OF SANDOVAL'S EDITION

THEOD I 2-3	HON XVI 48	VAL XVII 122-125
II 4 O 5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III 6	XVIII 51 O 53	XIX 128
IV 7-8	XIX 54-56	XX O 129
V 9	XX 57	XXI 130-133
VI O 10-11	XXI 58-59	XXII 134
VII 12-13	XXII 60 O 61-62, 62a	XXIII 135
VIII 14-15	XXIII 63	XXIV 136-7 O 138
IX 16	XXIV 64, 66-70	XXV 139-142
X 17 O 18	XXV 71-73	XXVI 143-145
XI 19	XXVI 74 O 75	XXVII 146-147
XII —	XXVII 76	XXVIII 148-9 O 150-153
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX 154-156
XIV 22	XXIX —	XXX 157-161
XV O —	XXX 80-81 O 82-83	XXXI 162-164
XVI 24	VAL I 84-86	AV I 165-171 O 172-174
XVII 25-26	II —	II 175-182
HON I 27	III —	III 183-185
II —	IV O 89	LEO I 186-191
III O —	V 90	MAJ II O 192
IV —	VI 91-94	III 193-197
V 31	VII 95-97	IV 198-209
VI —	VIII 98 O 99	SEV V. I 210-211
VII O 33	IX 100-103	VI. II 212-221
VIII 34	X 104	VII. III 222-230
IX 36	XI 106	VIII. IV 231-235
X O 37	XII 107-108 O 109	ANT IX. I 236-240
XI —	XIII 110-111	II 241 O 242-244
XII 38-39	XIV 112-114	III 245-253
XIII 40	XV 115-119	
XIV —	XVI O 120-121	
XV O 42-47		

No years of Abraham or Aeras.

Olympiads 290-312. Missing 311.

CHRONOLOGY OF SIRMOND'S EDITION

THEOD I 2-3	HON XVI 48	VAL XVII O 122-125
II 4 O 5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III 6	XVIII 51 O 53	XIX 128
IV E 7-8	XIX 54-56	XX A 129
V 9	XX A 57	XXI O 130-133
VI A 10-11	XXI 58-59	XXII 134
VII O 12-13	XXII 60 O 61-62, 62a	XXIII 135-136
VIII 14-15	XXIII 63	XXIV 137-139
IX 16	XXIV 64-70	XXV O 140-142
X 17-18	XXV 71-73	XXVI 143-145
XI O 19	XXVI 74, 52, 75	XXVII 146-147
XII —	XXVII O 76	XXVIII 148 O 149-153
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX 154-156
XIV E 22	XXIX —	XXX A 157-161
XV O —	XXX A 80 O 81-83	XXXI 162-164
XVI A 24	VAL I 84-86	AV I 165-168 O 169-174
XVII 25-26	II 87	II 175-182
HON I 27	III —	III 183-185
II —	IV 89	LEO I 186-191
III O —	V O 90	MAJ II 192
IV —	VI 91-94	III O 193-197
V 31	VII 95-97	IV 198-209
VI —	VIII 98 O 99	SEV V. I 210-211
VII O 33	IX 100-103	VI. II A 212-6 O 217-221
VIII 34-35	X A 104-105	VII. III 222-230
IX 36	XI 106	VIII. IV 231-235
X OA 37	XII 107-108 O 109	ANT IX. I 236-240
XI —	XIII 110-111	II 241 O 242-244
XII 38-39	XIV 112-114	III 245-253
XIII 40	XV 115-119	
XIV —	XVI 120-121	
XV O 42-47		

Olympiads 290-312.

Years of Abraham 2400-2480.

Aeras 420 and 430.

CHRONOLOGY OF FLOREZ' EDITION

THEOD I 2-3	HON XVI 43-48	VAL XVII 122-125
II O 4-5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III 6	XVIII O 51, 53	XIX A 128
IV E 7-8	XIX A 54-56	XX O 129
V A 9	XX 57	XXI 130-133
VI O 10-11	XXI 58-59	XXII 134
VII —	XXII O 60-62a	XXIII 135-136
VIII 12-13	XXIII 63	XXIV O 137-139
IX 14-16	XXIV 64-65	XXV 140-142
X O 17-18	XXV 66-73	XXVI 143-145
XI 19	XXVI O 74-75	XXVII 146-147
XII —	XXVII 76	XXVIII O 148-153
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX A 154-156
XIV OE 22	XXIX A	XXX 157-161
XV A	XXX O 80-83	XXXI 162-164
XVI 24	VAL I 84-86	AV I O 165-174
XVII 25-26	II 87	II 175-182
HON I 27	III —	III 183-185
II O	IV O 89	LEO I 186-191
III —	V 90	MAJ II O 192
IV —	VI 91-94	III 193-197
V —	VII 95-97	IV 198-209
VI O 31	VIII O 98-99	SEV V. I A 210-211
VII 33	IX A 100-103	VI. II O 212-221
VIII 34-35	X 104-105	VII. III 222-230
IX A 36	XI 106	VIII. IV 231-235
X O 37	XII O 107-109	ANT IX. I 236-240
XI —	XIII 110-111	II O 241-244
XII 38-39	XIV 112-114	III 245-253
XIII 40	XV 115-119	
XIV O —	XVI O 120-121	
XV 42		

Olympiads 290-312.

Years of Abraham 2400-2480.

Aeras 420 and 430.

CHRONOLOGY OF GARZON'S EDITION

THEOD I AO 2-3	HON XVI 45-48	VAL XVII 122-125
II 4-5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III 6	XVIII 51 O 53	XIX 128
IV E 7-8	XIX 54-56	XX AO 129
V 9	XX A 57	XXI 130-133
VI A 10 O 11	XXI 58-59	XXII 134
VII 13	XXII 60-62, 62a	XXIII 135-136
VIII 12, 16	XXIII 63	XXIV O 137-139
IX 14, 15	XXIV 64-65, 67-68	XXV 140-143
X O 17-18	XXV 66, 69-73	XXVI 144-149
XI 19	XXVI 74, 52 O 75-76	MAR XXVII. I 150-153
XII —	XXVII —	XXVIII. II 154 O 155-156
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX. III 157-159
XIV EO 22	XXIX 79	XXX. IV A 160-161
XV —	XXX A 80-83	XXXI. V 162-163
XVI A 24	VAL I 84-86	AV I 165-169
XVII 25-26	II 87	II. VI 170-172 O 173-182
HON I 27	III —	III. VII 183-185
II O —	IV O 89	LEO I 186-188
III —	V 90	MAJ II 189-192
IV —	VI 91-94	III 193-197
V —	VII 95-97	IV 198-200 O 201-209
VI O 31	VIII 98 O 99	V 210-211
VII 36	IX 100-103	SEV VI. I 212-217
VIII 34-35	X A 104-105	VII. II 218-221
IX —	XI 106	VIII. III A 222-4 O 225-7
X AO 37	XII 107-108 O 109	IX. IV 228-230
XI —	XIII 110-111	X 231-233
XII 38-39	XIV 112-114	XI 234-235
XIII 40	XV 115-119	ANT I 236-240
XIV O —	XVI O 120-121	XII. II 241 O 242-244
XV 42-44		XIII. III 245-253

Olympiads 289-312. Missing 290, 299, 301.

Years of Abraham 2395, 2400-2480 every ten years.

Spanish Aeras 420 and 430

CHRONOLOGY OF MOMMSEN'S EDITION

THEOD I 2-3	HON XVI 48	VAL XVII O 122-125
II 4-5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III O 6	XVIII 51-53	XIX 128
IV 7-8	XIX O 54-56	XX 129
V 9	XX 57-58	XXI O 130-133
VI 10-11	XXI 59	XXII 134
VII O 12-13	XXII 60-62, 62a, 62b	XXIII 135-136
VIII 14-15	XXIII O 63	XXIV 137-139
IX 16	XXIV 64-70	XXV O 140-142
X 17-18	XXV 71-73	XXVI 143-145
XI O 19	XXVI 74-75	XXVII 146-147
XII —	XXVII O 76	XXVIII 148-153
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX O 154-156
XIV 22	XXIX —	XXX 157-161
XV O —	XXX 80-83	XXXI 162-164
XVI 24	VAL I O 84-86	AV I 165-174
HON XVII 25-25a-27	II 87	II O 175-182
II —	III —	III 183-185
III O —	IV 89	MAJ I 186-191
IV —	V O 90	II 192-192a
V 31	VI 91-94	III O 193-197
VI —	VII 95-97	IV 198-209
VII O —	VIII 98-99	V 210-211
VIII 34-35	IX O 100-103	SEV I 212-214a-217a-221
IX 36	X 104-105	II O 222-230
X 37	XI 106	III 231-235
XI O 37a	XII 107-108a-109	ANT I 236-240
XII 38-39	XIII O 110-111	II 241-244
XIII 40	XIV 112-114	III O 245-253
XIV —	XV 115-119	
XV O 42-47	XVI 120-121	

Olympiads 290-312.

No Years of Abraham or Aeras.

CHRONOLOGY OF TRANOY'S EDITION

THEOD I 2-3	HON XVI 43-48	VAL XVII O 122-125
II 4-5	XVII 49-50	XVIII 126-127
III O 6	XVIII 51-53	XIX 128
IV 7-8	XIX O 54-56	XX 129
V 9	XX 57	XXI O 130-133
VI 10-11	XXI 58-59	XXII 134
VII O	XXII 60-62, 62a, 62b	XXIII 135-136
VIII 12-13	XXIII O 63	XXIV 137-139
IX 14-16	XXIV 64-65, 67-70	XXV O 140-143
X 17-18	XXV 71, 66, 72-73	XXVI 144-148
XI O 19	XXVI 74-75	XXVII 149-153
XII —	XXVII O 76	XXVIII 154-156
XIII —	XXVIII 77-78	XXIX O 157 (158-9)
XIV 22	XXIX 80	XXX (158-9) 160-161
XV O —	XXX 81-83	XXXI 162-164
XVI 24	VAL I O 84-86	AV I 165-174
HON XVII 25-25a-27	II 87	II 175-182
II —	III —	III O 183-185
III O —	IV 89	MAJ I 186-190
IV —	V O 90	II 191-192a
V —	VI 91-94	III 193-197
VI 31	VII 95-97	IV 198-209
VII O 33	VIII 98-99	V O 210-211
VIII 34-36	IX O 100-103	SEV I 212-214a-217a-221
IX —	X 104-105	II —
X 37	XI 106	III —
XI O 37a	XII 107-108a-109	III —
XII 38-39	XIII O 110-111	V O 222-230
XIII 40	XIV 112-114	VI 231-235
XIV —	XV 115-119	ANT I 236-240
XV O 42	XVI 120-121	II 241-244
		III O 245-253

Olympiads 290-312.

No Years of Abraham or Aeras.

HVCVSQVE A SANCTO HIERONIMO ET IPSO, SICVT IN CAPITE ISTIVS

uoluminis praefatio prima declarat, cognomine Eusebio historia in aliquantis

Hispaniarum prouinciis conscripta retinetur; cui siquid postea subdidit in locis quibus

degit, certo stili studio declaratur. Verum ad haec ignarus indignissimus omnium

5 seruorum dei Ydatius seruus Iesu Christi dei et domini nostri que secuntur ab anno

primo Theodosii Augusti et comperi et disscripsi breui antelatae praefationis indicio.

**YDATIVS SERVVS DOMINI NOSTRI IESV CHRISTI VNIVERSIS
FIDELIBVS IN DOMINO NOSTRO IESV CHRISTO ET SERVENTIBVS
EI IN VERITATE, SALVTEM**

10 1. Probatissimorum in omnibus uirorum studia, quos praecipue in fide catholica et

conuersatione perfecta testes ueritatis diuini cultus docet adsertio, ut ornantur decore

dictorum, ita et commendantur honore meritorum, ut meram in omni opere suo

obtineat ueritas firmitatem. Verum Ydatius prouinciae Galleciae, natus in Lemica

ciuitate, mage diuino munere quam proprio merito summi praesul creatus officii, ut

15 extremus plage, ita extremus et uitae, perexiguum informatus studio seculari, multo

minus docilis sanctae lectionis uolumine salutari sanctorum et eruditissimorum

patrum, in praecedenti opere suo pro capacitate proprii sensus aut uerbi ostensum ab

his secutus exemplar.

2. Quod primum Eusebius Caesariensis episcopus, qui ecclesiasticas sui numeri

20 libris scripsit historias, ab initio Nini regnantis Assiriis et sancti Abrahae patriarchae

HVCVSQVE...indicio] *inter extrema Hieronymi uerba et eius computationem in fine Chronicorum canonum pon. B; F pon. haec uerba post adsertio primi paragraphi praefationis; om. C edd ante*

1 a] ad F 3 retinetur *FMo*: retinentur B 4 decuit F ignarus] ydatius B² indignissimus B²F 5

dei *om. F* quae B²F: qui F2 6 et F: ut *BMo* comperi et B: conperet F: competeret F2 descripsi

F: describi F2 antelatae B²: ante B¹: ante factae F 7 Ydatius...consummanda *om. Sa* 9 ei] se F

10 studio F 11 conuersatione] peruersione F2 testis *FGa* diuine F: diu me F2 ut ornantur...

consummanda *om. F* ornantur *edd*: ornatur B 12 miram C *edd* 13 obtineat] obtineant *edd ante*

ueritas *CMo*: ueritatem B: *om. edd ante* 14 creatus *edd*: cretus B 16 sancta electionis B salutari

sanctorum...patrum, in] *dist. Mo*: salutari, sanctorum...patrum in *dist. B edd ante* 17 in praesenti opere

sum *Mo* ostentum ab his *om. Ga* 19 Quod primum] Quorum primus C *edd ante* 20 regnantis *om Ga*

Hebreis et reliquorum contemporales is annos regum in uicesimum Constantini Augusti, quo imperabat, annum Greci sermonis chronografiae concludit historia.

3. Post hunc successor singrafus perfectus uniuersis factorum dictorumque monumentis Hieronimus presbiter, idem Eusebius cognomento, de Greco in Latinum
25 scripturae huius interpres a uicesimo anno supradicti imperatoris in quartumdecimum Valentis Augusti annum subditam textit historiam.

Esto ut in sanctis quibus deguit Hierosolimorum locis a memorato Valentis anno, in tempus quo in presenti uita durauit, forte quam plurima de his que sunt insecuta subiecerit, quia aud umquam, dum ualuit, a diuerso stili opere cessauit; (quem
30 quodam tempore propriae peregrinationis in supradictis regionibus adhuc infantulus uidisse me certus sum; 4. qui post aliquot annos beato, ut erat, mansit in corpore.) Si tum proprio operi quod subdidit aliqua subiunxerit, apud eos, ad quos scriptorum eius omne opus uel summa peruenit, certa et plena cognitio est. Sed quoniam in cuiusdam studii sui scriptura dixisse eum constat debacchantibus iam in Romano solo
35 barbaris omnia haberi permixta atque confusa, opinamur ex huius indicio sermonis in hoc per se annorum uolumine subdito, de successione temporum ab ipso nihil adiectum.

5. Tamen quia ad nostri temporis cursum, ut superior lectio docet, discriptio defluxit annorum, cum membrana huius historiae curam contigisset expertis, mentem
40 monuit inperiti ut de cognitis, etsi in omnibus inpari gressu, uel uestigiis se substerneret praecessorum. Quae fideli suscipiens cordis intuitu, partim ex studio scriptorum, partim ex certo aliquantum relatu, partim ex cognitione, quam iam lacrimabile propriae uitae tempus offendit, quae subsequuntur adiecimus.

6. Quorum continentiam gestorum et temporum qui legis ita discernes: ab anno
45 primo Theodosii Augusti in annum tertium Valentiniani Augusti Placidiae reginae filii

21 is] his *edd ante* 23 singrafor *B^a*: syngrapheus *edd ante*: syngrafius *C*: syngrafus *Mo* 26 subditam *C edd*: subdita *B* 27 Esto ut] qui esto *Ga* 29 aut *B¹*: haud *B²* 31 annos *edd*: annis *B* 31 tum] tunc *edd ante* 33 plena cognitio *C edd*: plane cogitatio *B* 36 uolumines *B¹*: *corr. B²* 38 ut *B²*: et *B¹* 39 curam *B edd ante*: cura *Mo* experti *C* 42 cognitionem *B^a*: *corr. B^b* 43 ostendit *edd ante* 45 ualentini *B*

ex supradicto a nobis conscripta sunt studio: uel ex scriptorum stilo uel ex relationibus indicantur. 7. Exim inmerito adlectus ad episcopatus officium, non ignarus omnium miserabilis temporis erumnarum, et conclusi in angustias imperii Romani metas subdidimus ruituras et, quod est luctuosius, intra extremam uniuersi orbis Galleciam
 50 deformem ecclesiastici ordinis statum creationibus indiscretis, honestae libertatis interitum et uniuerse propemodum in diuina disciplina religionis occasum ex furentium dominatione permixta iniquarum perturbatione nationum. Haec iam quidem inserta sed posteris in temporibus quibus offenderint reliquimus consummanda.

48 erumnarum, et...Romani metas *dist.* *Si*¹⁻³ *Fl*: erumnarum et...Romani, metas *dist.* *Aguirre Mo*: erumnarum, et...angustias, imperii R. metas *dist.* *Bouquet*: non *dist.* *BGa* 49 ruituras *edd*: puituras *B* quod *B*²: quoc *B*^a: quot *B*^b luctuosus *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b 51 universae *B*² prope dum *B* 52 dominatione *scripsi*: dominantem *B edd ante*: dominantem *Mo*: dominatum uel imminentem *prop.* *Ga* permixtam *Fl* nationum. Haec *dist.* *C edd ante*: non *dist.* *BMo* 54 consummada *B*¹: *corr.* *B*²

ROMANORVM XXXVIII THEODOSIVS PER GRATIANVM IN
 CONSORTIVM REGNI ADSVMPTVS CVM IPSO ET VALENTINIANO
 IVNIORE REGNAT ANNIS XVII. (1)

I Theodosius natione Spanus de prouincia Gallicia ciuitate Cauca a [379

Gratiano Augustus appellatur. (2)

Inter Romanos et Gothos multa certamina conseruntur. (3)

[*lacuna septem versuum*]

II Theodosius Constantinopolim ingreditur in primo consulatu suo, quem [380

cum Gratiano agebat Augusto. (4)

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Alexandriae XXI habetur episcopus Theofilus uir eruditissimus insignis; qui a
 primo consulatu Theodosii Augusti laterculum per centum annos digestum de
 pasce obseruatione conscribit. (5)

III Aithanaricus rex Gothorum apud Constantinopolim XV die ex quo a [381

Theodosio fuerat susceptus, interiit. (6)

[*lacuna trium versuum*]

IIII Gothi infida Romanis pace se tradunt. (7) VII Ioboleus [382

ccccxx [lacuna uni versus] ex quo Dominus
 ascendit

Ambrosius in Italia Mediolani episcopus, Martinus in Gallis Turonis episcopus
 et uitae meritis et patris miraculis uirtutum habentur insignes. [*vac. c. 24*
litt.] (8)

1 in consortium...iuniore] *om. F* Romanorum XXXVIII *om. M* assumptus regnat cum eo et cum
 ualentiano fratre eius annis XVII *M* 2 I *om. Sa* de prouincia...Cauca] prouinciae gallileae ciuitatis
 F nationes panus *B¹: corr. B²: Hispanus edd ante* 5 CCLXL *B¹: -L eras. et *** scr. B²: ****
eras. et scr. XXX B³ habentur *B¹: corr. B²* theofilus *B* pasche *B^b* conscripsit *Sa Si¹⁻³:*
 composuit *FlGa* 6 aithanaricus *B cp Mo: haith- Hieron: at- F: ath- I C edd ante Tr* apud] *om. F:*
 apud *B² SiTr* constantinopolae *F* ex quo *BFP: a quo F2: quam I p* susceptus *Bl p: receptus F:*
 susceptus erat *Ga* 7 Gothi *om. F* infida] in foeda *F: inito foedere I: in foedera Ga* VII Ioboleus...
 ascendit *om. Sa Aguirre Mo* 8 Ambrosius...episcopus *om. F* gallis *F Si(semp.)* toroniae *F:*
 Turonicae *F2* uite moritur *F2* habetur insignis *F* ambrosius mediolano et martinus in galliis
 ciuitate turonis episcopi habentur insignes *M*

[*lacuna duorum versuum*]

- V Theodosius Arcadium filium suum Augustum appellans regni facit sibi [383]
 ·II·CCCC esse consortem. [*vac. c. 13 litt.*] (9)

[*lacuna quattuor versuum*]

- VI Honorius nascitur filius Theodosii. [*vac. c. 13 litt.*] (10) [384]
 Legati Persarum ad Theodosium Constantinopolim ueniunt. [*vac. c. 32
 litt.*] (11)

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[*lacuna uni versus*]

- VII Creothingorum gens a Theodosio superatur. (12) [385]
- VIII Priscillianus declinans in heresem gnosticorum per episcopos quos sibi [386]
 in eadem prauitate collegerat, Auila episcopus ordinatur; qui aliquot
 episcoporum conciliis auditus Italiam petit et Romam, ubi ne ad conspectum
 quidem sanctorum episcoporum Damasi et Ambrosii receptus, cum his cum
 quibus fuerat redit ad Gallias. Inibi similiter a sancto Martino episcopo et ab
 aliis episcopis hereticus iudicatus appellat ad Caesarem quia in Gallis hisdem
 diebus potestatem tyrannus Maximus obtinebat imperii. (13)
- VIII Arcadii quinquennialia caelebrantur. [*vac. c. 10 litt.*] (14) [387]
 Romane ecclesiae XXXVI habetur episcopus Siricius. (15) XXXVI EPS
 Priscillianus propter supradictam heresem ab episcopatu depulsus et cum ipso
 Latronianus laicus aliquantique sectatores sui apud Treuerim sub tyranno
 Maximo ceduntur. Exim in Galleciam Priscillianitarum <ingreditur
 heresis>. (16)

9 consortem regni sui fecit esse *F* 10 honorius filius nascetur *F* Theodosii *om. F* 12 CCLXLII
*B*²: *corr. B*³ graotingorum *F*: Graecothingorum *Sa*: Greothingorum *CSiMo*: greothyngiorum *c* 13
 VIII *scripsi: om. B* episcopis *B*¹: *corr. B*² Abulae *edd ante* auditus] interdictus *Sa* fuerat] iuerat
edd petiit *Aguirre Bouquet* a sancto Martino episcopo *om. Sa* hisdem] his *edd ante* optinebat *B*²
 14 VIII *B*¹: -I eras. *B*² celebrantur *B*² 15 romanae *B*² habentur *B*¹: *corr. B*² XXXVI EPS
om. edd (semp.): XXXVII EPIS B 16 VIII *add. B*² hererem *B*¹: hererim *B*² laicus *om. Ga*
 aliquani *B*^a: *corr. B*^b -que] quae *B*¹: *corr. B*²: aliquique *Sa* sui] eius *SaSi*¹⁻³*Fl: om. Ga*
 priscilli*anitarum *B* ingreditur heresis *scripsi: om. B*: haeresis inuasit *edd*

- X** Maximus tyrannus occiditur per Theodosium tertio lapide ab Aquileia V [388]
 kl. Aucustas et eodem tempore uel ipso anno in Gallis per Aruagastem
 commitem filius Maximi nomine Victor extinctus est. (17)
 Cynegius Theodosii prefectus habetur inlustris; qui factis insignibus peditus et
 usque ad Aegyptum penetrans gentium simulacra subuertit. (18)

CCLXLII OLYMPI

[lacuna uni versus]

- XI** Theodosius cum Honorio filio suo Romam ingresus est. (19) [389]

[lacuna trium versuum]

- XII** [390]

[lacuna quinque versuum]

- XIII** [391]

[lacuna quinque versuum]

- XIII** Valentinianus iunior apud Viennam scelere comitis Aruagasti occiditur et [392]

CCCCXXX Eugenius tyrannus efficitur. (22)

·II·CCCCX CCLXLIII OLYMPI

[lacuna duorum versuum]

- XV** [393]

[lacuna quinque versuum]

- XVI** Eugenius a Theodosio Augusto superatus occiditur. (24) [394]

[lacuna trium versuum]

- XVII** Theodosius ualitudine ydropis apud Mediolanium defunctus est anno [395]
 regni sui XVII. (25)

Et ipse annus qui Theodosii XVII, ipse Arcadii et Honorii in initio regni

17 augustas *B^b* Arbogastem *edd ante Tr* 18 habentur *B¹: corr. B²* illustris *B²* factis] sacris *Sa*
 predictus *B^a: corr. B^b* penetrans *B²* subuc *B^a: subuertit B^b* CCLXLI *B²: corr. B³* 19
 Theodosius *om. F* romam cum filio honorio ingressus est *F* legisque romanorum integra emendacione
 ededit *add. F Mo* 22 aruagastis *F: Arbogasti edd ante Tr* et...efficitur *om. F* CCLXLII *B²: corr.*
B³ 25 I *add. B² ad XVII* inualitudine *B²CSi* ydropis] metropis *F: hydropiae Sa* apud *om. F*
 mediolano *F: mediolanum edd ante* anno...XVII *om. F* Ann. regni sui septemo decimo aromatibus
 sancti ecclesiae Laurentii sepultus est *add. F Mo* 26 iste annus *edd* in initio *B^b edd ante: nitio B^a:*
 initio *Mo*

eorum primus est. Quod ideo indicatur ne olympiadem quinque annorum
turbes; adiectio in hoc loco tantum propter regnantum inserta
principium. (26)

**ROMANORVM XL ARCHADIVS ET HONORIVS THEODOSII FILII
DEFVNCTO PATRE REGNANT ANNIS XXX. (27)**

[*lacuna trium versuum*]

II [396]

[*lacuna duorum versuum*]

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[*lacuna duorum versuum*]

III [397]

[*lacuna quinque versuum*]

IIII [398]

[*lacuna quattuor versuum*]

V [v a c .] [399]

VI In prouincia Cartaginiensi in ciuitate Toleto synodus episcoporum [400]

contrahitur; in quo quod gestis continetur, Symphosius et Dictinius et alii
cum his Galleciae prouintiae episcopi Priscilliani sectatores heresem eius
blasphemissimam cum adsertore eodem professionis suae suscriptione
condemnant. Statuuntur quaedam etiam obseruanda de ecclesiae disciplina,

CCLXLV OLYMPI communicante in eodem concilio Ortigio episcopo qui Caelenis
fuerat ordinatus sed agentibus Priscillianistis pro fide catholica pulsus
factionibus exulabat. (31)

olympiade quinquae *Sa* turbes· adiectio *B*: turbet adiectio, *SiMo* adiectio...principium *om.* *Sa*
principium *B* *Si*³ *Mo*: principium *Si*¹⁻² *FlGa* in hoc loco propter regna tantum *Ga* 27 **I** *add.* in
marginē Sa filii Theodosio *F* filii theodosii post obitum patris *M* regnauerunt *FM* CCLXLIII
*B*²: *corr.* *B*³ Romanae Ecclesiae XXXVII habetur episcopus Anastasius *ad III* *add.* *CSi*¹⁻³ *Aguirre*
Bouquet Ga 31 **V** *om.* *B* **VI**] **V** *B*²: *om.* *B*¹ cartaginiensi *B*^b Toleto *C* *edd.* leto *B* quo] qua
Sa cum his *om.* *Ga* insectatores *Mo non Tr* heresim *B*²: haeresum *Sa*: haeresis *Ga*
blasphemissima *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² assertore *B*² **VI** Statuuntur *B*¹ CCLXLIII *B*²: *corr.* *B*³ ecclesiae
*B*² **VI** in eodem *B*²: **VII** *B*³ ordinatur *B*

- VII [v a c .] [401]
 VIII Solis facta defectio III idus Nouembris. (34) [402]
 CCCCXL Romanae ecclesiae XXXVII habetur episcopus Innocentius. (35) XXXVII EPS
 [lacuna duorum versuum]
 VIII Theodosius Arcadii filius nascitur. (36) [403]
 <II.CCCCXX> [lacuna quattuor versuum]
 X [lacuna uni versus] [404]

CCLXLVI OLYMPI

- Constantinopolim Iohannes episcopus predicatur insignis; qui ob fidem
 catholicam Eodoxiam Arcadii uxorem infestissimam patitur Arrianam. (37)
 XI Martinus episcopus sanctus et uir apostolicus transit ad dominum carne [405]
 deposita; cuius uitam et mirabilia quae fecit Seuerus uir summus discipulus
 ipsius qui et chronica alia quam haec sunt ab initio Genesis usque ad sectam
 Priscillianistarum perniciosissimam conscripsit, exequitur. (37a)
 XII Hierosolimis Iohannes, Caesarea Eulogius, Cypro Epyfanius, [406]
 Alexandria Theofilus qui supra episcopi habentur insignes. (38)
 Hieronimus in presbiterio peditus in Bethleem Iude uicinia consistens
 praecipuus habetur in cunctis. (39)
 XIII Post suprascriptos sane Arrianos qui Hierosolimis ante Iohannem [407]
 episcopi fuerint, Ydatius qui haec scribit scire non potuit. Hunc uero

VII *om.* B¹ 34 VIII B³: VI B¹: VII B² M defe**ctio B feria secunda *add.* B² C *edd ante:* feria III Fl, *prop.* Ga: IIII feria M 35 CCCCXL M: *om.* B Romanae...Innocentius *om.* Sa XXXVII BCGaTr: XXXVIII Si¹⁻³FlMo habentur B^a: *corr.* B^b episcopis B XXXVIII EPS B 36 VIII B¹: VIII B² II.CCCCXX *ad X pon.* B²: *om.* B¹ 37 CCLXLV B²: *corr.* B³ constantinopoli H *edd* cognomento os aureum *post* insignis *add.* H Mo eudoxiam B²H uxorem arcadii H 37a *om.* B ubi lacuna quattuor et dimidium uersuum: *om.* *edd ante:* HFM uersiones ostendit Mo: H *uer.* ost. Tr m. ep. san. et uir ap. F: beatissimi martini H: beatus m. uir ap. M: san. m. ep. G tran. (migravit F2) a dom. (ad dominum F2) car. dep. F: tran. ad dominum car. dep. M: *om.* H: obiit G cuius vita F: uitam H: *rel.* *om.* MG et mir. q. fec. sev. uir. s. dis. ip. qui et chronicam HF aliam quam hec sunt Hm: alias quam haec sunt F: quam hic sanctus Ho ab in. gen. (generis HtHn) us. ad sect. (sextam Hb) pris. per. con. ex. H: ab in. gen. perniciosissime scripsit F seuerus uitam sancti martini scribit G 38 XII] ad Alexandria B^a: *del.* et ad vacuum uersuum supra Hierosolimis pon. B^b Caesareae Sa Alexandriae Sa 39 in presbiterio] in *om.* C *edd ante* bethleem B¹: *corr.* B² iudae B² habentur B^a: *corr.* B^b 40 episcopum Sa Aguirre potuit B¹: popidit? B²

sanctum cum sanctis Eulogio, Theofilo et Hieronimo uidit et infantulus et
pupillus. (40)

XIIII

[v a c .]

[408]

CCLXLVII OLYMPI

XV

Alani et Vandali et Sueui Hispanias ingressi aera CCCCXLVII. Alii III [409

kl. alii III idus Octubris memorant die, tertia feria, Honorio VIII et

Theodosio Arcadii filio III consulibus. (42)

Alaricus rex Gothorum Romam ingressus. Cum intra et extra urbem caedes

agerentur, omnibus indultum est qui ad sanctorum limina confugerunt. (43)

Placidia Theodosii filia, Honorii imperatoris soror a Gothis in urbe capta. (44)

Alaricus moritur; cui Ataulfus succedit in regno. (45)

Barbari qui in Hispanias ingressi fuerant, caede depredantur hostili. (46)

Pestilentia suas partes non segnius operatur. (47)

XVI

Debaccantibus per Hispanias barbaris et seuiente nihilominus pestilentiae [410

malo opes et conditam in urbibus substantiam tyrannicus exactor diripit et

milites exauriunt. Fames dira crassatur adeo ut humanae carnes ab humano

genere ui famis fuerint deuoratae; matres quoque necatis uel coctis per se

5

natorum suorum sint paste corporibus; bestie occisorum gladio fame

pestilentia cadaueribus adsuaetae quosque hominum fortiores interimunt

XIIII *B* *pon. ad* -nimo uidit et 42 CCLXLVI *B*²: *corr. B*³ uuandali *B*²: Wandali *edd ante semp. primus et om. FGI*: cum *P* ingressi sunt *Hm* era *HG* CCCCXLVII *BHG(Alc)*: *om. F*: CCCCXLVI *I* Alii III kl. alii *om. FH* primus alii III *om. Sa* III (*om. Hn*) idus *H*: III idus *B* *edd*: tercio idus *F* octubris *BF*²: octobris *FH* mem. die ter. fer. *om. FH* VIII *om. F* III *om. F* consulibus] *cos. Ho* 42 romanam *Ht* et *om. F*² ageretur *HtHn*: agerent *Aguirre* hominibus *H* confugerant *Ho* 44 honoris *Hm* imperatore *F sed non F*² capta est *F* 48 debaccantibus *BFHm* per *om. H* et seuiente nihilominus *om. F* et seuiente] et sueuis Galleciam ante *H* 2 malum opes conditas *H* opes condeta in urbis (urbe *F*²) *F* substanciasque *Ho*: substanciaque *Hm* 3 milites *BH*: miles *edd* exauriunt *scripsi*: exaurit *BHo* *edd*: exhaurit *Hm* et milites exauriunt *om. F* crassatur *B*: classatur *Hm*: grassatur *FHo* adeo *om. F*: a deo *Ho* humani carnis *F* ab] et *Hb* 4 ui *om. F* fames *Hb* fuerunt *F* persanatorum *B*: per seatorum *Hb*: per senatorum *Ht*: perse natorum *HnHm*: per se *om. F* 5 sint] fuerunt *H* paste] in pasce *Hm*: baste *F* bestiae *B*² 6 pestilentia *H*: pestilentiae *BF* bestiarum infestatione *post* pestilentia *add. F*: infesunatione bestiarum *F*² cadaueribus...Et ita *om. praeter* interementur homines *F* quoque *B*^a: *corr. B*^b: quousque *H* homines *H*: horum *Sa*

eorumque carnibus paste passim in humani generis efferantur interitum. Et
ita quatuor plagis ferri famis pestilentie bestiarum ubique in toto orbe
seuientibus predicte a domino per prophetas suos adnuntiationes

10 implentur. (48)

XVII Subuersis memorata plagarum crassatione Hispaniae prouinciis barbari [411

ad pacem ineundam domino miserante conuersi, sorte ad inhabitandum sibi
prouinciarum diuidunt regiones. Galliciam Vandali occupant et Suaeui sitam
in extremitate Oceani maris occidua. Alani Lusitaniam et Carthaginiensem
5 prouincias et Vandali cognomine Silingi Beticam sortiuntur. Spani per
ciuitates et castella residui a plagis barbarorum per prouincias dominantium
se subiciunt seruituti. (49)

Constantinus post triennium inuase tyrannidis ab Honorii duce Constantio intra
Gallias occiditur. (50)

XVIII Iouinus et Sebastianus fratres intra Galiam et in Africa Heraclianus pari [412

<CCCCL> tyrannidis inflantur insania. [*vac. c. 25 litt.*] (51)

CCLXLVIII OLYMPI Romane ecclesiae XXXVIII praesidet episcopus

<II·CCCCXXX> Bonifatius. (52)

XXXVIII EPS

Augustinus Hipponeregiensis episcopus habetur insignis; inter cuius studia
magnifica Donatistas ab eo dei adiutorio superatos probata fides demonstrat

7 pastae B² efferuntur HGa: efferant Sa interitu B¹: corr. B² Et ita] his F: Et om. H 8
pestilentiae B² infestatione post pestilentie add. F ubique B²F: ibique B¹ orbe] urbe F 9
seuinctibus Hb saeuientibus praedictae B²F predicti ad dominum F2 annuntiationes B²
adnuntiantes impletur F 10 implentest Ht: implent Hn 49 Era CCCCLVII add. ante subuersis H
Mo Subuersis...regiones om. F plagorum Hm crassatione BHM: grassatione Ho edd 2 pacem B
Sa: pacem HI iucundam HtHn: iocundam Sa deo I adinuitandum Ht: habitandum SaSi¹⁻²FlGa:
ad om. Hm 3 prouinciarum sibi H gallicia F uandali B² sitam...occidua om. F sita Mo 4 in
stremitate (extremitate F2) succedunt (succenduntF2) F maris oceani H lusitania et chartageninse F
carthaginiensem I: carthaginiensis B¹: carthaginienses B²: carthaginem prouinciam H 5 prouincias
wandali F uandali B² silin B coinomento (cog- F2) Silingi F beticas F Spani...seruituti
om. F Hispani H edd per om. H 6 residua HI a om. HI per om. H per prouincias om. I 7
se] suae H: sese I subiciunt BI: subiugant HbHnHm: subiungant Ht 50 inuasit tyrannidem F
honorio BF SaSi³ in gallicia F 51 CCCCL scripsi: om. BHM galliam B² tyrannis B:
tyrannidis edd 52 CCLXLVII B²: corr. B³ romanae B² II.CCCCXXX ad XX pon. B²: om. B¹
53 Hipponensis SaSi¹FlGa habentur B¹: corr. B² donatis B¹: corr. B² probata om. Sa

- actorum. (53)
- XVIII** Iouinus et Sebastianus oppressi ab Honorii ducibus quorum [lacuna], [413]
 {Iouinus et Sebastianus} Narbona interfecti sunt. (54)
 Gothi Narbonam ingressi uiderunt tempore. (55)
 Heraclianus mouens exercitum de Africa aduersus Honorium Vtriculo in Italia
 in conflictu superatus effugit ad Africam caesis in loco supradicto L milibus
 armatorum. Ipse post Carthagine in aede Memoriae per Honorium
 percussoribus missis occiditur. (56)
- XX** Ataulfus apud Narbonam Placidiam duxit uxorem; in quo profetia [414]
 Danihelis putatur inpleta, ut ait filiam regis austri sociandam regi aquilonis,
 nullo tamen eius ex ea semine subsistente. (57)
 Hierosolimis Iohanne quo supra episcopo presidente sanctus et primus post
 Christum dominum martyr Stefanus reuelatur. (58)
- XXI** Hyeronimus qui supra precipuus in omnibus, elementorum quoque [415]
 peritissimus Hebreorum, in lege domini quod scriptum est diurna
 nocturnaue meditatione continuus studia operis sui reliquit innumera. Ad
 ultimum Pelagiani sectam cum eodem auctore adamantino ueritatis malleo
 contriuit. Aduersum hos et aduersum alios hereticos extant eius probatissima
 monumenta. (59)
- XXII** Ataulfus a patritio Constantio pulsatus, ut relicta Narbona Hispanias [416]
-
- actorum *GaTr*: auctorum *B SaSi¹⁻³FlMo* 54 oppressi] tiranni *F* honorio duce *F2* quorum Iouinus
 nulla lacuna in *B* et add. supra *B²* quorum...Sebastianus *om. F* edd recte? Narbona *om. Sa* sunt
om. F 55 post 56 in *H* goth Inarbona *B* ingrediuntur *Sa* 56 <E>raclianus *Hm* utricolo
 honorium *Hm* caesis *B^bH*: caesi *B^a* carthagine *B* L milibus] uno *XX Hm*: uno et uiginti *Ho*
 Ipse...occiditur *om. H* 57 in quo...aquilonis *om. H* profecti a *B^a*: corr. *B^b*: profetia *Fl* putatur]
 probatur *Sa* impleta *B²* ut] qui *C* edd ante ait *BF2*: agit *F* coniugendam *I* nullo] nihil *H* eius
om. FP ex eius semine subsistente ex ea *H* semine] homine *Sa* 58 in hierosolimis *M* Iohanne
HtHn quo supra *om. HM*: de quo supra *SaSi¹FlGaMo* sancto *B*: et del. *B²*: sanctus et primus *HM*
 edd praeter: sancto, primus *CSa* post Ch. dom. *om. M* stephanus *HM* sanctus stefanus pr. mar.
 reu...in Hi. sancto iohanne ep. pres. c 59 **XXI** ad et primus in 58 pon. *B* quod] sicut *Sa* sui *om.*
Ga Pelagianorum edd ante eodem] eiusdem edd ante adamantina uer. melle *B*: adamantino uer.
 malleo *C* edd aduersus *Si¹⁻²FlGa* secundum aduersum *om. SaSi¹⁻²FlGa* munimenta *Sa* 60
 Constantino *Hn* pulsatur *F*: pulsus *H* ut *om. H* narbona *B^a*: corr. *B^b*

peteret, per quendam Gothum apud Barcionam inter familiares fabulas
iugulatur, cui succedens Vallia in regno cum patritio Constantio pace mox
facta Alanis et Vandalis Silingis in Lusitania et Betica sedentibus
aduersatur. (60)

CCCLXLVIII OLYMPI Alexandrinae ecclesiae post Theofilum qui praesederit
ignorauit haec scribens. (61)

Constantius Placidiam accepit uxorem. (62)

XXIII Vallia rex Gothorum Romani nominis causa intra Hispanias caedes [417
magnas efficit barbarorum. (63)

Solis facta defectio die XIII kl. Aug. qui fuit quinta feria. (64)

Romanae aetclesiae XXXVIII presidet episcopus Eulalius. (65)

<XXXVIII EPS>

Durante episcopo quo supra grauissimo terre motu sancta Hierosolimis loca
quassantur et cetera, de quibus ita gestis eiusdem episcopi scripta
declarant. (66)

XXIII Vandali Silingi in Betica per Valliam regem omnes extincti. (67) [418

Alani, qui Vandalis et Sueuis potentabantur, adeo cesi sunt a Gothis ut extincto

Addace rege ipsorum pauci qui superfuerant abolito regni nomine

petens *Ho*: potens *Hm* a quendam gotho barcellona iugulatur *F* gothorum *Ho* succedens *B*¹: *corr.*
*B*²: successit *F* Vallia] in uallea *F*² pace *HG*: pacem *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b: pax *F* mox] non *Sa*
coinomento (cog- *F*²) post uandalis *add. F* lusitania *FH*: lusitaniae *B* 61 CCCLXLVIII *B*²: *corr.*
*B*³ heofilum *B* quis *B*² *C* *edd ante* ignorauit *edd ante* 62 constantius patricius redditam *G* accepit
BH: accipit *Ga*: duxit *FMG* fredbalum (fredibalum *F*²) regi gentis wandalorum sine ullo certamine
ingeniose captum ad imperatorem honorium destinat *add. post uxorem F*: haec uerba includunt *C* *edd*, sed
non *Hydatiana* idatii (Idacii *Ho*) ad deum (ad dominum *Alc*: *om.* *Ho*) conuersio peccatoris post
uxorem *add. H*: haec uerba includunt *Mo Tr*, sed non *Hydatiana* 63 XIII *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² inter *Hb*
magna *B*¹: -as *B*² *HI* 64 decimo quinto *Sa* III feria *M*: VI feria *Fl*, *prop.* *Ga* 65 *om.* *Sa*
romanae *B*² post theofilum post aetclesiae *B*¹ *Mo*: *del.* *B*²: *om.* *C* *edd ante* Eulalius] Zosimus *CSi*
XXXVIII EPS *scripsi*: *om.* *B* 66 Durante...supra *om.* *Sa* episcopus *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² in
Hierosolymis *edd* et cetera...declarant *om.* *Sa* Aguirre ita] in *CSi* 67 XXIII *B*¹: *eras.* et ad Solis
in 64 *pon.* *B*² silingi *om.* *F* per beteta ualleam *F*² regem *om.* *F*² omnes *BI*: *om.* *H*: plurimae
(plurimi *F*²) sunt *F* 68 qui...potentabantur *om.* *F* potentabat *Hm*: potentabant *Hb* ado *B*¹ *F*²:
adeo *B*² *F* sunt *om.* *F* ut extincto] fortiter uallati *F* addace *BG*: addacher *F*: atace *HI* *edd ante*
regem *F* superfuerant *BFI*: -unt *F*² *H* abolito *B*: oblito (-i *F*² *H*) *FHI*: obliti regni nomine post
subiugarent *pon.* *H*

Gunderici regis Vandalorum, qui in Gallicia resederat, se patrocínio
subiugarent. (68)

Gothi intermisso certamine quod agebant per Constantium ad Gallias reuocati
sedes in Aquatunica a Tolosa usque ad Oceanum acceperunt. (69)

Vallia eorum rege defuncto Theodoricus succedit in regno. (70)

XXV Inter Gundericum Vandolorum et Hermericum Sueuorum reges [419

certamine orto Sueui in Nerbasis montibus obsidentur ab Vandalis. (71)

Valentinianus Constantii et Placidiae filius nascitur. (72)

In Gallicana regione in ciuitate Biterris multa signa efecta terrifica Paulini
episcopi eiusdem ciuitatis epistola enarrat ubique directa. (73)

XXVI Vandali Sueuorum obsidione dimissa instante Astirio Hispaniarum [420

comite et sub uicario Maurocello aliquantis Bracara in exitu suo occisis
relicta Gallicia ad Beticam transierunt. (74)

Honorius apud Rauennam Constantium consortem sibi facit in regno. (75)

CCC OLYMPI

XXVII Constantius imperator Rauenna moritur in suo tertio consulato. (76) [421

[*lacuna quattuor versuum*]

XXVIII Castinus magister militum cum magna manu et auxiliis Gothorum bellum [422

CCCCLX in Betica Vandalis infert; quos cum ad inopiam ui obsidionis artaret adeo ut

gunderico regi *F* gallicias *F*: gallias *F2* resedebat (-ant *F2*) *F*: resederant *I* patrocínio] regimini *I*
(*non P*) subiugauerunt *F*: subiungaret *Hb* 69 gothi sedentes in aquitania tholsa (-am *F2*) sibi sedem
elegunt a mare terrenum et fluuio rodano per ligerem fluuium (-io *F2*) usque ocianum possident *F* agebat
B Sa: agebant *H SiMo* counantium *HtHn* aquacunica *B¹*: aquitanica *B²*: aquitania *FHI edd ante*
70 r.e. *F2* 71 regi *post* uandalorum *add. F* rege *F2*: reges *om. F* certamine] bellum *F*:
dissensione *G* orta *G* erbasis *B^a*: nerbasis *B^b*: nervasis *F Si*: erbasorum *G*: erbasis *I*: narbasis *Sa*
in montibus *B* obsedentibus *F* ab] a *FG edd* ab ua***** *B¹*: -ndalis *add. B²* a wandalis *post*
sueui *pon. G* 72 ualentianus *HtHn* 73 episcopis *B²*: *corr. B³* 74 obsidione eorum *F2* omissa
G instante...occisis *om. FG* comite sub *Si²⁻³* Bracaræ *edd ante* ad *om. G* 75 constantium
patricium sibi consortem facit in regnum *M* consortem regni facit (fecit *F2*) *F* consortem *post* regno
pon. H in tertio consulatu *add. post* regno *Tr* 76 CC*** *B²*: *corr. B³* imperator ravenna *om. M*
ravenna *BF2 Mo*: rauenam *FHm*: ravennae *Ho edd ante* consulatu *B²* *edd* consolatatus anno *F*: a. c.
F2 III anno id est primo consulatu suo *M* in suo tertio consulato *om. H Tr* 77 CCCCLX *M*:
om. B et] in *F* in *om. F* inopia *F* ui *om. F* arctaret *edd ante sed non Si³* adeo ut se] et *F*

se tradere iam pararent, inconsulte publico certamine confligens auxiliorum
fraude deceptus ad Terraconam uictus effugit. (77)

Bonifatius palatium deserens Africam inuadit. (78)

XXVIII

[423]

<·II·CCCCXL> [lacuna quinque versuum]

XXX Honorius actis tricennialibus suis Rauenna obiit. (80)

[424]

[lacuna uni versus]

CCCI OLYMPI Paulinus nobilissimus et eloquentissimus dudum, conuersione ad deum
nobilior factus, uir apostolicus, Nola Campaniae episcopus habetur insignis;
cui Terasia de coniunge facta soror testimonio uite beatae equatur et merito.

Extant ipsius egregii studia predicanda. (81)

**ROMANORVM XLI THEODOSIVS ARCADII FILIVS ANTE ALIQVOT
ANNOS REGNANS IN PARTIBVS ORIENTIS DEFVNCTO PATRE POST
OBITVM HONORII PATRVI MONARCHIAM TENET IMPERII CVM
ESSET ANNORVM XXI.** (82)

Iohannes arripit tyrannidem. (83)

I Theodosius Valentinianum amitae suae Placidiae filium Constantinopoli [425]

Caesarem facit et contra Iohannem mittit; sub quo a ducibus qui cum eo per
Theodosium missi fuerant, apud Rauennam primo anno inuase tyrannidis
occiditur et Felix patritius ordinatur et magister militum. (84)

iam] se *F* parent *B^a*: pararent *B^bF* inconsulto *F* ad *om. F* fugit *F*: aufugit *Ga* 78 palatium
deserens *om. G* II.CCCCXL *pon. ad XXX B²*: *om. B¹* 80 actis tricennialibus suis *om. F*
tricenalibus *Hm* ravenna *BHmFG Mo*: ravennam *F2*: ravennae *Ho* *edd ante: om. M* 81 CCC *B²*:
corr. B³ deum] dominum *Ho* nolae *Ho* campaniae *B²H*: campiae *B¹* habetur *B^bH*: habentur *B^a*
tarasia *Ho*: tharasia *Hm* uitae *B²* aequatur *B²* marito *Ho* extant...predicanda *om. H* operis
post extant *add. B² C* *edd ante* praedicanda *B²* 82 XLIII *H* ante...patre *om. F* aliquos *Hm*
annis *Ho* post *B²FH*: pos *B¹* patruel***narchiam *F^a*: patruis monarchiam *F^b*: patruis in obnarchiam
F2 tenit imperans annorum *F*: tenens imperat annorum *F2* tenuit *H Ga* XX** *B¹*: XXVI *B²*:
XXI *H(B¹?) FlMo*: XXII *F*: XXIII *F2*: XX post duos [lacuna 4-5 litt.] *M*: XXIV *prop. Ga* 84
Valentiniano *F* filio *F* constantinopolim *Hm*: constantinopolem *F2*: apud constantinopolim *M* et]
quem *F* et...militum *om. H* iohanne (-em *F2*) tyranno (-um *F2*)*F* sub quo *om. F* ducibus suis
ravenna occiditur *F* et *om F* ordinatur magister militum *Sa* et magister militum *om. F* ex
magistro militum *Si*

Valentinianus, qui erat Caesar, Romae Augustus appellatur. (85)

Vandali Balaricas insulas depredantur quique Carthagine Spartaria et Spali
euersa et Hispaniis depredatis Mauritaniam inuadunt. (86)

II [vac. c. 30 litt.] [426

Romane ecclesiae XL praesidet episcopus Caelestinus. (87) XL EPS

[lacuna duorum versuum]

III [427

[lacuna trium versuum]

IIII Gundericus rex Vandalorum capta Ispali cum impie elatus manus in [428

ecclesiam ciuitatis ipsius extendisset, mox dei iudicio demone correptus
interiit; cui Gaisericus frater succedit in regno, qui, ut aliquorum relatio
habuit, effectus apostata de fide catholica in Arrianam dictus est transisse
perfidiam. (89)

CCCII OLYMPI

V Gaisericus rex Vandalorum de Beticae prouinciae litore cum Vandalis [429

omnibus eorumque familiis mense Maio ad Mauritaniam et Africam relictis
transit Hispaniis; qui priusquam pertransiret, admonitus Heremigarium
Sueuum uicinas in transitu suo prouincias depraedari, recursu cum aliquantis
5 suis facto predantem in Lusitania consequitur; qui aud procul de Emerita,
quam cum sanctae martyris Eulaliae iniuria spreuerat, maledictis per

85 qui erat *om. F* romam *F* 86 bariarica *B^a*: baliaricas *B^b* *Mo*: balearicas *HGI* *edd ante* praedantur
G quique *BHm Tr*: et *GHo*: deinde *IC* *edd* carthagine spartaria *GH*: carthagines partariae *B* hispali
euersa *H*: spaliae uersa *B* euersa *ante* carthagine *G* et ispali depredata spania arreptis nauibus
mauritaniam petunt rege gericico *G* 87 *om. Sa II ad* inuadunt *pon. B* XLI *Si* *Gun ad III scr.*
B^a: *del. B^b* 89 impias manus in ecclesiam uellet extendere *G* munus *B* ecclesiam *GHC*: ecclesia
B: ecclesias *P* cum insidias aeclesiarum intenderit (*intenderet F2*) *F* demone *om. F*: demonio *I*
cui...perfidiam *om. F* habet *edd ante* arianam *B^b* 90 CCCI *B²*: *corr. B³* uandalorum *FH*: *om.*
B de...litore *om. F* cum uandalis *om. F2* 2 cunctaque eorum familia *F* familiis] camelis *Sa*
mense Maio *om. FI* ad *om. F* mauritania in africam transiit *F*: transiit *HmHn*: transfretauit *I*
relictis et Hispaniis *om. F* 3 qui priusquam...enauigauit *om. FI* interfecto ermengario regi suaueorum
iniuria sancti (sanctae *F2*) eulaliae in eodem ac si nollens ulciscetur consederunt wandali in betaca an. LIIII
F anmonitus *Hm* 4 Sueuum] sueuorum regem *H*: regi suaueorum *F* recurso *Hm* 5 predante
lusitaniam *H* ultio (ultra *Ht*) consequitur diuina *H* aud *B¹Hm*: haud *B²*: aut *HtHn* 6 quam *om.*
H martyri E. iniurias praebuisset *H* maledictis] multis *edd ante*

Gaisericum caesis ex his quos secum habebat, arrepto, ut putauit, Euro uelocius fugae subsidio in flumine Ana diuino brachio precipitatus interiit; quo ita extincto mox quo caeperat Gaisericus enauigauit. (90)

VI Sueui sub Hermerico rege medias partes Gallaciae depraedantes per plebem, quae castella tutiora retinebat, acta suorum partim caede, partim captiuitate pacem quam ruperant familiarum que tenebantur redhibitione restaurant. (91) [430]

Per Aetium commitem aud procul de Arelate quaedam Gothorum manus extinguitur Anaolso optimate eorum capto. (92)

Iuthungi per eum similiter debellantur et Nori. (93)

Felix, qui dicebatur patricius, Rauenna tumultu occiditur militari. (94)

VII Aetius dux utriusque militiae Noros edomat rebellantes. (95) [431]

Rursum Sueui initam cum Callicis pacem libata sibi occasione conturbant; ob quorum depraedationem Ydatus episcopus ad Aetium ducem, qui expeditionem agebat in Gallis, suscipit legationem. (96)

Vetto, qui de Gothis dolose ad Galliciam uenerat, sine aliquo effectu redit ad Gothos. (97)

VIII Superatis per Aecium in certamine Francis et in pace susceptis [432]

CCCCLXX Censurius comes legatus mittitur ad Sueuos <VIII Ioboleus
supradictu secum Ydatio redeunte. (98) ex quo dominus

Bonifacius in emulationem Aetii de Africa per Placidiam ascendit>

CCCIII OLYMPI euocatus in Italiam ad palatium redit; qui depulso Aetio in locum

7 ex his] cum iis (eis *HmAlc*) *H* arrepto] a retro *Hm* 8 subsidio] praesidio *Alc* fluuio *Ho* 9 ex
intincto *B^a*: ex tincto *B^b* caeperat [lacuna c. 9 litt.] sena uigauit *B¹*: gaisericu *add. in lacuna B²*:
gaysericus enauigat (enauigauit *Alc*) *H* 91 familiarumque *B¹*: quae *B²* instaurant *SaSi¹⁻²FlGa*
92 praetium *B¹*: *corr. B²* per *om. H* Aetio *BHb*: Actio *Ht*: Acti *Hn*: abetio *Hm* comite *H*
haud *B²Ho*: haut *Hm*: non *SaSi¹FlGa* de *om. Ho* Arelato *HtHnHm* Anealso *H*: Athaulpho *Sa*
Aguirre 93 per per *B* 95 norose domat *B¹*: nuros edomat *B²* Nor. ed. reb. *om. F* 96 rursum
om. F inita *F* gallicis *B²* ob...legationem *om. F* agebant *B^a*: *corr. B^b* 97 dolosae *B²* 98
CCCCLXX *HM*: *om. B* praecium *B¹*: per aetium *B²* censorius *B* supradicto *B^b* **VIII**...
ascendit *scripsi: om. B* 99 Era **CCCCLXX** *add. ante Bonifacius H Mo* **CCCII** *B²*: *corr. B³*
reuocatus *H* ad...expellitur *om. H*

<II·CCCCL> eius succedens paucis post mensibus inito aduersum Aetium conflictu de uulnere, quo fuerat percussus, interiit; cui Sebastianus gener substitutus per Aetium de palatio superatus expellitur. (99)

Sanctus insignis Augustinus episcopus recedit e corpore. (99a)

VIII Regresso Censurio ad palatium Hermericus pacem cum Gallecis, quos [433 praedabatur assidue, sub interuentu episcopali datis sibi reformat obsidibus. (100)

Symphosius episcopus per eum ad comitatum legatus missus rebus incassum frustratur arreptis. (101)

In conuentu Lucensi contra uoluntatem Agresti Lucensis episcopi Pastor et Siagrius episcopi ordinantur. (102)

Aetius dux utriusque militiae patricius appellatur. (103)

X Sebastianus exul et profugus effectus nauigat ad palatium Orientis. (104) [434 Romane ecclesiae XLI habetur episcopus Xystus. (105) <XLI EPS>

XI Hierosolimis Iuuenalem episcopum praesidere Germani presbiteri [435 Arabicae regionis exinde ad Calleciam uenientis et aliquorum Grecorum relatione comperimus, adicientibus Constantinopolim eum cum aliis et Palestinae prouintiae et Orientis episcopis euocatum sub presentia Theodosii Augusti contracto episcoporum interfuisse concilio ad destruendam Hebionitarum heresem, quam Atticus eiusdem urbis episcopus prauo stultissime secte resuscitabat ingenio. Quo uero tempore sancti Iohannes, Hieronimus et alii, quos supradiximus, obierint uel quis nomine Iohanni ante Iuuenalem successerit, sicut et fuisse cognitum est in breui seniore

II.CCCCL ad X pon. B²: om. B¹ conflictum B¹: corr. B² praetium B¹: corr. B² 99a om. BF edd ante sanctus insignis Augustinus recedit e (recedire Hb: recedite Ht) corpore H: sanc. ins. Aug. episcopus...transit ex corpore M 100 assiduae B¹: corr. B² 101 arreptis] abruptis prop. Ga 102 lucensis B^a: corr. B^b ordinatur B^a: corr. B^b 103 dux] rex F2 104 exule B¹: exul et B² 105 om. Sa romanae B² habentur B¹: corr. B² XLI EPS scripsi: om. B 106 XI ad episcopis euocatum pon. B galleciam B² uenientes B¹: corr. B² aliorum C edd eum CSiMo: eos B: om. Sa Aguirre prouintiae B² episcopos B: episcopis C edd Atticus] Nestorius Atticus Sa: Nestorius CSi urbis B²: ubi B¹ stultissimae sectae B² nomine om. CSaSi fuisse Sa: fecisse B edd

- quendam, referentum sermo non edidit. (106)
- XII** Narbona obsideri cepta per Gothos. (107). [436
Burgundiones, qui rebellauerant, a Romanis duce Etio debellantur. (108)
- CCCIII OLYMPI** Vno eodemque tempore Alexandriae Cyrillum episcopum presedere
et Constantinopolim Nestorium hereticum Hebioneum Cyrilli ipsius ad
eundem epistola et heresem destruentis et regulam fidei exponentis ostendit.
Haec cum aliis habetur alata. (109)
- XIII** Narbona obsidione liberatur. (110¹) [437
Aetio duce et magistro militum Burgundionum caesa XX milia. (110²)
[lacuna duorum versuum]
Rursus Censurius et Fretimundus legati mittuntur ad Sueuos. (111)
- XIII** Gothorum caesa VIII milia sub Aetio duce. (112) [438
Sueui cum parte plebis Calleciae cui aduersabantur, pacis iura
confirmant. (113)
Hermericus rex morbo oppressus Rechilam filium suum substituit in regno; qui
Andeuotum cum sua quam habebat manu ad Singillionem Beticae fluium
aperto Marte prostravit magnis eius auri et argenti opibus occupatis. (114)
- XV** Carthagine magna fraude decepta die XIII kl. Nouembris omnem [439
Africam rex Gaisericus inuadit. (115)
Bello Gothico sub Theoderico rege apud Tolosam Litorius Romanus dux

edidit *B*² 108 rebellabant *F* a om. *F* Romanis a duci *F* duceti debellantur *B*¹: corr. *B*² sunt
perdomati *F* 109 CCCIII *B*²: corr. *B*³ qui ante uno eodemque pertinentem ad Augustinum in 99a
add. *H* Cyrillo episcopo praesidente *H* presidere *B*² Constantinopoli *H* nestorio eretico (haeretico
Ho) ebione (Nebione *Ho*) *H* ad eundem om. *H* epistolam eorumdem (-dam *HbHt*) heresem (-sim
Ho) *H* exponentes *Hm* habentur *B* edd ante: habetur *Hm* allata *B*²*Hm* habitura dilata (data
HtHn) *Ho* 110 liberatur. Aetio *dist. BF SaTr*: magistro militum. Burgundionum *dist. SiMo* Nar.
obs. lib. om. *F* ab Agecio om. *F* ducae *B*¹: corr. *B*² 111 censorius *B* mittitur *B*^a: corr. *B*^b
112 qui eis auxiliauerant post Gothorum add. *F* VIII milia caesa sunt *F* milia om. *Hm* sub aetio
duce om. *F* 113 galleciae *B*²: om. *F* 114 rex suaeuorum *F* regno *F*: regnum *BI* qui...] quem
postea Betece fluuiio gothi prostrauerunt auri et argenti opibus occupatis *F* qui cum magna parte exercitus
missus andeuotum romanae militiae ducem cum multis copiis *I* baeticae prouinciae *I sed non P* opibus]
copiis *I* 115 cartago *F* magna *FH*: om. *B* edd XXV ante die add. *Ho*: XV *Hm* die...inuadit om.
F die om. *C* edd ante: die decimo *Si*³ 116 bellum *F* apud tolosa *F* d. R. *F* Romanorum *Sa*

inconsultius cum auxiliari Vnorum manu iruens caesis his ipse uulneratus
capitur et post dies paucos occiditur. (116)

Inter Romanos et Gothos pax efficitur. (117)

Gaisericus rex elatus in pie episcopum clerumque Carthaginis depellit ex ea et
iuxta prophetiam Danihelis demutatis ministeriis sanctorum ecclesias
catholicas tradidit Arrianis. (118)

Rechila rex Sueuorum Emeritam ingreditur. (119)

XVI Gaisericus Siciliam depredatus Panormum diu obsedit; qui damnati a [440
catholicis episcopis Maximini apud Siciliam Arrianorum ducis aduersum
catholicos precipitatur instinctu ut eos quoquo pacto in impietatem cogeret
Arrianam. Nonnullis declinantibus aliquanti durante in catholica fide
consummauere martyrium. (120)

Censurius comes, qui legatus {missus} fuerat ad Sueuos, residens Martyli

CCCV OLYMPI obsessus a Rechila in pace se tradidit. (121)

XVII Rex Sueuorum diuturno per annos VII morbo adflictus moritur [441
Hermericus. (122)

Rex Rechila Hispali obtenta Beticam et Carthaginiensem prouincias in suam
redigit potestatem. (123)

Sabino episcopo de Hispali factione depulso in locum eius Epifanius ordinatur
fraude, non iure. (124)

Asturius dux utriusque militie ad Hispanias missus Terraconensium caedit

auxilia *F* unorum *om.* *Si¹FlGa* manum magna (magnum *F2*) *F* iruens *B²* his] parte plurima (a
add. *F2*) suis *F* a gothis *post* uulneratus *add.* *F* capitur et *om.* *F2* occiditur capitur *F2* 118 rex
FH: om. *B edd* gaisiricus rex suaeuorum multas in sacerdotibus fecit stragis *F* in pie *om.* *H* depulit
Ho: pellit I misteriis (mys- *HbI*) *HI* ecclesias *B²* catholicas *om.* *HI* tradidit *BHI: tradit edd*
119 qui gaisirico successerat *post* sueuorum *add.* *F* 120 siciliam *B¹: corr.* *B²* precipitatus *B¹:*
prae- *B²:* -tatur *edd* 121 censurius *B¹H: censorius B²* missus *om.* *H* rediens *H Mo* CCCIII
B²: corr. *B³* ma li *B^a:* martyli *B^b:* martysis *B²:* myrtili *Ho SaGa: misertili Hm: mirtyli Si¹⁻³Fl*
a] ad *Hm* tradit *Sa* 122 hermericus *ante* rex *pon.* *H* uerorum *B* moritur] interit *HP: interit I*
moritur. hermericus rex rechila *dist.* *B¹: corr.* *B²* 123 rex *om.* *FH* betica *B* carthaginiensem *B^b*
beteca et cartagine capit *F* prouinciam *H* in suam *om.* *H* redegit *Ho Sa* Romanae ecclesiae XLIII
praesidet episcopus Leo *add.* *Si¹⁻³ Ga* 124 de *om.* *Alc* per factionem *Alc* 125 militiae *B²*

multitudinem Bacaudarum. (125)

XVIII Cometae sidus apparere incipit mense Decembri quod per menses aliquot [442

CCCCLXXX uisum subsequens in pestilentia plagae quae fere in toto orbe diffusa est,

praemisit ostentum. [*vac. c. 18 litt.*] (126)

**CONSTANTINOPOLITANE ECCLESIAE DEPVLSO NESTORIO
PRESIDET EPISCOPVS FLAVIANVS.** (127)

XVIII Asturio magistro utriusque militiae gener ipsius successor ipsi mittitur [443

<II.CCCCLX>Merobaudis, natu nobilis et eloquentiae merito uel maxime in poematis

studio ueteribus comparandus. Testimonio etiam prouehitur statuarum.

Breui tempore potestatis suae Aracellitanorum frangit insolentiam

Bacaudarum. Mox nonnullorum inuidia perurgente ad urbem Romam sacra
preceptione reuocatur. (128)

X X Sebastianus illic quo confugerat, deprehensus sibi aduersa moliri de [444

Constantinopoli fugit admonitus et ad Theodorem regem Gothorum ueniens

conquesitam sibi, qua potuit, Barcilonam hostis factus ingreditur. (129)

CCCVI OLYMPI In Asturicensi urbe Galleciae quidam ante aliquot annos [445

XXI latentes Manichei gestis episcopalibus deteguntur quae ab Ydatio et Thoribio

episcopis qui eos audierant, ad Antoninum Emeretensem episcopum

directa. (130)

Vandali nauibus Turonio in litore Galleciae repente aduecti familias capiunt

plurimorum. (131)

Sebastianus de Barcilone fugatus migrat ad Vandalos. (132)

Per episcopum Romae tunc presidentem gesta de Manicheis per prouintias

diriguntur. (133)

126 sius *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* CCCCLXXXI *H*: *correx*: *om.* *B* aliquod *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* 127 era
CCCCLXXXI *ante const. add.* *H* constantinopolitanae *B²* praeside et (est *Hn*) *H* 128
II.CCCCLX *ad XX pon.* *B²*: *om.* *B¹* poemastis *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* quod testimonio *Sa*: qui test. *C*
preceptionem *B^a*: -ne *B^b*: prae- *B²* 129 illicco *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* de *scripsi*: e *B* conquisitam *B²*
factus *om.* *SaSi¹FlGa* 130 CCCV *B²*: *corr.* *B³* XXI duobus uersibus infra olympiadem pon. *B*
manichi *B²* thobibio *B* ad *om.* *B^a*: *add.* *B^b* rirecta *B¹*: directi *B²* directa sunt *edd ante* 132
migrata *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* 133 prouincias *B²*

- XXII** Vitus magister utriusque militiae factus ad Hispanias missus non [446]
exigue manus fultus auxilio, cum Carthaginienses uexaret et Beticos,
succedentibus cum rege suo illic Sueuis, superatis etiam in congressione qui
ei ad depredandum in adiutorium uenerant, Gothis, territus miserabili timore
diffugit. Sueui exim ilas prouincias magna depredatione subuertunt. (134)
- XXIII** Romanae ecclesiae XLII presidet episcopus Leo; huius XLII EPS [447]
scripta per episcopi Thoribi diaconem Peruincum contra Priscillianitas ad
Hispanienses episcopos deferuntur; inter que ad episcopum Thoribium de
obseruatione catholicae fidei et de heresum blasphemiiis disputatio plena
dirigitur, quae ab aliquibus Gallecis subdolo probatur arbitrio. (135)
Solis facta defectio die X kl. Ianuarias qui fuit tertia feria. (136)
- XXIII** Rechila rex Sueuorum Emerita gentilis moritur mense Augusto; cui [448]
mox filius suus catholicus Rechiarius succedit in regno, nonnullis quidem
sibi de gente sua emulis, sed latenter. Obtento tamen regno sine mora
ulteriores regiones inuadit ad predam. (137)
Pascentium quemdam urbis Romae qui de Asturica diffugerat, Manicheum
Antoninus episcopus Emerita comprehendit auditumque etiam de prouincia
Lusitania facit expelli. (138)

CCCVII OLYMPI

- XXV** Per Agiulfum Spali Censurius iugulatur. (139) [449]
Rechiarius accepta in coniugium Theodori regis filia auspicatus initio regni
Vasconias depredatur mense Februario. (140)

134 uitus *B* *SiMo*: Auitus *Sa* minus *B* carthaginiensis *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* eximilas *B* 135 XLIII
SaSi episcopus *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* thoribii *B²* priscillianistas *B²* *edd* hispaniensis *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* quae
B² episcopus *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* XLIII EPS *B* 136 diei *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* die...feria *om.* *F* nono pro X
Si¹⁻³Ga: X *prop.* *Ga* 137 XXIII *om.* *B¹*: ad 136 *pon.* *FMB²*: *eras.* et *corr.* *B³* emeritae *Ho*
gentilis] degens *H* mense augusto *om.* *F* catholicus *om.* *F* regno *FH*: regnum *BI* nonnullis...
predam *om.* *F* sibi *om.* *H* *Sa* sed *om.* *H* obtento...predam *om.* *H* 138 quemdam *B²* 139
CCCVI *B²*: *corr.* *B³* per *om.* *F* agiulfum nobilem Gothum *F*: agiulfum *H*: Aiulphum *Sa*:
Aiulfum *Si¹⁻²FlGa* hispali *B*: in Spalae *F*: spalicem *H* censorius *B*: surius *H*: caesarius comes *F*
140 richarius rex *F* acceptam *F* accepta (accepto *Ho*) in coniugio *HI* gothorum regis *F*: regis
gothorum *I* filiam *F* auspicatus *om.* *H* auspicatus initio regni *om.* *F* initio *BI*: in initio *HP*:
initium *edd* initio regni (sui *add.* *P*) auspicatus *I*: populatur *Ho* mensis *B* mense februario *om.* *FHI*

Basilus ob testimonium egregii ausus sui congregatis Baucaudis in ecclesia Tyriassone foederatos occidit. Vbi et Leo eiusdem ecclesiae episcopus ab hisdem qui cum Basilio aderant, in eo loco obiit uulneratus. (141)

Rechiarus mense Iulio ad Theodorem socerum profectus Caesaraugustanam regionem cum Basilio in reditu depredatur. Inrupta per dolum Elerdensi urbe acta est non parua captiuitas. (142)

XXVI Asturius uir inlustris ad honorem prouehitur consulatus. (143) **[449]**

Sebastianus exul factus ad perniciosam sibi, sicut post exitus docuit, Gaiserici confugit potestatem. Paruo post tempore quam uenerat per eum iubetur occidi. (144)

De Gallis epistolae deferuntur Flauiani episcopi ad Leonem episcopum missae (cum scriptis Cyrilli episcopi Alexandrini ad Nestorium Constantinopolitanum) de Eutyчете Hebionita heretico et Leonis episcopi ad eundem responsa, quae cum aliorum episcoporum et gestis et scriptis per ecclesias diriguntur. (145)

XXVII Theodosius imperator moritur Constantinopolim anno aetatis suae **[450]**
XLVIII. (146)

**POST QVEM XLII STATIM APVD CONSTANTINOPOLIM MARCIANVS
A MILITIBVS ET AB EXERCITV, INSTANTE ETIAM SORORE**

141 bacaudis *B^b* ecclesia *B²*: *om.* *Ga* ecclesiae *B²* hisdem] eisdem *SaSi¹⁻³Fl*: iisdem *Ga*: isdem *Mo* 142 socerum suum *I FlGa* caesaraugustam *H* cum Basilio in reditu] remeans gothis auxiliantibus *I*: cum auxilio gothorum rediens *P*: "cum auxilio Gothorum *Isidorus, recte ut uidetur*" *scr.* *Mo* reditum *Hm* depredatur] uastat *I* inruptam *B¹*: irruptam *B²*: *om.* *H* Ilerdense *Ho*: yllerdense *Hm*: Ilerdensi *I* acta est] egit *I*: facta est *Sa* magnam captiuitatem *I* captiuitatis *Hm* 144 qui paulo post tempore quo *Sa* 145 de Gallis *del.* *B²*: *om.* *Sa*: de galliis *Hm* ad Leonem...Cyrilli episcopi *om.* *HtHn* scripti *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* de Eutyчете Hebionita] Tebionem *H* heretico...diriguntur *om.* *H* quo (quod *Ht*) depulso (pulso *HtHn*) substitutus flavianus scribit ad leonem de eutyчете (euticete *Hm*) *H* eodem *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* responsam *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* ecclesias *B²* 146 XLIII imperator *H* constantinopolim *BF2*: -pulae *F*: -poli *H* annus *F sed non F2* suae *B²* XLVIII *BM*: quadragensimo nono *F*: XLIII *Hm*: XLIV *Ho* 147 XLII *F*: XLIII *B*: *om.* *HM* post quem martianus statim imperator factus [...] instante Pulcheria sorore theodosii qua *M* statim apud Const. *om.* *F* constantinopoli *Hm* Martianus XLIV Imp. *Ho*: marchianus XLIII *Hm* militantibus *F* ab *om.* *Hm* stante *H*

THEODOSII PVLCHERIA REGINA, EFFICITVR IMPERATOR; QVA
SIBI IN CONIVGIVM ADSVMPTA REGNAT IN PARTIBVS
ORIENTIS. (147)

XXVIII Valentiniani imperatoris mater Placidia moritur apud Romam. (148) [451

CCCCXC In Gallecia terre motus assidui, signa in caelo plurima ostenduntur. [*vac. c. 17*

CCCVIII OLYMPI *lit.*] Nam pridie non. Aprilis tertia feria post solis occasum ab

·II·CCCCLXX aquilonis plaga caelum rubens sicut ignis aut sanguis efficitur intermixtis per

igneum ruborem lineis clarioribus in speciem hastarum rutilantium

deformatis. A die clauso usque in horam noctis fere tertiam signi durat

ostensio, quae mox ingenti exitu perdocetur. (149)

Gens Vnorum pace rupta depraedatur prouintias Galliarum; plurime ciuitates

effractae. In campis Catalaunicis haud longe de ciuitate quam effregerant

Mettis, Aetio duci et regi Theodori, quibus erat in pace societas, aperto Marte

confligens diuino caesa superatur auxilio. Bellum nox intempesta diremit.

Rex illic Theodorus prostratus occubuit. CCC ferme milia hominum in eo

certamine cecidisse memorantur. (150)

Multa anno signa procedunt. VI kal. Octubris a parte orientis luna fuscatur. In

diebus insequentis paschae uisa quedam in caelo regionibus Galliarum

epistola de his Eufroni Augustudunensis episcopi ad Agrippinum commitem

pulcheriam sororem theodosiae regina *F* imperator...Orientis *om. F* et ipsi sublimatur (sublimabitur *F2*) in regno eamque Valentinianus in coniugium adsumpsit *F* coniugio *H* assumpta *B2*: sumpta *M*
148 Valentiniani imperatoris decadas (decadat *Hm*) II.CCCCLXX (CCCCLXX *Hb*: II.CCCCLXXX
Hn^a: -LXX *Hn^b*) *H* Val. imp. mater *om. Ga* imperatoris *om. F* et mater *F* moriuntur *F* apud
om. F Romam *om. F2* 149 CCCCXC *HM*: *om. B* CCCVIII OLYMPI *Bb*: *om. B^a*: CCCVII
B2: CCCVIII *B3* II.CCCCLXX *BH*: *del. B2* in *om. F* gallia terre motus factus *F* In...occursum
om. I signa...Aprilis *om. F* aquilonem *F* e (de *F2*) caelo *F* ruens *F* sicut] quasi *F* effectus
est permixtis *I* intermixtis...perdocetur *om. F* ligneis *B^a*: *g del. B^b* specie *I* astrorum *Sa* A
die...perdocetur *om. I* 150 Era CDXC (CCCCLX *Hm Mo*) ante gens *pon. H Mo* pace *B^bFH*:
parce *B^a* ruunt in galliis *F* prouincias *B2* plurimae *B2* Plurimae...memorantur *om. et*
interpolationem ingentem add. F plur. ciu. eff. *om. H* catalonicis (catho- *Hm*) et mettis cum gente
eius ducis gens regis theodori (theodorio *Hm*) *H* conflagris *Hm* mox *B¹H*: nox *B2* ea tempestate
societatem dirimit *H* ferme milia *BI*: mil. fer. *H* milia *om. Hm* cecidisse] occidisse *Si²Bouquet*:
occisa *Ga* 151 VI kal *Tr, prop. Ga*: V kal *B edd* sequentis *B2 C edd ante* quaedam *B2*

facta euidenter ostendit. Stella cometes a XIII kal. Iulias apparere incipit, que tertio kal. diluculo ab oriente uisa post occasum solis ab occidua parte mox cernitur. Kal. Aug. a parte occidentis apparet. (151)

Occiso Theodore Thurismo filius eius succedit in regno. (152)

Vni cum rege suo Attala relictis Galliis post certamen Italiam petunt. (153)

XXVIII SECVNDO regni anno principis Martiani Vni qui Italiam [452-3

praedabantur, aliquantis etiam ciuitatibus irruptis, diuinitus partim fame, partim morbo quodam plagis caelestibus feriuntur. Missis etiam per Martianum principem Aetio duce caeduntur auxiliis pariterque in sedibus suis et caelestibus plagis et per Marciani subiguntur exercitum et ita subacti pace facta cum Romanis proprias uniuersi repetunt sedes; ad quas rex eorum Attala mox reuersus interiit. (154)

Ad Sueuos Mansuetus comes Hispaniarum et Fronto similiter comes legati pro pace mittuntur et optinent condiciones iniunctas. (155)

Thurismo rex Gothorum spirans hostilia a Theoderico et Frederico fratribus iugulatur; cui Theodericus succedit in regno. (156)

XXX TERTIO regni anno principis Marciani regina moritur Pulcheria [453-4

mense Iulio. (157)

Per Fredericum Theuderici regis fratrem Baucaude Terraconenses caeduntur ex auctoritate Romana. (158)

In Gallecia terrae motus et in sole signum in ortu quasi altero secum concertante monstratur. (159)

factae uidentur *B*¹: facta euidentur *B*² que *B*²: q *B*¹ 152 filius...regno *om.* *Hb* eius filius *HtHn*
 153 huni *B*² chuni in aetiam inruunt *F* attila *B*² 154 secundo...Italiam *om.* *F* huni *B*²
 eamque depraedant *F* etiam *om.* *FI* irruptis *B*² partim(*bis*) *BI*: parte(*bis*) *F* morbo quodam *om.* *I*
 quadam *F* finiuntur *F* iussu marciani ab aiecio duci caeduntur in sedibus suis quo acti reuertunt (-tuntur
*F*²) et mox attila moretur *F* uni (*i.e.* "huni") uersi *B* attila *B*² mox ut remeaut *I* 155
 mansuetos *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² 156 spirans hostilia *om.* *F*: hostilia inspiraret *I* a] ad *F*²: et *Hm*
 interficitur *F*: est interfectus *I* successit *F*² regnum *I* 157 II.CCCCLXX *in margine add.* *B*²
 anno pr. anni *F*: anno primo pr. *H* placidia *H* mense iulio *om.* *F* 158 fratrem *B*²: *om.* *B*¹
 terraconensis *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² caeduntur *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² 159 altera *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b

Aetius dux et patricius fraudulenter singularis accitus intra palatium manu ipsius
Valentiniani imperatoris occiditur et cum ipso per spatorium eius aliqui
singulariter intromissi iugulantur honorati. (160)

His gestis legatos Valentinianus mittit ad gentes ex quibus ad Sueuos uenit
Iustinianus. (161)

XXXI QVARTO regni anno principis Marciani per duos barbaros Aetii [455
familiares Valentinianus Romae imperator occiditur in campo exercitu
circumstante anno aetatis suae XXXVI et regni XXXI. (162¹)

Post quem mox Maximus ex consulibus XLIII Rome Augustus appellatur; qui
cum imperator factus relictam Valentiniani sibi duxisset uxorem et filio suo
ex priori coniuge Paladio, quem Caesarem fecerat, Valentiniani filiam in
coniugium tradidisset, magnorum motuum, quos uerebatur, perturbatione
distortus et quia in occisorum per Valentinianum et in ipsius interitum
Valentiniani ambitu regni consilia scelestia patrata contulerat, cum imperium
deserere uellet et Romam, uix quattuor regni sui mensibus expletis in ipsa
urbe tumultu populi et seditione occiditur militari. (162²)

Ipsa anno in Galliis Auitus Gallus cuius ab exercitu Gallicano et ab honoratis
primum Tolosa, dehinc apud Arelatum Augustus appellatus Romam pergit et
suscipitur. (163)

Vsque ad Valentinianum Theodosi generatio tenuit principatum. (164)

ROMANORVM XLIII MARTIANVS QVARTO IAM REGNI SVI ANNO

160 aetius *B^a*: *corr. B^b* fraudulenter ualentiniani imperatorum (-tore *F2*) manu propria occidetur *F*
accitus *C* *edd*: additus *B* et cum...honorati *om. F* spatorium *B²* iugulatur *B¹*: *corr. B²* 162 1
regni *in uncialibus rubris scr. B* quarto] quinto *Tr* quarto...familiares *om. H* quarto...Marciani *om.*
Ga duobus *F2* familiaris *B¹*: -res *B²F* Valentinianus Romae imperator occiditur (*om Hb*) anno
aetatis suae XXVI et regni XXI (XXII *Hm*) *H* 2 Romae *om. F* imprator *B^a*: *corr. B^b* in campo...
XXXI *om. F* maximianus *F* quadragesimus quartus *F2*: XLV *H* romae *B²F* qui cum...militari
om. H relictam *F* duxit *F* et filio...uix *om. F* mortuum *B^a*: *corr. B^b* quia] qui *Sa* et post quia
B^a: *del. B^b* caelesta *B¹*: scaelesta *B²* imperio *B¹*: *corr. B²* Maximianus quarto regni sui mense
urbe Romae tumulto militare occidetur *F* in ipsa...et *om. Sa* 163 in ipso anno *F* in Galliis *om. F*
gallasci ues *B^a*: galla ciues *B^b*: gallus *F*: cuius *om. F* et ab honoratis *om. F* primo *F* arlato *F*
appellatur *FSa* et suscipitur *om. F* suscipit *B¹*: *corr. B²* 164 *om. Ga* ualentinianum *HtHn* 165
I ad ROMANORUM pon. edd XLmus IIIus *F2*: XLVI *H* quarto] quinto *GaTr*

OBTINET MONARCHIAM. (165)

Per Auitum, qui a Romanis et euocatus et susceptus fuerat imperator, legati ad
Martianum pro unianimitate mittuntur imperii. (166)

Gaisericus sollicitatus a relictis Valentiniani, ut malum fama dispergit,
priusquam Auitus Augustus fieret, Romam ingreditur direptisque opibus
Romanorum Carthaginem redit, relictam Valentiniani et filias duas et Aetii
filium Gaudentium nomine secum ducens. (167)

Sueui Carthaginenses regiones quas Romanis reddiderant, depredantur. (168)

**I MARCIANVS ET AVITVS CONCORDES PRINCIPATV ROMANI [456
VTVNTVR IMPERII. (169)**

CCCVIII OLYMPI Per Augustum Auitum Fronto comes legatus mittitur ad Sueuos.

V ANNVS Similiter et a rege Gothorum Theuderico, quia fidus Romano esset imperio,
MARCIANI legati ad eosdem mittuntur ut tam secum quam cum Romano imperio, quia
uno essent pacis foedere copulati, iurati foederis promissa seruant.

Remissis legatis utriusque partis atque omni iurationi uiolata Suaeui
Terraconensem prouinciam, quae Romano imperio deseruiebat,
inuadunt. (170)

De Erulorum gente septem nauibus in Lucensi litore aliquanti aduecti, uiri ferme
CCCC expediti superuentu multitudinis congregatae duobus tantum ex suo
numero effugantur occisis; qui ad sedes proprias redeuntes Cantabriorum et
Vardulliarum loca maritima crudelissime depredati sunt. (171)

obtenta monarchia *F* 166 *primum* et *om. F* unianimitate *B¹F*: unanimitate *B²edd*: animi aetate
F2 167 sollicitatus *FH*: sollicitatur *B* a *om. F* ut] et *F* mala *Mo* ditatusque *F* relictis *F*
secundum et *FH*: *om. B* agece *F*: *om. H* filium nomen gaudentium *F2* nomine *F* 168
carthaginenses *B²* cartagenensem regionem quas *F* quas Reccila pater eius *I* romani *B¹HmHtHn*:
romanis *B²FHBI* reddiderant *B²I* 169 *I om. edd* MARCIANIANUS *B¹*: *corr. B²* principatum *H*
romano...imperio *F* Romani *om. Ga* 170 CCCCVIII *B²*: *corr. B³* V annus Marciani *om. FH*
GaMo Per...et a *om. F* Per...Suaeui *om. I* foedus Romani esset imperii *Sa* legatia ad *B¹*: *corr.*
B² ut tam...uiolata *om. F* fodere *B* iuratione *B²*: omni iuris ratione *C edd ante* suaui
taragonensem prouinciam uastat *F* theudericus rex initam fidem imperiae in suaui legatus mittit ut se a
prouincias quas inuaserant remouerint *add. F* 171 septem nauibus *C edd*: septe manibus *B*
congregatae *B²*

II Legati Gothorum rursum ueniunt ad Sueuos; post quorum aduentum [456-7

VI ANNVS rex Sueuorum Rechiarius cum magna suorum multitudine regiones

MARCIANI prouintiae Terraconensis inuadit acta illic depredatione et grandi ad Galleciam captiuitate deducta. (172)

Mox Hispanias rex Gothorum Theodoricus cum ingenti exercito suo et cum uoluntate et ordinatione Auiti imperatoris ingreditur; cui cum multitudine Sueuorum rex Rechiarius occurrens duodecimo de Asturecensi urbe miliario ad fluuium nomine Vrbicum III non. Octubris die, VI feria, inito mox certamine superatur. Caesis suorum agminibus, aliquantis captis plurimisque fugatis ipse ad extremas sedes Gallaciae plagatus uix euadit ac profugus. (173)

Theudorico rege cum exercitu ad Bracaram extremam ciuitatem Galleciae pertendente V kal. Nouembris, die dominico, etsi incruenta, fit tamen satis maesta et lacrimabilis eiusdem direptio ciuitatis. Romanorum magna agitur captiuitas captiuorum; sanctorum basilicae effractae; altaria sublata atque confracta; uirgines dei exim quidem abductae, sed integritate seruata; clerus usque ad nuditatem pudoris exutus; promiscui sexus cum paruulis de locis refugii sanctis populus omnis abstractus; iumentorum pecorum camellorumque horrore locus sacer impletus; scripta super Hierusalem ex parte caelestis irae renouauit exempla. (174)

Rechiarius ad locum qui Portum Cale appellatur, profugus regi Theudorico captiuus adducitur; quo in custodiam redacto, caeteris qui de priori

172 II *B*¹: *eras. et ad 175 pon. B*² VI ANNVS MARCIANI *B*¹*H*: *eras. et ad 175 pon. B*² prouintias terraconenses *B* et *del. B*² 173 Mox...et cum *om. F* Mox] VI (V *Tr*) annis marcianni Era CDXCIV (CCCCLXIII *Hm*) *H*: *post Mox add. Mo* exercitu *B*²*H* suo cum *H* consilio et consinso auiti imperatores theudericus rex contra suaeuos mouit exercitum et in taragonensem campaniam super urbicum fluuium cum richario regi suaeuorum confligit certamine plurimisque suaeuos extinctis ipso regi placato in gallicias fugaciter fecit adgredi *F* Cui...profugus *om. H* richarius *B* milario *B* V non. *Tr* quarta feria *Ga* plagatus] telo sauciatus *I* profugit *Ga* 174 ipsoque itinere theudericus cum gothis romanis (*om. F*²) qui in spanias consedebant captiuitatem uastauit et multas deripit ciuitatis sanctasque baselecas (ecclesias *F*²) aefranguntur *F* pertendentem *B* maestae *B*¹: maesta et *B*² altaria...exempla *om. F* abstractus *B*¹: *corr. B*² camelorum *B*² reuocauit *edd ante* 175 loco *F* qui] ubi *F* profectus *I* captus *FI* ducitur *F* Quo] et *F* in *om. F*² redagetur *F* caeteris...superfuerant *om. F*

certamine superfuerant, tradentibus se Sueuis, aliquantis nihilominus
interfectis regnum destructum et finitum est Sueuorum. (175)

Hisdem diebus Rechimeris comitis circumuentione magna multitudo

Vandalorum quae se de Carthagine cum LX nauibus ad Gallias uel ad
Italiam mouerat, regi Theodorico nuntiatur occisa per Auitum. (176)

Esycius tribunus legatus ad Theodoricum cum sacris muneribus missus ad
Galleciam uenit nuntians ei id quod supra in Corsica caesam multitudinem
Wandalorum et Auitum de Italia ad Gallias Arelate successisse; orientalium
naues Hispalim uenientes per Marciani exercitum caesam nuntiant. (177)

Occiso Rechiario mense Decembri rex Theudoricus de Gallacia ad Lusitaniam
succedit. (178)

In conuentus parte Bracarensis latrocinantum depredatio perpetratur. (179)

Aioulfus deserens Gothos in Gallecia residet. (180)

Sueui qui remanserant in extrema parte Galleciae, Massiliae filium nomine
Maldras sibi regem constituunt. (181)

Theudericus Emeritam depredari moliens beatae Eulaliae mārtyris terretur
ostentis. (182)

III Auitus, tertio anno posteaquam a Gallis et a Gothis factus fuerat [456-7
imperator, caret imperio Gothorum promisso destitutus auxilio, caret et
uita. (183)

In Orientis partibus septimo anno imperii sui moritur Marcianus. (184)

suaeui oblito regno se tradent theudericum ibique regnum eorum destructum est *F* paene destructum *I* 176
isdem *Sa*: iisdem *Ga* 177 Esycius trib. leg.] auitus imperator legatum *F* Esycius...successisse *om.*
H sacri *B*: sacris *F* mittit *F* ad Galleciam uenit *om.* *F* ei id quod supra *om.* *F* id *om.* *Sa* quod
*B*²: quo *B*¹ caesa multitudine *F* et *om.* *F* Arelatem *Sa* hispalim *C* *edd*: hispali *BH*: spalens *F*
per marciano exercito (*om.* *F*2) *F* caesam *C*: caesas *B*: caesa *F*: cesa *Hm*: caesae *Ho* nuntiant
BFHm: nuntiantur *Ho* captas nunciat *Sa*: caesas nunciat *Si*: caesos *Lazas* *Mo*: pro marciano
exercitum caesum nunciant *prop.* *Ga* 178 *om.* *Ga* mense Decembri *om.* *FI* Lusitaniam uictor *I*
uenit *F* 180 Agiulfus *Tr* 181 suaui dinuo rege maldra sibi constituunt *F* remanserat *B*^a: *corr.*
B^b massilae *I* Maldram *C* *edd ante*: masdram/ maldram *I* 182 beatae...ostentis *om.* *F* moliens]
uolens *edd ante* 183 Tertio anno Auitus septimo mense; posteaquam *FI* septimo mense *pro* tertio
anno *prop.* *Ga* postea *om.* *F*: postquam *SaGa* a gothis et gallis *F* carit imperium *F* promissa *F*
et auxilia carit et uitam (*uita* *F*2) *F* 184 in Orientis partibus *om.* *FH* Marcianus *om.* *F*2*H*

ROMANORVM XLIIII MAIORIANVS IN ITALIA ET
CONSTANTINOPOLIM LEO AVGVSTI APPELLANTVR. (185)

I Theudoricus aduersis sibi nuntiis territus mox post dies paschae, quod [457
fuit II kal. Aprilis, de Emerita egreditur et Gallias repetens partem ex ea
quam habebat multitudine uariae nationis cum ducibus suis ad campos
Galleciae dirigit; qui dolis et periuriis instructi, sicut eis fuerat imperatum,
Asturicam, quam iam praedones ipsius sub specie Romanae ordinationis
intrauerant, mentientes ad Sueuos qui remanserant iussam sibi expeditionem,
ingrediuntur pace fucata solita arte perfidiae. Nec mora promiscui generis
reperita illic caeditur multitudo; sanctae effringuntur aecclesiae; altaribus
direptis et demolitis sacer omnis ornatus et usus aufertur; duo illic episcopi
inuenti cum omni clero abducuntur in captiuitatem; inualidior promiscui
sexus agitur miseranda captiuitas; residuis et uacuis ciuitatis domibus datis
incendio camporum loca uastantur. Palentina ciuitas simili quo Asturica per
Gothos perit exitio. Vnum Couiacense castrum tricesimo de Asturica
miliario a Gothis diutino certamine fatigatum auxilio dei hostibus et obsistit et
praeualet. Quam plurimis ex eorum manu interfectis reliqui reuertuntur ad
Gallias. (186)

Aioulfus dum regnum Sueuorum spirat, Portu Cale moritur mense Iunio. (187)

Sueui in partes diuisi pacem ambiunt Galleciorum; e quibus pars Framtanum,
pars Maldras regem appellant. Solito more perfidiae Lusitaniam depraedatur
pars Sueuorum Maldarem sequens. Acta illic Romanorum caede praedisque

185 XLIIII *B^bF*: XLV *B^a*: XLVII regnauit (regnat *Ho*) *H* italia *BM*: -am *FHm* Constantinopolim
BM: -pole *F*: -poli *H* Leo] ideo *Hm* 186 aduersus *F* sibi *om.* *F* quod...Aprilis *om.* *F* II kal.
GaTr: V kal. *B* multitudinem *B¹F2*: *corr.* *B²* et *om.* *F* quam] quae *F* nationes *B¹*: *corr.* *B²*
instructus *F* sicut...mentientes *om.* *F* speciae *B^a*: *corr.* *B^b* ordinationes *B¹*: *corr.* *B²* instraerant
B^a: *corr.* *B^b* solitae *B* prom. gen. rep. *om.* *F* multitudo romanorum *F* aefranguntur *F* ecclesiae
B^b: ecclesiae *B²* alt. dir. et dem. *om.* *F* direptis eddemolitis *B¹*: direpti sed demolitis *B²*: *corr.* *B³*
Duo illic *om.* *F* episcopi clerici captiuantur domebus dantur incendia *F* Palentina...Gallias *om.* *F*
187 Agiulfus *F Tr* sperat *F*: aspirat *Sa* mense Iunio *om.* *F* 188 framtano *B*: -nem *C* *edd ante*:
frantan *I* Maldram *C* *edd ante (bis)* appellat *edd ante* depraedantur *B²* illuc *I* aromanorum *B*

contractis ciuitas Vlixippona sub specie pacis intratur. (188)

II Framtane moritur per pascha et pentecosten. (189) [458]

Iubente Maldare Sueui in solitam perfidiam uersi regionem Galliciae adherentem
flumine Durio depredantur. (190)

Quinto kal. Iun. die, quarta feria, ab ora quarta in horam sextam ad speciem
lunae quintae uel sextae sol de lumine orbis sui minoratus apparuit. (191)

Gothicus exercitus duce suo Cyrila a Theodorico rege ad Hispanias missus
mense Iulio succedit ad Beticam. (192¹)

Legati Gothorum et Vandolorum pariter ad Sueuos ueniunt et
reuertuntur. (192²)

Sabinus episcopus Hispalensis, post annos XX quam certauerat expulsus, de
Galliis ad propriam redit ecclesiam. (192a)

CCCX OLYMPI

III Theudoricus cum duce suo Sunerico exercitus sui aliquantam ad Beticam [459]

dirigit manum. Cyrila reuocatur ad Gallias. Sueui nihilominus Lusitaniae
partes cum Maldare, alii cum Rechimundo Galleciae depredantur. (193)

Eruli maritima conuentus Lucensis loca nonnulla crudelissime inuadunt ad
Beticam pertendentes. (194)

Maldras germanum suum {fratrem} interfecit et Portum Cale castrum idem
hostis inuadit. (195)

Inter Sueuos et Callicos interfectis aliquantis honestis natu malum hostile

ciuitas *I*: omnia *B* etiam post ciuitas *add. I* 189 **II** hic pono ego: ad 192¹ pon. *B* frantan *I*:
-nes *C* *edd ante* 190 Iubente Maldare *om. F* maldere *B Mo*: Maldra *C* *edd ante* galleciae *B*²
adherentem fluuium *F*: -te fluuio *F2* flumini *B*²*I* circa litora manentes post Durio *add. F* 191
Idus *B*^b: *** *B*^a: kal. *Mo*, *prop. Ga* hora *B*^b 192 a] ad *F* rege *om. I* ad *om. FH* mense Iulio
om. FI Legati...reuertuntur *om. FH* ueniuntur *B*¹: *corr. B*² 192a *apparet solum in H*: lacuna
duorum uersuum in *B* Era CDXCV (CCCCXV *Hm*) ante Sabinus *add. H* annis *Hm* expulsis
HmHb de] ex *Alc* rediit sedem *Alc* 193 CCCVIII *B*²: *corr. B*³ cum *om. F* sonerico *B Mo*
aliquantam partem *F*: aliquam p. *F2*: aliquanta *Hm*: aliquam tam *Ho* manum *om. F* Sueui...
depredantur *om. H* nihilominus *om. F* lusitania *F* partes *om. F* Maldra *edd ante* maldare regi
et *F* Remismundo *Si* gallicias *F* 194 aeroli *F* macitima *B*^a: *corr. B*^b maritima...inuadunt
om. F 195 germanum suum fratrem *B*: germano sonm (=suum) fratre *F*: germanoso nomen fratre
F2 interfecit *BF*: -ficit *SiMo* portocale *B* portugali castro *F* idem hostis *om. F* 196 gall- *B*²

miscetur. (196)

Legati a Nepotiano magistro militiae et a Sunerico comite misi ueniunt ad

Galletios nuntiantes Maiorianum Augustum et Theudoricum regem

firmissima inter se pacis iura sanxisse Gothis in quodam certamine

superatis. (197)

III Maldras in fine mensis Februarii iugulatus merito perit interito. (198) [460

Per Sueuos Luco habitantes in diebus paschae Romani aliquanti cum rectore suo

honesto natu repentino securi de reuerentia dierum occiduntur

incursu. (199)

Mense Maio Maiorianus Hispanias ingreditur imperator; quo Carthaginiensem

prouinciam pertendente aliquantas naues, quas sibi ad transitum aduersum

Vandolos praeparabat, de litore Carthaginiensi commoniti Vandali per

proditores abripiunt. Maiorianus ita a sua ordinatione frustratus ad Italiam

reuertitur. [*vac. c. 25 litt.*] (200)

Pars Gothici exercitus a Sunierico et Nepotiano comitibus ad Galleciam directa

Sueuos apud Lucum depraedatur habitantes; que Dictynio, Spinione et

Ascanio delatoribus spargentibusque ad terrorem propriae uenena perfidiae

indigata recurrit ad suos. Ac mox hisdem delatoribus quibus supra

Frumarius cum manu Sueuorum quam habebat impulsus capto Ydatio

episcopo VII kal. Aug. in Aquaeflouiensi ecclesia eundem conuentum grandi

euertit excidio. (201)

197 legati a maioriano agusto et theudericu regi pacem inter se initam ad suaecis et uandalis diriguntur *F* sunerico miti *B* missi *B*² ueniunt] sunt *Sa* 198 maldras rex iugulatur *F* mense *B*¹: *corr.* *B*²: *om.* *Ga* e merito *B* merito...interito *om.* *F* interitu *B*² 199 hubitantes *B*² occiditur *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² 200 madio *F* maiorianus imperator *F* Quo *B*^b: quod *B*^a: ad *F* carthaginensem *B*² pertendentem *B*¹: *corr.* *B*²: pertendens *F* aliquantas *om.* *F* quas sibi *om.* *F* transiendom *F* aduersus *FI* praeparare iubet quas uandali subripiunt *F* ita a] imperator *F* ordinatione] dispositione *I* frustrata *F* ad *om.* *I* repetit *F* 201 gotecus exercitus a sunnarico et nepuciano comitebus uertetur sueuos depraedantur (depraedatur *F*2) *F* comitibus] ducibus *I* directas *B* lucaniam *P* depraedantur *Si* habitantes...Spinione *prop.* *Ga*: habitantesque *B*¹*Mo* : *om.* *SaSi* dictyniospinione *B*¹: Dictyni Ospinione *B*²*Mo*: quae Dictinio Spinione *SaSi* indigata *B*¹ = indicata *C* *Si*: indagata *B*²*Mo*: *om.* *Sa* eisdem *Sa*: iisdem *Sa*: isdem *Mo* manus *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b ecclesia *B*²

Rechimundus uicina sibi pariter Auregensium loca et Lucensis conuentus
maritima populatur. (202)

Inter Frumarium et Rechimundum oritur de regni potestate dissensio. (203)

Galleciorum et Sueuorum pacis quedam umbra conseritur. (204)

A Theuderico legati ad Sueuos ueniunt et recurrunt. (205)

Suniericus Scallauim, cui aduersabatur, optinet ciuitatem. (206)

Ydatius qui supra tribus mensibus captiuitatis inpletis mense Nouembri
miserantis dei gratia contra uotum et ordinationem supradictorum delatorum
redit ad Flauias. (207)

De rege Theuderico legati gentis perfide reuertuntur. (208)

Gaisericus rex a Maioriano imperatore per legatos postulat pacem. (209)

V Maiorianum de Galliis Romam redeuntem et Romano imperio uel nomine [461

<II.CCCCLXXX> res necessarias ordinantem Rechimer liuore percitus et inuidorum
consilio fultus fraude interfecit circumuentum. (210)

**ROMANORVM XLV SEVERVS A SENATV ROMAE AVGVSTVS
APPELLATVR ANNO IMPERII LEONIS QVINTO. (211)**

I Suniericus redit ad Gallias. (212) [462

Nepotianus Theuderico ordinante Arborium accipit successorem. (213)

In prouincia Gallecia prodigiorum uidentur signa diuersa. **AERA D VI non.**

Mar. pullorum cantu ab occasu solis luna in sanguinem plena conuertitur.

Idem dies sexta feria fuit. (214)

Antiochia maior Isauriae inobaudiens monitis salutaribus terra dehiscente

202 Remismundus *Si* sibi *om.* *SaSi¹FIGa* auriensium *I Sa* loca *om.* *I sed non P* 203 Masdrae
filium *post* Rechimundum *add. P* Remismundum *Si* 206 scallauim *B* 207 supradictorum *B¹:*
corr. B² 208 theuderico legati ad gentis pacem postulatam et optentam reuertunt *F* perfidere uertuntur
B¹: perfidae reuertuntur *B²* 209 imperator *B¹:* *corr. B²* postulans *F* pacem *om. F* 210 *I add.*
iuxta V B³ II.CCCCLXXX *ad I (212) pon. B²:* *om. B¹* ad romam *F* et *om. F* nomine *om.*
F: nomini *SiMo* richymeris uadum *F* interficit *B² edd ante:* interficetur *F* circumuentum *om.*
F 211 *om. HtHn* nepotianus theuderico ordinante *ante Romanorum pon. Hb* XLVIII *H* ROME
B^b ANNONIMPERII *B* 212 *om. HtHn* *I B¹:* *II B³* VI *in margine add. B²* 213 Nepotianus
om. Sa theuderico *B²:* *-cu** *B¹:* *-co H* arborum *Hm* accepit *H* 214 luna XV tunc conuersa est
in sanguine *inter 218 et 225 pon. F* 215 maior*Isauriae *Si:* maioris Syriae *prop. Si³Ga*

demergitur, <episcopo> tantum ipsius ciuitatis cum aliquantis qui eum
obaudientes timori domini sunt secuti, de interitu liberatis, turrium etiam
solis cacuminibus extantibus super terram. (215)

Gaisericus Valentiniani relictam Constantinopolim remittit. Filiae ipsius una
Gentoni Gaiserici filio, alia Olybrio senatori urbis Romae iure matrimonii
copulantur. (216)

CCCXI OLYMPI Agrippinus Gallus comes et ciuis Egidio comiti uiro insigni inimicus,
ut Gothorum mereretur auxilia, Narbonam tradidit Theudorico. (217)

Mense Iunio in Gallicia coruscatione uillae exuste <et> greges ouium
concremati. Carnes concise pluuiiae de caelo mixtae cadunt. Duo
adulscientes carne in inuicem soledati adhaerentes sunt mortui. (217a) In
conuentu Bracarense duorum natorum portentum uisum; quatuor Legione
simile memoratur. (214a)

II Aduersus Egidium commitem utriusque militiae, uirum et famma [463
commendatum et deo bonis operibus conplacentem, in Armoricana prouincia
Fretiricus frater Theuderici regis insurgens cum his cum quibus fuerat,
superatus occiditur. (218)

Cum Palogorio uiro nobili Galleciae, qui ad supradictum fuerat regem, Cyrila
legatus ad Galleciam ueniens euntes ad eundem regem legatos obuiau
Rechimundi; qui regressi in celeri reuertentem Cyrilam in Lucensi urbe
suscipiunt; post cuius mox egressum de Gallicia Sueui promissionum
suarum ut semper fallaces et perfidi diuersa loca infelicis Galleciae <more>

episcopo *add. Mo: nulla lacuna in B cum om. edd ante eum om. Sa: ea Ga timorem Sa 216*
relicta *B filia B² Gentoni] Unerico I filius B^a: corr. B^b 217 CCCX B²: corr. B³ atrepennus*
gallies comis et ciuis inuedus aegidio insignis inimicus ut gothorum fideretur *F comes et ciuis FIC edd:*
et omnes et ciues *B¹: et omnes ciuis B²: ciues B³ comiti Romano aemulus I auxilia om. F tradit*
F 217a apparet solum in F: 214a apparet solum in H: lacuna trium uersuum et decem litterae in B
coruscationem *F et scripsi ouium om. F2 concrematae F carnem F2 cadent F Era D ante in*
conuentu *add. H bracharense Hm: Bracaren. Hb: Bracharen. Ht: Bracharensi HnAlc quatuor Ho: IIII*
Hm legiones Hm: Legionen. HbHt: Legion. Hn 218 II B¹: eras. B² Aduersus...conplacentem
om. F et fama commendatum et deo Mo: ut fama (fama B²) commendat et deo B: ut fama
commendat deo *edd ante 219 fuerat] iuerat Mo legatos B¹: corr. B² Remismundi Si urbes B^a:*
corr. B^b suarum om. Ga more scripsi

solito depredantur. (219)

Per Theudericum ad Sueuos Remismundus et Cyrila cum aliquantis Gothis qui prius uenerant, remittuntur. Cyrila in Galatia remanente, Remismundo mox recurrente ad regem inter Gallecos et Sueuos indisciplinata perturbatio dominatur. (220)

Romanae ecclesiae XLIII pressidet episcopus Hilarus. (221) XLIII EPS

III Nepotianus recedit e corpore. (222) [464-5

Frumario mortuo Remismundus omnibus Sueuis in suam ditionem regali iure reuocatis pacem reformat elapsam. (223)

Mense Maio supradicti uiri Egidi ligati per Oceanum ad Vandolos transeunt, qui eodem cursu Septembri mense reuertuntur ad suos. (224)

XIII kal. Aug. die, secunda feria, in speciem lunae quintae sol de lumine suo ab hora tertia in horam sextam cernitur minoratus. (225)

Legatos Remismundus mittit ad Theudoricum, qui similiter suos ad Remismundum remittit, cum armorum adiectione uel munerum, directa et coniunge quam haberet. (226)

Vandali per Marcellinum in Sicilia caesi effugantur ex ea. (227)

Egidius moritur, alii dicunt insidiis, alii ueneno deceptus. Quo desistente mox Gothi regiones quas Romano nomini tuebatur, <inuadunt>. (228)

Sueui Conynbricam dolose ingressi familiam nobilem Cantabri spoliant et captiuam abducunt matrem cum filiis. (229)

Legati eodem anno duabus uicibus a rege Sueuorum mittuntur ad regem Theudericum; ad quem et Arborius proficiscitur euocatus. (230)

220 galaciae *B*¹: galletia *B*² gallicos *B*² disciplinatur *ante* dominatur *add.* *B*¹: *del.* *B*² 221 presidet *B*^b XLIV *Si* 222 III *B*¹: II *B*²: III *B*³: V *Tr* VII *in margine add.* *B*² Frumario mortuo *ex* 223 *ad finem* 222 *add.* *Sa* 223 pacem cum Gallicis *I* elapsam *B*²: *om.* *I* 224 legati *B*² proceanum *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² septebri *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² mensi *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b 225 XIII...feria *om.* *F* speciae *F* quinta *F* de lumine suo *om.* *F* tertia usque nona obscuratus *F* 226 coniuge *B*^b 227 ex ea *om.* *F* 228 aegidius comes ueneno perit *F* Quo...inuadunt *om.* *F* nomine *Sa* tuebantur *B*² inuadunt *om.* *B*: *post* regiones *add.* *edd:* *post* tuebatur *add.* *ego* 229 conynbrica *B*¹: -am *B*² dolise *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² adducunt *B* 230 duas *B*¹: *corr.* *B*²

III Reuersi legati Sueuorum obisse nuntiant <Seuerum quarto> imperii [465-6

sui anno. Qui supra remittuntur ad Coninbricam. (231)

Ajax natione Galata effectus apostata et senior Arrianus inter Sueuos regis sui

auxilio hostis catholicae fidei et diuinae trinitatis emergit. De Gallicana

Gothorum habitatione hoc pestiferum inimici hominis uirus aduectum. (232)

Sueui aduersus Aunonensem seuiunt plebem. Qua de causa legati a Theodorico

ad Remismundum mittuntur in cassum spretique ab eo mox redeunt. (233)

De Constantinopoli a Leone Augusto Antimius frater Procopi cum Marcellino

aliisque comitibus uiris electis et cum ingenti multitudine exercitus copiosi ad

Italiam deo ordinante directus ascendit. (234)

**ROMANORVM XLVI ANTIMIVS OCTAVO MILIARIO DE ROMA
AVGVSTVS APPELLATVR ANNO LEONIS IMPERII VIII MENSE
AVGVSTO. (235)**

I Expeditio ad Affricam aduersum Vandalos ordinata metabularum [466-7

commutatione et nauigationis inoportunitate reuocatur. (236)

Per Theodoricum Salla legatus mittitur ad Remismundum regem Sueuorum; qui

reuersus ad Gallias eum a fratre suo Euerico repperit interfectum. (237)

Euuericus pari scelere quo frater succedit in regno. Quo honore prouectus et

crimine legatos et ad imperatorem et ad regem dirigit Sueuorum; quibus sine

mora a Remismundo remissis eiusdem regis legati ad imperatorem, alii ad

231 IIII *B*¹: III *B*²: IIII *B*³: VI *Tr* VIII *in margine add.* *B*² seuerum *B*²: *om.* *B*¹ quarto
scripsi : anno IIII *B* 232 Alax *I* senior *om.* *I* de *I* *edd ante:* a *Mo*: ad *B* *Si*³ gallicana *I*:
gallicanam *B* *Si*³ habitationem *B*^a*Si*³: habitatione *B*^b regione *I* inimici hominis *om.* *I*
aduectum] adferens *I*: aduenit *Ga* 233 seuium *B*: saeuiunt *edd* spretisque *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b 234
constantinopolim *B* antimus *B* marcellinum *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² ordinantem *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b 235 XLV
B^a: XLVI *B*^b*F*: XLVIII *H* regnat antimius *F* octauo...de *om.* *FH* romam *F*: *om.* *H* LEONI
*B*¹: *corr.* *B*² VIII *scripsi*: VIII *BFMI*: IV *Ho*: quarto *Hm*: octauo *Mo*: undecimo *Tr* mense
Augusto *om.* *F* 236 VIII *add. in margine* *B*² ad] ab *F* aduersus *F* ordenatur *F* ordinatam
etabularum *B*¹: ordinatam et tabularum *B*² metabularum...reuocatur *om.* *F* metabularum...et *om.* *Sa*
metabularum *Si*¹⁻²*FIGaMo*: metabullarum *Si*³ 237 legatos *B* ad *om.* *F* ad Gallias *om.* *F*
Euerico repperit] teuderico nuntiat *F* repperit *Si* 238 regnum *Bi* quo *B*¹: in quo *I*: qui *B*² *edd*
statim legatos *I* ad Leonem imperatorem dirigit *I* Sueuorum...Gothos *om.* *I* mora et ad imperatorem
remismundo *B*^a: mora et a remismundo *B*^b: et *om.* *edd*

Vandolos, alii diriguntur ad Gothos. (238)

De Aunonensi plebe, cui Sueuorum aduersabatur hostilitas, Opilio cum uiris
secum <de> rege profectis et cum aliquantibus qui cum ipso missi fuerant,
reuertitur. (239)

Gothi qui ad Vandolos missi fuerant, supradictae expeditionis rumore perterriti
reuertuntur in celeri. Pariter et Sueui qui post legatos more solito per
diuersa loca in praedam dispersi fuerant, reuocantur, sed paucis post
mensibus ipse rex Sueuorum ad Lusitaniam transit. (240)

Conymbriga in pace decepta diripitur. Domus destruuntur cum aliqua parte
murorum habitatoribusque captis atque dispersis et regio desolatur et ciuitas.
[vac. c. 36 litt.] (241)

CCCXII OLYMPI Legati de [lacuna] Gothicorum reuersi referunt portenta in Gallis

uisa aliquanta: in conspectu [lacuna c. 14 litt.] similem ipsi de continuo
paruisse solem alium uisum [lacuna c. 26 litt.] solis occasu (242);
congregatis etiam quodam die concilii sui Gothis tela que habebant in
manibus, a parte ferri uel acie alia uiridi, alia roseo, alia croceo, alia nigro
colore naturalem ferri speciem aliquandiu non habuisse mutata (243); medio
Tolose ciuitatis hisdem diebus e terra sanguinem erupisse totoque diei
fluxisse curriculo. (244)

II Legatorum Sueuorum reditum aliquanta Gothorum manus insequens [468]
Emeritam petit. (245)

Vlixippona a Sueuis occupatur ciue suo, qui illic preerat, tradente Lusidio. Hac

239 de rege *Sa*: rege *B* *Mo*: a rege *Si* 240 in celeri...transit *om.* *F* reuocantur *om.* *Si*² 241 **II**
add. *B*² conembra ciuitas *F* diripitur *om.* *F* domebus destructis *F* habitatores capti atque dispersi
F 242 **CCCXI** *B*²: *corr.* *B*³ nulla lacuna in *B*: lacunam post Gothicorum *pon.* *Mo*: Gothorum
rege *Sa*: Gothico *Si* referunt *om.* *SaSiFl*: *add.* *Si*²: nunciant *Ga* prortenta *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b occasum
B^a: *corr.* *B*^b: occasum et *Sa* 243 Iste quodam die congregatis in conloquio Gothis *I* telamque *B*^a:
telaque *B*^b: tela quae *B*²: tela quae omnes *I* non *om.* *Ga* mutatam *Ga* mutatam comperit *I* 244
tolosae *B*²: tholose *F* hisdem diebus *om.* *F* eisdem *Sa*: iisdem *Ga* e *B*: de *F* sanguine *B*¹:
corr. *B*² erumpisse *B*²: *corr.* *B*³ sanguis erupit de terra et tota diae fluxit significans gothorum
dominatione sublata francorum adueniente regno *F* 245 **II** *B*¹: **III** *B*² 246 Olisipona *I* praecerat
*B*² lusidio *B*^a: lusidio *B*^b*I*

re cognita Gothi qui uenerant inuadunt et Sueuos depraedantur pariter et Romanos ipsis in Lusitaniae regionibus seruiantes. (246)

Legati qui ad imperatorem missi fuerant, redeunt nuntiantes sub praesentia <regis> sui magnum ualde exercitum cum tribus ducibus lectis aduersum Vandolos a Leone imperatore descendisse directo Marcellino, pariter cum manu magna eidem per imperatorem Antimum sociata; Rechimerium generum Antimi imperatoris et patricium factum; Asperem degradatum ad priuatam uitam, filium eius occisum, aduersum Romanum imperium, sicut detecti sunt, Vandalis consulentes. (247)

Hilaro defuncto sex sacerdotii sui annis expletis XLIII Romanae ecclesiae

Simplicius episcopus ordinatur. (248)

XLIII EPS

Aunonenses pacem cum rege faciunt Sueuorum; qui et Lusitaniae et conuentus

Asturecensis quaedam loca praedantes inuadunt. (249)

Gothi circa eundem conuentum pari hostilitate deseuiunt; partes etiam Lusitaniae depraedantur. (250)

Lusidius per Remismundum cum suis hominibus Sueuis ad imperatorem in legatione dirigitur. (251)

Durissimus extra solitum hoc eodem tempore annus hiberni, ueris, aestatis, autumnus in aeris et omnium fructuum permutatione diffunditur. (252)

Signa etiam aliquanta et prodigia in locis Galleciae peruidentur. In flumine

Minio de municipio Lais miliario ferme quinto capiuntur pisces III noui uizu

hac re cognita *C* *edd*: haec recognita *B* lusitania erigionibus *B*¹: -ae rig- *B*² in Lusitania seruiantes *Ga* 247 Legati...ualde *om.* *F* regis *add.* ego uandalos *B*² sociata *C* *edd*: socrata *B* degratu *B*¹: -um *B*² sicut] uisi *Sa* detectique *B* *edd* exercitus leonis aduersus uuandalus cum tribus ducibus discendit rychimirum (richemerus *F*2) generum antimiae imperatores et (*om.* *F*2) patricium factum adfatim degradato ad priuatam uitam filium eius occiso aduersus romanorum imperium conuentique sunt uuandali consolentis *F* 248 expleti *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² XLIII *Sa*: XLV *B* *SiMo* XLV EPS *B* 249 regem *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b 250 circa *om.* *F* circeundem *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² conuentum] tempore *F* pari *om.* *F* hostilitate] hoste legate *F* desaeuiunt *B*² partem *F* depraedanti *B*¹: depraedantur *B*²*I*: depraedantibus (-tes *F*2) *F* 251 Lusidius per *om.* *F* richymundum cum suaueis ad imperatore (-em *F*2) transeuntem *F* hominibus Sueuis] hostibus *Sa* 252 solet *F* tempore *om.* *F* hibernus hiemis et aestatem *F* in aeris et omnium *om.* *F* et *B*²: ut *B*¹ omniu *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² fructuumque mutatione *F* 253 pices *B* uisu *B*²

et specie, sicut retulere qui ceperant Christiani et religiosi, Hebraeis et Grecis litteris, Latinis autem aerarum numeris insigniti, ita CCCLXV anni circulum continentes. Paruo mensum interuallo haud procul de supradicto municipio in speciem lenticulae uiridissimorum, ut herba quaedam, forma granorum plena amaritudine defluxit e caelo; et multa alia ostenta quae memorare prolixum est. (253)

species *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² christiniani *B* paruum mensum *B*¹: paruo mensum *B*² *Mo*: pari mensium *C*
edd ante: paruo mensium *Tr* continentes. Paruo *dist.* *Tr*: interuallo. haud *dist.* *B*² *edd*: non *dist.* *B*¹
 formam *B*^a: *corr.* *B*^b quae *om.* *Ga* prolixo *B*¹: *corr.* *B*²

APPENDIX
APPARATVI CRITICO

As an introductory note it should be pointed out that the sigla B² and B³ do not indicate specific hands, simply the sequence of emendation.

Pref. 1. 17- “in praecedenti opere suo”: I am not sure why Mommsen felt obliged to emend this to “in praesenti opere sum”, a most unlikely change both palaeographically and stylistically. The reading of B as it stands is perfectly comprehensible and goes with “ostentum ab his”, referring to Eusebius and Jerome in the *Chronici canones*.

Pref. 5. 39- “curam”: I retain the manuscript reading against Mommsen’s emendation and take “expertis” as a dative of reference: “...although the pages of this history had (previously) been a concern for the experts...”. I cannot see “contigisset” with a dative *and* an ablative as Mommsen suggests.

Pref. 7. 47-54- “Exim...consummanda”: The problems here are those of punctuation and interpretation. Mommsen put commas after “officium”, “Romani”, “et”, “luctuosius”, “Gallaeciam”, “indiscretis”, and “offenderint”, and colons after “ruituras” and “inserta”. This makes “Romani” a genitive with “erumnarum” after “ignarus” and all the accusatives after “Gallaeciam” (in apposition to “haec”?) somehow related to “inserta” (sc. “sunt”?). This cannot be correct. What are the “metas...ruituras”? What is the construction after “et quod est luctuosius...”? Surely we must punctuate first after “erumnarum”; this produces two adjective phrases “Exim...officium” and “non...erumnarum”, of which the first, given Hydatius’ freedom in omitting “esse” with perfect passives, is likely a clause. The “et” is a coordinating conjunction between “adlectus (sum)” and “subdidimus”. The following sentence has one verb, “subdidimus”, and two separate groups of objects, “metas” on the one hand, and “statum”, “interitum” and “occasum” on the other. The first refers to the Roman empire and events which concern it. The second, which is contrasted with the first with the phrase “quod est luctuosius, intra extremam uniuersi orbis Galleciam”, concerns Gallaecia. Hydatius is thus setting

up the contrast of the contents of his chronicle: he will be describing the woes of the empire and, what is more lamentable, the woes of Gallaecia. The words “haec iam quidem” point indubitably to a new sentence (“haec” referring back to “metas”, “statum”, etc.) and this sentence (=“inserta sunt”) is contrasted with the final sentence, where the “consummanda” refers back to “haec”.

Pref. 7. 52- “dominatione”: The MS reading of “dominantem” is obviously wrong and Mommsen’s “dominanti” is little better. Indeed, he seemed to realize it was awkward and offered an explanation which did little to clarify the situation: “uidetur significari ex furientium nationum iniquarum (nimirum barbararum) perturbatione permixta dominanti (scilicet Romanae).” If he had wanted a noun he should have had “dominante” anyway. Hydatius never uses two single unconnected descriptive adjectives to modify a single noun (the closest he gets is in the introduction, where he has one single adjective and an adjective phrase combined with a noun phrase in opposition, all to a rather bizarre effect: “ignarus indignissimus omnium seruorum dei Ydatius seruus Iesu Christi, etc”) so “furientium iniquarum nationum” is unlikely to be correct. This understood, the structure of the phrase shows that “dominantem” must be in the place of a noun, which can only be “dominatione” = “ex (furentis dominatione nationis) permixta (iniquae perturbatione nationis)”. This accurately describes the situation in Gallaecia in the second half of the chronicle after the “perturbatio” of the Goths has disrupted the “dominatio” of the Sueves in the invasion of 456-7.

4-5- CCLXL OLYMPI: The bizarre tale of the Olympiads has been alluded to above in Chapter 2 and will be explained here in detail as an example of the type of emendations scribes can get involved in. B¹ wrote the Olympiads correctly every four years up to Olymp. 45 (f. 87v). He then skipped one by mistake and marked Olymp. 46 (instead of 47) eight years later. Four years after that he wrote Olymp. 48 correctly and all the rest of the Olympiads in B to 312 were written more or less correctly. Some inattentive reader with time on his hands (whom I have labelled B² in the apparatus) noticed the jump from Olymp. 46 to 48, but not the gap of eight

years between Olymp. 45 and 46. Intent on correcting this error he started with Olymp. 48 and reduced every single Olympiad in the manuscript by one. A later reader (B³) noticed the gap between 45 and 46, correctly wrote Olymp. 46 in it, and had to go back over the rest of the Olympiads from 46 to 312 increasing each by one. Sometimes the corrections are rather more complicated depending on the accuracy of the various hands, but most Olympiads are noted in the apparatus in the following form: “CCC B²: corr. B³” where B¹ and B³ are assumed to be what is in the text (“CCCI”).

13- On the placement of “VIII” here and “VIII” at §14, see above, pp. 30-1.

- “fuerat”: All previous editors have emended this to “iuerat” (a form as unlikely in the fifth century as the first; see Grandgent (1907), §423, pp. 177-8; Palmer (1951), 274) here and in 219, but left the example in 218. This is a not unknown vulgar Latin usage which was retained in the pluperfect of Old Spanish and modern Portuguese—“fuera, fueras” and “fora, foras” are both “I had been” and “I had gone”—and the perfect of modern Spanish and Portuguese—“fui, fuiste” and “fui, foste”, “I was” and “I went” (see also Lathrop (1980), §198, pp. 147-8).

14- The traces of the erased “-I” are still visible.

16- “ingreditur heresis”: B has nothing here. All previous editors have supplied “haeresis inuasit”, but Hydatius never follows “inuadere” with “in”. “Ingredi” is the only verb with the required sense which is followed by “in” but even this occurs only once (42). I have used the full form “ingreditur” since it appears more often (4, 119, 129, 167, 173, 186, 200) than “ingressus” (42, 43, 55, 229) or “ingressus est” (19, 46). The same is true for “heresis” (113, 16, 31, 106, 109, 135) over “secta” (37a, 59, 106). The order is the typical Hydatian pattern of penultimate verb and this gives a tardus (όοο/όοο). The reading “secta ingressa” would give a perfect planus (όο/οόο).

19- On the omission of the passage from F, see above, p. 42.

25a- On the omission of this entry, see above, p. 43.

26- “Quod...principium”: The MS has “turbes· adiectio in”; Sirmond, followed by

Mommsen, altered this to “turbet adiectio, in”. The main problem would seem to be the second person, though there is also the unusual rhythm in “annorum turbes” (a ditrochaicus, óo/óo), whereas “turbet adiectio” would give a perfect tardus (óo/oóoo) and would seem stylistically more suitable. However, sense must overrule *cursus*. “ne olympiadem quinque annorum turbet adiectio” means “so that the addition of five years does not disturb the Olympiad”. Tranoy translates “Nous l’indiquons pour la raison suivante: il ne faut pas que l’adjonction, insérée seulement à cet endroit, de la première année des règnes ne perturbe l’olympiade de cinq ans”; this makes little sense (the five-year Olympiad already contains the “addition of the first year”) and is based more on Courtois’ interpretation of overlapping transitional years than the actual Latin (the translations of Macías—lo cual se advierte, á fin de que la adición de aquel año imperial, hecha aquí únicamente para distinción de los reinados, no altere la Olimpiada, resultando ésta de cinco años—, del Corral—Lo que se hace notar para que no se crea que es de cinco años; la olimpiada anotada al margen es sólo para determinar los hechos de los Príncipes reinantes—and Campos—y se indica esto con el fin de que la suma de los cinco años no perturbe la olimpiada, haciéndolo constar solamente por insertar los príncipes reinantes—are also confused). “Adiectio” can only mean “an addition” and it has this meaning later in the chronicle (226, “cum armorum adiectione uel munerum”, where “cum...adiectione” means “along with”, “in addition to”), but Hydatius has not added five years to the Olympiad, he has added one. If we accept the emendation of “turbet” we must also alter “quinque annorum” to “quinti anni”: “the addition of a fifth year”. It is hard enough to imagine a scribe changing a third person verb to a second, but adding this alteration to the change as well is too much. However, the MS reading makes perfect sense: “so that you do not disturb the five-year Olympiad”; Olymp. 293 does contain five regnal years: “Theod. XV, XVI”:, and “XVII” and “Hon. I” and “II”. In Hydatius’ time readers did not merely read, they added, deleted and corrected (for this one need only note the “corrections” made to the Olympiads described above and the other examples

with regard to the regnal years in Chapter 2 above); he was afraid that someone would notice the five years under Olymp. 293 or the jump from “Theod. XVII” to “Hon. II” and “correct” them unless they were explained.¹ The second person need cause no worries: it had been used three times before by Hydatius (in the interpolation on the *Reuelatio Thomae* and twice in pref. 6). “Adiectio” is now the subject of its own clause with the verb “inserta (est)” and refers to the extra (fifth) year taken into the Olympiad (“in hoc loco... inserta”) because of the beginning of the reign. The phrase “propter regnantum... principium” is perverse, to say the least; “regnantum” must mean “regni eorum”, but it still does not really explain Hydatius’ reasons.

31- V, VI, VII, VIII, VIII: The difficulties encountered at this point are numerous. As noted above, p. 31, this section of the text appears to have suffered from damage and/or corruption at some point. B¹ appears to have written “III”, “VI” (at “Statuuntur”), “VI” (at 34), “VIII” (at 36), and “X” (just above the Olympiad). A second hand seems to have added a “V” at the beginning of 31. Though the ink seems to be the same as that of B¹, the style of lettering (“v” instead of “u”) is not. This hand (or another, since the “v” form does not appear again) also added another “VI” below the Olympiad in 31, changed the “VI” at 34 to “VII” and the “VIII” at 36 to a “VIII”. A third hand, with a very different style and rather poor quality red ink, made the final corrections, turning B²’s “VI” into a “VII” and the “VII” at 34 to an “VIII”. I cannot imagine why it took so many attempts to get the sequence from “V” to “X” correct. In spite of the confusion, the placing of the regnal years is fairly secure. As explained above, p. 31, “V” must come before 31 which itself must be under “VI”. The ages of Theodosius in §§82 and 146 place his birth in “VIII”; in the exemplar of F his birth was placed in “VIII” and his ages were increased by a year to correspond with this earlier birthdate. “X” must come before the Olympiad at 37 which belongs to “XI”. M dates 34 to “VII” but also to aera CCCCXL which is “VIII” and the correct year of the eclipse. The former figure is

¹ As it was a second hand felt it necessary to add a “I” in the margin opposite §25.

more easily the product of scribal error, so 34 is placed under “VIII” and “VII” is left empty above it.

- “sectatores”: On Mommsen’s emendation, see Thompson (1982), 229.

37a- On the acceptance of this entry, see above, pp. 38, 40.

42- “alii III kl. alii III idus”: On this reading, see Volume One, pp. 64-5.

48- “milites exhauriunt”: This renders a rare $\acute{o}o/o\acute{o}o$ (dispondeus dactylicus, 4.2% of *cursus* forms in the chronicle), while the editors’ reading, “miles exaurit”, gives a perfect planus ($\acute{o}o/o\acute{o}o$, 31.7%). However, it is difficult to see how “miles” could have been corrupted to “milites” next to a singular verb (unparalleled in the text) and it is a fact that there are a number of examples elsewhere in the text of plural verbs becoming singular (pref. 1, 69, 101, 111, 160, 181 and 199). This suggests that it is more likely that the verb is corrupt, not the noun. As a result, in spite of the *cursus*, I have opted to emend the verb, not the noun

49- “sita”: Once again the rationale behind Mommsen’s emendation seems weak. The Vandals take Gallaecia while the Sueves occupy “occidua”, a neuter accusative plural noun, which is modified by “sita in...”. Following B’s reading the Sueves get “Galliciam...sitam in extremitate...occidua”, where “occidua” is a feminine ablative singular adjective.

54- Another odd reading from B. Previous editors just dropped the “quorum Iouinus et Sebastianus” but I cannot see how the “quorum” could have mistakenly slipped into the text at this point along with a repeated “Iouinus et Sebastianus”. The latter could at least have been copied in error from the line above. The words are missing from F but could have been skipped by Fredegarius if they were corrupt in his exemplar as well. I am inclined to believe that there is a lacuna of some size hidden here.

56- “L milibus”: The appearance of “uno XX” in Hm and “uno et uiginti” in Ho could arise if in the archetype, γ , as in Hm, “milia” always appeared as “M”. From that a sloppy “L M” could be taken as “I XX”, corrected slightly by Hm and completely by Ho.

- 59- “adamantino ueritatis malleo”: The original “malleo” was somehow copied as “melle” (the “o” apparently lost in the following “co-”) and a later corrector or copyist then changed “adamantino” to “adamantina” to agree with it. The editors’ reading is confirmed by, for example, Vigilius Thapsensis, *Contra Eutychem* V.7: “...vitreas sententias ueritatis malleo obterendas...”, and Iohannes Maxentius, *Dialogus contra Nestorianos* prol. (ACOec IV.2., p. 14.29), “...prolatasque in medium malleo ueritatis conterre...”.
- 62a- On the rejection of this entry, see above, p. 43.
- 62b- On the rejection of this entry, see above, p. 40.
- 67- For the reasons behind the repositioning of “XXIII”, see above, p. 29.
- 82- There is no trace of the erased figure behind the “-VI” of B² in Theodosius’ age beyond a definite “-I”, even under ultraviolet light. The figure from H is correct based on the method of counting used in §146 and in F, where the years are advanced one over those in BHM because his birth is placed a year earlier.
- 90- “Heremigarium Sueuum”: On the acceptance of this reading, against HF, see above, p. 39.
- 98- “VIII Ioboleus...”: On this addition, see Volume One, pp. 160-1.
- 99a- On the acceptance and placement of this entry, see above, pp. 39, 40-1.
- 110- For some reason Mommsen put “Aetio...militum” with “...liberatur” even though B¹ punctuates after “liberatur” and F, omitting 110¹, reports “Aetio...milia”. There is no historical reason for the change either, since Litorius freed Narbo from the siege. “obsidione liberatur” gives a trispondaicus (óó/óóóó) which is more than twice as common (7.5%) as the medius (óó/óóó; 3.4%) of “magistro militum”.
- 121- H for some reason omits “missus” and as was seen above in 13 “fuerat” on its own can mean “had gone”. As a result I bracket “missus” as a possible interpolation.
- 129- “de Constantinopoli”: I have emended “e” to “de” here since Hydatius always uses “de” with cities and places for “motion away from, out of” (cf. 232 where “de” has become “ad”). The only exception is the set phrase “ex ea”, referring once to Carthage and once to Sicily (118, 227).

- 137- XXIII: B²FM place this regnal year at §136, while B³ places it at 137 (it was omitted by B¹). The layout of the text itself gives no hint (it is a solid block) so, as was discussed above, p. 29, we must look to Hydatius' general practice with regard to regnal years. Based on this, 136 must appear at the end of "Val. XXIII", not the beginning of "XXIII". This is supported by §126, a comet of 442, also dated to December and placed in the appropriate regnal year for the calendar year 442 not the next one (that is, it is not dating from Valentinian's *dies imperii* of 23 October, but according to the consular or calendar year).
- 140- "auspicatus initio regni": This phrase has caused problems for every reader of the text, it seems. The epitomator of H omitted "auspicatus" and replaced it with "in". Fredegarius omitted it completely. Isidorus reversed the order but kept the grammar and the compiler of P added an "in" before "initio". Modern editors have opted for "initium", and this includes Mommsen who nevertheless saw fit to leave "initio" in his text of Isidorus. I have sided with BI and thus take "auspicatus" as an adjective ("lucky, fortunate") since the participle ("beginning, entering upon") seems rather tautological with "initium".
- "mense Februario": This is extremely peculiar. It does not appear in FHI, its *cursus* is a rare dactylicus with a hiatus unique in the chronicle (óó/ooóoo) and "Vasconias depredatur", the final clausula if "men. Feb." were removed, is a perfect velox (óoo/ooóoo). Because of this I am seriously inclined to bracket or remove these words completely; however I cannot imagine how they came to be added and whence.
- 149- "pridie non. Aprilis tertia feria": As was noted in Volume One, p. 92, this date may have suffered some corruption. The argument for such corruption which follows cannot be proven so I have retained the manuscript readings. "pridie non. Aprilis" appears only in B; F also reports "tertia feria". Entry 186 shows that Hydatius wrote "II" rather than "pridie". Thus an original "III" could have been miscopied as "II" and then "corrected" to "pridie". On the other hand an original "III" could have been copied as "III" then written as "tertia". However, with the exception of

“VI” in 173 and “VIII” in 235 Hydatius always writes small numbers as words, so of the two options the former is the more likely.

151- “VI kal.”: This has been changed to correspond to the correct date since the loss of a “T” is an easy scribal slip.

167- “ut malum fama dispergit”: Again I side with B against Mommsen. “Malum” is supported by BHF and “dispergit” is a transitive verb and would thus seem to require an object. “Malum” here means “evil report, libel”.

172- II: On the shift of the regnal years, see above, p. 30.

177- “Arelate” might be expected to be an accusative here, but it would seem to have a pregnant sense: “Avitus had withdrawn from Italy, headed for Gaul, and was then in Arles”. Note too the double meaning of “succedere” drawn out by the use of “de”—“cedere, abire”—and “ad”—“accedo” (See Du Cange VII: 644). On “caesam” see my forthcoming paper, “A New Reading for Hydatius *Chronicle* 177 and the Defeat of the Huns in Italy”.

181 (and 187)- “Aioulfus”: This is one of the great puzzles of the chronicle: Is Aioulfus (180, 187) the same as Agiulfus (139)? B makes a clear distinction between the two but F gives “Agiulfus” at 187 (it omits 180) and calls the “Agyulfus” in 139 a “nobilem Gothum”. This latter description must be based on an identification with the Goth of 187. Thus far we could with confidence state that the two were different and that Fredegarius had simply made his own identification based on the similarities of the names. However, Jordanes in his *Getica* (233) describes the Gothic invasion of Spain in some detail and also refers to “Aioulfus” but calls him “Agriulfus”, obviously the same name as 139. Jordanes wrote in the sixth century and Fredegarius in the seventh so the former could not have used the later and there is no evidence that the latter used the former. This rather muddies the waters but the evidence of B does suggest that Hydatius gave the individual(s) two separate names, as he did Rechimund and Remismund, and I have followed B. (cf. Claude (1978), 654 (nrr. 1-2) for a short discussion and bibliography).

181ff- “Maldras”: As can be seen in the App. crit. orth., p. 68, there is some serious

confusion here over the forms of the name. The accusative “Maldras” (181, 188) is most peculiar since the other forms show that it must have declined “Maldras, -daris”, which is itself bizarre enough. I have decided to retain the two “incorrect” accusatives since it is hard to see them as simple scribal errors. As can be seen in the apparatus, other witnesses to the text are of no help (see Schönfeld (1911), s.v. “Maldras”, p. 159).

- 183-** One of the more puzzling episodes in the history of the text of the chronicle is a passage in the 1679 edition of Evagrius’ *Historia Ecclesiastica* (2.7) by Henricus Valesius (Henri de Valois) (seen most easily in *PG* 86.2: 2519). Here Valois claimed that MS B reads “Tertio anno Avitus septimo mense posteaquam”, etc. Both Flórez and Garzón took him at his word, yet the MS is as Sirmond, Mommsen and I have presented it. It is possible that Valois had seen B at Clermont but I cannot imagine how he read what he claims he saw.
- 186-** “II Kal. Aprilis”: The manuscript has “V Kal.” but Easter was on this date (March 28) only in 381, 392, 465, 471, and 476, nowhere near the date of this event, whereas it was on March 31 (“II Kal.”) in 457, the date of “Maj. I” (see Grumel (1958), 310).
- 188-9-** “Framtane”: As can be seen in the App. crit. orth., p. 67, there is also some serious confusion over the form of this name. The “Framtano” accusative of 188 I take as a typical “-o” for “-um” error of which there are a number in B (App. crit. orth., p. 63). Once again other witnesses to the text are of no help (see Schönfeld (1911), s.v. Framtane, p. 89).
- 189- II:** On the position of the regnal year, see above, p. 30.
- 192a-** On the acceptance of this entry, see above, pp. 38-9.
- 193-** “Rechimundo”: There seems little doubt that this is the Remismundus who eventually became king of the Sueves, but such problems are historical, not textual, and all examples of “Rechimundus” are retained as they appear in B. (cf. Volume One, 139 n. 10)
- 195-** “germanum suum {fratrem}”: B as it stands seems rather overstated, to say the

least, and is at odds with Hydatius' usual sentence structure. There are six other examples of noun, adjective and "suus": in omni opere suo (pref. 1), in praecedente opere suo (pref. 1), in suo tertio consulato (76), egregii ausus sui (141), cum ingenti exercitu suo (173), cum suis hominibus Sueuis (251). In all of these "suus" either comes first or last in the sequence, never in the middle. The only two places where "suus" does come in the middle is noun+suus+name: "amitae suae Placidiae" (84) and "a fratre suo Euerico" (237). In fact, in 46 out of 55 examples "suus" comes after the noun. Since "germanus" is a perfectly acceptable word for "brother" and ended up being the Spanish and Portuguese word for it (*hermano* and *irmão*), I am inclined to see the "fratrem" as an explanatory interpolation.

201- There is nothing technically wrong with the reading of B but the correlation of the mixed constructions "Sueuos apud Lucum" ("the Sueves at Lucus") and "habitantesque Dictyni" ("and those living at Dictynium") is rather awkward, as is the "-que" after the main verb, the floating "indigata" (on which see below) and most especially the missing relative ("quae"= "et ea") to link this clause with the preceding (this is so common a practice in the chronicle as to be almost overused; see Volume One, p. 241). It is also unusual that the name of this otherwise unknown settlement is also a man's name (cf. §31). If we accept that the peculiar "-que" is "quae", as it is in 91 and 243, these difficulties disappear and the structure improves. The "Sueuos apud Lucum...habitantes" are the same as those in 199 ("Per Sueuos Luco habitantes...") and there are now three *delatores*, Dictinius, Spinio (no less strange a name than Ospinio) and Ascanius (for the structure of this list, cf. §40: "Eulogio, Theofilo et Hieronimo"). The *cursus* is of little help: "depredantur habitantes" is a trispondaicus (óó/óóóó) which, though rare (7.5%), is only slightly more common than the dactylicus (óóó/óóóó) of "habitantesque Dictynio" (4.2%). Julio Campos stumbled across this reading, it would seem, by accident.

- "indigata": This is an understandable misspelling of "indicata" (a regular "g" for "c") which probably goes better with "delatores" than B²'s "indagata".

- 215-** The obvious falsity of “Antiochia maior Isauriae” has led a number of editors to question this reading, including Mommsen. De la Baune’s suggestion of “Antiochia maioris Syriae” (accepted by Campos) is very neat but I can find no evidence for this particular usage in the fourth or fifth centuries (see Barnes (1982), 206, 224, 260 and 263, and Jones (1964), 1458 and 1460). The only example I know is *CIL* II.4111 from Tarraco of the early third century. Gregory of Tours thought that Antioch was in Egypt (IV.40), which is further off than Hydatius.
- It is impossible to know who the missing “eum” is before “tantum”, but Mommsen’s conjecture of “episcopo” is suitable.
- 217a-** “Carnes...cadunt”: “Pluuiiae” is dative, not nominative; cf. *Chron. can.* 245^d: “lana caelo pluuiiae mixta defluxit”.
- 218-** On the appearance of this regnal year and the other regnal years under Severus and Anthemius, see above, pp. 32-4. The traces of ink in the manuscript are quite obvious and they are definitely the crimson ink of B^a. The positioning is certainly correct for H dates 217a-214a to aera D (“Sev. I”) and Marius Aventicensis dates the battle of Orléans (§218) to 463 (=“Sev. II”).
- 219-** “more solito”: “Solito” on its own without a preposition or comparative doesn’t mean anything and is never used elsewhere by Hydatius who employs “solita arte” or “solito more” (186, 188, 240). “More” comes first here, as it does in 240, because “solito depraedantur” forms a perfect velox (óoo/ooóo), while “more depraedantur” renders the less common trispondaicus (óo/ooóo) and “more” after the verb an even rarer ditrochaicus (óo/óo).
- 228-** “inuadunt”: I have put this last out of stylistic considerations (cf. §168) and because it forms a perfect planus (óo/ooóo).
- 231-** “Seuerum quarto”: The reading “quarto imperii sui anno” has been changed from the manuscript’s “imperii sui anno IIII” out of stylistic considerations. Hydatius always constructs his regnal year phrases with either “anno/ annum” or the number at the beginning of the phrase; he never places the dependent genitives first, as in B. These come either after the ablative or accusative phrase (e.g. “primo anno inuase

tyrannidis”) or in between the noun and ordinal number (e.g. “quarto regni sui anno”) (intro, pref. 3ter, pref. 6bis, 25, 84, 146, 154, 157, 162¹, 162², 165, 184, 211, 235. Cf. also 207). As well, with one exception (235), small numbers appear in words not figures. In this case, therefore, I suggest that “quarto” must have originally appeared before “imperii”; at some point it became illegible or dropped out and a reader simply supplied the “III” from the marginal notation next to “anno”. This was later incorporated into the text. The name “Seuerum” at some point was also lost since it does not appear in B¹. It probably appeared originally either after “Sueuorum”, where it was lost through homoeoteleuton, or after “nuntiant”, where it was lost through the same defect which caused the “quarto” to be lost.

- 232- “De Gallicana”: Mommsen supplied “a” for B’s “ad”, but Hydatius never uses “a, ab” with this meaning (see below on §239), and Isidorus preserves the correct “de” anyway.
- 235- VIII: On this difficult problem, see above, p. 34.
- 236- “metabularum commutatione”: As has been mentioned in Volume One, p.94 n. 45, this passage does not admit of easy interpretation. To judge from the entry in Isidorus’ *Glossarium* (=“prospera nauigatio”) this reading existed in the MSS at the beginning of the seventh century at least. It has been left as it appears in B.
- 239- “<de> rege”: Obviously the “rege” of B cannot stand on its own; the contrast of the sentence between the “uiri” who set out with Opilio “rege” and the “aliquanti” who had originally been sent with him (to the king), shows that the “uiri” must have returned with him *from* the Gothic king, hence I have added “de”. Hydatius never uses “a, ab” when he means “motion from or away from”, unless one counts “ab episcopatu depulsus” (16), which may have been copied from his source.
- 242- On this entry, see above, p. 36. It is hard to understand why Mommsen split this section with three infinitives based on “referunt” into three entries when 247, with its three infinitives (“fuisse” implied twice) based on “nuntiantes”, was kept together.

- 247- “sub praesentia <regis> sui”: Hydatius’ only other use of this phrase appears in 106: “sub presentia Theodosii Augusti”. “Sui” on its own is very difficult. It seems best to add a noun since Hydatius never elsewhere uses “suus” on its own other than the regular usage of “sui” = “uiri sui”.
- “sicut detecti sunt”: Both B and F support the reading “detectique” and all editors have faithfully reported it, but I cannot possibly imagine what the “-que” is doing here or what it means.
- 253- “ita...interuallo”: This is rather difficult to sort out but there seems to be no trouble with the Latin, only the interpretation. B² punctuates after “interuallo” without any authority (or sense it would seem). Tranoy alone correctly punctuated after “continentes” taking “paruo mensum interuallo” (changing it to “mensium” for some reason) with “haud”, where it would mean “Within the space of a few months”; a peculiar expression it must be admitted, but not excessively woolly for Hydatius’ often twisted syntax (see *TLL*, s.v., p. 2294, 3a). It is similar to expressions such as, for example, “post non grande temporis interuallum” (*Chronici canones* 241^l) or “post non multum temporis interuallum” (244^e), and “paruo temporis interuallo” (Augustine, *Ep.* 11*. 23.3 (*CSEL* 88: 67), used by Consentius of the Balearic Islands). The clinching point is that “circulum continentes” is a perfect velox (óoo/ooóo), while “mensum interuallo” is a trispondaicus (óo/ooóo); the former outnumbered the latter in chronicle in final clausulae about 25.7% to 7.5%.

THE TEXT OF THE F EPITOME
(FREDEGARIUS' CHRONICA II.49-56)

(c.613)

(ex B. Krusch, *MGH:SRM* II: 69-77)

48.^a Gens Hunorum Gotus vastat, qui a Romanis sine armorum congressione^b suscepti, per^c avariciam Maximi ducis fame ad revellandum quoacti sunt. Superati^d in congressione Romanis, Goti funduntur in Tracia^e. Valens de Anciokia exire compulsus, christianus de exilio revocat. Lacrimabile bellum in Tracia^f, praesidio, Romanorum legiones
6 a Gotis victi, usque ad internicionem caesi sunt. Ipse imperator Valens cum saggita^g saucius fugerit et ab dolore nimium saepe aeco^h laboreturⁱ, ad cuiusdam villole^k casam deportatus est; quo persequentibus^l barbaris, et incensa domo, sepulturaque^m caruit.

49.^a Ab Urbe condita usque ad extremum^b huius operis ann. fiunt anni^c 1131 hoc modo: sub regibus ann. 240, sub consolibus^d ann. 464, sub augustis et caesaribus ann. 427^e.
10 A quinto decimo Tiberiae ann. et praedicatione domini nostri Iesu Christi^f. A secundo ann. Dariae regis Persarum, quo tempore templum Hierusolimis restauratum est, ann. 899^g. Ab olimpiade prima, qua^h aetate apud Aebreos Esaias profetabat, anni 1155ⁱ. A Salamonem et primam aedificationem templi anni 1311^k. A Mosi^l et Cicoprae primo regi Attuci^m anni 1890ⁿ. Ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semeramidis ann. 2395^o. A diluvio autem usque ad
15 Abraham suppotantur ann. 942. Ab Adam usque ad diluvium anni 2242^p. Fiunt ab Adam usque ad quarto decimo Valentis ann.^q et Valentiniani iterum omnis anni^r 5588^s. Et^t quia deinceps varietatibus temporum et incursionibus barbarorum ita cuncta mixta sunt, ut gestorum veritas, quae istoriae inseri^t possit, ad plenum reperire non potest^u.

+ Adacius^v servus domini nostri Iesu Christi universis fidelibus in domino nostro Iesu
20 Christo et servientibus se^w in veritate salutem. Probatissimorum in omnibus virorum studio, quos praecipue in fide catholica et conversatione^x perfecta testis veritatis divinae^y cultus docet adsertio^z, hucusque ad sancto^z Hieronimo, et ipso^a, — sicut in capite istius voluminis praefatio prima declarat, — cognomine Eusebio, hestoria in aliquantis Spaniorum provinciis conscripta retenetur. Cui si quid postea subdedit in locis quibus decuit^b, certo stili studio declaratur. Verum^c ad haec ignarus, indignissimus omnium servorum Dei Udacius^d servus Iesu

Cap. 48. 49. 1. 2a. 3. 4a^{*} (a l. 19). b². c².

Cap. 48. a) om. 2a. 3. 4c²; 49. 4b². b) depositione *H.* c) pro 3. d) om. 4b². c². e) funduntur. in Tracia Valens, *distinguit* 1; fundantur intra chia (*sic etiam infra*) Valens. De Antiochia 2a. f) Grecia 4b²; Gratia 4c²; in quo deserente equitum *ex II. Canisius supplevit.*
30 g) c. insagitta 2a. h) aquo 3. i) labaretur 2a. k) nillole 1. 2a. 3; in illo loco 4b². l) persequentur 2a. m) sepultura quoque *emendavit Canisius.*

Cap. 49. a) om. 2a. 4c², *habet* 3; 50. 4b². b) u. dextremum 2a. c) *deletum* 1, om. 2a. 3. 4b². c². d) *consolib. corr. consoleb.* 1. e) 424 *H.* f) anni 351 om. *Fred.* g) DCCCXLXVIII 1, *ubi etiam infra XLX pro LXL scribitur; DCCCXCVIII 2a. 3; DCCCCLXVIII 4b². c².* h) qui 2a. 3.
35 i) 655 3. k) 1411 *H.* l) Moysen et Cicopre (Cicopre 3) 2a. 3; Moyse et Cicrope (Cecrope 4c²) 4b². c². m) Attici 4b²; Atticae 4c². n) I DCCCXLX 1; 1890 *pro* 1990 *etiam cod. Voss. H.* o) II CCCXLXV 1. p) *ita* 1. 4c²; duo milia CCXII 2a. 3. 4b². q) a. Valentis 2a; ann. om. 3; id est usque ad consulatum eius III. om. *Fred.* r) om. 4c². s) quinque milia octuaginta et octo 2a; 5579 *H.* t) inserere 2a. 4b². c²; inserte 3. u) possit 2a. v) *ita* 1. 2a; Udacius 3; Ydacius 4a^{*}. b² (*ubi c. 51.*
40 *h. l. incip.*). 4c¹; Ydatus *Chron. integr.* w) ei *Idac.* x) conversione 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. b². c². y) diu me 1. 2a. 3. z) sc̄i 2a. a) ipse 2a. b) deguit 4a^{*} *cum cod. Cheltenham.*; docuit 4b². c². c) Utrum 4a. a^{*}. d) Adacius 2a; Ydacius 4a^{*}. c²; Idacius, *sed I e corr.* 4b²; Ydatus *cod. Cheltenham.*

esse opinatur, Jahn secutus, ad a. 456. refert. Sed nescio, an Binding, 'Gesch. des Burgundisch-Romanischen Königreichs' I, p. 9, recte iudicaverit, cum haec, ut sunt confusa, reiecerit. Item
45 *Bluhme, 'Jahrb. d. gem. deutsch. Rechts' I, 2, p. 51 sqq. Fredegarii relationem improbat.* 1) *Haec cum fine prologi Hieronymiani fere conveniunt.* 2) *Quae praecedunt ad verbum ex prologo, quem Idacius chronico integro praemisit, sumpta sunt; quae sequuntur chronicon Hieronymianum in codice Cheltenhamensi, de quo supra p. 6. cgi, excipiunt. Is praeter Hieronymum et Idacii chronicon integrum librum quoque Generationis continet. Cum itaque constet, Frede-*
50 *gario similem librum praesto fuisse, non dubito, quin verba quoque hucusque ad indicio ex eodem sumpserit; cf. 'N. Archiv' VII, p. 475.*

Christi^a et domini nostri^b, quae secuntur ab anno primo Theodosi^c augusti, et conperet^d, descripsi, brevi ante^e factae praefationis indicio.

50.^a Romanorum 39. Theodosius per^b Gratianum¹ regnat ann. 17^c. Theodosius natione Spanus provinciae Gallileae^d civitatis² a Gratiano agustus appellatur. Inter Romanos et Gothos multa certamina conseruntur. Theodosius secundo regni^e sui anno agustus³ appellatur. Tercio regni Theodosiae an. Atanaricus^f rex Gotorum Constantinopolae quinto decimo diae, ex^g quo a Theodosio fuerat receptus^h, interiit. Quartoⁱ regni Theodosiae⁴ in foeda^k Romanis pace se tradunt. Martinus in Galliis Toroniae^l episcopus et vitae meritis et patris miracolis virtutum habetur insignis. Theodosius^m quinto regni sui an. Arcadium, filium suum, agustum appellans, consortem regni sui fecit esse. Inⁿ sexto regni¹⁰ Theodosiae an. Honorius filius nascetur. Octavo^o ann. regni Theodosiae Graotiorum^p gens a Theodosio superatur. Undecimo anno Theodosius regni sui Romam cum filio Honorio ingressus est, legisque^q Romanorum integra emendatione^s ededit. Quarto decimo regni^r sui ann. Valentinianus iunior apud Viennam scelere^s comitis Arvagastis occidetur. Septimo decimo ann. Theodosius valetudine metropolis^t Mediolano defunctus est. Ann. regni¹⁵ sui septimo decimo^u aromatus^v sancti ecclesiae Laurentii^w sepultus est⁶. Romanorum 40^x. Arcadius et Honorius, filii^y Theodosio, defuncto patri, regnaverunt an. 30. An. 8^z. regni eorum Theodosius, Arcadi filius, nascetur. An. 11⁷. regni Arcadiae Martinus⁸ episcopus^a sanctus et vir apostolicus transit^b a Domino, carne deposita. Cuius vita et mirabilia quae fecit Severus vir summus, discipulos ipsius, qui et²⁰ cronicam alias quam haec sunt ab initio Genesis perniciosissime^c scripsit. 15^d. an. regn. Arcadiae et Honoriae Alani, Vandali et Suaevi Spanias ingressi tercio

Capp. 49. 50. 1. 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. b^{2*}. c².

Cap. 49. a) Dei *add. cod. Cheltenham.* b) ihū xpī *repetit* 3. c) Theodosi *corr.* Theodosii 1. d) competeteret 3; conperi et 4a^{*} (*non* 4a); comparet 4b^{2*}. c²; ut comperi et *cod. Cheltenham.* e) ante²⁵ latae *cod. Cheltenham., sed* latae *sec. m. superscr.*

Cap. 50. a) *om.* 1. 2a, *habet* 3; 52. 4b^{2*}. b) *per postea corr.* p' 1; post 4b^{2*}. c². c) 37 3. d) Gallea 3; Gallicia *Idac.* e) a. r. sui 4a^{*}. b^{2*}. c². f) Athanarius 3. g) a quo 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. b^{2*}. c². h) susceptus *Idac.* i) anno *add.* 2a, *sec. m. superscr.* 3. k) infida *Idac.* l) Turonicae 2a. 4c²; Thoronicae 3. 4b^{2*}; Toronicae 4a^{*}. m) anno *add.* 2a; 15. 4a^{*}. b^{2*}. n) anno *h. l.* 2a. 30 o) 7. *Idac.* p) Granting. 3; Gracting. 4a^{*}; Groting. 4c²; Creothing. *Idac.* q) que *postea add.* 1. r) a. r. s. 2a. s) scere 3. 4b^{2*} (*non* 4c²). t) ydropis *Idac.* u) A. 17 (27. 4b^{2*}) r. s. 4b^{2*}. c². v) *ita pr. m., aromatibus sec. m.* 1. w) Laurentio 3. x) 38. 3. y) filius *corr.* filii 1. z) 9. *Idac.* a) spūsco 2a; epū scs 3; spū scū plenus 4b^{2*}. c²; *om.* 4a^{*}. b) migravit 2a. c) *ita* 1. 2a. 3; peritissime 4a^{*}; peritissimae *delet. et in mg. scr.* perniciosissim: 4b^{2*}; peritiosissime 4c². 35 d) A. 15. 4b^{2*}. c².

1) in consortium regni adsumptus *om. Fred.* 2) civitate Cauca *Idac.* 3) *Theodosium primum consulatum cum Gratiano augusto egisse, refert Idac.* 4) Gothi *om. Fred.* 5) *Supra c. 37. de Antonino dicitur: leges — — integra emendatione instituit. Sed Theodosius senior de legibus emendandis minime meritis est.* 6) *Corpus Theodosii ad aedem apostolorum* 40 *Constantinopolim translatum est.* 7) *Martinus a. 401, non a. 11. Honorii = 405. p. Chr., obiit; cf. Script. Rer. Merov. I, p. 589, n. 8.* 8) *Haec in codice Cheltenham. chronici integri Idaciani desiderantur, spatium 3 versuum vacuo relicto, sed in decurtato, quod Florez, 'España sagrada' tom. IV. edidit, p. 420. adsunt: Beatissimi Martini vitam et mirabilia quae fecit Severus vir summus, discipulus ipsius, qui et chronicon aliam quam hic sanctus (lege sunt) ab initio* 45 *Genesis usque ad sectam Priscillianistarum perniciosissimam conscripsit, exequitur. Vox perniciosissimam apud Florez cum verbis usque ad sectam Priscillianistarum coniuncta optime congruit, apud Fredegarium, qui sectam Priscillianistarum omisit, verbo scripsit attributa sensum pervertit. Qua ex re intellegitur, chronicon decurtatum non ex Fredegario interpolatum, sed ex ampliore chronico excerptum esse, quod Fredegario ipsi praesto erat; cf. 'N. Archiv' VII, p. 477.* 50

Idus Octobris¹, Honorio et Theodosio, Arcadi filio², consolebus. Alaricus rex Gothorum Romam ingressus, cum intra et^b extra Urbe^c cedes agerentur, omnibus indultum est, qui ad sanctorum limina confugerunt. Placidia^d, Theodosiae filia, Honoriae imperatore soror, a Gotis in Urbe capta est. Alaricos moretur; cui Ataulfus succedit in regno. An. 16. imperiae
 5 Honoriae, debaccantibus^e per Spanias barbaris^f, pestelentiae malo, opes condeta in urbis substantiam^g tyrannecus exactor derepit. Famis dira^h grassatur, ut humani carnis ab humano genereⁱ famis fuerunt devoratae; matris quoque negatis vel coctis natorum suorum sint baste^k corporibus. Bistiae occisorum gladio, fame, pestelentiae, bestiarum infestatione interementur^l homines². His quattuor^m plagis ferri, famis, pestelentiae, infestatione bistearum ubique
 10 in toto urbe saevientibus, praedictae aⁿ Domino per profetas suos adnuntiantes^o impletur. An. 16^p. Honoriae regni Gallicia Vandali occupant, et Suaevis in stremitate succedunt³. Alani Lusitania et Chartageninse provincias, Wandali coinomento Silingi Beticas sorciuntur. Constantinus post triennium invasit^q tyrannidem; ab Honorio duci Constantio in Gallicia^r occidetur. Iuvianus^s et Sabastianus tyranni ab Honori^t ducibus Narbona interfecti^u. Ann. 20.
 15 imperiae Honoriae Adaulfus apud Narbonam Placidiam duxit uxorem, in quo propheta Danihelis putatur impleta, ut agit, filiam regis austri sociandam regi aquilonis, nullo tamen ex ea semine subsistenti. 22. an.^v imperiae Honorie Adaulfus a patricio Constantio pulsatur^w, ut, relicta Narbona, Spanias petiret. A quendam Gotho Barcelona^x iugulatur; cui successit Vallia^y in regno. Cum patricio Constantio pax mox facta, Alanis et Vandalis
 20 coinomento Sylingis in Lusitania et Beteca sedentibus adversatur^z. Constantius Placidiam duxit⁴ uxorem. Fredbalum^a regi gentis Wandalarum sine ullo certamine ingeniose captum, ad imperatorem Honorium destinat. An. 27^b. Honoriae regni^c Wandali in Beteca^d per Valliam regem plurimae^e sunt extincti. Alani adeo caesi a Gothis, fortiter^e vallati Addacher regem ipsorum, pauci qui superfuerant^f, oblito^g regni nomine, Gunderico
 25 regi Wandalarum, qui in Gallicias^h resedebat, se patrocinio subiugaverunt. Gothi sedentes in Aquitania Tholosa sibi sedem elegunt⁷, a mare Terrenum et fluvio Rodano per Ligerem fluvium usque Ocianum possident. Vallia^l eorum regi defuncto, Theodorus^k succedit in regno. 25. imperiae Honoriae an.^l inter Gundericum Wandalarum regi et

Cap. 50. 1. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c³.

30 Cap. 50. a) filii (filio 4a¹) consule (console 3) 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c³. b) om. 2a. 3. 4c²; et extra om. 4b², habet 4a¹. c) Urbē 1. d) Placida a corr. Placidia 1; Placida plerumque libri rell. e) devacantibus 2a. 4c²; debacantibus 4b². f) et saeviente nihilominus om. Fred. g) constantiam 2a. h) om. 2a (ubi degrassatur). i) vi om. Fred. k) paste Idac. l) interimerentur 4a¹. c²; interemerentur 4b²; interimunt Idac. m) quattuo corr. quattuor 1. n) pr(a)edicti ad dñm
 35 2a. 3. 4b². c². o) adnuntiationes implentur Idac. p) 15. 3; 17. Idac. q) invasae tyrannidis Idac. r) Gallio corr. Gallia 2a; intra Galiam Idac. s) Iuvianus 1; Iovianus 2a. 3; Iovinianus 4a¹. c²; Iovinus et Sebastianus (Sabastinianus 3) Idac. t) Honorio duce 2a. 3. 4a¹. c². u) sunt add. 2a. v) A. 22. 2a. 4b². c². w) pulsatus Idac. x) Barcinola 2a. 3. 4b²; Barcinona 4c²; Barcionam Idac. y) in (in om. 4a¹. c²) uallea 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². z) adversū: 4b²;
 40 adver (sic) 4c². a) Fredibalum 2a. 3. 4a¹. c²; Fredibaldum 4b². b) ita Fred.; 24. Idac. c) regem 3. d) per B. Valleam (uallem 4b²), om. regem 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². e) ut extincto Addace r. Idac. f) superfuerint 4a¹; superfuerunt 4b². c². g) obliti 3; abolito Idac. h) Gallias 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². i) Vallea (Valleam 3) r. e. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². k) Theodericus 2a. 4c²; Theodoris 3; Theudericus 4a¹. b²; Theodoricus Idac. l) om. 2a, ante 25. ponunt 3. 4b². c².

45 1) alii 4. Kl., alii 3. Idus Octubris memorant die Idac. 2) Locum ita excerpit, ut sensum vix intellegas. 3) et Suevi (sitam) in extremitate (Oceani maris) occidua Idac. Quae uncinis inclusi om. Fred. 4) accepit Idac. 5) Haec etsi in cod. Cheltenham. desiderantur, Idacii esse nemo non videt. 6) omnes Idac. 7) Gothi — sedes in Aquitanica a Tolosa usque ad Oceanum acceperunt Idac. Cf. infra c. 58. ex.

Ermenricho^a Suaevorum^b bellum orto, Suaevi in Nervasis montibus obsidentibus^c a Wandalis. Valentinianus, Constanti et Placidiae filius, nascitur. Wandali, Suaevorum^d obsidione demissa, relicta Gallicia, ad Betecam transierunt. Honorius apud Ravennam Constantium consortem regni facit^e. Constantius imperatur Ravennam^f moritur in suo tercio consolatus^g anno. 28^h. imperiae Honorio an.^h Castinus magister militum cum magna manu inⁱ auxiliis Gothorum bellum Betece Vandalis infert; quos cum ad inopia² obsidionis artaret, etⁱ tradere se pararent, inconsulto publico certamine configens, auxiliorum fraude deceptus, Terragona victus fugit. 30.^k Honorio^l imperiae an.^k Ravenna obiit^m. Romanorum 41ⁿ. Theodosius, Arcadi filius, post obitum Honori patrueli^o obnarchiam tenit^p, imperans ann. 22³. Theodosius Valentiniano, ametae suae Placidiae filio, Constantinopole caesarem¹⁰ facit; quem contra Iohanne tyranno mittit, a ducibus suis Ravenna occidetur. Felix patricius ordenatur. Valentinianus caesar Romam agustus appellatur. Ann. 4. Theodosi⁹ regn. Gundericus rex Wandalorum, capta Spali^r, cum insidias aeclesiarum intenderit, mox Dei iudicio⁴ correptus, interiit; cui Gaisiricus^s frater succedit in regno.

51.^a An. 5. reg. Theodosiae^b Gaisiricus rex Wandalorum cum^c Vandalis cuncta¹⁵ que eorum⁵ familia Mauritania^d in Africam transiit. Interfecto Ermengario^e regi Suaevorum, iniuria sancti Eulaliae in eodem, ac si nollens, ulciscetur. Consederunt Wandali in Beteca an. 54^o. Septimo anno imperiae Theodosiae Agecius^f dux utriusque militiae⁷. Suaevi^g inita cum Gallicies pacem libeta sibi occansione conturbant. An. 8^h. regni Theodosiae Agecius^f dux utriusque militiae patricius appellatur. An. 10ⁱ. regni²⁰ Theodosiae Burgundiones, qui revellabant Romanis, a duci Agecio^k sunt perdomati^l. 13^m. an. regni Theodosiae ab Agecio duci et magistro militum Burgundionum caesa 20 milia; Gothorum, qui eis auxiliaverant, 8 milia caesa sunt⁸. 14ⁿ. an. regni Theodosiae Suaevi cum parte plebis^o, cui adversabantur, pacis iura confirmant. Ermenricus rex Suaevorum morbo oppressus, Rychilam, filium suum, substetuit in regno; quem postea²⁵ Betece fluvio Gothi⁹ prostraverunt, auri et argenti opibus occupatis. Cartago magna¹⁰ fraude decepta. Bellum Gothico sub Theuderico regi apud Tolosa Litorius dux Romanus inconsulcius cum auxilia^p Chunorum manum magna inruens, caesis parte plurima¹¹ suis¹¹,

Capp. 50. 51. 1. 2a. 3. 4a^r. 4b². c².

Cap. 50. a) Ermenricum 2a. 3; Hermericum 4b². c²; infra Ermericus 4c²; Hermenricus 4a^r: 30 Hermericum Idac. b) S. (Suaevorum 3; rege add. 2a. 4c²) bellum ortum (hortum 4c²; est add. 2a. 4b², non 4c²) 2a. 3. 4b². c². c) obsidentur Idac. d) S. o. eorum d. 2a. 3. 4b². c². e) fecit 2a. 3. 4c². f) ita 1; Ravenna rell. g) a. c. 2a. 3. h) Anⁿ 28 (29. 4b². c²) 2a (ubi i. deest). 3. 4b². c². i) adeo ut Idac. k) Anno 30. 4a^r. b². c². l) Honori: corr. Honorio 1. m) moritur 3. n) 38. sec. m. corr. 39. 3. o) patruel::narchiam pr. m., patrui monarchiam sec. m. 1, 35 et sic Idac.: patruae (patruel li, sed li postea add. 2b; patruae 3) in obnarchiam (obnarchiem 3) 2a. b. 3; patruel (corr. patruelis 4b²; patruo 4a^r: patrueli 4c²) monarchiam 4a^r. b². c². p) tenens imperat (imperii Idac.) anⁿ 23. 2a. b. 3. 4a^r. b². c². q) r. T. 2a. r) captas palae 3; captas paliin 4c². s) h. l. Theodosii (Theod. 4a^r. c²) habent 4a^r. b². c².

Cap. 51. a) ita sec. m. 1; om. 2a, habet 3; 53. 4b². b) h. l. desideratur 4a^r. b². c². 40 c) c. W. om. 2a. 3. 4b². c². d) Mauritania corr. Mauritanica 1. e) Ermengario 2a; Hermigarium Idac. f) Agrec. corr. Agec. 1; Aetius Idac. g) S. — u. militiae om. 2a. h) 9. Idac. i) 12. Idac. k) corr. sec. m. Agecio 1. l) debellantur Idac. m) Anno 13. 2a. 3. 4b². n) Anno 14. 2a. 3. 4b². o) plebs 2a; pleps 3; Galliciae om. Fred. p) auxiliari Unorum Idac. q) a add. 2a.

1) et a. Idac. 2) vi om. Fred. 3) cum esset annorum 26 Idac. 4) demone om. Fred. 5) cum W. omnibus eorumque familiis Idac. 6) Falsum est; cf. 'N. Archiv' VII, p. 478. 7) Quid egerit, Fred. praetermisit. Supple ex Idac.: Noros edomat rebellantes. 8) Idacio teste Gothi anno insequenti caesi sunt. 9) Gothi minime Rychilam prostraverunt, sed ipse Audevotum cum sua quam habebat manu. 10) magna om. Chron. integr., habet decur- 50 tatum. 11) caesis his Idac.

ipse vulneratus a Gothis capetur^a et post dies paucos occidetur. Gaisiricus rex Suaeavorum¹ multas in sacerdotibus fecit stragis. Richyla rex Suaeavorum, qui Gaisirico successerat¹, Aemereta ingreditur. 16 an.^b regni Theodosiae Richyla, Spale optenta, Beteca et Cartagine capit. An. 24, regni Theodosiae solis facta defectio². Richyla
5 rex Suaeavorum Aemereta gentilis moretur; cui mox filios suos Richarius succedit in regno. Agyulfum³ nobilem^c Gothum in Spalae^d Caesarius com.^e iugulatur. Richarius rex, acceptam in coniugium Theodori^f Gothorum regis filiam, Vasconias depraedatur^g. An. 27^{mo} regni Theodosius imperatur^h moretur Constantinopulae annus aetatis suae quadragesimo nonoⁱ.

52.^a Post quem 42^b. Marcianus a militibus^c et ab exercito, instante etiam Pulcheriam, sororem Theodosiae, regina, efficitur et ipsi sublimatur^d in regno⁴; eamque Valentinianus⁵ in coniugium adsumpsit. Valentinianus⁶ et mater^e Placidia moriuntur Romae. Gallia⁷ terre motus factus. Tercia feria post solis occasum ab aquilonem plaga^e f[†] caelo ruens⁸ quasi ignis aut sanguis efficitur.

53.^a Gens Chunorum, pace rupta, ruunt^b in Gallijs⁹. Quos¹⁰ cum Agecius patricius venientes^c conperisset^d, sanctum Anianum Aurilianensium^e episcopum ad Theodorum regi Gothorum in legacionem dirigit, petens auxiliare contra Chunis: si praevaleret^f resistere, mediam partem Galliae Gothis daret. Cum a Theodoro regi, huius petitionis annuens, auxilium fuisset promissum, Agecius^g legatus mittens ad Attilanem regem Chunorum obviam, petens auxilium contra Gothos, qui Galleas conabant invadere: si praevalerent Chuni haec contra Gothos defendere, medietatem Galliae ab Agecio perciperint^h. Attila rex cum Chunis festinans et parcensⁱ civitatibus Germaniae et Galliae, contra Gothos super Legere^k fluvio nec procul ab Aurilianes configit certamine. Caesa sunt Gothorum^l ducenta milia hominum; Theodor rex hoc proelio occubuit. Caesa sunt Chunorum 150 milia. Civitas Aurilianes oracionibus beatissimi
25 Aniani liberata est¹¹. Chuni repedantes^m Trecassis¹², in Mauriacensim consedentis

Cap. 51. 52. 1. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². Cap. 53. 1. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c¹. 2.

Cap. 51. a) c. et om. h. l. 2a. 3. 4b². c², sed infra occiditur. capitur 2a; capitur et occidetur (occiditur 4b². c²) 3. 4a¹. b². c². b) an. postea add. 1; Anno 16. 2a. 4a¹. b². c²; 17. a. Idac. c) G. n. 4b². c². d) in palae pr. (?) m. corr. spalae 1; in Spale 2a. 3. 4a¹. c²; ini aplerū 4b²; Hispali Idac. e) ita 1; C. (Caesaris 4b²; Caesar 4c²; Censorius Idac.) comes (comex 3; iussu:; ras. i 4b²; eum 4c²) 2a. 3. 4b². c². f) Theodori 2a cum Idac.; Theodori 3; Theodora 4a¹; Theodora 4b². c². g) deprehendatur 4b²; deprehenditur 4c² (non 4a¹). h) om. 4b². c². i) 48. 4a¹ cum Idac.

Cap. 52. a) om. 1. 2a. 4c², habet 3; 54. 4b². b) 43. cod. Idac. c) a militibus 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c² cum Idac.; comilitibus 4a¹. d) sublimabitur 2a. 3. e) sua add. 2a. f) plaga (p. om. 4b². c²).
35 De hac 4c²) 2a. 3.

Cap. 53. a) om. 2a. 3; 55. 4b². b) ruent 2a. 4c¹; om. 3. c) veniens 2a. d) et add. 2a. 3. 4c¹. 2. e) Aurelianensem (sic 4c¹. 2) corr. Auril. (sic 4a¹) 2a; Aurelianensem 3; Aurelianensis 4b². f) praevaleret 2a. g) Egecius corr. Agecius 1. h) preciperent 2a. i) partens 1. 2a. 3; paergens 4c¹; pergens 4c². k) ligare 2a. 3. l) G. — sunt om. 4b². c¹. 2 (habent 4a. a¹). m) repedanter 1; repedantrecas Sisimodus f. Theodoro, om. n Maur. — Thores 2a; repedantibus 4b². c¹. 2.
40

1) Falsum est; cf. 'N. Archiv' VII, p. 478. 2) Haec anno qui praecedit tribuit Idac. 3) Per A. Idac. 4) efficitur imperator Idac. 5) Marcianus Pulcheriam in matrimonium duxit. 6) Valentiniani imp. mater Placidia moritur apud R. Idac. 7) Gallia cum Gallicia confunditur. 8) caelum rubens sicut i. Idac. 9) depraedatur provintias Galliarum Idac. 10) Haec
45 Fredegarius composuit, Gregorii H. Fr. II, 7. usus. 11) Cf. Greg. II, 7: Itaque liberatam obtentu beati antestites civitatem, Attilanem fugant. Qui Mauriacum campum adiens, se praecingit ad bellum. Sidonius VIII, 15. Attilae bellum se descripturum esse Prospero promiserat: quo videlicet Aurelianensis urbis obsidio, oppugnatio, inruptio nec direptio et illa vulgata exauditi caelitus sacerdotis vaticinatio continebatur. 12) Contin. Prosperi Havn. (ed. Hille p. 6):
50 Pugnatumque est in quinto miliario de Trecas loco nuncupato Maurica in Campania; Severus

campaniam. Thoresmodus^a, filius Theodorus, qui ei successit in regnum, collectum Gothorum exercito, patrem ulcisci^b desiderans, cum Attilanem et Chunis Mauriaco configit certamine; ibique tribus diebus uterque falange in^c invicem proeliantes, et innumerabiles multitudo genti occubuit. Agecius cum esset strenuosissimus consilii, per nocte^d ad Attilanem veniens, dixit ad eum: 'Optabilem duxeram, ut tua virtute regio- 5 nem^e hanc a perfidis Gothis potuissem^f erepere, sed nullatenus fieri potest; usque nunc cum menimis pugnatoribus proelias, hac nocte Theudericus, germanus Thoresmodi, cum nimia multitudinem et fortissimus Gothorum pugnatores advenit. Haec non sustenis^g; adque utinam vel evadere possis!' Tunc Attila dedit Agecio decem milia soledorum^h, etⁱ per suo ingenio Pannoniam repedaret. Ipsaque nocte Agecius ad Thorismodo id- 10 que^k perrexit; dicensque ei causam consimilem, quod apud vilis Chunorum pugnatores usque nunc pugnaverant: nam maxima multitudo et fortissimi pugnatores a Pannonies ipsaque nocte Attilanem advenerant^l, et audissent fratrem suum Theudericum tinsauris^m Gothorumⁿ occupasse, regnumque vellit adrepere; nisi festinus ad resedendum^o pergerit^p, periculum ad degradandum haberit^q. Acceptis idemque Agecius a Tursemodo 15 decim^r milia soledus^r, ut suo ingenio a persecutionem Chunorum liberati Gothi, ad sedis proprias remearint, protinus^s abigerunt. Agecius vero cum suis, etiam Francos secum habens, post tergum direxit Chunorum, quos usque^t Toringia a longe prosecutus^u est; praecepitque suis, ut unusquisque nocte ubi manebant^v decim sparsim^w focus facerint, ut immensa multitudine semolarint^x. Quievit hoc proelium Ageci consilium; 20 Gallia ab adversariis liberatur. Postea cum a Tursemodo regi et Gothis haec factio perlata fuisset, requirentis promissionem Ageci emplendam, et ille rennuerit, per pacis^y iura urbiculum aureum gemmis ornatum, pensante quingentas^z liberas, ab Agecio

Cap. 53. 1. 2a. 3. 4a². b². c¹. 2.

Cap. 53. a) Sisimodus 2a; cf. p. 73, l. 40. b) ulcis siderans 1. c) om. 4b². c². d) sic 2a. 3; 25 nocte 1. e) regionum corr. regionem 1. f) potuisses 4b². c¹. 2. g) sustinens 4a. a². c². h) ::orum pr. m., uirorum sec. m., soledorum tertia m. 1; scribas: aureorum. i) ut 2a. k) idqui 2a; id quo:, ras. d 3; idemque 4a². c²; om. 4b². l) advenerat 2a. 3. 4a². b². c¹. 2. m) inrauris 1; in auris (aures 2a. 4a². b². c²) 2a. 3. 4a². b². c². n) gestorum 3. o) resistendum sec. m. 1. p) pergerit corr. pergeret 1. q) decim corr. decem 1. r) soled:: pr. m., soledos sec. m. 1. s) et p. 4a². b². c². t) quonsque 30 2a. 3. 4b². c¹. 2. u) persecutus 2a. 3. 4a². v) manebat 2a. 3. 4b²; ubi nocte manebat 4c¹. 2. w) sparsi focus 2a. 4b². c¹. 2; sparsis socus 3. x) semolarint corr. simularent 1; simularent 3. 4a². c¹. 2 (non 4b²). y) paucis 3. z) l. (libras 2a. 4b². c²) q. (quingenta 2a) 2a. 3. 4b². c².

Sulp. (Holder-Egger p. 74): Tricasis pugnat loco Mauriacos; Greg. Tur. l. l. De Mauriacensi campania doctissime disseruit Longnon, 'Géographie' p. 334 sqq.; nuper eandem quaestionem retractavit 35 Girard, 'Le campus Mauriacus', in 'Revue historique' 1885, p. 321. 1) Greg. l. l.: expletoque bello, ait Aetius Thorismodo: 'Festina velociter redire in patriam, ne, insistente germano, a patris regno priveris'. Similia Iordanes Get. c. 41. habet: Ille (scil. Aetius) vero metuens, ne, Hunnis funditus interemptis, a Gothis Romanum praemeretur imperium, praebet hac suasionem 40 consilium, ut ad sedes proprias remearet, regnumque, quod pater reliquerat, arriperet, ne germani eius, opibus adsumptis paternis, Vesegotharum regno pervaderent. Apud Gregorium Aetius ipse pugnavit atque cum sociis Hunos vicit. Quo facto, praeter Gothos etiam regem Francorum, quos Fredegario quoque teste patricius secum habuit, dolo amovit, ut spolia solus caperet, dum hic Huni invicti fraude pelluntur. Neque Theodorus apud Gregorium Aurelianus cecidit, sed in ipso Mauriaco campo. 2) Cf. infra lib. IV, c. 73: Huius beneficiae repensionem mis- 45 surium aureum nobelisseimam ex tinsauris Gothorum, quem Tursemodus rex ab Agecio patricio acceperat, Dagobertum dare promisit, pensantum auri pondus quinnentus; Dahn V, p. 82, n. 1. Orbiculus idem ac tabula quae Salomonis dicitur videtur esse; v. Lembke, 'Gesch. von Spanien' I, p. 421 seqq. Ceterum Brunichildis regina basilicae S. Germani Autissiodorensi 'missorium argenteum' donasse dicitur, qui Thorsomodi nomen scriptum habet; pensat libras 37; habet 50

conposiciones causa transmittetur Tursemodo; et haec iurgia quieverunt. Quae^a species devotissime usque^b hodiernum diem Gothorum thesauris pro ornatum veneratur et tenetur¹. An. 2. principis^c Marciani Chuni in Aetaliam inruunt², eamque depraedant. Aliquantis civitatibus inruptis, divinetus parte fame, parte morbo quadam^d plagis caelestibus 5 finiuntur^e, iussu Marciani ab Aiecio duci caeduntur, in sedibus suis quoacti^f revertunt; et mox Attila moretur. Turismo^g rex Gothorum a Theuderico et Frederico^h fratribus interficiturⁱ. Cui Theudericus succedit^k in regno. Tercio regni anno principis^l anni Marciani regina moretur Pulcerea. Agecius dux et patricius fraudolenter Valentiniani imperatorum manu propria^m occidetur. Quarto regni anno principis Marciani per duosⁿ barbarus 10 Ageci familiaris Valentinianus imperator occidetur. Post quem mox Maximianus^o ex consulebus 43^o. Romae agustus appellatur. Qui cum imp. factus, relicta Valentiniani sibi duxit uxorem. Maximianus quarto regni sui mense urbe Romae tumulto militare occidetur.

54.^a In ipso anno Avitus Gallus ab exercito Gallicano^b primo Tolosa, dehinc apud Arlato^c agustus appellatur, Romam pergit. Romanorum 43^d. Marcianus quarto iam regni sui 15 anno obtenta^e monarchia, per Avitum, qui a Romanis aevocatus et susceptus fuerat imperator, legati ad Marcianum pro unianimitate^e mittuntur imperiae. Gaisiricus sollicitatus^f relicta Valentiniani, et^g malum fama dispergit, priusquam Avitus agustus fieret^h, Romam ingreditur, ditatusqueⁱ opibus Romanorum, Cartaginem redit, relicta Valentiniani et filias duas et Agece filium^k Gaudentium secum ducens. Suaevis Cartagenensem regionem, quas Romanis redde- 20 derant, depraedantur. Marcianus et Avitus concordis principato Romano utuntur imperio. Suaevis Taragoninsem^l provinciam vastant^m. Theudericus rex, initam fidemⁿ imperiae, in Suaevis legatus mittit, ut se a provincias quas invaserant removerint. Consilio et consinso^o Aviti imperatores Theudericus rex contra Suaevis movit exercitum et in Taragoninsem campaniam^p super Urbecum^q fluvium cum Richario regi Suaeavorum con- 25 fligit certamine, plurimisque Suaevis extinctis^o, ipso regi placato^p in Gallicias fugaciter, fecit adgredi. Ipsoque itinere Theudericus cum Gothis Romanis^q, qui in Spanias consedebant, captivitatem vastavit^q et multas¹⁰ deripit civitatis; sanctasque baselecas^r aefranguntur. Richarius ad loco ubi^s Portugale appellatur profugus, regi^t Theuderico captus ducitur et in^u custodia redagetur^v. Suaevis, oblito regno, se

30 *Cap. 53. 54. 1. 2a. 3. 4a^o. b^{2o}. c².*

Cap. 53. a) qui 2a. 3; qua 4c¹⁻². b) in add. 2a. 3. c) princeps 3. d) quandam 2a. 3; quondam 4a^o; quaedam 4c². e) feriuntur Idac. f) subacti Idac. g) ita h. l. 1 cum Idac. h) Frederco 1; Friderico 2a. 4b^{2o}. c²; Fridericho 3; Fridico 4a^o. i) iugulatur Idac. k) successit 2a. 3. 4b^{2o}. c². l) annorum princeps (principis 4c²) 2a. 3. 4c² (ubi sequens a. deest). m) duobus 2a. 3. n) Maximus Idac. o) quadragesimus quartus 2a. 3. 4a^o. b^{2o}. c².

Cap. 54 a) om. 2a, habet 3; 55. 4b^{2o}. b) Galleano 3. c) Arbato 2a. d) quadragesimus quartus 2a. 4a^o. b^{2o}. c²; 40. 3. e) animi (a)etate 2a. 4a^o. b^{2o}. c². f) a om. Fred. g) ut Idac. h) fuerit 2a. i) direptisque Idac. k) nomen add. 2a, ut saepe ante nomina propria. l) Carthaginensem 2a. m) invadunt Idac. n) Urbica 2a. 4c²; Urbicam 4b^{2o}. o) tinctiū 2a. p) placito 4b^{2o}. c² (non 4a. a^o). q) om. 2a. 3. 4b^{2o}. c². r) ecclesias 2a. 3. s) qui Ilac. t) regit 4a; rex 4a^o; redit 4c². u) om. 2a. 3. 4a^o. c². v) redigatur 2a; redagitur 3; redigitur 4b^{2o}. c².

in se historiam Eneae cum litteris Grecis; cf. *Gesta episc. Autissiod. c. 20, ed. Duru, 'Bibl. hist. de l'Yonne' I, p. 337; Digot, 'Histoire d'Austrasie' III, p. 140.* 1) Sisenandus rex, qui Dagoberto pro auxilio lato hunc orbiculum promiserat, 200000 solidorum solvisse dicitur, ne eo 45 privaretur; cf. *infra IV, c. 73.* 2) Italianam petunt Idac. 3) ipsius Idac. 4) obtinet monarchiam Idac. 5) a rege Gothorum Theudorico, quia fidus Romano esset imperio, legati ad eosdem mittuntur Idac. 6) cum voluntate et ordinatione Idac. 7) duodecimo de Asturecensi urbe miliario accuratius Idac. 8) ipse ad extremas sedes Gallaciae plagatus Ilac. 9) Romanorum magna agitur captivitas captivorum Idac. 10) lacrymabilis eiusdem direptio 50 civitatis Idac.

tradent Theudericum, ibique regnum eorum destructum est. Avitus imp. legatum ad Theudericum cum sacris muneribus mittit¹, nuncios, in Corseca caesa multitudine Wandalarum, Avitum de Aetalia ad Gallias Arelate secessisse². Orientalium navis Spalens^b venientes, per Marciano exercito^c caesa nunciant. Occiso Richario, rex Theudericus de Gallicia ad Lusitaniam venit. Suaevi dinuo rege Maldra^d sibi constituunt^e. Theudericus Emeretam⁵ depraedare molliens^{f.2}. Avitus tercio anno, quam a Gothis³ et Gallis factus fuerat imp., carit imperium; Gothorum promissa destitutus^g, et auxilia carit et vitam. Septimo an. imperiae suae moretur Marcianus^h.

55.^a Romanorum 44^b. Maiorianus in Aetaliam et Constantinopole Leo agusti appellantur. Theudericus adversis^c sibi nuncios territus, mox post dies paschae de Emereta cgre- 10 ditur, Gallias repetens, partem ex ea quae habebat multitudine variae nationis cum ducibus suis ad campos Galliciae dirigit, qui dolis et periuriis instructus⁴, ad Suaevos qui remanserant iussam sibi expetitionem^d, ingrediuntur, pace fugata^e soleta arte perfidiae. Nec mora illic cedetur^f multitudo Romanorum, sanctae ae franguntur ecclesiae, sacer omnes ornatus et usus aufertur, episcopi, clerici^g captivantur, domebus dantur incendia. Agiulfus dum regnum 15 Suaevorum sperat^h, Portugale moritur. Suaevi in soletam perfidiam versi, regionem Galliciae adherentem fluvium Durio, circa litora manentes, depraedantur. Gotheusⁱ exercitus duci suo Cyrola ad Theudericum^k regi Spanias missus, succedit ad Betega. Theudericus duci suo Sunnerico^l exercitus sui aliquantam partem ad Betecam dirigit. Cyrola revocatur ad Gallias. Suaevi Lusitaniam cum Maldare regi et alii cum Richymundo Gallicias^m depraedantur. 20 Aeroli ad Betecam pertendentes. Maldras germano sonmⁿ fratre interfecit et Portugali castro invadit. Legati a Maioriano^o agusto et Theudericum regi, pacem inter se initam, ad Suaevis et Vandalis^s diriguntur. An. 4. regni Maioriani Maldras rex iugulatur. Mense Madio Maiorianus imp. Spanias ingreditur, ad Cartaginensem provinciam pertendens, navis ad transiendum adversus Wandalus praeparare iubet, quas Wandali subripiunt. Maiorianus 25 imp.⁶, sua ordinatione frustrata, ad Aetaliam repetit^p. Gotecus exercitus a Sunnarico^q et Nepuciano^r comitebus vertetur⁷, Suaevos depraedantur^s. A Theudericum legati ad^t Suaevos veniunt et recurrunt. Theudericum⁸ legati ad gentis, pacem postulatam et optentam, revertunt. Quinto^u Maioriani regni an. Gaisiricus rex a Maioriano imp. per legatus postulans⁹. Maiorianum de Gallias ad Romam redeuntem, Romano imperio vel¹⁰ res necessarias ordenan- 30 tem, Richymeris vaedorum^v consilio fultus, fraude interficitur.

Capp. 54. 55. 1. 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. b²*. c².

Cap. 54. a) successisse *Idac.* b) *ita* 1. 2a. 4a^{*}; Spalensis 3; Hyspalens 4b²*; Spalense 4c²; Hispali *Idac.* c) *om.* 2a. d) regem aldra 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. c²; regem nealdra 4b²*. e) consentiunt 2a. 4a^{*}. c²; consenciunt 3; consecrant 4b²*. f) *ita* 1. 3; mollens 2a; moliens 4a^{*}. c²; mollitur 4b²*. 35 g) distitus 2a. h) Marcianus 1 *tantum habet*; ;; talpus. scero; ; *add.* 3.

Cap. 55. a) *om.* 2a. 3; 56. 4b²*. b) 41. 3. c) adversus 4a^{*}. c²; adversariis 4b²*. d) expectationem 2a. e) fugantur a solita 4b²*. c². f) cebetur *corr.* celetur 1, *et sic* 4a; celertur 2a; celitur 3; caelet caelitus (*sic*) 4a^{*}; celeriter 4b²*; caeditur 4c² *cum Idac.* g) *et c.* 2a. h) spirat *Idac.* i) Gotheus 3. k) Theorico *h. l.* 2a. l) Simnerico 4b²*. c² (*non* 4a^{*}); Sonerico *Idac.* 40 m) Gallias 2a. 4b²*. c². n) *ita* 1; germanoso nomen 2a. b; germano suo nom. 3. 4c²; germano sonomus (sonomur 4a^{*}) 4a. a^{*}; germanum suum noie 4b²*; germanum suum *Idac.* o) goriano 2a. p) *sic* 1. 4a^{*}; repperit 2a. 3; repedit 4b²*; repedit 4c². q) Sumnorico *corr.* Sunirico 3. r) Nupuciano 2a. s) depraedatur 2a; ad 2a. 3. 4a^{*}. t) *om.* 2a. u) Anno quinto M. r. (r. M. 2a) 2a. 3; V. anno M. r. 4a. b²*. c²; M. V. a. r. 4a^{*}. v) *ita pr. m.*, suaedorum *sec. m.* 1; suaeuorum 2a. 3. 4c²; 45 sweuorum 4b²*; invidorum *Idac.*

1) Esycius tribunus legatus — missus *Idac.* 2) *Post* moliens *Idac.* *addit:* beatae Eulaliae martyris terretur ostentis. 3) a Galliis et a Gothis *cod. Idac.* 4) mentientes *om. Fred.* 5) ad Gallecios *Idac.* 6) *ita* a sua o. frustratus *Idac.* 7) ad Galleciam directas *cod. Idac.* 8) De rege Th. l. gentis perfidae revertuntur *Idac.* 9) postulat 50 pacem *Idac.* 10) nomine *om. Fred.*

56.^a Romanorum 45. Severus a senato Romae agustus appellatur an.^b imperiae Leonis 5. Atrepennus^c Gallies comis et civis in vedus Aegidio insignis inimicus, ut^d Gothorum fideretur¹, Narbonam tradit^e Theuderico. Mense² Iunio in Gallicia coruscationem villae exuste, gregis^f ovium concrematae^g, carnis concise, pluviae de caelo mixtae³ cadent; duo aduliscentes, carne in^h invicem soledati adhaerentes, sunt mortui. In Armorica provincia Fridericus, frater Theuderici regis, insurgens, cum his cum quibus fuerat superatus occiditur. Luna 15⁴. tunc c⁵ conversa est in sanguine. In speciae lunae quinta sol abⁱ hora tertia usque^k nona⁵ obscuratus¹. Wandali per Marcellinum in Sicilia caesi aefugantur. Aegidius^m comes veneno perit⁶. Romanorum 46ⁿ. regnat Antimius; Romam agustus appellatur an.^o Leonis imperiae 8. Expeditio ab^p Africam adversus Wandalus ordenatur. Per Theudericum Salla legatus mittetur Remusmundum^q regem Suaevorum; qui reversus, eum a fratri suo Teuderico^r nuntiat interfectum. Gothi, qui ad Wandalus missi fuerant, supredicte^r expeditiones^s romore perterreti, revertuntur. Conembra^t civetas in pace decepta⁸, domebus destructis cum aliqua parte murorum, habitatores capti atque dispersi, et regio dissolatur^u et civetas⁹. An. 2. regni^v Antimiae medio Tholose civetatis sanguis erupit de terra et tota diae fluxit, signeficans, Gothorum dominatione sublata, Francorum adveniente regno. Exercitus Leonis adversus Wandalus cum tribus ducibus descendit. Rychimirum^w generum^x Antimiae imperatores^z et^y patricium factum, adfatim¹⁰ degradato ad privatam vitam, filium eius occiso, adversus Romanorum imperium, conventique^z sunt Wandali consolentis. Gothi eundem tempore hoste legate¹¹ deseviunt, partem etiam^a Lusitaniae depraedantebus. Richymundum^b cum Suaevis ad imperatore transeuntem¹². Durissimus extra soletu hoc eodem an. hibernus hiemis et¹³ aestatem, autumnii fructuumque^c mutatione¹⁴ defundetur.

† Temporibus^d imperatores^e Honoriae regnum Gothorum post captam Romam befaria[†] devisione partitur; et qui in Aetalia consederunt, dicionem imperiae se tradent. reliqui Aquitania^f provincia, civitatem Tolosa eligentes sedem, regem elegunt Ataulfum¹⁵. Postea, ut supra gesta¹⁶ confirmat^g, a Gothis regnatum est. In^h his vero qui in Aetalia consedentes Romano pertinebantⁱ imperio

Cap. 56. 1. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c².

Cap. 56. a) a R. 45 (42. 3). cap. 55. incipit 3; 57. 4b²; numerum om. 1. 2a. b) anno quinto i. L. 2a. c) Agrippinus Idac. d) om. 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². e) traditur 2a. 3. 4b². c²; traderet 4a¹. f) regis 3; o. om. 2a. g) sunt h. l. add. 4b², ante c. 4c², om. 4a¹. h) om. 4b². c². i) ad 2a. k) hora add. 3. 4c²; ad horam add. 4b². l) obscuratus est 2a. 4b². c²; obscuratur 3. m) Aegedinus 3. n) 43. 3. o) ita 1. 3. 4a. a¹; anno octavo L. i. (i. L. 2a) 2a. 4b². c². p) ad Idac. q) ad Remismundum Idac. r) supradicti 2a. 3; supradicte 4a¹. b². c². s) expositionis 2a; expetitionis 3; rom(a)e 2a. 3. 4a¹. b². c². t) Conymbriga Idac. u) desolatur 4a¹. c² cum Idac. v) om. 4a¹. b². c¹. 2. w) RYCHIMIR_r corr. RYCHMER_r 1; Richemerus 2a. 4a¹; Richymerus 3; Richimeris 4b². c²; Rechimerium Idac. x) ita Idac.; GENER_r 1; gener rel. libri. y) om. 2a. z) sicut detectique Idac. a) om. 2a. b) Remismundum Idac. c) eius add. 4b². c². d) in T. redit 4c². e) imperii 2a. f) Aquitania corr. Aquitanea 1. g) confirmant 4b². c². h) ab In 40 cap. 57. incipit 2a. i) i. p. 2a; protenebant 3.

1) mereretur auxilia Idac. 2) Haec procul dubio Idacii sunt, etsi in editionibus desiderantur. Nescio, an chronicon decurtatum idem geminorum portentum proferat his verbis (Flores, 'España sagrada' IV, p. 426): Era 500. in conventu Bracarensi duorum natorum portentum visum; cf. 'N. Archiv' VII, p. 478. In codice unico chronici integri post verba tradidit Theodorico 3 lineae vacant, qua re librum hoc loco mutilum esse probatur. 3) Cf. supra p. 68, l. 7: lana e caelo pluviae mixta refluxit. 4) Luna plena Idac., qui hoc miraculum ante prodictionem Agrippini posuit. 5) sextam cernitur minoratus Idac. 6) Alii dicunt insidiis, alii veneno deceptus Idac. 7) Euerico repperit Idac. 8) diripitur om. Fred. 9) Id excidium a. 2. Anthemii factum esse, refert Idac. 10) Asperem Idac. 11) circa eundem conventum pari hostilitate desaeviunt Idac. 12) A Remismundo legatum ad imperatorem missum esse, Idac. tradit. 13) hiberni, veris, u. Idac. 14) fructuum permutatione Idac. 15) Ataulfo iam mortuo, Tolosa sedes regni facta est. 16) Quod praecedat Idacii chronicon.

THE TEXT OF THE H EPITOME

(c.570)

Constantinopoli Iohannes episcopus predicatur insignis cognomento os aureum, qui ob fidem catholicam Eudoxiam uxorem Archadii infestissimam patitur Arrianam. (37)

Beatissimi Martini uitam et mirabilia quae (qui *Hm*) fecit Seuerus uir summus discipulus ipsius, qui et chronicam aliam (*om Ho*) quam hec sunt (hic sanctus *Ho*) ab initio Genesis usque ad sectam Priscillianistarum pernitiosissimam conscripsit, exequitur. (37a)

Alani et Wandali et Sueui Ispanias ingressi (+sunt *Hm*) era CCCCXLVII III^o idus Octobris Honorio VIII^o et Theodosio Archadii filio III^o consulibus. (42)

Alaricus Rex Gothorum Romam ingressus. Cum intra et extra urbem cedes agerentur (–etur *HtHn*), hominibus indultum est qui ad sanctorum limina confugerunt (-rant *Ho*). (43)

Placidia Theodosii filia Honorii imperatoris soror a Gothis in urbe capta. (44)

Alaricus moritur cui Ataulfus succedit in regno. (45)

Debaccantibus Ispanias barbaris et Sueuis Galleciam ante nichilominus pestilencie malum opes conditas in urbibus substanciasque tyrannicus exactor (ex auctor *Hm*) diripit et milites exhaurit (exharuit *Hm*). Fames dira crassatur (clas- *Hm*; gras- *Ho*) adeo (a Deo *Ho Hm^a*) ut humane carnes ab humano genere ui famis fuerint deuorate. Matres quoquo necatis uel coctis per se natorum suorum fuerunt paste (in pasce *Hm*) corporibus. Bestiae occisorum gladio fame pestilencia cadaueribus assuete quo usque homines forciores interimunt, eorumque carnibus paste passim in humani generis efferuntur interitum. Ita quatuor plagis ferri famis pestilencie bestiarum ubique in toto orbe seuientibus predicte a domino per prophetas suos annunciationes implentur. (48)

Era CCCCLVII subuersis memorata plagarum crassatione Ispanie prouinciis barbari ad pacem ineundem (iucundam *HtHn*) domino miserante conuersi sorte ad (*om Hm*) inhabitandum prouinciarum sibi diuidunt regiones. Galleciam Wandali occupant et Sueui sitam in extremitate maris Oceani occidua, Alani Lusitaniam et Cartaginem

prouinciam et Wandali cognomine Selingi Beticam sortiuntur. Ispani ciuitates et castella residua plagis barbarorum prouincias dominantium sue subiugant seruituti. (49)

Eraclianus mouens exercitum de Affrica aduersus Honorium Utriculo (Ut. Hon. *Hm*) in Italia in conflictu superatus effugit ad (de *Hm*) Affricam, cesis in loco supradicto uno XX (uno et uiginti *Ho*) armatorum. (56)

Gothi Narbonam ingressi uindemie tempore (55)

Ataulfus apud Narbonam Placidiam duxit uxorem, nichil tamen ex eius semine subsistente ex ea. (57)

Ihierosolimis Iohanne episcopo presidente sanctus et primus post Christum dominum martyr Stephanus reuelatur. (58)

Ataulfus a patricio Constancio pulsus relicta Narbona Ispanias petens (potens *Hm*) per quendam Gothum (Gothorum *Ho*) apud Barcinonam inter familiares fabulas iugulatur, cui succedens Walia in regno. Cum patricio Constantio pace mox facta Alanis et Wandalis Silingis in Lusitania et Bethica sedentibus aduersatur. (60)

Constancius Placidiam accepit uxorem. (62)

Idatii ad deum (ad d. *om Ho*) conuersio peccatoris. (62b)

Walia rex Gothorum Romani nominis causa intra Ispanias cedes magnas efficit barbarorum (63)

Wandali Silingi in Bethica per Waliam regem extincti. (67)

Alani qui Wandalis et Sueuis potentabant (-bantur *HtHn*; -bat *Hm*) adeo (a Deo *Hm*) cesi sunt a Gothis ut extincto Atace rege ipsorum. Pauci qui superfuerunt Gunderici regis Wandalorum, qui in Gallecia resederat, se patrocinio subiugarent, obliti regni nomine. (68)

Gothi intermisso certamine quod agebant per Constancium ad Gallias reuocati sedes in Aquitania a Tholosa usque ad Oceanum acceperunt. (69)

Walia eorum rege defuncto Theudericus succedit in regno. (70)

Valentinianus Constancii et Placidie filius nascitur. (72)

Honorius apud Ravennam Constancium sibi facit in regno consortem. (75)

Constancius imperator Ravennam (-enae *Ho*) moritur. (76)

Bonifacius palacium deserens Affricam inuadit. (78)

Honorius actis tricenalibus suis Ravenna (-enae *Ho*) obiit. (80)

Paulinus nobilissimus et eloquentissimus dudum conuersione ad deum (dominum *Ho*) nobilior factus uir apostolicus Nola (-lae *Ho*) Campanie episcopus habetur insignis, cui Tharasia de coniuge facta soror testimonio uite beate equatur et merito (marito *Ho*). (81)

Romanorum XL^{us} III^{us} Theodosius Archadii filius ante aliquot annos (-is *Ho*) regnans in partibus Orientis defuncto patre post obitum Honorii patrum monarchiam tenuit imperii cum esset annorum XXI. (82)

Theodosius Valentinianum amite sue Placidie filium Constantinopolim (-li *Ho*) Cesarem facit. (84)

Valentinianus qui erat Cesar Rome Augustus appellatur. (85)

Wandali Balearicas insulas depredantur quique (et *Ho*) Cartagine Spartaria et Ispali euersa et Ispaniis depredatis Mauritaniam inuadunt. (86)

Gundericus rex Wandalorum capta Ispali cum impie elatus manus in ecclesiam ciuitatis ipsius extendisset mox dei iudicio demone correptus interiit, cui Gaysaricus frater succedit in regno. Qui ut aliquorum relatio habuit effectus apostata de fide catholica in Arrianam dictus est transisse perfidiam. (89)

Gaysaricus rex Wandalorum de Bethice prouincie littore Wandalis omnibus eorumque familiis mense Maio ad Mauritaniam et Affricam relictis transiit (-sit *HbHt*) Yspaniis. Qui priusquam pertransiret admonitus Ermigarium Sueuorum regem uicinas in transitu suo prouincias depredari recurso cum aliquantibus suis facto predante Lusitaniam ultio consequitur diuina. Qui aud procul de Hemerita cum sancte martyri Eulalie iniurias prebuisset maledictis per Gaysaricum cesis cum eis (iis *Ho*) quos secum habebat arrepto (a retro *Hm*) ut putauit Euro uelocius fuge subsidio in flumine (fluuio *Ho*) Ana diuino brachio precipitatus interiit. Quo ita extincto mox quo ceperat Gaysaricus enauigat. (90)

Aetio comite haud procul de (*om Ho*) Arellato quaedam Gothorum manus extinguatur

Anealso optimate eorum capto. (92)

Era CCCCLXX Bonifacius in emulationem Aecii de Affrica per Placidiam reuocatus in Italiam. (99)

Sanctus insignis Augustinus recedit e corpore (99a) qui uno eodemque tempore Alexandrie Cirillo episcopo presidente et Constantinopoli Nestorio eretico Ebione (Neb- *Ho*) Chirilli ipsius epistolam eorumdem (-dam *HbHt*) heresem destruentis et regulam fidei exponentis (-tes *Hm*) ostendit. Hec cum aliis habetur allata (habitura dilata *Hb*; habitura data *HtHn*). (109)

Gothorum cesa VIII .M. (*om Hm*) sub Aecio duce. (112)

Cartago magna fraude decepta XV (XXV *Ho*) die XIII kalendarum Nouembris. Omnem Affricam Gaysaricus inuadit. (115)

Inter Romanos et Gothos pax efficitur. (117)

Gaysaricus rex elatus episcopum clerumque Cartaginis depellit (depulit *Ho*) ex ea et iuxta prophetiam Danielis demutatis misteriis sanctorum ecclesias tradidit Arrianis. (118)

Richila rex Sueuorum Emeritam ingreditur. (119)

Censurius (Con- *Hm*) comes qui legatus fuerat ad Sueuos rediens Myrtili (Miser- *Hm*) obsessus a (ad *Hm*) Recilane in pace se tradidit. (121)

Hermericus rex Sueuorum diuturno per annos VII morbo afflictus interiit. (122)

Richila Yspali obtenta Bethicam et Cartaginensem prouinciam in suam (in suam *om Hm*) redigit (-egit *Ho*) potestatem. (123)

Sabino episcopo de Ispali factione depulso in locum eius Epiphanius ordinatur fraude non iure. (124)

Era CCCCLXXXI Constantinopolitane ecclesie depulso Nestorio preside et episcopus Flauianus. (127)

Richila rex Sueuorum Emerita (-ae *Ho*) degens moritur mense Augusto, cui mox filius suus catholicus Rechinarius succedit in regno. (137)

Nonnullis quidem de gente sua emulis latenter (137) per Agiulfum Spalicem Surius iugulatur. (139)

Reciariorum accepta (-to *Ho*) in coniugio Theuderici regis filia in initio regni Vasconias depredatur (populatur *Ho*). (140)

Rechiariorum mense Iulio ad Theudericum socerum profectus Cesaraugustam regionem cum Basilio in reditu (-um *Hm*) depredatur. Per dolum Yllerdense urbe acta est non parua captiuitas (-tatis *Hm*). (142)

De Galliis epistole deferuntur Fauiani episcopi † ad Leonem episcopum misse cum scriptis Chirilli episcopi † († † *om HtHn*) Alexandrini ad Nestorium Constantinopolitanum Tebionem. Quo depulso (pulso *HtHn*) substitutus Fauianus scribit ad Leonem de Euticete. (145)

Theodosius XL^{us} III^{us} imperator moritur Constantinopoli anno etatis sue XL^o III^o. (146)

Post quem statim apud Constantinopolim (-li *Hm*) Marchianus XL^{us} III^{us} (+imperator *Ho*) a militibus et ab (*om Hm*) exercitu, stante etiam sorore Theodosii Pulcheria regina, efficitur imperator. Qua sibi in coniugio assumpta regnat in partibus Orientis. (147)

Valentiniani imperatoris decadas (-dat *Hm*) II·CCCCLXX.

Era CCCCLXXX (-LX *Hm*) gens Hugnorum pace rupta depredatur prouincias Galliarum. In campis Catholonicis et Mettis cum gente eius ducis gens regis Theodorio, quibus erat in pace societas, aperto Marte confligens (-geris *Hm*) diuino cesa superatur auxilio. Bellum mox ea tempestate societatem dirimit. Rex illic Theodoreus prostratus occubuit. CCC .M. (*om Hm*) ferme hominum in eo certamine cecidisse memorantur. (150)

Occiso Theodoro Thurismundus eius filius succedit in regno. (152)

Thurismundus rex Gothorum spirans hostilia a Theuderico et Frederico fratribus iugulatur, cui Theudericus succedit in regno. (156)

Anno primo principis Marchiani regina moritur Placidia mense Iulio. (148, 157)

Valentinianus Rome imperator occiditur anno etatis sue XX^o VI^o et regni XX^o I^o (II^o *Hm*), post quem mox Maximus ex consulibus XL^{us} V^{us} Rome Augustus appellatur. (162)

Usque ad Valentinianum Theodosii generatio tenuit principatum. (164)

Romanorum XL^{us} VI^{us} Marcianus III^o iam regni sui anno obtinet monarchiam. (165)

Gaysaricus sollicitatus a relictis Valentiniani, ut malum fama dispergit, priusquam Abitus Augustus fieret, Romam ingreditur direptisque opibus Romanorum Cartaginem redit, relictam Valentiniani et filias duas et filium Gaudencium nomine secum ducens. (167)

Sueui Cartaginenses regiones quas Romani (-is *Hb*) reddiderant depredantur. (168)

Marcianus et Abitus concordem principatum Romani utuntur imperii. (169)

VI annis Marciani era CCCCLXXXIII (-LXIII *Hm*) Ispanias rex Gothorum Theudericus cum ingenti exercitu suo cum uoluntate et ordinatione Abiti imperatoris ingreditur. (173)

Orientalium naues Ispali uenientes per Marciani exercitum cesa nunciant (caesae nuntiantur *Ho*). (177)

Theudericus Emeritam depredari molis beate Eulalie martyris terretur ostentis (182) VII anno (*om Hm*) imperii sui moritur. (184)

Romanorum XL^o VII^o regnauit (regnat *Ho*) Maiorianus in Italia (-am *Hm*) et Constantinopoli Leo (ideo *Hm*) Augusti appellantur. (185)

Gothicus exercitus duce suo Chirilla Theudericus rege Yspanias missus mense Iulio succedit ad Bethicam. (192)

Era CCCCLXXXV (CCCCXV *Hm*) Sabinus episcopus Ispalensis post annos (-is *Hm*) XX quam certauerat expulsis (-sus *HtHn*) de Galliis ad propriam redit ecclesiam. (192a)

Theodericus cum duce suo Sunerico exercitus sui aliquanta (aliquam tam *Ho*) ad Bethicam dirigit manum. (193)

Cirila reuocatur ad Gallias (193)

Romanorum XL^{us} VIII^{us} Seuerus a senatu Rome Augustus appellatur anno imperii Leonis V^o (*om HtHn*). (211)

Sunericus redit ad Gallias (*om HtHn*) (212)

Nepocianus Theoderico ordinante Arborium accepit successorem. (213)

Era D in conuentu Bracharensis duorum natorum portentum uisum; III Legione (legiones *Hm*; legionem *HbHr*; legionem *Hn*) simile memoratur. (214a)

Romanorum XL^{us} VIII^{us} Anthemius (Ancumius *Hm*) Augustus appellatur anno Leonis imperii quarto mense Augusto. (235)

Fiunt simul omnes anni Leonis XI.

Romanorum L^{us} Zenon cuius anni non inueniuntur.

Romanorum LI^{us} Anastasius regnat annis XX tribus.

Romanorum LII^{us} Iustinus (Losericus *Hm*) regnauit (regnat Iust. *Ho*) annis VII.

Romanorum LIII^{us} regnauit Iustinianus (Iust. regnat *Ho*) annis XXX tribus [Alipius Tagastensis Augustinus Yppone regio et Possidonius Chalamensis (+ *Hm*)] qui Iustinianus cum patricio Belesario exercitum in Affricam (–ca *Hm*) dirigens super Wandalos et regem eorum Gelimirum quem celeriter oppressum una cum gente sua uinctum (+cum *Hb*) catenis aureis Iustiniano imperatori presentandum direxit. Narsen eunuchum in Italiam (–ia *Hm*) contra Thothilem regem (r. T. *Ho*) dirigit cumque (cum *Ho*) Thotila per XII annos manus Romanorum diutissime dimicauit, sed Narseus Thotilam superans omnem Italiam (–ia *Hm*) Romano imperio subiecit, qui postremo tempore uite sue (uit. s. tem. *Ho*) ipsam prouinciam Italiam Alboino (Albino *Hm*) regi Longobardorum tradidit.

THE TEXT OF THE LOST ALCOBACIENSIS
AS RECORDED BY IOHANNES VASAEUS BRUGENSIS
(1552)

In Alcobaciensi codice antiquo dicitur Idacius Galleciae episcopus. (420)

42. Aera CCCCXXXVII...IV idus Octobris. (410)

57 and 60. Idacius scribit Athaulphus Narbone Placidiam uxorem duxisse et inde a Constantio Partio pulsum, Hispanias petisse. (417)

62b. Eodem anno Idacius scriptor Hispanus ad dominum conuersus est, ut ipse de se testatur. (420) / Siquidem Idacius in chronico suo testatur, se anno demum Honorii decimo, hoc est, anno Domini plus minus quadringentesimo decimo septimo, ad Deum esse conuersum. (388)

68. Wallia Alanos qui Vandalis et Sueuis dominabantur, in eas redegit angustias Atace rege ipsorum caeso, ut pauci qui cladi superfuere, Gunderico in Gallecia Vandalorum regi se iunxerint ac subiecerint. (421)

69. ...a Tolosa usque ad Oceanum, ut inquit Idacius. (421)

70. [Theoderic called Theodorus]

71 (=90). Hermericum Sueuorum quem Idacius Ermigarium appellat. (423)

89. [present in the text] (425)/ Gayzaricum Idacius nominat. (430)

90. Traiectus uero Vandalorum in Africam fuit mense Maio, ut inquit Idacius... Sed Idacius autor est, praedantem Lusitaniam, quum haud procul Emerita S. Martyri Eulaliae iniurias inferret, ultione diuina peremptum. Cuius depraedationis quum Gaysaricus (ita enim appellat, ut diximus, Gizericum Vandalorum regem) in Africam transire parans admonitus esset, recursu cum aliquam multis suorum facto, maleficos et impios fudit fugauitque. Ermigarius uero (ita Hermericum idem nominat) cum eis quos secum habebat, arrepto, ut putauit, euro uelocius fugae praesidio, in flumine Ana diuino brachio praecipitatus interiit. Quo ita extincto, mox quo coeperat Gaysaricus enauigauit. (433)

124. Sabino episcopo Hispali per factionem expulso in locum eius Epiphanius ordinatur fraude, non iure. (441)

150. ...supra trecenta hominum millia caesa. (453)
192. ...mense Iulio, ut inquit Idacius. (457)
- 192a. Eodem anno Sabinus episcopus Hispalensis, post uiginti annos, quam certauerat, expulsus ex Galliis ad propriam rediit sedem. (457)
- 214a. Idacius scribit hoc anno in conuentu Bracarensi uisum portentum duorum natorum, sed quae subiungit, assequi non potui, ita mendosus erat liber. (462)
- . Euricus principio regni continuo Lusitaniam depraedatur, ac missis exercitibus, Pompelonem, Caesaraugustam, Tarraconensem prouinciam, atque etiam Hispaniam superiorem in potestatem suam redigit. Sanctus Isidorus. Idacius decimo sexto Leonis anno factum dicit, ut suo loco dicemus. (470)
- . Gauderit comes Gothorum, Hispanias per Pompelonem, Caesaraugustam et uicinas urbes obtinuit. Heldefredus quoque obsessa Tarracone, maritimis urbibus potitus est. Idacius et Severus (475)

THE TEXT OF THE *CHRONICA GALLICA AD A. DXI*

36. Natus Archadio in Oriente filius Theodosius iunior. (539)
- 37a. Obiit sanctus Martinus episcopus (538)? Seuerus uitam sancti Martini scribit (542)?
42. Alani et Wandali et Sueui Gallias ingressi sunt. (547)
42. Alani, Wandali et Sueui Ispanias ingressi era CCCCXLVII (*Alc*; -VI *Hm*). (552)
- 43-44. Alaricus Romam ingressus; capta Placidia. (553)
45. Mortuo Alarico Ataulfus rex Gothorum. (554)
49. Alani Cartaginensem et Lusitaniam sortiuntur et pars Wandalorum qui Silingi dicebantur Bethicam insederunt. Reliqui uero Wandali cum Sueuis Galleciam sortiti sunt. (557)
- 55 and 57. Gothi Narbonam ingressi, ubi Ataulfus Placidiam duxit uxorem. (559)
60. Occiso Ataulfo apud Barcinonam Valia regnat Gothis qui mox pace cum Constantino patricia facta Alanis et Wandalis, qui Lusitaniam et Bethicam tenebat, bellum infert. (562)
62. Constancius patricius redditam Placidiam duxit uxorem. (563)
- 67-68. Valia extinguit Alanos cum rege eorum Addace et Silinguos qui erant Bethica Wandali. (564)
69. Iubente Constantino intermisso bello, quod intra Galleciam supererat, reuersi Gothi ad Gallias sedes accipiunt a Tholosa [in Burdegalam] ad oceanum uersi. (565)
71. Inter Gundericum, qui Wandalis, et Hermericum, qui Sueuis regnabant, dissensione orta Sueui a Wandalis in Erbasorum montibus obsidentur. (567)
72. Valentinianus nascitur [Rauenna]. (569)
74. Wandali omnia Sueuorum obsidione relicta Gallecia Bethicam transierunt. (568)
- 75-76. et Constancius in consorcium regni assummitur et [post mensem sextum] moritur. (570)
78. Bonifacius Affricam inuadit. (571)
80. Honorius actis tricennabulis suis moritur Rauenna. (575-6)
83. Iohannes [ex primicherio notariorum] arripit tyrannidem. [Post annum occisus].

(578)

84. [Theodosius post Honorium patrum suum cum] Valentiniano amite filio [regnat annis XXX]. (579)
86. Wandali Balearicas insulas predantur et euersa Cartagine Spartaria et Ispali, depredata Spania [arreptis nauibus] Mauritaniam petunt rege Geserico. (584)
89. Nam Gundericus frater ipsius, dum capta Yspali impias manus in ecclesiam uellet extendere, demone correptus mortuus est. (584)
107. Narbona a Gothis obsessa. (594)
108. Burdiones uicti ab Aezio patricio. (596)
115. Cartago capta a Genserico (598)
146. Obiit Theodosius iunior Constantinopolim (611)?
147. Marchianus post Theodosium Constantinopolim regnat (614)?
148. Obiit Placidia Rome. (612)?
151. Eupronius episcopus Augustiduno sepelitur. (616)

THE TEXT OF ISIDORUS'
HISTORIA GOTHORVM WANDALORVM SVEVORUM
(624)

6. Anno imperii Theodosi Spani tertio Athanaricus [cum Theodosio ius amicitiamque (amicitiae *P*) disponens mox] Constantinopolim [pergit ibique] quintodecimo die [quam] (ex quo *P*) fuerat a Theodosio [honorabiliter (fauorabiliter *P*)] susceptus, interiit. (11)
7. Gothi...inito foedere Romano se imperio tradiderunt (11)
42. Wandali [cum] Alanis et Sueuis [pariter] Spanias ingrediuntur (*P*)--Aera CCCCXLVI Wandali, Alani et Sueui Spanias [occupantes]...(72) / Aera CCCCXLVI Sueui [principe Hermerico (duce H. rege *P*) cum] Alanis et Wandalis [simul] Spanias ingressi sunt. (85)
43. [Post hoc igitur uotum adgressi urbem] omnibus [et mors et captiuitas] indulta est, qui ad sanctorum limina confugerunt. (15)
- 44 and 57. Ataulfus...Placidiam Theodosii [imperatoris] filiam (filiam Theodosii [principis, Arcadii et] Honorii imperatorum sororem *P*), quam Romae Gothi ceperant, [coniugem] (uxorem *P*) [sibi adsumpsit] in quo propheta Danihelis [a quibusdam creditur esse completa, qui] ait filiam regis austri [coniungendam] regi aquilonis, nullo tamen [de germine] eius [subole] subsistente (nullo ex ea semine subsistente *P*). (19)
48. Wandali, Alani et Sueui...substantiam direptam exhauriunt, ita ut humanae carnes ui famis deuorarentur a [populis]. [Edebant filios] suos matres, bestiae quoque [morientium] gladio, fame ac [peste] cadaueribus adsuetae [etiam in uiuorum] efferebantur interitum [atque] ita quattuor plagis [per omnem Spaniam] saeuientibus [diuinae iracundiae] per prophetas [scripta olim] praenuntiatio adinpletur. (72)
49. [post] plagarum [diram perniciem, quibus Spania caesa est, tandem] barbari ad pacem ineundam deo miserante conuersi sorte [in possessionem] sibi [eius] prouincias diuidunt. (Hi pace inter se inita sorte ad inhabitandum prouinciarum diuidunt regiones. *P*) Galliciam [enim] (om.*P*) Wandali et Sueui occupant. Alani

- Lusitaniam et Carthaginensem prouincias, Wandali [autem] cognomine Silingi Baeticam sortiuntur. Spani [autem] per ciuitates et castella residua plagis [adflicti] (p.a. *om.P*) barbarorum dominantium sese seruituti (barbaris dominantibus se *P*) subiciunt. (73) / Sueui...omnem Galliciam cum Wandalis occupant. (85)
60. Athaulfus [autem dum] relictis [Galliis] Spanias peteret, [a quodam suorum] apud Barcinonam inter familiares fabulas iugulatur. ([qui dum] a Constantio [Romano] patricio [admoneretur], ut relictis [Galliis] Hispanias peteret, per quendam Gothum apud Barcionem inter familiares fabulas iugulatur *P*). (19)
63. Vallia...Romani (+quoque *P*) nominis causa (+intra Hispanias *P*) caedes magnas barbaris [intulit]. (22)
67. Wandalos Silingos in Baetica omnes [bello] extinxit. (22)
68. Alanos, qui Wandalis et Sueuis potentabantur, adeo caesit, ut extincto Atace rege ipsorum pauci qui superfuerant oblito regni nomine Gunderici regis Wandalorum, qui in Gallecia resederant, se [regimini] (patrocinio *P*) subiugarent. (22)
69. [Vallia...(deinde] per Constantium [Romanum patricium] ad Gallias reuocatur *P*) [data ei ab imperatore ob meritum uictoriae] (+ad habitandum *P*) [secunda] Aquitania [cum quibusdam ciuitatibus confinium prouinciarum] usque ad Oceanum. (22)
70. Anno imperii Honorii et Arcadii XXV Vallia rege defuncto Theoderidus succedit in regnum. (23)
71. Gundericus...[dum rupto foedere pacis Sueuorum gentem] (Sueuos *P*) in Erbasis montibus obsideret. (73)
74. ...[relicta] obsidione Sueuorum (S. o. r. *P*)...(ad Baeticam transiit (transierunt 22) *P*). (22, 73)
86. Balearicas Tarraconensis prouinciae insulas depraedatur, [deinde] Carthagine Spartaria euersa Spalim [destruit]...(73)
89. Gundericus...qui...[inreuerenter] manus in basilicam...ciuitatis ipsius extendisset, mox dei iudicio...daemonio correptus interiit. (Gundericus...capta Spali cum [inreuerentes] in ecclesias ipsius ciuitatis manus extendisset, mox dei iudicio

- daemone correptus interiit. *P*) 73 Gesericus frater [Gunderici] succedit in regno [annis XL], qui ex catholico effectus apostata in Arrianam [primus fertur] transisse perfidiam. (cui Geisericus frater ex catholico apostata [factus] succedit in regno [annorum sexaginta] *P*) (74)
90. [Hic (qui *P*)] de Baeticae prouinciae litore cum Wandalis omnibus eorumque familiis (c.W.o.e.f. om.*P*) ad Mauritaniam et Africam relictis Spaniis (relicta Spania *P*) [transfretauit]. (74) / Wandalis [autem] Africam transeuntibus...(85)
100. Gallici...quos Hermericus assidua [uastatione] depraedans...pacem cum eis fecit. (85)
114. Hermericus...morbo obpressus...Reccilanem filium suum in regnum substituit qui [cum magna parte exercitus missus] Andeutum [Romanae militiae ducem] cum [multis copiis] ad Singilium Baeticae [prouinciae] (om *P*) fluuium [inito bello] prostrauit magnis eius auri argentique [copiis] occupatis. (85)
118. ...[sacerdotes ecclesias] pellit...et iuxta prophetiam Danielis demutatis mysteriis sanctorum ecclesias [Christi hostibus] tradidit. (75)
119. Reccila...Emeritam [obsessam] ingreditur. (85)
120. [Deinde] (om.*P*) Siciliam depraedatur, Panormum obsidet...(75)
122. Hermericus...quo morbo [diutissime] per annos septem [oppressus interiit] (*P*). Hermericus [autem pater eius] per annos septem diuturno [langore adfectus interiit]. (85)
123. Reccila...[post obitum patris] Spali obtenta Baeticam et Carthaginensem prouincias in suam potestatem redigit. (86)
137. [Atque inde] Emerita [sub cultu, ut ferunt,] gentilitatis [uitam finiuit]. Reccarius [Reccilani] filius catholicus [factus] succedit in regnum. (86-7)
140. [Hic] accepta in coniugio Theuderedi regis [Gothorum] filia (+in *P*) initio regni (+sui *P*) auspiciatus Vasconias depraedatur. (87)
142. [Mox] ad Theuderedum socerum [suum] profectus Caesaraugustanam regionem [remeans Gothis auxiliantibus (cum auxilio Gothorum rediens *P*) uastat]. (Irruptaque per dolum Ilerdensi urbe egit [ibi magnam] captiuatem *P*). (87)

149. [Nam] adsiduis terrae motibus [factis]...ab aquilonis plaga caelum rubens sicut ignis aut sanguis effectus est permixtis per igneum ruborem lineis clarioribus in specie hastarum rutilantium deformatis. (26)
150. Pace [deinde] Theuderidus [cum Romanis inita denuo aduersus] Hunos Galliarum prouincias [saeua depopulatione uastantes atque] urbes plurimas [euertentes] in campis Catalaunicis [auxiliante] Aetio duce [Romano] aperto Marte confligit [ibique proeliando uictor] occubuit. [Gothi autem dimicante Thurismundo Theuderedi regis filio adeo fortiter congressi sunt, ut inter primum proelium et postremum] trecenta ferme milia hominum [prostrarentur]. (25)
151. Multa [eodem tempore caeli et terrae] signa processerunt...a parte orientis luna fuscata est. A solis occasu stella cometes apparuit. (26)
152. Anno primo imperii Marciani Turismundus filius Theuderedi [prouehitur] ad regnum. (30)
153. Huni [autem usque ad internicionem paene caesi] cum rege suo Attila relictis Galliis Italiam [fugiunt]...(27)
154. ...aliquantis ciuitatibus inruptis. [Qui et ibi] partim fame, partim caelestibus plagis percussi [interierunt]. Misso [insuper] a Marciano imperatore exercitu [forti] plaga [caeduntur affectique nimium] sedes proprias repetunt, ad quas rex eorum Attila, mox ut remeauit, occubuit. (27)
156. Turismundus...[ipsis regni sui exordiis ferialis ac noxius] hostilia inspiraret [et multa ageret insolentius], a Theudericis et Frigidarico est fratribus [interfectus]. (30)
Anno II imperii Marciani Theudericus [post fraternam necem] in regnum succedens...(31)
168. Carthaginenses regiones, quas [Reccila pater eius] Romanis reddiderat, [in praedam mittit] (depraedatur *P*). (87)
170. Tarraconensem prouinciam, quae Romano imperio deseruiebat, inuadit. (87)
173. [Ab Aquitania in Spanias] (Hispanias *P*) cum ingenti [multitudine exercitus] (exercitu *P*) et cum [licentia eiusdem] Auiti imperatoris ingreditur. Cui cum [magna copia] rex Sueuorum Reccarius occurrens duodecimo Asturicensis urbis

- miliario apud fluuium, qui Vrbicus [appellatur], inito mox certamine superatus est caesis suorum agminibus, aliquantis captis plurimisque fugatis. Ipse [postremum rex telo] sauciatus fugit. (31)
174. Theudorico [autem] cum exercitu ad ciuitatem Bragarensis pertendente die dominico etsi incruenta, tamen satis [lamentabilis] eiusdem direptio ciuitatis et Romanorum magna captiuitas fuit. (*P* 31)
175. Reccarius [uero] ad locum Portucale profectus regi Theudorico captus adducitur (*P* 31). Quo [perempto multis] (ceteris *P*) qui de priore certamine superfuerant sese tradentibus, aliquantis nihilominus [trucidatis] (interfectis *P*) regnum [paene] destructum est [finitumque] (et finitum *P*) Sueuorum. (32)
178. Occiso Reccario (o. R. *om.P*) Theudericus de Galicia ad Lusitaniam [uictor] succedens...(32)
181. [Reliqui autem] (R. a. *om.P and 88*) Sueui qui remanserant (remanserunt/ –ant 88) in extrema parte Galliciae Massilae filium nomine Masdram (MalDRAM Massilae filium 88) sibi regem constituunt...(32 and 88)
182. ...dum Emeritensem urbem depraedare moliretur-(beatissimae Eulaliae martyris terretur ostentis. *P*)-[sanctae] martyris Eulaliae ostentis [perterretur]. (32)
186. Mox aduersis sibi nuntiis territus de Emerita egressus Gallias repetit et partem [exercitus] cum suis ducibus iterum ad campos Galliciae dirigit, [qui caesa Asturicensi regione rursum] reuertuntur ad Gallias. (*P* 32)
188. [Mox (*om P*) bifarie] diuisi pars Frantan, pars MalDRAM regem appellant. (MasDRAM [autem cum manu Sueuorum statim] Lusitaniam depraedatur. Acta illuc Romanorum caede praedisque contractis ciuitas etiam Olisepona sub specie pacis intratur *P*). (88)
189. Frantan mortuo...(88)
190. Sueui [qui cum eo erant (fuerant *P*) (ad MasDRAM reuertuntur] regionemque Gallaeciae adhaerentem flumini Durio depraedantur. *P*) (88)
192. [Nec mora] Gothicus exercitus duce Ceurila a Theudorico ad Hispanias missus succedit ad Baeticam (*P*). [Mox deinde partem unam exercitus duce Ceurila ad

- Baeticam prouinciam mittit]. (33)
193. [Post quem] sequenti anno Sumericus cum alia parte exercitus dirigitur et Ceurilas reuocatur ad Gallias. (*P* 33)
198. Maldra [autem tertio regni anno a suis] iugulatur. (88)
200. Maiorianus [autem] imperator [de Italia] Spanias [ueniens cum in] Carthaginensi prouincia aliquantas naues sibi ad transitum aduersus Wandalos praeparasset, [eas] de litore Carthaginensi conmoniti Wandali per proditores arripiunt, sicque Maiorianus a sua [dispositione] frustratus Italiam reuertitur. (76)
201. Pars [autem] Gothici exercitus a Sunierico et Nepotiano [ducibus] ad Galliciam directa Sueuos apud Lucaniam depraedatur. (*P*) [Partem aliam] Sumerico et Nepotiano [ducibus] ad Galliciam dirigit, [qui] Sueuos apud Lucum [saeua depraedatione uastauerunt]. (33) / [Sed] Frumarius cum manu Sueuorum quam habebat Flauiensis [urbis] conuentum grandi euertit excidio. (89)
202. Reccimundus [autem] uicina sibi pariter Auriensium (+loca *P*) et Lucensis conuentus maritima populatur. (89)
203. Inter Frumarium et Reccimundum (+Masdrae filium *P*) oritur de regni potestate dissensio. (89)
209. Gesericus...ab imperatore postulata pace...(77)
210. Maiorianus...a Reccimero fraude circumuentus [occiditur]. (76)
216. Gesericus...Valentiniani relictam Constantinopolim remittit, [quarum] unam ex filiabus [suis] filio [suo Unerico] iure matrimonii copulauit. (77)
217. [In Gallias autem] Agrippinus comes et ciuis Aegidio comiti [Romano aemulus] ut Gothorum mereretur auxilia, Narbonam tradidit Theuderico. (33)
223. Frumario mortuo Remismundus omnibus Sueuis in suam dicionem regali iure reuocatis pacem [cum Gallicis] reformat. (90)
226. [Post aliquot] legati a Remismundo [Masdrae filio rege Sueuorum] missi ad Theudericum [uenerunt pacem amicitiamque poscentes]. Similiter Theudericus ad Remismundum remittit cum armorum adiectione uel munerum, directa [etiam] et coniuge quam haberet. (33) / Remismundus... legatos [foederis] ad Theodericum

- [regem Gothorum] mittit, [a quo etiam per legatos et] arma et coniugem quam haberet [accepit]. (90)
232. [Huius tempore] Alax natione Galata effectus apostata et Arrianus inter Sueuos regis sui auxilio hostis catholicae fidei et diuinae trinitatis emergit de Gallicana Gothorum [regione] hoc pestiferum uirus [adferens]... (90)
237. Sallanem [quoque] legatum [denuo] Theudericus mittit ad Remismundum; qui reuersus ad Gallias Theudericum ab Eurico fratre suo repperit interfectum. (33)
238. Anno imperii Leonis VIII Euricus pari scelere quo frater succedit in regnum [annis XVII (XVIII *P*) in] quo honore prouectus et crimine [statim] legatos ad [Leonem] imperatorem dirigit. (34)
240. Remismundus...ad Lusitaniam transit. (90)
241. Conimbricam pace decepta diripit. (90)
243. [Iste] quodam die congregatis [in conloquio] Gothis tela, quae [omnes] habebant in manibus, a parte ferri uel acie (u. a. *om.P*) alia uiridi, alia roseo, alia croceo, alia nigro (a. n. *om.P*) colore naturalem ferri speciem aliquamdiu non habuisse mutatam [comperit]. (35)
246. Olisipona [quoque] ab [eo] occupatur ciue suo qui illic praeerat tradente Lusidio. (90)
250. [bello] desaeuit partesque Lusitaniae depraedatur (*P*)--[nec mora] partes Lusitaniae [magno impetu] depraedatur. (34)

THE TEXT OF THE
CHRONICON LUXOVIENSE (MS M, 99v-100r)
(1039)

99v

1. Theodosius per Gratianum in consortium regni assumptus regnat cum eo et [cum] Valentiniano fratre eius annis XVII.
8. Eorum anno IIII Ambrosius Mediolanio et Martinus in Galliis [ciuitate] Turonis episcopi habentur insignes.
27. [Anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCX et a passione CCCLXV, ab urbe autem condita MXLVIII,] olymp CCXCIII Archadius et Honorius filii Theodosii [post obitum patris] regnauerunt annis XXX.
34. Eorum anno VII facta est eclipsis solis III idus nouembris [IIII feria in prima luna anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCIII, olymp CCXCV, Aera CCCCXL, anno a mundi conditione quinquies millesimo et DCII, in XXIII parte scorpii luna nona].
- 37a. [Anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCVIII et a passione CCCLXXV, ab urbe autem condita anno MLVII,] olymp CCXCVI, [Aera CCCCXLV, indictione VI beatus] Martinus vir apostolicus transit ad dominum carne deposita [III id Nouembris feria I, luna XV, anno etatis sue LXXI et episcopatus XXIII,] anno [autem] Archadii et Honorii XI.
58. Eorum anno XX olymp CCXCVIII in Hierosolimis Iohanne episcopo presidente sanctus et primus martyr Stephanus reuelatur [anno post passionem domini CCCLXXXIII].
- . [Ipsorum quoque anno XII [ex Bede *Chron.* 476] Hieronimus diuinae legis interpres apud Bethleem Iudae [II kl Octobris migravit ad dominum (ex Bede *Chron.* 480) anno etatis suae nonagesimo primo, mense sexto, anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCXXI indictione III. Si hunc mensem sextum uis scire, ab Aprili incipe computare, qui est initium et anni mensis].
64. [Anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCXXI] olymp CCXCVIII eclipsis solis facta est XIIII kl Aug quod fuit III feria [luna XXVIII in secunda parte leonis anno imperatoris Honorii XXIII].

75. [Ipse uero] XXVII anno imperii sui apud Rauennam Constantium patricium sibi consortem facit in regnum.
- 62 and 72. Olymp CCC Aera CCCCLX Constantius Placidiam [sororem Archadii et Honorii duxit] uxorem [ex qua genuit filium nomine Valentinianum].
76. Constantius III [anno id est primo] consulatu suo moritur anno XXVIII Honorii.
80. [Post deinde] Honorius actis tricennialibus suis [et ipse decessit].
- 100r
82. [Anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCLI et a passione CCCXCVII] olymp CCCI Theodosius Archadii filius [post obitum patris] regnauit in partibus Orientis [deinde] post obitum Honorii patris [sui] monarchiam tenet imperii cum esset annorum XX [post duos (*lacuna of 4-5 letters; prob. annos*)].
84. Valentinianumque [Constantii et] Placidiae amittae suae filium apud Constantinopolim [consortem sibi facit regni regnauit annis XXVII].
- 99a. Eorum anno VIII, olymp CCCIII, Aera CCCCLXX sanctus insignis Augustinus episcopus [et doctor eximius (*ex Bede Chron. 480*)] transit ex corpore, [cum uixisset annis LXXVI, in clericatu uel episcopatu annos ferme XL compleisset].(*ex Bede Chron. 480*)
136. [Ipsorum quoque anno XXIII anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCLII et a mundi conditione m anno quinquies millesimo et DCLI] olymp CCCVII eclipsis solis facta est X kl Ian [luna XV] quod fuit III feria [ab hora III us in sextam et ab hora VIII usque in nonam. In hoc enim mense uicibus nouem obscuratus est sol et in hoc anno ab incarnatione domini CCCCLII in XV parte scorpii et in sexta parte sagittarii in anno quoque sequenti ab incarnatione domini CCCXLIII III Non Iunii luna VIII in III feria ab occiduo fuscatur tertia hora noctis].
146. Theodosius [filius Archadii obiit] anno XXVII imperii sui aetatis suae anno XLVIII.
147. Post quem Martianus statim imperator factus [anno CCCCLI qui fuit ultimus annus Theodosii et primus Martiani] instante Pulcheria sorore Theodosii qua sibi in coniugium sumpta regnat in partibus Orientis [annis VII].

150. Huius anno primo Valentiniani quoque anno XXVIII olymp CCCVIII Aera
CCCCXC gens Hunorum †cum rege suo Attila† († † *ex 153*) [nomine] Gallias
[vastat].

162. Eius quoque anno IIII Valentinianus [moritur] XXXI anno imperii sui

184. [et ipse decessit].

185. [Deinde] Maiorianus in Italia et Constantinopolim Leo Augusti appel[.]nt[.].

210. Maiorianus quinto anno regni sui interficitur

235. et Antimius [imperator efficitur anno CCCCLXVI Aera DIII] anno VIII Leonis
imperatoris.

Hucusque ex ystoria beati Idatii usque ad VIII Leonis Augusti posui et usque ad primum
Antimi imperatoris annum, quo in tempore post Hilarium Romanae aecclesiae
XLVII Simplicius sedem tenebat.

THE TEXT OF THE *CHRONOGRAPHIA*
OF SIGEBERTUS GEMBLACENSIS
(GEMBLoux, BELGIUM: 1105)

5. Teophilus Alexandriae episcopus cyclum de obseruatione paschae per centum annos digestum, quem laterculum uocauit, ab hoc anno incohauit, hoc est a primo consulatu Theodosii. (382)
6. ...Athanasius...confoederatus Theodosio et ab eo Constantinopolim inuitatus, mox XV die ex quo uenerat, ibidem obiit. (383) (*ex Prosper?*)
9. Theodosius Archadium filium suum Augustum facit. (385)
13. [Priscillianus in Hispania episcopus condens heresim sui nominis (*ex Prosper*), aecclesiam perturbat]...Super his auditus in conciliis episcoporum Romam petit, ibique a sanctis Damaso et Ambrosio repudiatus, in Galliis quoque [in synodo Burdegalense (*ex Prosper*)] a sancto Martino aliisque hereticus iudicatus, ubi se damnandum intellexit, imperatorem Maximum appellat.
16. A quo auditus et episcopatu pulsus, [Treueris ab Euodio prefecto (*ex Prosper*)] perimitur cum multis suis sequacibus...(386)
43. Alaricus... ad sanctorum limina confugientibus indulget. (413)
48. Hispaniae Wandalorum ferro, fame, pestilentia, [morsibus] bestiarum grauiter laborant. (415)
49. Wandali, Alani, Sueui regiones Hispaniarum ad habitandum inter se trifariam compartiti et in tribus regnis diuisi, colliduntur inter se intestino bello. (422)
81. Paulinus Nolanus...cui Terasia ex coniuge soror facta, aequatur beatae uitae testimonio et merito. (403)
86. Wandali Mauritaniam inuadunt. (425)
89. Gundericus rex Wandalorum, capta Hispali, cum impie elatus manus in aecclesia ipsius ciuitatis extendisset, mox Dei iudicio a demone correptus interiit. Cui Gensericus frater in regno succedens regnauit annis XLVIII. Hic, ut fertur, de fide catholica in Arrianam sectam apostatauit. (429)
90. Gensericus...cum Wandalis et omnibus eorum familiis ad Africam transfretauit.

- (433) (cf. Isidorus *Historia Wandalorum* 74)
116. Romani duce Litorio cum Wisigothis pugnant miserabiliter. (444) (cf. Isidorus *Historia Gothorum* 24)
118. ...episcopum et omnem clerum aecclesiae Carthaginensis expulit, loca sancta aut suorum habitacula fecit, aut Arrianis contradidit, et catholicos ubique persecui iussit. (446)
148. Placidia mater Valentiniani Romae defuncta est. (451)
149. Terremotus [pene] assidui et signa plurima in caelo ostenduntur. Vespere ab aquilone caelum efficitur rubens ut ignis, intermixtis per igneum ruborem clarioribus lichnis in astarum speciem deformatis. (452)
150. ...Conserto prelio in campis Catalaunicis, pugnatum est usque ad diremptionem noctis.... (453)
151. Luna obfuscat, cometes apparet, et multa alia. Quae non esse otiosa ostendit instans rerum consequentia. (452)
156. Thurismodus rex Wisigotharum a fratribus suis Friterico et Theoderico iugulatur. Theodericus frater eius in regnum ei succedens...(456)
160. Valentinianus imperator Etium patricium interficit. (455)
- 163/166. Auitus a Romanis imperator constituitur. (457)
175. Theodericus rex Wisigotharum Sueuos in Hispania uincit, et regno eorum destructo, regnum suum eo usque extendit. (457)
244. Apud Tolosam urbem Galliae, ex eius medio tota die sanguis largissimo fluxit riuo; quod Gothi pro portento suae perditionis acceperunt. (461)
253. In Mineo Hispaniae fluuio pisces capti sunt, in quorum squamis uidebatur inscripta aera presentis anni. (490)
- Idatius Lemicae Hispaniarum urbis episcopus cronica sua a primo Theodosii consulatu inchoata hucusque perduxit. (490 = two years after Theoderic invades Italy and two years before Zeno dies)

THE TEXT OF THE *CHRONICON ABBATIAE POLIDENSIS*
(THEODORUS' *ANNALES PALIDENSES*)
(1182)

Incipit prologus considerationis cronicorum.

[Preface:]

2. Eusebius Cesariensis episcopus, qui eccles*asticam* conscribit historiam, librum cronicorum, hoc est de temporibus, confecit, et a Nino (a quo Ninius) qui primus regnauit in Assiriis et a patriarcha Abraham a quo Hebrei sumserunt principium reliquorum regnorum et regum contemporales annos usque in uicesimum imperii Constantini Augusti annum, Graeci sermonis concludit historia.

3. Post hunc successor perfectus uniuersis factorum dictorumque monumentis, presbyter Ieronimus cognomento (a patre) Eusebius, [examinans et collaudans opus ipsius et] de Graeco in Latinum transferens, a uicesimo anno supradicti regis usque ad quartum decimum Valentis annum texuit historiam, [nonnulla adiciens que intermissa uidebantur, in Romana maxime historia, quam Eusebius non tam ignorasse ut eruditum, sed ut Graece scribens, parum suis necessariam perstrinxisse uidetur--*from Jerome's preface*].

5. Deinde Idacius Flauiensis episcopus a Graciano (Romano) et Theodosio (Constantinopolis rege) qui post Valente (Valentinianum) imperauerunt, cursum annorum rerumque gestarum partim ex studio scriptorum, partim ex certo aliquorum relatu, partim ex propria cognitione quae subsequuntur adiecit usque ad decimum Leonis imperatoris annum. Postea sequitur opus Theodori...

(*in margin of 40r*: Hucusque Ieronimus, abhinc usque ad tempora Zenonis opus est Idacii Flauiensis episcopi)

5. [Eo tempore] Theophilus Alexandriae episcopus ciclum de obseruatione pasche per centum annos digessit, [quem] laterculum [uocauit]. (Grat. II)

6. [Cum] Athalarico Wisigothorum rege [pacem fecit, eundemque] Constantinopolim [uenientem benigne] suscepit, [ibique defunctum honorifice sepeliri fecit]. (Grat.

V)]?

7. [Inter hec] Theodosius Archadium filium suum consortem imperii fecit. (Grat. VI)
13. [In Gallia Priscillianus episcopus ex manicheorum et gnosticorum dogmate, errorem sui nominis condens (*ex Prosper*)], conciliis episcoporum auditus Romam petit, ibique a sanctis Damaso et Ambrosio repudiatus, in Galliis quoque [in synodo Burdegalense (*ex Prosper*)] a sancto Martino aliisque patribus hereticus iudicatus. [Ubi se damnandum intellexit, imperatorem Maximum appellat (*ex Prosper*)]. (Grat. VIII)
16. [A quo auditus et (*ex Prosper*)] episcopatu pulsus, [ab Euodio prefecto Treveris (*ex Prosper*)] perimitur cum aliis suis sequacibus . (Grat. VIII)
18. Cinegius Teodosii prefectus factis insignibus clarus, usque ad Egiptum penetrans gentilium simulacra subuertit. (Theod. II)
34. Solis etiam defectio facta est. (Theod. IX)
43. [Post Radagaisum] Alaricus rex Gothorum [Italiam intrauit, ipsoque] Romam ingresso cum intra et extra urbem cedes agerentur omnibus indultum est qui ad sanctorum limina confugerunt. (Arc. VI)
44. ...(Athaulfus) Placidiam Honorii sororem in urbe captam [auferens]...(Arc. VI)
45. Cui succedens Athaulfus... (Arc. VI)
46. Barbaris [uero prouinciam uastantibus]...(Arc. VI)
47. ...pestilentia suas partes non segnius operabatur. (Arc. VI)
48. Fames [etiam] dira grassabatur, adeo ut humane carnes [hominum cibus fuerint], matres quoque natorum suorum paste sint corporibus. Bestiae [quoque] gladio fame pestilentiaque mortuorum cadaueribus assuete passim in humani generis efferantur interitum, et ita quatuor plagis ferri famis pestilencie bestiarum in toto orbe seuiantibus, [adnunciata] a domino per prophetas [pericula] complentur. (Arc. VI)
49. Subuersa memoratis [malis] Hispania, barbari ad inhabitandum sibi diuidunt regiones. (Arc. VI)
57. Athaulfus [supra memoratus rex Gothorum] Placidiam [sororem Honorii antea

- captiuatam] duxit uxorem, [cui rei assimilatur] propheta Danielis [que] ait filiam regis austri sociandam regi aquilonis, nullo tamen semine [subsequente]. (Theod. VI)
60. Vallia successor eius pacem fecit cum [Honorio]...(Theod. VII)
63. ...et [propter] Romanos intra Hispanias cedes magnas fecit barbarorum. (Theod. VII)
64. Solis defectio facta est. (Theod. VIII)
66. Terremotu sancta loca quassantur Ierosolimis. (Theod. X)
73. In Gallicana regione in ciuitate Biterris multa signa terrifica [contigisse], Paulini eiusdem [urbis] episcopi [testatur circumquaque] directa. (Theod. XI)
- 75 and 76. Honorius Constancium regni consortem fecit, [qui paulo post] moritur apud Rauennam (Theod. XIII)
89. Guntarius [uero] capta [urbe] Hispali cum manus in ecclesiam ciuitatis extendisset, dei iudicio demone correptus interiit, cui successit frater [eius] Gaisericus. (Val. VI)
103. Ecius dux utriusque milicie [scilicet Constantinopolitane et Romane ueniens Romam] patricius appellatur. (Val. V)
- 107 and 110. Gothi [postea] Narbonam obsederunt quae a [Romanis] liberata est. (Val. XIII)
- 108 and 110. Ecius Burgundiones rebelles [expugnat], cesis XX milibus...(Val. XIII)
112. [Per] Ecium quoque cesa [sunt] Gothorum VIII milia. (Val. XIII)
116. [Item in] bello Gothico sub Theodoro [ipsorum] rege Litorius dux wlneratus capitur et occiditur. (Val. XIII)
117. [Deinde] inter Romanos et Gothos pax [conponitur]. (Val. XIII)
118. ...et episcopum clerumque depellens ecclesiam catholicarum tradidit Arrianis. (Val. VIII)
120. Hic Maximini Arriane [heresis magistri] aduersus catholicos praecipitatus instinctu, ut eos quoquo [modo] ad Arrianam impietatem cogeret. Nonnullis declinantibus aliquantos durantes in fide, martirio consumauit. (Val. VIII)
126. Comete sidus per aliquot menses uisum subsequentis pestilentie premisit ostentum.

(Val. XVI)

136. Solis defectio. (Val. XVII)

149. [Primo igitur anno Marciani qui est a domini ea iearn CCCCXLV,] in Gallecia terremotus [pene] assidui et signa plurima in celo ostenduntur. [Vespere] ab aquilone celum efficitur rubens ut ignis intermixtis per igneum ruborem clarioribus lineis, in hastarum speciem deformatis et fere in horam noctis [nonam] durat signi ostensio, quod mox ingenti exitu perdocetur...[Signa igitur prius ostensa non esse ociosa ostendit, instans rerum consequentia]. (Marc. I)

150. Ecius [deinde dux Marciani cum Romano exercitu] et rex [Gothorum] Theodorus quibus erat in pace societas, [aduersus] Hunorum [acies] aperto Marte confligunt. [Ubi tantus effusus est sanguis quantus uix in ulla historia legitur. Nam] CCC ferme milia in ea [pugna] cecidisse memorantur. [Sed Hunis] diuino superatis auxilio, rex Theodorus ibi occubuit...(Val. XXIII) / Hoc etiam tempore rex Hunorum Attila que supradicta sunt patrauit qui a rege Gothorum Theodoro et ab Ecio Marciani inperatoris duce superatus est. (Marc. II)

151. Multa [ipso anno signa procedunt. Ab Oriente luna fuscatur et in diebus pasche uisa [sunt signa] quedam in celo. (Val. XXIII)

152. ...rex Theodorus ibi occubuit (from 150) cui filius Thurismo succedit. (Val. XXIII)

153. [Item] Huni cum rege suo Attila relictis Galliis Italiam petunt...(Val. XXIII)

154. Italiam...quam aliquantis ciuitatibus irruptis depredati sunt. [Exinde] Huni plagis celestibus partim fame partim morbo [fatigantur], missis etiam a Marciano principe Ecio duce ceduntur auxiliis et [sic demum] pace facta cum Romanis sedes repetunt proprias. (Val. XXIII)

156. Thurismo rex Gothorum spirans hostilia a Teoderico et Friderico fratribus iugulatur cui Teodericus successit in regno. (Val. XXIII)

159. In Gallecia fit terremotus et in sole signum, [nam] in ortu [suo] quasi altero secum [pugnante uidetur]. (Marc. IIII)

160. Ecius patricius [cum in multis uirtutibus clarus esset quia semper uirtus inuidiam

- parit,) Valentinianus inperator [timens prosperos eius successus, Rome] intra palacium fraudulenter eum occidit, [simulque Boecium senatorem nobilissimum,] et per spatarium eius aliqui singulariter intromissi iugulantur honorati, [cum quibus pariter Occidentis inperium salusque rei publice corrui, nec ultra relevari potuit ([.] *ex Paul the Deacon, H.R. 14.xv*)]. (Marc. IIII)
162. [Sed mors Ecii non inpune cessit. Nam sequenti anno (*ex Paul the Deacon, H.R. 14.xv*)] per duos barbaros Ecii familiares Valentinianus in campo occiditur, circumstante exercitu...Quo mortuo Maximus inuasit inperium et Eudoxie regine [ui sociatur] et filiam Valentiniani ex alia uxore filio suo coniunxit. (Marc. V)
163. [Post hec] Auitus [Rome regnauit annos tres]. (Marc. VI)
164. ..in quo (sc. Valentiniano) Theodosii generatio [finita est]. (Marc. V)
174. Teoderico rege [Gothorum] ad Bracaram ciuitatem Gallecie [ueniente] et incruenta fit tamen satis mesta et lacrimabilis [ipsius] direptio ciuitatis. Sanctorum basilice effracte, altaria [spoliata], uirgines abducte, magna [utriusque sexus] captiuitas, clerus usque ad nuditatem pudoris exutus, de sanctis locis refugii populus abstractus, iumentorum camelorumque horrore sacer locus inpletus, celestis ire super Ierosolimam scripta renouauit exempla. (Marc. VI)
176. Isdem diebus multitudo Wandalorum que se de Cartagine cum LX nauibus ad Gallias uel ad Italiam mouerat, regi Teoderico nunciatur occisa per Auitum. (Marc. VI)
177. [Hispani etiam] uenientes, orientalium naues per Marciani exercitum cesas nunciant. (Marc. VI)
182. [Deinde] Emeritam depredari [cupiens], beate Eulalie [inibi requiescentis] terretur ostentis. (Marc. VI)
186. Teodericus [rex Gothorum] aduersis sibi nunciatis territus de Emerita [ciuitate] egreditur et Gallias repetens, Asturicam [urbem] pace fuscata ingreditur. Nec mora promiscui sexus multitudo ceditur, ecclesie effringuntur, omnis sacer ornatus et usus aufertur. Duo illic episcopi inuenti cum [populo captiuantur]; incensa [demum] ciuitate, campi uastantur. Placentina [quoque] ciuitas simili quo Asturica

per Gothos perit exicio. Vnum Coviciacense castrum, a Gothis diu fatigatum, auxilio dei hostibus obsistit et preualet; quam plurimis eorum interfectis, reliqui reuertuntur ad Gallias. (Leo I)

191. [His diebus medio die per tres horas] sol minoratus apparuit, ad [modum] lune quinte uel sexte. (Leo I)

214. [In pleniluuiio quoque] ab occasu solis luna in sanguinem conuersa [uidebatur] (with 191). (Leo I)

215. Antiochia maior Isaurie, inobediens monitis salutaribus terra dehiscente demergitur, cacuminibus turrium super terram [apparentibus], solis deum timentibus de interitu liberatis. (Leo III)

241. Conimbriga [ciuitas] in pace decepta [a barbaris] diripitur; domus destruuntur cum aliqua parte murorum habitatoribusque captis et dispersis et regio desolatur et ciuitas. (Leo VI)

242. Portenta uisa [sunt. Nam post] occasum solis alius sol uisus est. (Leo VII)

243. [In conuentu etiam] Gothorum tela que habebant in manibus a parte ferri alia uiridi, alia roseo, alia croceo, alia nigro colore [uisa sunt] aliquandiu naturalem [colorem] non habuisse mutata. (Leo VII)

244. Medio Tolose ciuitatis [uisum est] e terra sanguinem erupisse totoque diei fluxisse curriculo. (Leo VIII)

252. Durissimus extra solitum [ipso] tempore annus hiberni ueris estatis autumnus in aeris et omnium fructuum inmutatione diffunditur. (Leo XII)

253. In flumine Minio capti sunt pisces IIII specie et uisu noui, sicut retulere qui ceperant Christiani et religiosi. [Erant enim] Hebreis et Grecis literis, Latinis autem aerarum numeris insigniti CCCLXV annorum circulum continentes paruo mensium interuallo. (Leo XV) [In eadem regione] in [formam] lenticule uiridissimorum, ut herba quedam, forma granorum, plena amaritudine defluxit de celo, et multa alia ostenta que memorare [longum] est. (Leo XVI)

--after *Basiliscus flees to baptistry (476)*: Hucusque Idacius episcopus. Deinde Theodorus describit annales.

