

Eva Louise Hilmarsen

The Chronicle of Peter of Alexandria

Translation and Commentary of the First Six
Chapters of the *CPA*

Graduate thesis in Classical Studies

Supervisor: Staffan Wahlgren

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Translation and Brief Commentary on an Excerpt from The Chronicle of Peter of Alexandria (c. 10th Cent.)

Introduction

This bachelor's thesis consists of a translation of the first six of twenty-six chapters in the *Chronicle of Peter of Alexandria* with a brief commentary on philological and other relevant issues in the form of footnotes.

The *Chronicle of Peter of Alexandria* is under-researched; there is no previous translation or commentary of the text published to date. The only critical edition of this text is from 1959 and has an introduction of a few pages in Russian. Given the situation, I have found that commentary in the form of footnotes offers a fitting starting point for the investigation of this text, which I hope to pursue in future projects, and I have therefore written the commentary in the form of footnotes.

The Text

The *Chronicle of Peter of Alexandria* (which I henceforth will abbreviate as *CPA*)¹ is a chronicle outlining the times from when Adam and Eve begot Seth in the year 230 (of the Biblical era) until the reign of the Byzantine emperor Leo VI.² The text is from the early 10th century, perhaps from only a few years after the end of its narrative, which concludes with the reign of this emperor.³ A chronicle contains the history of the world going back to the Creation of the world or to the history surrounding it, as opposed to a history which only deals with a certain part of it.⁴ The *CPA* consists mostly of a historical account from the Bible: over half of the chronicle deals with the historical tradition of the Book of Genesis, followed by chapters containing material from about half the books of the Old Testament.⁵ Two chapters cover the kings of

¹ The name "Peter of Alexandria" is only attested in the title: Πέτρου Χριστιανοῦ καὶ Ὀρθοδόξου Ἀλεξανδρέως Ἐκθεσις χρόνων ἐν συντόμῳ ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ.

² For the information contained in this introduction, cf. Samodurova 1959 and Wahlgren, forthcoming.

³ Leo VI, or "Leo the Wise", reigned from 886 to 912 CE., and was succeeded by his brother Alexander.

⁴ Wahlgren, forthcoming.

⁵ Name and order as listed in the *CPA*: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua son of Navi, Judges, Ruth, 1 Kings (1 Samuel), 2 Kings (2 Samuel) and Psalms, 3

Ptolemaic Egypt and the Roman kings from Augustus to Diocletian and only about a sixth of the chronicle covers the time from Constantine I to Leo VI.

The *CPA* is a short chronicle of 32 manuscript pages with no obvious source other than the Bible, though it uses the same date of Creation as Panodoros of Alexandria: 5493 BCE.⁶ The text existed, or exists, in three manuscripts, one currently in Russia, one probably lost in World War II (Dresden), and one (earlier in the El Escorial library) almost certainly lost. The certainly extant Moscow manuscript is from most likely as early as the 10th century. The current critical edition used for this translation (Samodurova, 1959) is based on this manuscript. The manuscript is not easily available, though I managed to gain access to it through the Deputy Director of the The Scientific Library of Moscow M.V. Lomonosov University, Alexander Lifshits, who graciously sent it to me. This has made it easier to translate sections that have no clear meaning or where the critical edition exhibits typographical errors. The comparison between the manuscript and the critical edition is noted in the commentary.

Kings (1 Kings) and Proverbs and Ecclesiastes and Song of Songs, 4 Kings (2 Kings), Ezra and Esther, Maccabees, Siracides.

⁶ Panodoros of Alexandria lived as a monk during the 4th century in Alexandria. He introduced a new computation of the cosmic era where the birth of Christ would be the cosmic year of 5493, hence in modern timelines 5493 BCE (Mosshammer, 2008). This was known as “the Alexandrian era” and was the standard Byzantine calendar during the time of Peter of Alexandria.

Translation and Commentaries

A short exhibit of the times from Adam until now, by Peter of Alexandria, the Christian and Orthodox.

⁷1) ⁸Adam⁹ and his wife Eve¹⁰, ¹¹having become¹² 230¹³ years of age, begot Seth.¹⁴

2) Seth and his sister Azura¹⁵ who was also his wife, having become 205 years of age, begot Enos.¹⁶

3) Enos with his sister Oa who was also his wife, having become 106¹⁷ years of age, begot Cainan.¹⁸

4) Cainan with his sister Maoleth who was also his wife, having become 170 years of age, begot Mahalaleel.¹⁹

⁷ Samodurova 1959, p.180.

⁸ All names are the English standardised versions, names not found are transliterated.

⁹ Hebrew אָדָם (Ādām) meaning “man” or “humanity” when used as a noun, though it derives from *adamah* meaning “soil” or “earth”.

¹⁰ Hebrew חַוְוָה (Hawwāh) meaning “the living one” or “the source of life”. Eve’s name is given by Adam in Genesis 3:20 “καὶ ἐκάλεσεν Ἰδοὺ τὸ ὄνομα τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ Ζωή, ὅτι αὕτη μήτηρ πάντων τῶν ζώντων.”

¹¹ Peter of Alexandria rarely uses the same forms of verbs and participles of γίγνομαι and γεννάω as those in the *Septuaginta* (Rahlfs-Hanhart, 2006), except for the 3 person singular aorist indicative active form ἐγέννησε(ν). The Septuagint uses consistently ἐγέννησεν, ἐγένοντο and γεννησai.

¹² γενόμενοι, a plural participle means they both were that age when they (because the verb ἐγέννησαν is also in plural) begot a child. Later however, the participle is used in the singular in agreement with the man.

¹³ Numbers in the Septuagint differ from the Masoretic (Hebrew) text by 100 years addition, with the exception of a few. All deviant numbers in the CPA are commented on in this thesis according to the Septuagint.

¹⁴ Genesis 5:3. Peter of Alexandria rarely cites directly from the Bible, so references to passages are simply to keep track of where the information is found.

¹⁵ Except for Eve and the wives of Abraham, the Septuagint does not name the wives in the generations of Adam. Peter of Alexandria must have used the Book of Jubilees (also called Lesser Genesis), a book written in the 2nd century BCE as a different perspective to Genesis and Exodus. This book brings light to the women in the genealogy of Adam where they are credited with having given birth to the blood line, a stark contrast to the patriarchal genealogy of the book of Genesis.

¹⁶ Genesis 5:6.

¹⁷ Enos was 190 when he had Cainan.

¹⁸ Genesis 5:9.

¹⁹ Genesis 5:12.

5) Mahalaleel with Dina the daughter of his paternal uncle Barachiel, having become 165 years of age, begot Jared.²⁰ In the 135th year of Mahalaleel, Adam, having seen the fifth generation, died²¹, having lived in all 930²² years.²³

6) Jared, having become 162 years of age, with his wife Baracha, the daughter of his paternal uncle Asovel, begot²⁴ Enoch.²⁵

7) Enoch with his wife Neana, the daughter of his paternal uncle Daniel, having become 165 years of age, begets²⁶ Methuselah.²⁷ In the twentieth year of Enoch, Seth the son of Adam died, having seen the sixth generation and having lived in all 912 years.²⁸

8) Methuselah, having become 167 years of age, with Edna his wife, the daughter of his paternal uncle Exriel, begot Lamech.²⁹ In the fifty-third year of Methuselah, ³⁰Enos the son of Seth, died, having seen the sixth generation and having lived 905 years.³¹

9) Lamech, having lived for 188 years, with Bethenos his wife, the daughter of his paternal uncle Barachiel, begot Noah.³² In the thirty-third year of Lamech, Cainan the son of Enos died having seen the sixth generation and having lived 910 years.³³

²⁰ Genesis 5:15.

²¹ Peter of Alexandria seems to prefer a chronological approach rather than following the biblical narrative. In the *CPA*, the death of a person is announced approximately when it would have happened in a chronological timeline, unlike in the Bible where the birth, begetting and death of a person is all in one passage. However, occurrences like Adam and Eve's expulsion from the Garden of Eden and the Flood are recounted after the generations of Shem, Ham and Japheth, which breaches the chronology.

²² The critical edition writes this number as πλ' while the manuscript has ρλ', presumably because the modern editor did not have a ρ on their device (which might have been a typewriter?). This applies for all numbers in the 900's which are all expressed by π instead of expected ρ in Samodurova 1959.

²³ Genesis 5:5. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 846, not 930.

²⁴ ἐγέννησε, a 3rd sg verb almost certainly with the man as the subject, but why is there a change? The singular participle γενόμενος agrees with the man making it only him that was that age.

²⁵ Genesis 5:18.

²⁶ Peter uses a third variation of the verb, this time in the present tense "γεννᾷ".

²⁷ Genesis 5:21.

²⁸ Genesis 5:8. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 828, not 912. Peter of Alexandria's maths consistently add up numbers incorrectly with a few exceptions.

²⁹ Genesis 5:25.

³⁰ Samodurova 1959, p. 181.

³¹ Genesis 5:11. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 821, not 905.

³² Genesis 5:28.

³³ Genesis 5:14. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 862, not 910.

10) Noah³⁴, having become 500 years of age, with his wife Emzara the daughter of his paternal uncle Barachiel, begets Shem.³⁵ In the forty-eighth year of Noah, Mahalaleel son of Cainan died having seen the sixth generation and having lived in all 962³⁶ years.³⁷

11)³⁸ Shem the son of Noah, having become 100 years of age, with Lembora his wife, the daughter of Estriel son of Methuselah, begot Arphaxad.³⁹ In the time when Arphaxad was born, the Flood happened⁴⁰. And after twelve years Methuselah son of Enoch died, having seen the fourth generation and having lived in all 969 years.⁴¹ In the 530th year of Noah, Lamech his father, the son of Methuselah, died, having seen one generation and having lived in all 723⁴² years⁴³, sixty-five years before the Flood.⁴⁴

Thus, there are in all 2242 years from Adam until the Flood.⁴⁵

After the Flood, Arphaxad, having become 135 years of age, with Emzara, the daughter of Japheth his paternal uncle, begot Cainan.⁴⁶

Cainan, having become 139⁴⁷ years of age, with Melcha, the daughter of Madai the son of Japheth, begot Sala.⁴⁸

Sala, having become 130 years of age with Moscha, the daughter of his paternal uncle Decheded, begot Eber.⁴⁹

³⁴ An exception to Peter of Alexandria's chronological approach: he does not digress into the story of the Flood, but rather continues onto Shem, Ham and Japheth's inheritances.

³⁵ Genesis 6 or 5:32.

³⁶ Mahaleleel died when he was 895, however Jared died at 962, so perhaps Peter mixed them which might account for why Jared's death is not mentioned.

³⁷ Genesis 5:17. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 895, which would match Mahaleleel's age when he died.

³⁸ There seems to be no numbering of generations after the Flood, though part of the manuscript where those numbers would be is cut off. The next page however, does not continue numbering either.

³⁹ Genesis 11:10.

⁴⁰ The Flood happened two years after Arphaxad was born. Genesis 11:10.

⁴¹ Genesis 5:23. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 967, not 969.

⁴² Lamech died when he was 753.

⁴³ Genesis 5:31. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 718, not 723.

⁴⁴ Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to seventy, not sixty-five.

⁴⁵ Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 2158, not 2242.

⁴⁶ Genesis 11:12.

⁴⁷ Cainan was 130 when he had Sala.

⁴⁸ Genesis 11:13.

⁴⁹ Genesis 11:14.

Eber, having become 134⁵⁰ years of age, with Azura his wife, the daughter of Nebrod the son of Chus the son of Ham, begot Phalek.⁵¹ In the 101st year of Phalek and 235th year of Eber, Shem, son of Noah, died having lived in all 600 years.⁵²

Thus from the Flood until the 134th year of Eber, when he begot Phalek, there was a total of 538 years, and from Adam in all 2780 years.⁵³

⁵⁴Until Eber, Hebrew was the only language. For at the time when Phalek was born, since Phalek is interpreted as confusion in the Hebrew language⁵⁵, the humans had the idea to build a tower unto heaven. Their work remained unfinished and it was destroyed before they could attempt to climb it. For such an ascent to heaven could not be done. Eber was the only one who did not agree to their senseless work. But Nebrod, his father-in-law, was the instigator of the senseless work. Therefore the Assyrians deified him, calling him Bel⁵⁶, and took him, who was a hunting man, to be king. But because of the size of his physical body⁵⁷ the Greek called him Kronos.⁵⁸ But God, having seen the vanity of humans, came down and confused their tongue, and so also the work remained unfinished because of the difference of language. The Supreme Being did not take away the old Hebrew language, but through the three children of Noah, he divided the world into seventy-two languages. For three sons are born to Noah: Shem, Ham and Japheth, from whom all of humankind was generated⁵⁹ and populated every country. All the land of the earth was divided on the three sons.⁶⁰

Japheth, the third brother, received the land of the North from Media until Cadiz⁶¹, and it includes the river called Tigris, which draws a boundary between Media and

⁵⁰ Eber was 140 when he had Phalek.

⁵¹ Genesis 11:16.

⁵² Genesis 11:11. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 739, not 600.

⁵³ Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 2696, not 2780.

⁵⁴ Following the chronology, the division of languages occurs before the genealogies of Noah. Peter of Alexandria's begins his digression into the inheritance of Japheth followed by that of Ham and Shem, before continuing the genealogy of Adam.

⁵⁵ Peter of Alexandria is confused: Phalek does not mean "confusion" but rather "division".

⁵⁶ Bel (belu(m)), meaning "Lord" in Akkadian, is the later name for the god Marduk, the god of the city of Babylon and the King of all Gods in the Babylonian Epic of Creation (Black/Green, 2003 p. 128).

⁵⁷ σῶμα, as opposed to the spiritual body.

⁵⁸ This sentence might be alluding to Nebrod being a giant through comparing him to the Greek god Kronos, a Titan god. Shem was the son of Noah who populated the Eastern world including Assyria, and it is said that a race of giants came from him. Genesis 10:8.

⁵⁹ "ἐξ ὧν πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων πεπλήρωται".

⁶⁰ Genesis 11:1-11:9.

⁶¹ Γαδεΐρων.

Babylon. Fifteen tribes were born to his sons, and these dwelled in the North:⁶² 1) Gomer from whom the Celts, 2) Magog from whom the Scythians, 3) Madai from whom the Medes,⁶³ 4) Javan from whom the Greeks, 5) Elisa from whom the Chaldeans, 6) Tubel from whom the Iberians, 7) Meshech from whom the Cappadocians, 8) Tiras from whom the Thracians, sons of Gomer:⁶⁴ 9) Ashkenaz [from whom the] Rhingenes, 10) Riphath [from whom the] Paphlagonians, 11) Togarmah [from whom the] Phrygians, sons of Javan; 12) Elishah [from whom the] Cyprians, 13) Tarshish [from whom the] Cilicians, 15) Kittim⁶⁵ [from whom the] Romans, 15) Rhodians [from whom the] Huns.

From these the islands of the tribes were separated.⁶⁶ We can see that the ones in the North are of the same race⁶⁷ as the descendants of Japheth. The tribes of Greece are of these, except for those who later moved there.⁶⁸ These settled⁶⁹ the city of Athens and that of the Thebans. The Tyrrhenians are settlers from Sidon and descendants of Cadmus son of Agenor. The Calchedonians were settlers from Tyros, and similarly some others settled in Greece. We learn the details of this from the law⁷⁰ and the prophets⁷¹.

The tribes of Japheth are these: 1) the Medes, 2) the Albanians, 3) the Gargans, 4) the Caspians, 5) the Arraians, 6) the Zekchoi, 7) the Amazonians,⁷² the Chaldeans, the Korzeloi, the Armenians, the Denagoi, the Basanteans, the Kyrntanoi, the Celts, the Sarmatians, the Hrogmatai, the Thessalians, the Zelphatai, the Illyrians, the Lusitanians, the Mariandians, the Kunioi, the Oukaioi, the Tibareni, the Brits, the Masinoi.

⁶² Genesis 10:2.

⁶³ Samodurova 1959, p. 182.

⁶⁴ Genesis 10:3.

⁶⁵ Modern day eastern Cyprus. Kittim (קִּיִּם) is the Hebrew name of the area and has been used to refer to the whole of the island of Cyprus. Peter of Alexandria uses the Hebrew name but distinguishes between Kittim, also called Cethim, who may have been Romans, and Cyprus. Kittim is the son of Javan, the father of the Greeks, indicating that the Romans came from the Greeks. (Josephus *Ἰουδαϊκὴ ἀρχαιολογία* A. 1.6.1., 1997).

⁶⁶ Cites Genesis 10:5: “ἐκ τούτων ἀφωρίσθησαν νῆσοι τῶν ἔθνῶν”.

⁶⁷ Or “people”.

⁶⁸ μετοικησάντων.

⁶⁹ κατώκησαν, or “founded”.

⁷⁰ I.e. the Pentateuch.

⁷¹ I.e. the twelve books of the Prophets.

⁷² Peter of Alexandria has stopped keeping track of numbers.

Those who were literate⁷³ of these were: the Iberians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Medes, the Armenians who are also called Hrigian⁷⁴, the Phrygians, the Cypriots, the Cappadocians.

Their border is from Media towards the North until Cadiz, the width from the river Potamias until the Indus in the direction of the sunrise. Their countries are these: Media, Albania, Armenia minor and major, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Colchis the so-called Zekchia, in which different tribes live: the Colchians also known as the Zenkchoi, the Dark-skinned people, the Sarmatians, the Hrogmatai, the Scythians and the so-called Bulgarians, the Taurians called Chazars, the Thracians, the Bastranoi, the Illyrians, the Macedonians, the Greeks, the Libyans, the Istrians, the Tellenoi, the Daunians, and the Calabrians who are colonists, the Hippikoi, the Latins also known as the Romans, the Tyrrhenians, the Tellenoi also known as the Celts, the Amazonians, the Libestinoi, the Celtiberians, the Gallians, the Illyrians, the Sakttoi, the Tetimoi. Their countries are these: respectable Porine, Derris, Sarmatia, Tyria, Basgarneth, Scythia, Macedonia, Boeotia, Achaea, Pelone also known as the Peloponnese, Thrace, Dalmatia, Molalis, Thessaly, Locris, Aetolia, Attica, Arcadia, Epirus, Illyria, Lychnitis, the Adriatic Sea, Gaul, Lusitania, Italy, Tuscany, Bastania, Keltokalia, Iberia, Spania Major. On this side the countries of Japheth reach until the British isles facing towards the North.

They have islands too: Britain, Sicily, Euboia, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Cythera, Koura, Zacynthus, Cephalonia and the Cyclades and the part of Asia which is called Ionia. They have the river Tigris which draws a boundary between Media and Babylon. These are the boundaries [of the lands] of Japheth.

The Inheritance of Ham

Ham the second son received the land of the South from the Rhinokouroura until Cadiz, including the river Geon which is also called the Nile, or the River of Gold. Thirty-one tribes were born from his sons, and these came to live in the South and part of the West. The sons of Ham:⁷⁵ 1) Cush from whom the Ethiopians, 2) Mizraim from whom the Egyptians, 3) Phut [from whom the] Troglodytes, 4) Canaan [from

⁷³ It is rare to comment upon the literacy of the people.

⁷⁴ Πιγῆνες.

⁷⁵ Genesis 10:6.

whom the] Canaanites, sons of Cush:⁷⁶ 5) Saba [from whom the] Africans⁷⁷, 6) Havilah [from whom the] Aetolians, 7) Sabtah [from whom the] Astabarians, 8) Rhaamah [from whom the] Ramaans, 9) Sabtecha [from whom the] Sebekthinians,⁷⁸ sons of Raamah:⁷⁹ 10) Sheba [from whom the] ⁸⁰Alanicians, 11) Dedan⁸¹ [from whom the] Idumeans, the sons of Mizraim,⁸² 12) Ludim [from whom the] Lydians, 13) Anamim [from whom the] Pamphylians, 14) Lehabim [from whom the] Libyans, 15) Nephthaleim [from who the] Philistines, also called Isaurians and foreigners, 16) Pathrusim [from whom the] Cretans, 17) Casluhim [from whom the] Lycians, 18) Capthorim [from whom the] Carians, sons of Canaan:⁸³ 19) Sidon [from whom the] Sidonians, 20) Heth [from whom the] Hittites, 21) the Amorite [from whom the] Amorites, 22) the Jebusite [from whom the] Jebusites, 23)⁸⁴ the Girgasite [from whom the] Gergesaioi, 24) the Hivite [from whom the] Evians, 25) the Arkite [from whom the] Tripolitarians, 26) Samaraioi [from whom the] Asians, 27) the Arvadite [from whom the] Orthosiatai, 28) the Zemarite [from whom the] Pherezians, 29) the Samaraioi [from whom the] Samaritans (the present day Palestinians)⁸⁵, 30) Abathe [from whom the] Abathousaioi, who by the Macedonians is called Epiphania^{86, 87}, 31) Masaba [from whom the] Mosepidioi. The borders of Ham stretch in the South from the Rhinokouroura until Cadiz.

From these the following nations were born: Ethiopians, Troglodytes, Arabs, Sagapenoi, Savinians, Ichthyophagians, Alanians, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Libyans, Marmaridians, Carians, Psychitai, Mysians, Mosai, Nuceriens, Masonians, Bithynians, Nomades, Lycians, Mariandynians, Pamphylians, Mosesidioi, Pisidians,

⁷⁶ Genesis 10:7.

⁷⁷ Ἄφροί.

⁷⁸ One son, Nebrod, seems to be missing, though he was previously mentioned in relation to the division of languages.

⁷⁹ Genesis 10:7.

⁸⁰ Samodurova 1959, p. 183.

⁸¹ Ἰουδαῖάν.

⁸² Genesis 10:13.

⁸³ Genesis 10:15.

⁸⁴ κστ' instead of the expected κγ'.

⁸⁵ Canaan only has 11 sons, so who are the two others?

⁸⁶ “ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων λέγεται Ἐπιφανία”: there is something off in this sentence.

⁸⁷ There is a blank between two commas here in the critical edition that is not found in the manuscript. This might be Samodurova expressing her confusion at the preceding Greek or it is simply a typographical error.

Agelaioi, Mauretians, Cretans, Magartenoï, Numidians, the Longheads, Namasones: these inhabit the land from Egypt until the Ocean.

To them these islands belonged equally: Korcula, Lampedusa, Gavdo, Malta, Kerkina, Menis, Sardinia, Galatia, Corsica, Crete, Hrede, Kythera, Karpathos, Astypalea, Tenedos, Imbros, Iasos, Samos, Kos, Knidos, Greater Cyprus.

Those who were literate of these were: the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, the Pamphylians, the Orthosiatai.

These are their boundaries from Rhinokouroura in length, the Syrian boundary and the Egyptian boundary until as far as Cadiz. The names of the countries are the following: Egypt, Ethiopia lying in the direction of the Indians, another Ethiopia from which the Ethiopian river goes out towards the Erythraean sea eastwards, Thebes, Libya leading until Cyrene, Marmarica, Cyrene having these tribes: Adsamonai, Makai, Tavitamaioi, Libya leading from Leptis leading until the straits of Heracles opposite of Cadiz, and there are the people of the North inhabiting Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Mysia, Lycaonia, Caria, another Lydia, the Troad, Ethliba, Bithynia, Ancient Phrygia.

It comprises the islands: Sardinia, Crete, Cyprus and the river Geon which is called the Nile, which draws a boundary⁸⁸ between Ham and Japheth by the mouth of the Western sea. Here is half of Ham's genealogy.

The Inheritance of Shem

Shem the first-born received the land from India until Rhinokouroura in length, and in width from Persia and Bactria, including the river called the Euphrates. Twenty-five tribes were born from his sons which came to inhabit the East. The sons of Shem:⁸⁹ 1) Elam from whom came the Elamites, 2) Asshur [from whom the] Assyrians, 3) Arphaxad [from whom the] Chaldaeans, 4) Lud [from whom the] Lazones, 5) Aram [from whom the] Syrians who are also called the Bettanaioi, whom Abraham defeated⁹⁰; sons of Aram:⁹¹ 6) Hos and Lud [from whom the] Lydians, 7) Kamovel [from whom the] Syrians who are called the Kamelians, 8) Kather [from whom the] Gasphenoi, 9) Mosoch [from whom the] Masinoi,⁹² the sons of

⁸⁸ διορίζονται should presumably be the participle διορίζοντα.

⁸⁹ Genesis 10:22.

⁹⁰ ἔκοψεν, or "struck".

⁹¹ Genesis 10:23.

⁹² These names do not match with the sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether and Mash.

Arphaxad:⁹³ 10) Cainan⁹⁴ [from whom the] Sklaboi who are also called Avars, sons of Cainan:⁹⁵ 11) Salah [from whom the] Persians, sons of Salah:⁹⁶ 12) Eber [from whom the] Hebrews⁹⁷; sons of Eber:⁹⁸ 13) Phalek [from whom the] Babylonians, 14) Joktan [from whom the] Indians; sons of Joktan:⁹⁹ 100) 15) Almodad [from whom the] Madianoi, 16) Sheleph [from whom the] Bactrians, 17) Hazarmaveth [from whom the] Acarians, 18) Idouran [from whom the] Magi, 19) Hadoram [from whom the] Mardans, 20) Uzal [from whom the] Arians, 21) Diklah [from whom the] Kridosioi,¹⁰¹ 22) Abimael [from whom the] Hyrcanians, 23) Sheba [from whom the] first Arabs, 24) Phir [from whom the] Oarneoi, Havilah [from whom the] Eviles, 25) Jobab [from whom the] Gymnosophists who are called Blessed. All these are from the boundaries of Noah, seventy-two tribes. The settlement of all of the sons of Shem were born from India until Rhinokouroura, which divides Syria and Egypt and the Erythraean sea from the mouth of the Indian Arsinoe in length and in width from Persia and Bactria.

From these the following nations were born: Jews, Mapardoi, Parthians, Germans, Cossaeans, Kridosioi, the ancient Arabs. Their settlements stretch from India until Rhinokouroura and Cilicia.

Those who were literate of these where: 1) Persians, 2) Chaldaeans, 3) Assyrians, 4) Arabs, 5) Indians, 6) Jews, 7) Lydians, 8) Gymnosophists, 9) Syrians, 10) Elimeans, 11) Bactrians, 12) Magi. The total of the tribes who were descendants of the three sons of Noah and knew how to write was twenty-four.

The names of the countries belonging to the inheritance of Shem are these: Persia with neighbouring tribes, Bactria, Hyrkania, Babylon, Kordylia, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Arabia Felix, Coile-Syria...¹⁰²

⁹³ Genesis 10:24.

⁹⁴ An extra generation has been added: Arphaxad is the father of Salah, not Cainan.

⁹⁵ Genesis 10:24.

⁹⁶ Genesis 10:24.

⁹⁷ The Ishmaelites and the Israelites according to the Hebrew Bible.

⁹⁸ Genesis 10:25.

⁹⁹ Genesis 10:26.

¹⁰⁰ Samodurova 1959, p. 184.

¹⁰¹ A son is missing: Obal.

¹⁰² “[...] κώμης μαγικῆ ἢ καὶ φυγικῆ ἧπερ ἐστὶ τῶν υἱῶν Σήμ.”: the Greek is unclear and is probably corrupt.

These tribes, those who live in their own country¹⁰³, are the following: Hebrews, Jews, Chaldaeans, Assyrians, Persians, Medes, Arabs, Madians, Adiabeniens, Tellenians, Allamossynoikoi, Saracenes, Magi, Caspians who are called Turks, Albanians, Indians, Ethiopians, Egyptians, Libyans, Troglodytes, Canaanites, Hittites, Ferezaioi, Euaioi, Amoreans, Soeitai, Phoenicians, Syrians, Cilicians, Thracians, Cappadocians, Arians, Iberians, Scythians, Cypriots, Sannosians, Bosporans, Asians, Isaurians, Paphlagonians, Phrygians, Hellenes also known as Achaeans, Thessalians, Macedonians, Thracians, Mysians, Bessonians, Dardanians, Abvars, Germans, Saonians and Paeonians, Noricians, Dalmatians, Romans also known as Kittaioi, Ligurians, Gauls and Celts, Aquitanians, Spaniards also known as Tyrenians, Getulians, Africans¹⁰⁴, Mazikes, Taramantes, who reach until Ethiopia.

I have considered it necessary to address the settlements¹⁰⁵ of the tribes and their names. I will begin from the East.

The Parthians and the tribes around the Tyrians Eirene until Coile-Syria are colonists of the Persians and the Medes.

The people of Arabia Felix are colonists of the Arabs, for they are being called by this name because of their prosperity.

The Mesopotamians are colonists of the Chaldaeans.

The Troglodytes and the fish-eaters are colonists of the Medes.

There are five tribes and denominations of the Greeks: Arcadians, Ionians, Boeotians, Aeoleans and Lacedaemonians, and all their colonists were Pontics, the Bitynians, the Trojans, the Asians, the Carians, the Lycians, the Pamphylians, the Cyrenians.

And there are very many islands, eleven islands of the Cyclades, which surround the Myrthoan sea; these are: Andros, Tinos, Pios, Naxos, Cos, Delos, Adelos, Phinos, Lesbos, Samothrake.

The [people of] Euboea are colonists of the Boeotians, just as the [people of the] sixteen Ionian cities are of the Ionians, these were: Mythene, Phocaea, Priene, Erythrae, Samos, Taion, Colophon, Chios, Ephesos, Smyrna, Perinthos, Constantinople, Calchedon, Pontus, Amisos, Eleuthera.

¹⁰³ “Τάδε ἔθνη τὰ κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας ὑπάρχοντα εἰσι ταῦτα”.

¹⁰⁴ Ἀφροί.

¹⁰⁵ Or “colonies”.

¹⁰⁶Colonists from the tribes of the Roman, Kittaioi, are Melians, Hippikenoï, Koupanoi. Tribes and colonists from the Africans are: Nebdeloi, Tithynoi, Nasamonians.

And islands which have cities are Sardinia, Corsica, Bibras, Benista, Kerkia, Gallia.

Tribes and colonists from the Mauretians are Mousoullanoi, Tekanoi, Sariones.

Tribes and colonists from the Spaniards also called Tyrians are Louttanoi, Bettikoi who are also called Hyrians, Boskones, Calicians, Satyrians.

Tribes and colonists from the Gauls also known as the Narmousian are Armaxobioi, Graikoi, Sarmites.

Also I considered it necessary to speak about and indicate the regions of the unknown tribes and the names, mountains and the noteworthy rivers, in order that you, reader, shall not remain ignorant about these.¹⁰⁷

I will begin to speak about the tribes from the East. The Abdynians and Tellenoi lay beyond the Arabs. The Saracenes lay beyond the Temenetai. The Albanians lay beyond the Caspian gates. The ancient Madenianoï, who were beaten by Moses, live within Mesopotamia and the Erythraean sea near Egypt, where Ragouel, the father-in-law of Moses, became king.¹⁰⁸

And beyond the Cappadocians on the right, live the Armenians, the Iberians, the Bibranians, the Sannians who are also called Nassanians who live all the way down to Pontus¹⁰⁹, where the Apsonian camp¹¹⁰ was situated and the city of Sebasteia [is], and from there comes the harbour of Kephasispolis that stretches until the territory of the Trapezuntians. There the tribes came to an end.

There are twelve great mountains, named: Mt. Lebanon, Mt. Caucasus, Mt. Taurus, Mt. Atlas, Mt. Parnaos, Mt. Cithaeron, Mt. Ailikon, Mt. Parthenium, Mt. Lyseas, Mt. Lycabettus, Mt. Pelion, Mt. Olympus.

There are forty named rivers: 1) the Indus also called Pheison 2) the Nile also called Geon, 3) the Tigris, 4) the Euphrates, 5) the Jordan, 6) the Cephisus, 7) the Tanais, 8) the Mebios, 9) the Achlys, 10) the Asopos, 11) the Thermodon 12) the Epateinos, 13) the Roos, 14) the Borysthenes, 15) the Pompheios, 16) the Taurus,

¹⁰⁶ Samodurova 1959, p. 185.

¹⁰⁷ Turning to the reader in this way is unusual.

¹⁰⁸ Numbers 10:29.

¹⁰⁹ I.e. the Black Sea.

¹¹⁰ παρεμβολή Ἀψῶς.

17) the Eurotas, 18) the Meander, 19) the Hermus, 20) the Auxeios, 21) the Pyramus, 22) the Beios, 23) the Hebrus, 24) the Sakarya, 25) the Achelous, 26) the Pinbeios, 27) the Evenus, 28) the Percheios, 29) the Oistros, 30) the Simoes, 31) the Scamander, 32) the Tyrmon, 33) the Partheneios, 34) the Ister, 35) the Hraineios, 36) the Betes, 37) the Rhône, 38) the Eridanus, 39) the Sybres, 40) the Danube.

About the islands. The biggest islands are these ten: 1) Taprobane,¹¹¹ 2) Britain known as Albion, 3) Golden Peninsula,¹¹² 4) Britain known as Ireland, 5) the Peloponnese, 6) Sicily, 7) Sardinia, 8) Cynrus,¹¹³ 9) Crete, 10) Cyprus. These ten islands are in the southern region.¹¹⁴

The Northern Region

The first island was called Athulia, to which the Garden of God¹¹⁵ is near, in which Adam came to live, as it is written, opposite of paradise, when he was expelled because of the transgression. There were ten generations from him until Noah, for Adam, having died on the island of Athulia, was buried being attended to by angels in the most central part of the land, at the place called Golgotha by the Hebrews, and "Skull" by the Greeks.¹¹⁶ At this "Skull" they impaled Jesus Christ, and they put his cross on the head of Adam, giving him to us as a good sign. He went up the cross as an overseer and watched by the cross all of creation. And the whole world, together with Adam, bowed down before him in awe, as being the Creator, and this was interpreted thus: by a, the East, by d, the West, and by a, the North, and by m, the South, and so they got to know all the four regions of the world. Jesus Christ is the son of God and the new Adam, he who accepted to be impaled to the four-cornered cross, for through the head of the life-giving cross is the letter a, through the foot rest, d, and through the middle beams, and the right and left hands, a and m. To illustrate, it is like this:

¹¹¹ I.e. Ceylon.

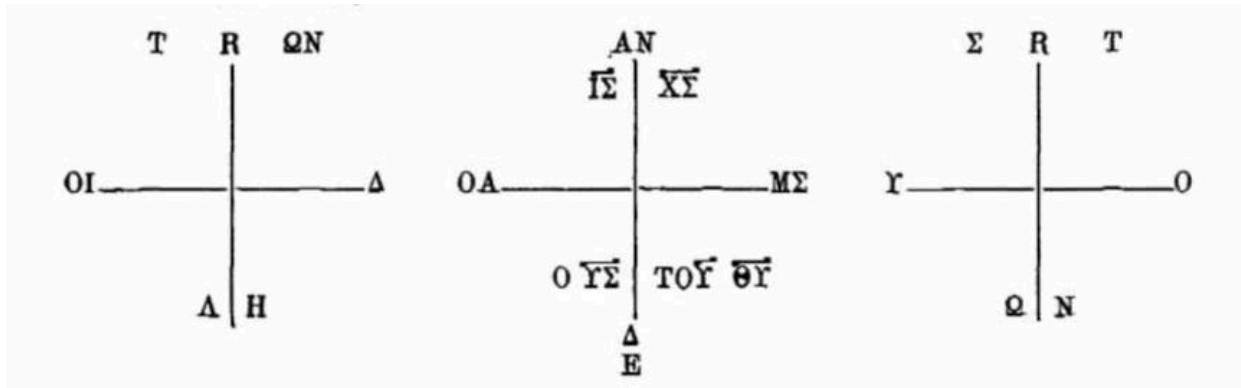
¹¹² I.e. Crimea.

¹¹³ I.e. Corsica.

¹¹⁴ Peter of Alexandria oddly included Britain in the southern islands.

¹¹⁵ The Garden of Eden.

¹¹⁶ Samodurova 1959, p. 186.



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In the time of Noah humankind sinned against God, and in accordance with God's command, Noah built the ark¹¹⁸ on the very island of Athulia. And the Flood came to pass over the whole earth, and every living spirit was washed away, from human to cattle and birds and crawling animals and four-legged animals¹¹⁹. And the ark was lifted to such heights that it was carried above the highest of mountains with a fifteen cubit margin, and it was transported from Athulia to the mountains of Ararat¹²⁰, being between Arabia and Parthia, in the land of the Abidenes. And when Noah came out, together with his community of souls¹²¹, he settled in Arabia. And from the sons of Noah, the still remaining population of the world came into being, as we have exhibited above with regard to the seventy-two tribes. And after Noah, the island of Athulia remained partly uninhabited.

¹¹⁷ Peter of Alexandria has depicted what are presumably three crosses. The one in the middle is clear in meaning depicting that of Jesus Christ with, from the inner part, ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Ο ΥΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God". Then, going from top to bottom to left to right, ΝΕΟΣ ΑΔΑΜ, "the New Adam". This cross doubles as celestial directions: the Α on the left signifying ΑΡΚΤΟΣ "North", then Μ on the right ΜΕΣΗΜΒΡΙΑ "South", Δ at the bottom ΔΥΣΙΣ "West", and Α at the bottom ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗ "East". As to the other two crosses, Professor Chrysostomos Nassis, of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, has suggested to me in private correspondence that they are those of the thieves that were crucified with Jesus. He deciphered it like this: from the top right cross ΤΩΝ, bottom right ΑΗ, top left ΣΤ, and bottom left ΩΝ, then horizontally across both crosses ΟΙ ΔΥΟ. This spells out ΤΩΝ ΑΗΣΤΩΝ ΟΙ ΔΥΟ, "the two of the thieves". Furthermore he suggested the top middle of each cross could be a *nomen sacrum*, probably a calligraphic *stigma*, or in this case two (ςς) for σταυροί "crosses". The message spelled out would then be "The two crosses of the thieves". The lack of access to the manuscript makes it impossible to verify if what is represented as "R" by the editor are indeed *stigmata* or anything else. I am grateful to Professor Nassis for this information, and to Bishop, frater Erik Varden, for putting me in contact with Professor Nassis.

¹¹⁸ Genesis 6:13.

¹¹⁹ Genesis 7:21.

¹²⁰ Genesis 8:4.

¹²¹ Genesis 8:18.

About the Eastern Region

In the east, there is the paradise of God, the one in Eden, from where the river Phison goes out. In the east there is also the island called Taprobane. The meridian passing through the capital of the Chinese divides the southern part from the known earth and the western boundary, the meridian through the Blessed Islands of the Gymnosophists, that is namely the Brahmans, so that the length of their island, as far as it is known, is a total of 9000 stadia.

They have another island, called Soene, so that the breadth of the inhabited world, as limited by this, [is] 8300.¹²² The inheritance of the land of the sons of Noah is divided upon three major continents, and the same applies to the sea. As far as the land is concerned, it is as follows: Europe belongs to Japheth, Libya¹²³ to Ham and Asia to Shem.

Similarly, the division of the neighbouring very large oceans, that surround the landmass, is as follows.

¹²⁴THE INHERITANCE OF JAPHETH¹²⁵ consists of the Hyrcanian sea and the Caspian sea. THE INHERITANCE OF HAM consists of the Erythrean sea of Egypt. THE INHERITANCE OF SHEM consists of the Indian ocean.

In addition, surely the most noteworthy of bays¹²⁶ are, first, the Gagatikos [bay], 2) the Persian [bay], 3) the Great [bay], 4) the Arabian [bay], 5) the Ethiopian [bay], 6) The Black Sea, 7) that of the Aegean sea, 8) that of the lake of Maiotis, 9) the Adriatic [bay], 10) the Propontis [bay].¹²⁷

So the three sons of Noah, having divided the world into three parts and the tribes having been exhibited from whom who was begot, it is necessary for us to return to the genealogies.

¹²² [...] ὡς γίνεσθαι τὸ πλάτος τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐν αὐτῇ ὀκτακισμυρίων τρίτον τριακοστοῦ. τρίτον is unclear.

¹²³ Λιβύη, i.e. Africa.

¹²⁴ Samodurova 1959, p. 187.

¹²⁵ It is curious how capital letters have been used, when the distinction is about the division of oceans. One might think it was of importance, or perhaps an afterthought by Peter of Alexandria.

¹²⁶ Or "gulf".

¹²⁷ I.e. the Sea of Marmara.

Let us begin again from Phalek.¹²⁸ Phalek the son of Eber, having become 130 years of age, with Damna the daughter of Sennaar, begot Reu.¹²⁹ In the ninth year of Reu, and the 139th year of Phalek, his father Arphaxad died having lived in all 677¹³⁰ years.¹³¹ And after twenty-seven years, that is to say the thirtieth year of Reu, Kainan died having lived in all 569¹³² years.¹³³

Reu, having become 132 years of age, with Otha the daughter of Ur Chettham, begot Serug.¹³⁴ In the seventh year of Serug, Sala died having lived in all 535¹³⁵ years.¹³⁶ And after another sixty-eight years of Serug, Phalek died having lived 339 years.¹³⁷

Serug, having become 130 years of age, with Milcha the daughter of Chaber his uncle, begot Nahor.¹³⁸ In the thirty-eighth year of Nahor, Eber died having lived in all 567¹³⁹ years.¹⁴⁰ And after another twenty-five years of Nahor, Reu died having lived 342¹⁴¹ years.¹⁴²

Nahor, having become seventy-nine years of age, with Jevtha the daughter of Nevthet the Chaldean, begot Terah.¹⁴³

Terah, having become seventy years of age, with Milcha daughter of Aran son of Melchos, who had a grandfather named Jeschara, begot Abram.¹⁴⁴ This Terah the father of Abraham also had other wives: Milcha the sister of Lot and Sara and Jescha their sister and the daughters of another Aran.

Gathered from the birth of Phalek, that is the division of languages, until the birth of Abraham there is a total of 541 years. From the Flood until the birth of Abraham

¹²⁸ It is noteworthy that his digressions divided the generation of Noah after Phalek, whose birth symbolises the half-way mark of the lifetime of humans before God takes the world back.

¹²⁹ Genesis 11:18.

¹³⁰ Arphaxad died when he was 565.

¹³¹ Genesis 11:13. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 680, not 677.

¹³² Kainan died when he was 460.

¹³³ Genesis 11:13. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 563, not 569.

¹³⁴ Genesis 11:20.

¹³⁵ Sala died when he was 460.

¹³⁶ Genesis 11:15. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 533, not 535.

¹³⁷ Genesis 11:19. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 337, not 339.

¹³⁸ Genesis 11:22.

¹³⁹ Eber died when he was 504.

¹⁴⁰ Genesis 11:17. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 564, not 567.

¹⁴¹ Reu was 339 when he died.

¹⁴² Genesis 11:21. Peter Alexandria's maths add up to 325, not 342.

¹⁴³ Genesis 11:24.

¹⁴⁴ Genesis 11:26.

there are twenty generations¹⁴⁵, so, there is a total of 3322 years.¹⁴⁶ In the forty-first year of Abraham, Serug died having lived in all 330 years.¹⁴⁷ In the forty-ninth year of Abraham, Nahor dies having lived in all 179¹⁴⁸ years.¹⁴⁹

Abraham, having become 100 years of age, with Sara his wife the daughter of Aran, begot Isaac.¹⁵⁰ In the thirty-fifth year of Isaac, Terah died having lived in all 205 years¹⁵¹.

Isaac, having become sixty years of age, with his wife Rebekah the daughter of Bethuel begot Esau and Jacob.¹⁵² In the fifteenth year of Esau and Jacob, Abraham dies having lived in all 175 years¹⁵³. Esau, having become forty years of age, begot Reuel.¹⁵⁴

And Reuel begot Zerah.¹⁵⁵

And Zerah begot Jobab who is called Job.¹⁵⁶

And Job is the fifth generation from Abraham and he lived under God's curse for three years. But, the Pelusian¹⁵⁷ says it was thirty-five years, [Theodoretus¹⁵⁸ says seven years, whereas others say thirty-eight years.]

¹⁴⁵ Or "until the birth of Abraham's descendants".

¹⁴⁶ Peter of Alexandria is confused: from the Flood until the birth of Abraham there are ten generations and 1087 years. He might have meant from the birth of Adam until Abraham there are twenty generations, though his maths add up to 3240, not 3322.

¹⁴⁷ Genesis 11:23. Peter of Alexandria's maths add up to 320, not 330.

¹⁴⁸ The critical edition writes this number as pqθ'. The manuscript makes it clear why the modern editor has decided to write it like this, because the number exhibits a letter that resembles a ζ (MSU 2Ci346 ff. 195 v.), though the rest of the manuscript does not write a ζ in that style. I have taken this number to be 179, following the theory it may be a ζ. Nahor died however when he was 208 years old.

¹⁴⁹ Genesis 11:24. Peter of Alexandria's maths adds up to 198, not 179.

¹⁵⁰ Genesis 21:2-3.

¹⁵¹ Genesis 11:32.

¹⁵² Genesis 25:26.

¹⁵³ Genesis 25:7.

¹⁵⁴ Genesis 36:4.

¹⁵⁵ Genesis 36:13. Peter of Alexandria seemingly does not have the ages of the next generations, so it is impossible to keep track of his timeline from here.

¹⁵⁶ Job's birth is not mentioned in the Bible.

¹⁵⁷ Peter of Alexandria must mean a specific author from Pelusium, a city in eastern Egypt which is referred to in multiple different biblical books. It is unclear who this is.

¹⁵⁸ Theodoret of Cyrus (c. 393-c. 458 CE) was a theologian from Coele Syria. He wrote several exegetical works on for example the Song of Songs, Psalms, Samuel, Kings, and more (Papadogiannakis 2013). It is unclear from which of Theodoret's works this information is from, and if it was Peter of Alexandria who added this information or a later editor, hence why it is placed in brackets.

¹⁵⁹And Jacob after another thirty-seven years goes down to Laban the Syrian in Mesopotamia. And after another fourteen years Jacob begot Joseph from Rachel.¹⁶⁰ Joseph, having become seventeen years of age, was sold. And after another twelve years of Joseph, Isaac died having lived 180 years¹⁶¹. And after one year more of Joseph, the king of Egypt leads the first year of Abundance.

And after another eight years of Joseph, Levi, who [was] forty-five years of age, begot Kohath¹⁶². And after another eighteen years of Joseph, Jacob died having lived 147 years¹⁶³. And after another forty-seven years of Joseph, Kohath who [was] sixty-five years of age, begot Amram. And after another seven years Joseph dies having lived 110 years.¹⁶⁴

Amount of years¹⁶⁵

The books of Genesis and Job contain together 3682 years. The four books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomium cover 184 years.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁹ Samodurova 1959, p. 188.

¹⁶⁰ Genesis 29:22-24.

¹⁶¹ Genesis 35:28.

¹⁶² Genesis 46:11.

¹⁶³ Genesis 49:33.

¹⁶⁴ Genesis 50:26.

¹⁶⁵ The *CPA* has several chapters called ΠΟΣΟΤΗΣ ΕΤΩΝ to keep track of time between and in different books.

¹⁶⁶ The next seven chapters are accounts of the rest of the Pentateuch.

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Appendix: Critical Edition (Samodurova 1959: 180ff.)

ΠΕΤΡΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΘΟΔΟΞΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ ΕΚΘΕΣΙΣ
ΧΡΟΝΩΝ ΕΝ ΣΥΝΤΟΜΩ ΑΠΟ ΑΔΑΜ ΕΩΣ ΝΥΝ

- ε. 188. Α' Ἀδὰμ καὶ Εὐὰ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι ἐτῶν σλ' ἐγέννησαν τὸν Σήθ.
Β' Σήθ καὶ Ἀζουρᾶ ἡ ἀδελφὴ αὐτοῦ ἢ καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι ἐτῶν 5
σε' ἐγέννησαν τὸν Ἐνώε.
Γ' Ἐνώε σὺν Ὡᾶ τῇ ἀδελφῇ αὐτοῦ τῇ καὶ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι ἐτῶν
ρστ' ἐγέννησαν τὸν Καϊνάν.
Δ' Καϊνάν σὺν Μαωλέθ τῇ ἀδελφῇ καὶ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι ἐτῶν
ρο' ἐγέννησαν τὸν Μαλελεήλ. 10
Ε' Μαλελεήλ σὺν Δινᾶ θυγατρὶ Βαραχιήλ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι
ἐτῶν ρξε' ἐγέννησαν τὸν Ἰάρεδ. Ἐν τῷ ρλε' ἔτει τοῦ Μαλελεήλ ὁ Ἀδὰμ
θεωρήσας πέμπτην γενεὰν ἀπέθανεν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη κλ'.
ΣΤ' Ἰάρεδ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρξβ' σὺν Βαραχᾶ τῇ αὐτοῦ γυναικὶ θυγατρὶ δὲ
Ἄσουήλ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἐνώχ. 15
Ζ' Ἐνώχ σὺν Νεάνη τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ δὲ Δανιήλ πατραδέλφου
αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι ἐτῶν ρξε' γενᾶ τὸν Μαθουσάλα. Ἐν τῷ κ' ἔτει τοῦ
Ἐνώχ Σήθ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀδὰμ θεασάμενος ἕκτην γενεὰν ἀπέθανε ζήσας
τὰ πάντα ἔτη πιβ'.
Η' Μαθουσάλα γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρξζ' σὺν Ἐδνη τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ 20
Ἐξριήλ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Λάμεχ. Ἐν τῷ γγ' ἔτει τοῦ

⁹⁹ B. de M o n t f a u c o n. Bibliotheca Coisliniana olim Segueriana, p. 292.

¹⁰⁰ A. W i r t h. Aus orientalischen Chroniken, S. XXVIII.

- Μαθουσάλα Ἐνώσ ὁ υἱὸς Σήθ θεασάμενος στ' γενεὰν ἀπέθανε ζήσας ἔτη πε'.
- f. 188 v. θ' Λάμεχ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρπῆ' σὺν Βεθενώσ τῇ γυναικί αὐτοῦ | θυγατρὶ Βαραχιήλ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Νῶε. Ἐν τῷ λγ' ἔτει τοῦ Λάμεχ ὁ Καϊνὰν υἱὸς τοῦ Ἐνώσ θεασάμενος στ' γενεὰν ἀπέθανε ζήσας 5 ἔτη πι'.
- I' Νῶε γενόμενος ἐτῶν φ' σὺν Ἐμζαρά τῇ γυναικί αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ Βαραχιήλ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ γεννᾷ τὸν Σήμ. Ἐν τῷ μη' ἔτει τοῦ Νῶε Μαλελεήλ υἱὸς Καϊνὰν θεασάμενος στ' γενεὰν ἀπέθανε ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη πεβ'. 10
- IA' Σήμ ὁ υἱὸς Νῶε γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρ' σὺν Λεμβόρα τῇ γυναικί αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ Ἐστριήλ υιοῦ Μαθουσάλα ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἀρφαξάδ. Ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῆς γεννήσεως τοῦ Ἀρφαξάδ ἐγένετο ὁ κατακλυσμός. Καὶ μετὰ ιβ' ἔτη ἀπέθανε Μαθουσάλα υἱὸς Ἐνώχ θεασάμενος δ' γενεὰν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη πεθ'. Ἐν τῷ φλ' ἔτει τοῦ Νῶε Λάμεχ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ 15 υἱὸς Μαθουσάλα μίαν γενεὰν θεασάμενος ἀπέθανεν πρὸ ξε' ἐτῶν τοῦ γενέσθαι τὸν κατακλυσμόν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη ψκγ'.
- Γίνονται οὖν ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ ἕως τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ τὰ πάντα ὁμοῦ ἔτη βσμβ'.
- Μετὰ δὲ τὸν κατακλυσμόν Ἀρφαξάδ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλε' σὺν Ἐμ- 20 ζαρά τῇ θυγατρὶ Ἰάφεθ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Καϊνὰν.
- Καϊνὰν γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλθ' σὺν Μελχᾶ θυγατρὶ Μαδαὶ υιοῦ Ἰάφεθ ἐγέννησε τὸν Σαλά.
- Σαλά γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλ' σὺν Μοσχᾶ θυγατρὶ Δεχεσοδὲ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἐβερ. 25
- Ἐβερ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλδ' σὺν Ἀζουρά γυναικί αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ Νεβ- ρῶθ υιοῦ Χοῦς υιοῦ Χάμ ἐγέννησε τὸν Φαλέγ. Ἐν ἔτει ρα' τοῦ Φαλέγ σλε' τοῦ Ἐβερ | ἔτει Σήμ υἱὸς Νῶε ἀπέθανε ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη χ'.
- f. 189. Συναγονται οὖν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ ἕως τοῦ ρλδ' ἔτους τοῦ Ἐβερ ὅτε ἐγέννησε τὸν Φαλέγ ὁμοῦ ἔτη φλη', ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀδάμ τὰ πάντα ἔτη 30 βψπ'.
- Ἐως γὰρ τοῦ Ἐβερ διάλεκτος μία γέγονεν ἡ Ἑβραϊκὴ. Τῷ γὰρ καιρῷ τῆς γενέσεως Φαλέγ, καθάπερ ἐρμηνεύεται τῇ Ἑβραϊδί διαλέκτῳ σύγχαισι, πόργον ἐπενοήθησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ οἰκοδομη- ἤσαι. Ὡν τὸ ἔργον ἀτελὲς γεγονὸς κατερρίφη μήτε ἀνάβασιν ἐπιχειρησά- 35 ντων. Οὐ γὰρ τοιαύτη ἀνάβασις εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν σκευάζεται. Μόνος δὲ ὁ Ἐβερ οὐ συνέθετο τούτων τῇ ματαιαίᾳ ἐργασίᾳ. Νεβρῶθ δὲ ὁ τούτου πενθερὸς ἐπείκτης ὑπῆρχε τῆς ματαιίας ἐργασίας. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ θεοποι- ἤσαντες αὐτὸν Ἀσσύριοι Βήλ μετωνόμασαν χρησάμενοι αὐτὸν εἰς βασι- λέα ἄνδρα κνηγόν. Διὰ δὲ τὸ παμμεγεθὲς τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ Ἑλληγες 40 Κρῶνον τοῦτον μετωνόμασαν. Ἰδῶν δὲ θεὸς τὴν ματαιότητα τῶν ἀν- θρώπων καταβάς συνέχεεν αὐτῶν τὴν γλῶσσαν καὶ τοῦ ἔργου ἀτελοῦς μείναντος ἐκ τῆς ἑτεροφωνίας. Ὁ ὕψιστος τὴν ἀρχαίαν φωνὴν τὴν Ἑβ- ραϊκὴν οὐκ ἐστέρησεν ἀλλὰ διὰ τῶν γ' υἱῶν Νῶε εἰς οβ' γλώσσας τὸν κόσμον διεμέρισεν. Τῷ γὰρ Νῶε γ' υἱοὶ γεννῶνται Σήμ, Χάμ, Ἰάφεθ, 45 ἐξ ὧν πᾶν γένος ἀνθρώπων πεπλήρωται καὶ πᾶσα χῶρα πεπολίσται.
- Ἡ γὰρ γῆ πᾶσα τοῦ κόσμου διεμερίσθη ἐν τρισίν.
- Τῷ γὰρ Ἰάφεθ τῷ γ' ἀδελφῷ ἀπὸ Μηθίας ἕως Γαδεῖρων τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν, ἔχει δὲ ποταμὸν καλλούμενον Τίγγριν τὸν διορίζοντα Μηθίαν καὶ Βαβυλῶνα, ᾧ γίνονται φυλαὶ ἐξ υἱῶν ιε', αἵτινες ἄρκτον ᾤκησαν· α' Γά- 50 μερ ἐξ οὗ Γαλάται, β' Μαγῶγ ἐξ οὗ Σκύθαι, γ' Μαδαὶ ἐξ οὗ Μῆδοι,

38 В тексте ἐπείκτης, исправлено на ἐπείκτης В. Н. Бенешевичем.
 39 in cod. Ἀσύριοι.

δ' Ἰουάν ἐξ οὗ Ἑλληνας, ε' Ἐλισσά ἐξ οὗ Χαώλεις, στ' Θωβέλ ἐξ οὗ Ἰβηρες, ζ' Μοσώχ ἐξ οὗ Καππάδοκες, η' Θηρᾶς ἐξ οὗ Θράκες, υἱοὶ Γαμέρ· θ' Ἀσχανάθ Ῥιγῆνες, ι' Ῥιφάθ Παφλαγόνες, ια' Θοργαμά Φρύγες, υἱοὶ Ἰουάν· ιβ' Ἐλισσά Κύπριοι, ιγ' Θαρσεῖς Κίλικες, ιδ' Κίττιοι Ῥωμαῖοι, ιε' Ῥόδιοι, Οὐνοί.

Ἐκ τούτων ἀφωρίσθησαν νῆσοι τῶν ἐθνῶν. Εὐρίσκομεν δὲ τοὺς ἐν βορρᾷ ὄντας ὁμοφύλους τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰάφεθ. Τὰ δὲ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔθνη εἰσὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐκτὸς τῶν μετοικησάντων ὕστερον ἐκεῖ. Οἷτινες πόλιν Ἀθηνῶν <κατῶκῆσαν> καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων. Σιδωνίων εἰσὶν ἄποικοι Τυρρηνοὶ οἱ Καδμοῦ τοῦ Ἀγήνορος. Τυρίων δὲ εἰσὶν ἄποικοι Καλχυιδῶνιοι καὶ τινες ἄλλοι ὁμοίως εἰς Ἑλλάδα μετῶκῆσαν. Μανθάνομεν δὲ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν ἐκ τοῦ Νόμου καὶ τῶν προφητῶν.

Τοῦ δὲ Ἰάφεθ ἔθνη εἰσὶ τὰδε· α' Μῆδοι, β' Ἀλβανοί, γ' Γαρδανοί, δ' Κάσπιοι, ε' Ἀβραῖοι, στ' Ζηκχοί, ζ' Ἀμαζόνες, Χαώλεις, Κόρζηλοι, Ἀρμένιοι, Δεναγοί, Βασάντες, Κυρτανοί, Κέλτοι, Σαρμάται, Ῥω(γ)μᾶται, Θεσσαλοί, Ζελφᾶται, Ἰλαύριοι, Λυσιτανοί, Μαρριανθηνοί, Κούνιοι, Οὐκαῖοι, Τιβαρηνοί, Βρετταννοί, Μασίνοι.

Οἱ δὲ ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτῶν γράμματα εἰσὶν Ἰβηρες, Ῥωμαῖοι, Ἑλληνας, Μῆδοι, Ἀρμένιοι οἱ καὶ Ῥιγῆνες, Φρύγες, Κύπριοι, Καππάδοκες.

Ἔστι δὲ τὰ ὄρια αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Μηδίας τα πρὸς βορρᾶν ἕως Γαδεύρων, τὸ εὐρος δὲ ἀπὸ Ποταμιᾶδος ποταμοῦ ἕως Ἰνδοουσίας τῆς καθ' ἡλίον. Αἱ δὲ χῶραι αὐτῶν εἰσὶν αἶδε· Μηδία, Ἀλβανία, Ἀρμενία Μικρὰ καὶ Μεγάλῃ, Καππαδοκία, Παφλαγονία, Γαλατία, Κολχίς ἢ λεγομένη Ζηκχία, ἐν ἣ οἰκοῦσιν ἔθνη διαφόρα· Κολχοὶ οἱ καὶ Ζήγγχοι, Μελάγγχοι, Σαρμάται, Ῥωγμᾶται, Σκύθαι καὶ οἱ λεγόμενοι Βούλγερές, Ταῦροι οἱ λεγόμενοι Χάζαρες, Θράκες, Βάστρανοι, Ἰλῦριοι, Μακεδῶνες, Ἑλληνας, Λίβυες, Ἰστροί, Τελληνοί, Δαῦνοι, οἱ δὲ ἄποικοι Καλαβροί, Ἰππικοί, Λατινοὶ οἱ καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι, Τυρρηνοί, Τελληνοὶ οἱ καὶ Κέλτοι, Ἀμαζόνες, Λιβηστινοί, Κελτίβηρες, Γάλλοι, Ἰλλυριανοί, Σάκτοι, Τετίμοι. Αἱ δὲ χῶραι αὐτῶν εἰσὶν αἶδε· αἰδέσιμος Πορίνη, Δέρρις, Σαρμάτις, Τύρα, Βασγαρνήθ, Σκυθία, Μακεδωνία, Βοιωτία, Ἀχαΐα, Πελώνη ἢ καὶ Πελοπόννησος, Θράκη, Δαλματία, Μώγαλις, Θεσσαλία, Λοῦκρις, Αἰτωλίας, Ἀττικὴ, Ἀρκαδία, Ἐπειρος, Ἰλλυρις, Λυχνίτις, Ἀδριακὴν Φίστων πέλαγος Ἀδριακόν, Γαλλία, Λυσιτανία, Ἰταλία, Θουσκῆνη, Βαστανία, Κελτοκαλία, Ἰβηρία, Σπανία ἢ Μεγάλῃ. Ἐνταῦθα κατάγονται αἱ χῶραι τοῦ Ἰάφεθ ἕως Βρετανικῶν νήσων τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν βλέποντα.

Εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ νῆσοι· Βρετανία, Σικελία, Εὐβοία, Ῥόδος, Χίος, Λέσβος, Κόθειρα, Κοῦρα, Ζάκυνθος, Κεφαληνία καὶ αἱ Κυκλάδες καὶ μέρος τῆς Ἀσίας τὸ καλούμενον Ἰωνία. Ποταμὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς Τίγρις ὁ διορίζων μεταξὺ Μηδίας καὶ Βαβυλῶνα. Ταῦτά ἐστι τὰ τοῦ Ἰάφεθ ὄρια.

ΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΧΑΜ

Τῷ δὲ Χάμ τῷ δευτέρῳ ἀπὸ Ῥινοκουρούρων ἕως Γαδεύρων τὰ πρὸς νότον, ἔχει δὲ ποταμὸν καλούμενον Γειῶν ὁ καὶ Νεῖλος καὶ Χρυσοροᾶς λεγόμενος. Ἐ γίνονται φυλαὶ ἐξ υἱῶν λα', αἵτινες μεσημβρίαν καὶ μέρος δόσεως ὤκῆσαν. Υἱοὶ Χάμ· α' Χοῦς ὄθεν οἱ Αἰθίωπες, β' Μειστραῖμ ἐξ οὗ Αἰγύπτιοι, γ' Φοῦδ Τρογλοδύται, δ' Χαναάν ὄθεν Χαναανοί, υἱοὶ Χοῦς· ε' Σαβὰ Ἀφροὶ, στ' Εὐιλὰτ Αἰτωλοί, ζ' Σαβατὰ Ἀστάβαροι, η' Ῥαγμὰ Ῥαγμόνες, θ' Σεβεκαθὰ Σεβεχθηνοί, υἱοὶ Ῥαγμὰ· ι' Σαβὰ ὄθεν

¹⁰ in cod. Καδόγμου.

⁴⁵ in cod. βεσημβρίαν.

Ἄλανικοί, ια' Ἰουδαδάν Ἰδουμαῖοι, υἱοὶ Μεστραίμ· ιβ' Λουτιεῖμ ὄθεν Λύδοι, ιγ' Ἐνεμετιεῖμ Πάμφυλοι, ιδ' Λωβιεῖμ Λίβυες, ιε' Νεφθαλιεῖμ ὄθεν ἐξῆλθε Φυλιστιεῖμ οἱ λεγόμενοι οἱ Ἰσαυροὶ καὶ ἀλλόφυλοι, ιστ' Ὀνιεῖμ Κρήτες, ιζ' Χασλωνιεῖμ Λόκιοι, ιη' Καστοριεῖμ Κάροι, υἱοὶ Χαναάν· ιθ' Σιδωνία Σιδώνιοι, κ' Χεττιεῖμ Χετταῖοι, κα' Ἀμορράϊος 5
 Ἀμορράϊοι, κβ' Ἰεβουσαῖος Ἰεβουσαῖοι, κστ' Γεργεσαῖος Γεργεσαῖοι, κδ' Εὐαῖος Εὐαῖοι, κε' Ἀρουκαῖος Τριπολίται, κστ' Ἀσιναῖος Ἀσιανοί, κζ' Ἀράδιος Ὀρθοσιάται, κη' Φερεζαῖος Φερεζαῖοι, κθ' Σαμαραῖος Σαμα-
 ρεῖται οἱ νῦν Παλαιστινοί, λ' Ἀβαθῆ. Ἀβαθουσαῖοι, οἵτινες ὑπὸ Μα-
 κεδόνων λέγεται Ἐπιφανία, , λα' Μασαβά Μωσепίδιοι. Εἰσὶ δὲ τὰ ὄρια 10
 τοῦ Χάμ ἀπὸ Ῥινοκουρούρων ἕως Γαδεῖρων τὰ πρὸς νότον.

Τὰ δὲ ἐκ τούτων γενόμενα ἔθνη εἰσὶν οὗτοι· Αἰθίωπες, Τρογλοδῦται, 191.
 Ἀγαρηνοί, Σαγαπηνοί, Σαβηνοί, Ἰχθυοφάγοι, Ἄλανοί, Αἰγύπτιοι, Φοί-
 νικες, Λίβυες, Μαρμαρίδαι, | Κάροι, Ψυχῖται, Μῶσαι, Μῶσαι, Νοῦσαι, 15
 Μάσωνες, Βιθυνοί, Νομάδες, Λόκιοι, Μαρριανθηνοί, Πάμφυλοι, Μωσει-
 διοὶ, Πισιδηνοί, Ἀγηλαῖοι, Μαυρούσιοι, Κρήτες, Μαγαρτηνοί, Νομη-
 διοὶ, Μάκρωνες, Ναμάσωνες, οὗτοι διακατέχουσιν Αἴγυπτον ἕως Ὁκεανοῦ.

Εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτοῖς νῆσοι ἐπίκεινοι· Κορσῦλα, Λαμπαδοῦσα, Γαῦδος, Με-
 λέτη, Κερκίνα, Μῆνις, Σαρδωνία, Γαλατία, Κορσική, Κρήτη, Ῥέδη, 20
 Κύθαιρα, Κάρπαθος, Ἀστυπαλία, Τένεδος, Ἴμβρος, Ἰασος, Σάμος,
 Κῶος, Κνίδος, Μεγίστη Κύπρος.

Οἱ δὲ ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτῶν γράμματα οὗτοι· Φοῖνικες, Αἰγύπτιοι,
 Πάμφυλοι, Ὀρθοσιάται.

Ἔστιν δὲ τὰ ὄρια αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Ῥινοκουρούρων τῆς ὀριζούσης Συρατικῆς 25
 καὶ Αἰγύπτου ἕως Γαδεῖρων ἡ διάμηκος. Τὰ δὲ ὀνόματα τῶν χωρῶν
 εἰσὶ ταῦτα· Αἴγυπτος, Αἰθιωπία βλέπουσα κατὰ Ἰνδοῦς, ἕτερα Αἰθιω-
 πία, ὄθεν ἐκπορεύεται ὁ τῶν Αἰθιώπων ποταμὸς εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλασ-
 σαν κατὰ ἀνατολὰς, Θῆβαι, Λιβύη παρεκτείνουσα μέχρι Κυρίνης, Μαρ-
 μαρική, Κυρίνη ἔχουσα ἔθνη Ἀσάμωνας, Μάκας, Ταυταμαῖους, Λιβύη 30
 ἀπὸ Λέπτεως παρεκτείνουσα μέχρι τῶν Ἡρακλιωτικῶν στηλῶν κατέναντι
 Γαδεῖρων, ἔχει δὲ τοὺς κατὰ βορρὰν πρὸς θάλασσαν Κιλικίαν, Παμφυ-
 λίαν, Πισιδίαν, Μυσίαν, Λυκαονίαν, Καρίαν, Λυδίαν ἄλλην, Τρωάδα,
 Ἐθλιβάν, Βιθυνίαν, τὴν ἀρχαίαν Φρυγίαν.

Ἔχει δὲ νήσους· Σαρδωνίαν, Κρήτην, Κύπρον καὶ ποταμὸν Γεῶν 35
 τὸν καλούμενον Νεῖλον τὸν διορίζονται μεταξὺ Χάμ καὶ Ἰάφεθ | τὸ στόμα
 τῆς ἐσπερινῆς θαλάσσης. Αὕτη ἡ μέση τοῦ Χάμ γενεαλογία τυγχάνει.

ΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΣΗΜ

Τῷ δὲ Σῆμ τῷ πρωτοτόκῳ ἀπὸ Ἰνδικῆς ἕως εἰς Ῥινοκουρούραν τὸ 40
 μῆκος, τὸ δὲ πλάτος ἀπὸ Περσίδος καὶ Βάκτρων, ἔχει δὲ ποταμὸν καλού-
 μενον Εὐφράτην. Ὡς γίνεται φυλαὶ ἐξ υἱῶν εἰκοσιπέντε, αἵτινες ἀνατολὴν
 ἦκσαν. Υἱοὶ Σῆμ· α' Ἐλάμ ἀφ' οὗ Αἰλυμαῖοι, β' Ἀσοῦρ Ἀσούριοι, γ'
 Ἀρφαξάδ Χαλδαῖοι, δ' Ἐλοῦδ Λαζονεῖς, ε' Ἀράμ Σύροι οἱ λεγόμενοι 45
 Βετταῖοι, οὓς ἔκοψεν Ἀβραάμ, υἱοὶ Ἀράμ· στ' Ὡς ὁ καὶ Λοῦδ ἀφ' οὗ
 οἱ Δῦδιοι, ζ' Καμουῆλ Σύροι οἱ λεγόμενοι Καμηλνοί, η' Καθῆρ Γασ-
 φηνοί, θ' Μωσῶχ Μασινοί, υἱοὶ Ἀρφαξάδ· ι' Καῖνὰν Σκλάβοι οἱ καὶ
 Ἀβαρες, υἱὸς Καῖνὰν· ια' Σάλα Πέρσαι, υἱοὶ Σάλα· ιβ' Ἐβερ Ἐβρα-
 ῖοι, υἱοὶ Ἐβερ· ιγ' Φαλέγ Βαβυλώνιοι, ιδ' Ἰεκτὰν Ἰνδοί, υἱοὶ Ἰεκτὰν

19 in cod. Τρωγλοδῦται.
 31 in cod. Βλεπτέωσ.
 39 in cod. Ῥηνοκουρούραν.
 42 in cod. Ἀσούριοι.

ιε' Ἐλμοδάδ Μαδιανοί, ιστ' Σαλέφ Βακτριανοί, ιζ' Ἀρσαμῶβ Ἀκαρες, ιη' Ἰδουράν Μάγοι, ιθ' Ὀδορράν Μάρδοι, κ' Ἐξήλ Ἀρειανοί, κα' Δεκλάν Κριδόσοι, κβ' Ἀβιμεήλ Ἰγκανοί, κγ' Σαβάτ Ἀραβες πρῶτοι, κδ' Οὐφῆρ Ὁαρνέοι, Εὐιλὰτ Εὐιλῆς, κε' Ἰωβάβ Γυμνοσοφισταί οἱ λεγόμενοι Μάκαρες. Οὗτοι πάντες ἐκ τῶν ὀρίων τοῦ Νῶε φυλαί οβ'. Πάντων δὲ τῶν υἱῶν Σῆμ ἡ κατοικία γέγονεν ἀπὸ Ἰνδικῆς ἕως Ῥινοκουρούρων τῆς ὀριζούσης Συρίαν καὶ Αἴγυπτον καὶ Ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ἀπὸ στόματος τοῦ Ἀρσενότητου τῆς Ἰνδικῆς τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος δὲ ἀπὸ Περσίδος καὶ Βάκτρων.

f. 192. Τὰ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν γεγόμενα ἔθνη οὗτοι· Ἰουδαῖοι, Μάπαρδοι, | Πάρθοι, 10
 Γερμανοί, Κοσσαῖοι, Κριδόσοι, Ἀραβες οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. Παρεκτείνει δὲ αὐτῶν ἡ κατοικία ἀπὸ Ἰνδικῆς ἕως Ῥινοκουρούρων καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας.

Οἱ δὲ ἐπιστάμενοι αὐτῶν γράμματα εἰσὶν οἷδε· α' Πέρσαι, β' Χαλδαῖοι, γ' Ἀσσύριοι, δ' Ἀραβες, ε' Ἰνδοί, στ' Ἰουδαῖοι, ζ' Λύδοι, η' Γυμνοσοφισταί, θ' Σύροι, ι' Ἐλυμαῖοι, ια' Βακτριανοί, ιβ' Μάγοι. Πάντες δὲ οἱ ἐπιστάμενοι γράμματα ἐκ τῶν γ' υἱῶν τοῦ Νῶε εἰσὶ φυλαί κδ'.

Τὰ δὲ ὀνόματα τῶν χωρῶν τοῦ κλήρου τοῦ Σῆμ εἰσὶ τάδε· Περσίς σὺν τοῖς ἐπικειμένοις ἔθνεσιν, Βακτριανή, Ἰγκανία, Βαβυλῶν, Κορδυλέα, Ἀσσυρία, Μεσοποταμία, Ἀραβία ἡ Εὐδαίμων, Κοίλη Συρία, κόμης 20
 μαγική ἡ καὶ φυσική ἥπερ ἐστὶ τῶν υἱῶν Σῆμ.

Τάδε ἔθνη τὰ κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας ὑπάρχοντα εἰσὶ ταῦτα· Ἑβραῖοι, Ἰουδαῖοι, Χαλδαῖοι, Ἀσσύριοι, Πέρσαι, Μῆδοι, Ἀραβες, Μαδιανοί, Ἀδιαβηνοί, Τελληνοί, Ἀλλαμοσύνοικοι, Σαρακενοί, Μάγοι, Κάσποι οἱ λεγόμενοι Τοῦρκοί, Ἀλβανοί, Ἰνδοί, Αἰθίωπες, Αἰγύπτιοι, Λίβυες, Τρογλοδῦται, Χαναανοί, Χετταῖοι, Φερεζαῖοι, Εὐαῖοι, Ἀμορραῖοι, Σοεῖται, Φοίνικες, Σύροι, Κίλικες, Θαρσεῖς, Καππάδοκες, Ἀρειανοί, Ἰβηρηί, Σκῦθαι, Κύπριοι, Σάνοι, Βοσποριανοί, Ἀσιανοί, Ἰσαυροί, Παφλαγόνες, Φρύγες, Ἑλληγες οἱ καὶ Ἀχαιοί, Θεσσαλοί, Μακεδῶνες, Θραῖκες, Μῦσοι, Βέασοι, Δαρδάνιοι, Ἀβαρες, Γερμανοί, Σαῶνιοι καὶ Παίωνες, Νωρικοί, 30
 Δαλμαῖται, Ῥωμαῖοι οἱ καὶ Κιτταῖοι, Λήγυρες, Γάλλοι καὶ Κέλτοι, Ἀχβυτανοί, Σπάνιοι οἱ καὶ Τυρηνοί, Γέττουλοι, Ἀφροί, Μάζικες, Ταράμαντες, οἱ ἕως | τῆς Αἰθιωπίας ἐκτείνουσιν.

f. 192 v. Ἀναγκαῖον ἡγησάμην καὶ τὰς ἀποικίας τῶν ἔθνων καὶ τὰς προσηγορίας αὐτῶν ἀποδείξαι. Ἀρξομαι δὲ ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς. 35

Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων ἄποικοι Πάρθοι καὶ τὰ περίξ ἔθνη τῆς Εἰρήνης Τυρηνῆς ἕως Κοίλης Συρίας.

Ἀράβων ἄποικοι Ἀραβες Εὐδαίμονες, τούτῳ γὰρ τῷ ὀνόματι προσαγορεύονται εὐδαίμονες.

Χαλδαίων ἄποικοι Μεσοποταμίται. 40

Μήδων ἄποικοι Τρογλοδῦται καὶ Ἰχθυοφάγοι.

Ἑλλήνων ἔθνη καὶ προσηγορίαι πέντε· Ἀρκαδες, Ἴωνες, Βοιωτοί, Αἰωλεῖς καὶ Λάκωνες, τούτων δὲ ἀποικῆται γεγόνασι Ποντικοί, Βίθυνοι, Τρῶες, Ἀσιανοί, Κάρες, Λύκιοι, Πάμφυλοι, Κυρινοί.

Καὶ νῆσοι πλείσται Κυκλάδες ια', αἱ τὸ Μυρταῖον πέλαγος περιέχουσαι, εἰσὶ δὲ αὗται· Ἄνδρος, Τῖνος, Πῖος, Ναξός, Κῶος, Δῆλος, Ἀθηλος, Φῖνος, Λέσβος, Σαμοθράκη. 45

Εἰσὶ δὲ ἄποικοι τῶν Βοιωτῶν Εὐβοῖα, ὡσπερ τῶν Ἴωνων Ἴωνίδες μὲν πόλεις ιστ', εἰσὶ δὲ αὗται· Μιτυλίνη, Φωκέα, Πρίνη, Ἐρυθρά, Σάμος, Ταῖον, Κολοφών, Χίος, Ἐφεσος, Σμύρνα, Πέρινθος, Κωνσταντινούπολις, Καλχιδών, Πόντος, Ἀμηγός, Ἐλευθέρα. 50

25 in cod. Τρογλωδῦται.

48 In cod. Ἴωνων.

Ῥωμαίων τῶν Κιτταίων ἔθνη καὶ ἀποικῆται· Μηλίσιοι, Ἰππικηνοί, Κουπανοί. Ἄφρων ἔθνη καὶ ἀποικῆται· Νεβδηλοί, Τιθυνοί, Νασσαμῶνες. Καὶ νῆσοι αἱ πόλεις ἔχουσιν Σαρδωνία, Κορσικία, Βιβραΐς, Βενίστα, Κερκία, Γαλλία.

1. 193. Μαύρων ἔθνη καὶ ἀποικῆται Μουσουλλανοί, Τηκανοί, Σαρίωνες. 5
Σπάνων τῶν καὶ Τυρηνῶν καλουμένων ἔθνη καὶ ἀποικῆται | Λουττανοί, Βεττικοί οἱ καὶ Ὑριπίνοι, Βόσκωνες, Καλίξιοι, Σάτυρες.
Γάλων τῶν καὶ Ναρμουσίων ἔθνη καὶ ἀποικῆται Ἄμαξόβιοι, Γραικοί, Σαρμαῖται.

Καὶ τοῦτο ἀναγκαῖον ἔδοξέ μοι φᾶναι καὶ φανερώσαι τὰ κλίματα τῶν ἀγνώστων ἔθνων καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα, ὄρη καὶ τοὺς ἐπισίμους ποταμούς, ὅπως μῆδε τούτων ἄπειρος ὑπάρχεις ὁ ἀναγινώσκων. 10

Ἄρξομαι δὲ λέγειν περὶ τῶν ἔθνων ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς. Ἄβυδεινοὶ καὶ Τελληνοὶ πέραν τῶν Ἀράβων. Σαρακεῖνοὶ πέραν τῶν Τεμενητῶν. Ἄλβανοὶ πέραν τῶν Κασπιακῶν πυλῶν. Μαθητιανοὶ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι, οἱ πολεμηθέντες ὑπὸ Μωϋσέως ἐντὸς τῆς Μεσοποταμίας καὶ Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης πλησίον Αἰγύπτου, ὅπου ἐβασίλευσε Ῥαγουήλ ὁ πενθερὸς Μωϋσέως. 15

Καὶ πέραν τῶν Καππαδόκων εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Ἀρμένιοι, Ἰβηρες, Βιβρανοί, Σάννοι οἱ λεγόμενοι Νάσσοι οἱ ἕως Πόντου ἐκτείνοντες, ὅπου ἐστὶν παρεμβολὴ Ἀφῶς καὶ Σεβάστεια πόλεις, ἐξ οὗ λιμῆν Κεφασισπόλεως ἕως Τραπεζούντων. Ἐκεῖ πέπαυται τὰ ἔθνη. 20

Ὅρη δὲ ἐστὶ μεγάλη δώδεκα, τὰ ὀνόματα· Λίβανος, Καύκασος, Ταῦρος, Ἄτλας, Πάρναος, Κίθαιρον, Αἰλίκων, Παρθένιον, Λυσέας, Λυκαβιτός, Πήλιον, Ὀλυμπος.

Ποταμοὶ δὲ ὀνομαστοὶ μ'· α' Ἰνδὸς ὁ καὶ Φεισῶν, β' Νεῖλος ὁ καὶ Γειῶν, γ' Τίγρις, δ' Εὐφράτης, ε' Ἰορδάνης, στ' Κηφισός, ζ' Τάναϊς, η' Μηβειός, θ' Ἀχλὺς, ι' Ἄσσοπος, ια' Θερωδῶν, ιβ' Ἐρατεινός, ιγ' Ῥόος, ιδ' Βορουσθένης, ιε' Πομφειός, | ιστ' Ταῦρος, ιζ' Εὐροτάς, ιη' Μαΐανδρος, ιθ' Ἐρμός, κ' Αὐξειός, κα' Πύραμος, κβ' Βειός, κγ' Ἐβρος, κδ' Σαγαρειός, κε' Ἀχελῷος, κστ' Πηβειός, κζ' Εὐήνος, κη' Περχειός, κθ' Οἴστρος, λ' Σιμῶνης, λα' Σκάμανδρος, λβ' Τύρμων, λγ' Παρθενειός, λδ' Ἰστρος, λε' Ῥαινειός, λστ' Βετής, λζ' Ῥοδάνης, λη' Ἡριδανός, λθ' Σύβρης, μ' Δανούβης. 25

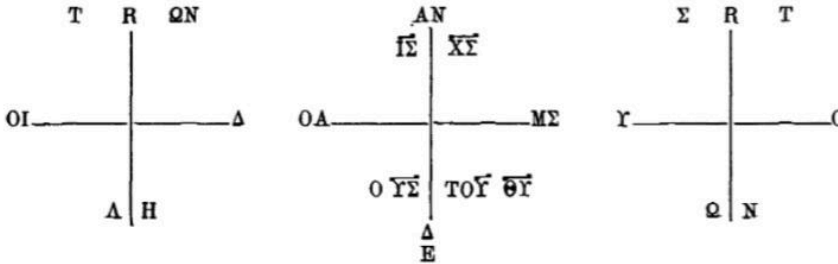
1. 193 v. Περὶ νήσων. Αἱ δὲ μέγιστοι νῆσοι εἰσὶ δέκα· α' ἡ Ταπροβανή, β' ἡ Βρετανικὴ ἢ Ἀλλουϊωνος, γ' ἡ χρυσὴ Χερσονήσος, δ' Βρετανία Ἡουερνία, ε' Πελοπόννησος, στ' Σικελία, ζ' Σαρδική, η' Κύρνος, θ' Κρήτη, ι' Κύπρος. Αἱ μὲν οὖν δέκα νῆσοι αὗται εἰσὶ κλίματος μεσημβρίας. 35

ΚΛΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΡΚΤΟΥ

Πρώτη νῆσος Ἀθουλίας λεγομένη, εἰς ἣν καὶ πλησιάζει ὁ παράδεισος τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐν ἣ κατέκρησεν Ἀδάμ, καθὼς γέγραπται, ἀπέναντι το παραδείσου ὅτε ἐξεβλήθη διὰ τὴν παράβασιν. Καὶ αἱ μεθ' αὐτὸν γενεαὶ δέκα τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἕως τοῦ Νῶε, τοῦ γὰρ Ἀδάμ τελειωθέντος ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ Ἀθουλιᾷ νήσῳ ἐτάφη κηδευθεὶς ὑπὸ ἀγγέλων ἐν τῷ μεσωτάτῳ τόπῳ τῆς γῆς τῷ παρ' Ἑβραίοις μὲν λεγομένῳ Γολγοθᾶ, παρὰ δὲ Ἑλλήσι 40

2 in cod. Ἄφ' ὦν.
10 in cod. κλήματα.
11 in cod. ὅπος.
23 in cod. Ἄγλας.
37 in cod. κλίματος.
37 in cod. μεσημβρίας.

Κρανίον. Ἐν ᾧ Κρανίῳ παγείς Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός τὸν σταυρὸν αὐτοῦ ἐφόρτευσεν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τοῦ Ἀδάμ δόσας αὐτὸν ἡμῖν εἰς σημεῖον ἀγαθόν. Ἀνελθὼν δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ ὡς παντεπόπτης ἐπέβλεψεν διὰ σταυροῦ ὄλην τὴν κτίσιν. Καὶ προσεκύνησεν αὐτῷ πᾶσα ἡ γῆ ὡς δημιουργῷ κλονηθεῖσα σὺν τῷ Ἀδάμ ἐρμηνευομένη οὕτως· διὰ μὲν τοῦ α ἡ ἀνατολή, 5 διὰ δὲ τοῦ δ ἡ δύσις καὶ διὰ τοῦ α ἡ ἄρκτος, διὰ δὲ τοῦ μ ἡ μεσημβρία, διὸ καὶ ἐγνώσαν τὰ τέσσαρα κλίματα τῆς γῆς. Ὅτι Ἰησοῦς Χριστός υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπάρχει καὶ νέος Ἀδάμ ὁ ἐν τῷ τετραστοίχῳ σταυρῷ παγῆναι εὐδοκήσας, διὰ γὰρ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ ζωοποιοῦ σταυροῦ ἐστὶν α, διὰ τοῦ ὑποποδίου τὸ δ καὶ διὰ τῆς καταμέσου τῶν χειρῶν δεξιᾶς καὶ εὐωνόμου κερεᾶς τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ μ ὑποδείγματα δὲ χάριν ἐστὶν οὕτως.



Ἐν δὲ τοῖς χρόνοις Νῶε ἤμαρτεν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης τῷ θεῷ, καὶ κατὰ κελεύσειν αὐτοῦ ἐποίησε Νῶε τὴν κιβωτὸν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ἀθουλιάδι νήσῳ. Καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ κατακλυσμὸς ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν, καὶ ἐξηλείφθη πᾶσα 15 πνοὴ ζωῆς ἀπ' ἀνθρώπου ἕως κτήνους καὶ πετεινῶν καὶ ἐρπετῶν καὶ τετραπόδων. Καὶ τοσοῦτον ὑψώθη ἡ κιβωτὸς ὥστε ἀρθῆναι αὐτὴν ἐπάνω παντός ὄρους ὑψηλοτάτου ἐπὶ πῆχεις δεκαπέντε καὶ μετετέθη ἀπ' Ἀθουλιάδος εἰς Ἀραράτ ὄρη τὰ ὄντα ἀναμέσον Ἀραβίας καὶ Παρθικῆς χώρας κατὰ τὴν Ἀβιδηναίων γῆν. Καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐξελθεῖν τὸν 20 Νῶε μετὰ τῶν συνουσῶν αὐτῷ ψυχῶν, κατώκησεν Ἀραβίαν. Καὶ ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Νῶε υἱῶν γέγονεν ὁ περιεκτικὸς κόσμος, καθὼς ἀνωτέρω περὶ τῶν οἰκιστῶν φυλῶν ἐξεθέμεθα. Καὶ ἀπὸ Νῶε ἀοίκητος γέγονε μερικῶς ἡ Ἀθουλις νήσος.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΚΛΙΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗΣ

Ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ ἐστὶν ὁ παράδεισος τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἐν Ἐδέμ, ἐξ οὗ ἐκπορεύεται ὁ Φεισῶν ποταμὸς, νήσος δὲ ἐν τῇ ἀνατολῇ Ταπροβανή λεγομένη, ὀρίζει δὲ μεσημβρινόν μέρος τῆς ἐγνωσμένης γῆς ὁ γραφόμενος διὰ τῆς τῶν Σινῶν μητροπόλεως, τὸ δὲ δυτικὸν πέρασ, γραφόμενος διὰ τῶν Μακάρων νήσων τῶν Γυμνοσοφιστῶν ἤτοι βραχμανῶν, ὥστε 30 συνάγεσθαι τῆς ἐγνωσμένης αὐτοῖς νήσου μῆκος σταδίων ἑνακισμυρίων. Ἐτέρα δὲ αὐτοῖς νήσος λεγομένη Σωήνη, ὡς γίνεσθαι τὸ πλάτος τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐν αὐτῇ ὀκτακισμυρίων τρίτον τριακοστοῦ. Ὁ δὲ κλῆρος τῶν υἱῶν Νῶε ὁ κατὰ τὴν γῆν εἰς τρεῖς μεγίστους ἡπείρους κεκλήρωται, ὁμοίως δὲ ὡσαύτως καὶ ἡ θάλασσα. Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς γῆς, ᾧ δὲ ἔχει, 35 τῷ μὲν Ἰάφεθ ἡ Εὐρώπη, τῷ δὲ Χάμ ἡ Λιβύη καὶ τῷ Σῆμ ἡ Ἀσία.

6 in cod. μεσημβρία.
 25 in cod. κλίματα.
 31 in cod. ἐγνωσμένης.
 30 in cod. βρογμανῶν.

Ὅμοίως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐχομένων ἐμπεριέχεσθαι τῇ γῆ θαλασσῶν μεγίστων ἔστιν ὁ κλῆρος οὗτος.

ΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΙΑΦΕΘ θάλασσα Ὑγκανίας καὶ Κασπίας. ΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΧΑΜ θάλασσα Ἐρυθρᾶς Αἰγύπτου. ΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΣΗΜ θάλασσα Ἰνδικῶ πελάγους.

Ἔτι μὴν καὶ τῶν ἀξιολογωτέρων κόλπων πρῶτος μὲν ἔστιν ὁ Γαγατικός, β' ὁ Περσικός, γ' ὁ Μέγας, δ' ὁ Ἀραβικός, ε' ὁ Αἰθιοπικός, στ' ὁ Πόντος, ζ' ὁ τοῦ Αἰγαίου πελάγους, η' ὁ τῆς Μαϊότιδος λίμνης, θ' ὁ Ἀδρίας, ι' ὁ τῆς Προποντίδος.

1. 195. Τῶν οὖν τριῶν υἱῶν τοῦ Νῶε τριχῆ τὸν κόσμον διελουμένων καὶ δε-
 δειγμένων τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐκ τίνος τις γεγέννηται, ἀναγκαῖον ἔστιν ἡμᾶς ἀναδραμεῖν περὶ τὰς γενεαλογίας.

Ἀρξόμεθα λέγειν πάλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαλέγ. Φαλέγ υἱὸς Ἐβερ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλ' σὺν Δαμνᾷ θυγατρὶ Σεναᾶρ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ῥαγαῦ. Ἐν τῷ θ' ἔτει τοῦ Ῥαγαῦ, ρλθ' δὲ ἔτει Φαλέγ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀρφαξᾶδ ἐτελειώθη ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη χοζ'. Καὶ μετὰ ἔτη κζ' ἤγγουν τῷ λ' ἔτει τοῦ Ῥαγαῦ Καϊνᾶν ἐτελεύτησε ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη φξθ'.

Ῥαγαῦ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλβ' σὺν Ὡθα θυγατρὶ Οὐρ Χετθᾶμ ἐγέννησε τὸν Σερούχ. Ἐν τῷ ζ' ἔτει τοῦ Σερούχ Σάλα ἐτελειώθη ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη φλε'. Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα ξη' ἔτη τοῦ Σερούχ Φαλέγ ἀπέθανεν ζήσας ἔτη τλθ'.

Σερούχ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρλ' σὺν Μελχᾶ θυγατρὶ Χαβὲρ πατραδέλφου αὐτοῦ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ναχώρ. Ἔτους λη' τοῦ Ναχώρ ὁ Ἐβερ ἀπέθανεν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη φξζ'. Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα ἔτη κε' τοῦ Ναχώρ ὁ Ῥαγαῦ ἀπέθανεν ζήσας ἔτη τμβ'.

Ναχώρ γενόμενος ἐτῶν οθ' σὺν Ἰευθᾶ θυγατρὶ Νευθέτου Χαλδαίου ἐγέννησε τὸν Θαρρά.

Θαρρά γενόμενος ἐτῶν σ' σὺν Μελχᾶ θυγατρὶ Ἀρράν υἱοῦ Μελχοῦ, ὃς ἔσχεν πάμπαν ὄνοματι Ἰεσχαρά, ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἀβραάμ. Οὗτος Θαρρά ὁ καὶ πατὴρ Ἀβραάμ ἔσχεν καὶ ἑτέρας γυναῖκας· Μελχᾶν ἀδελφὴν

κ. 195 v. Ἀὼτ καὶ τῆς Σάρρας καὶ Ἰεσχᾶν ἀδελφὴν αὐτῶν ἐτέρου Ἀρράν | θυγατέρας.

Συνάγονται οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς γεννήσεως Φαλέγ ἦτοι τοῦ διαμερισμοῦ τῶν γλωσσῶν ἕως γενέσεως τοῦ Ἀβραάμ ἔτη φμα'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ ἕως γενέσεως Ἀβραάμ γενεαὶ κ', γίνεται οὖν ὅμοι ἔτη γτκβ'.

Ἐν δὲ τῷ μα' ἔτει τοῦ Ἀβραάμ Σερούχ ἀπέθανεν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη τλ'. Ἐν δὲ τῷ μθ' ἔτει τοῦ Ἀβραάμ Ναχώρ τελευτᾷ ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη ρηθ'.

Ἀβραάμ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ρ' σὺν Σάρρα τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ δὲ Ἀρράν ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰσαάκ. Ἐν τῷ λε' ἔτει τοῦ Ἰσαάκ Θαρρά ἀπέθανεν ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη σε'.

Ἰσαάκ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ε' σὺν Ῥεβέκκα τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ θυγατρὶ Βαθουήλ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἡσαῦ καὶ τὸν Ἰακώβ. Ἔτους ιε' Ἡσαῦ καὶ Ἰακώβ Ἀβραάμ τελευτᾷ ζήσας τὰ πάντα ἔτη ροε'. Ἡσαῦ γενόμενος ἐτῶν μ' ἐγέννησε τὸν Ῥαγουήλ.

Καὶ Ῥαγουήλ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ζαράκ.

Καὶ Ζαράκ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰωβᾶβ τὸν λεγόμενον Ἰώβ.

Καὶ ἦν Ἰώβ ε' ἀπὸ Ἀβραάμ καὶ ἐποίησεν ἐν τῇ πληγῇ ἔτη γ', ὁ δὲ Πηλουσιώτης λέγει ἔτη λε', [ὁ δὲ Θεοδώρητος ἔτη ζ', ἄλλοι δὲ λέγουσιν ἔτη λη].

12 in cod. γενεαλογίας.

27 in cod. Θαρά.

Καὶ Ἰακώβ μετὰ ἄλλα λζ' ἔτη κατέρχεται πρὸς Λάβαν τὸν Σύρον ἐν Μεσοποταμίᾳ. Καὶ μετὰ ἄλλα ιδ' ἔτη Ἰακώβ ἐγέννησεν Ἰωσήφ ἐκ τῆς Ῥαχὴλ. Ἰωσήφ γενόμενος ἐτῶν ιζ' ἐπράθη. Καὶ μετὰ ἄλλα ιβ' ἔτη τοῦ Ἰωσήφ Ἰσαὰκ ἐτελεύτησεν ζήσας ἔτη ρπ'. Καὶ μετὰ ἔτος ἐν Ἰωσήφ ἠγεῖται βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς Εὐθηνίας.

Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα ἔτη γι' τοῦ Ἰωσήφ Λευὶ ἐγέννησεν τὸν Καὰθ ὧν ἐτῶν με'. Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα ιη' τοῦ Ἰωσήφ ἔτη Ἰακώβ ἐτελεύτησεν ζήσας ἔτη ρμζ'. Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα μζ' ἔτη τοῦ Ἰωσήφ Καὰθ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἄμβραμ ὧν ἐτῶν ξε'. Καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα ζ' ἔτη Ἰωσήφ τελευτᾷ ζήσας ἔτη ρι'.

ΠΟΣΟΤΗΣ ΕΤΩΝ

Περιέχουσιν αἱ βίβλοι τῆς Γενέσεως καὶ Ἰὼβ ὅμοῦ ἔτη γχπβ'. Βίβλοι δὲ δ' Ἐξόδου, Λευϊτικοῦ, Ἀριθμῶν, Δευτερονομίου περιέχουσι ἔτη ρπδ'.

ΕΞΟΔΟΣ ΕΤΗ ΡΜΔ'

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τοῦ Ἰωσήφ τελευτὴν υἱὸς Ἰακώβ γίνεται ἡ τῶν Ἰουδαίων δουλεία. Ἐν τῇ δουλείᾳ Ἄμβραμ μετὰ ξδ' ἔτη τῆς Ἰωσήφ τελευτῆς γεννᾷ τὸν Μωϋσέα ὑπάρχων ἐτῶν οα'. Τῷ τ' ἔτει τῆς ἐπαγγελίας Μωϋσῆς δὲ γενόμενος μηνῶν γ' ἐρρίφη παρὰ τὸ ὕδωρ. Ὁν Μερρίνα θυγάτηρ Ἀμενόφθου τοῦ καὶ Παλμανόθου λεγομένου φαραῶ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου ἀνειλαμένη αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐτεκνοποίησατο στείρας αὐτῆς ὑπαρχούσης.

Μωϋσῆς μετὰ ἕτερα κζ' κτίζει τὴν Ἐρμουπόλιν κατὰ φίλτρον Ἐρμοῦ τοῦ Τρισμεγίστου, τῆς δὲ Μερρίνης τελευτησάσης καὶ ταφείσης εἰς τοὺς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου τόπους ἔκτοτε κληθῆναι τὴν πόλιν ἐκείνην Μερρότην.

Μωϋσῆς δὲ ἐπὶ ἕτερα ἔτη λ' ἐπολέμησε τοὺς Αἰθίοπας, ὅθεν καὶ διὰ φθόνον τοῦ Χενοφρί τοῦ καὶ Πετοσονοίου Λαμωϋσῆ φαραῶ οὕτω λεγομένου τετραωνόμου ἀνδρὸς δὲ ὑπάρχοντος Μερρίνης ἦτοι πάτρωνα Μωϋσέως ἐπιβουλεύσαι αὐτὸν τῷ Μωϋσῇ τῷ ἰδίῳ τεκνοποιητῷ. Γνώστα δὲ Μωϋσῆν τὴν τούτου ἐπιβουλὴν φονεῖσαι Χανεθωθὴν, τὸν μέλλοντα αὐτὸν ἀναρρεῖν καὶ οὕτως φυγόντα αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν πρὸς Ἰωθῶρ τὸν τοῦ Ῥαγουήλ υἱὸν ἀρχοντα τῶν τόπων καὶ λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα πρὸς γάμον ὀνόματι Σεπφόρα, ἐξ ἧς ἔσχεν υἱὸν Γηρσάμ λέγων, ὅτι παροικὸς ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐν γῆ ἄλλοτρίᾳ, ταῦτα ἰστορεῖ Ἀρτάτανος.

Κατάγεται δὲ ἡ γενεὰ τῆς Σεπφόρας γυναικὸς Μωϋσέως ἀπὸ Ἀβραάμ οὕτως· ἐξ Ἀβραάμ καὶ Χεττοόρας γεννᾶται Ἰεξάν, ἐκ δὲ Ἰεξάν γεννᾶται Δάδαν, ἐκ δὲ Δάδαν Ῥαγουήλ, Ἰωθῶρ καὶ Ἰωβάβ, ἐκ δὲ Ἰωθῶρ Σεπφόρα, ἣν ἐγάμησεν Μωϋσῆς. Μωϋσῆς ἀπὸ Ἀβραάμ ἕβδομος, ἡ δὲ Σεπφόρα ἕκτη γενεαλογεῖται, καθὼς ἰστορεῖ Δημήτριος.

Ἰπάρχοντος Μωϋσέως ἐτῶν ξ', ἐν τῷ υι' ἔτει τῆς ἐπαγγελίας καὶ μετὰ ἕτερα κ' ἔτη τοῦ Μωϋσέως ἡ δεκάπληγος γέγονεν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ. Ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ διωχθεὶς ὁ Ἰσραὴλ πολεμικῶς ὑπὸ Λαμωϋσῆ τοῦ φαραῶ πατρωνος δὲ Μωϋσέως βυθῷ καταποντίζεται ἐν Ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάσῃ μετὰ χ' ἀρμάτων ἐπιλέκτων ἐν χιλιάσιν Αἰγυπτίων τῷ υλ' ἔτει τῆς ἐπαγγελίας.

ΠΟΣΟΤΗΣ ΕΤΩΝ

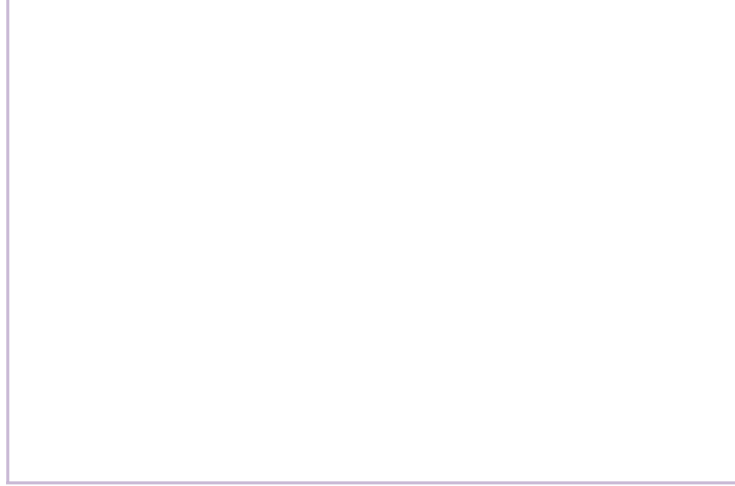
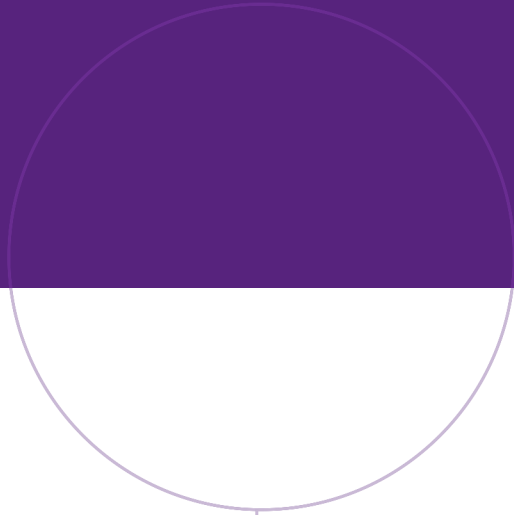
Γίνονται οὖν ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ ἕως τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ ἔτη ββμβ'. Καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ ἕως τοῦ διαμερισμοῦ τῶν γλωσσῶν ἔτη φληγ'. Καὶ ἀπὸ

25 in cod. κλιθῆναι.

29 in cod. γνάστα.

42 in cod. Δαβρομωσῆ.

46 in cod. βμβ' описка, т. к. на лл. 188 об, 200 дано βμβ'.



Norwegian University of
Science and Technology