

Translation

[129b]

[706 Sel.]

[] while the emperor was with the army of the Romans in the territories of the West and Eugenius was ... (?) in the Eastern territories of the Romans, the Hunns made a tumult and crossed ... (?) and Sophanene and Mesopotamia then crossed to Galatia. This catastrophe happened in [] in the times of Theodosius in his 2nd year of rule which was the year 706.

Theodosius ruled 17 years and few months, then after him the government was taken by his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

[693 Sel.]

As for Arcadius, he was in reign since the year 693 and was ruling with his father 13 years, then he ruled after the death of his father, him holding the East and his brother the West.

During the rule of Arcadius, was [130a] the bishopric of John ///

Also Theodosius the bishop of [], then was a bishop []

Arc[adius] ruled after his father 8 years, then his son Theodosius sat on the throne, and he was a little boy [] Honorius was still alive [] the Western territories, and Honorius ruled 28 years.

During the rule of Theodosius the young, the churches of the Romans were in an elevated situation. However, among the Persians there was strong harm against the Christians, and many saints were crowned there with the known grieves of faith.

[729 Sel.]

During this time, in the year 729, in 16 June, there was an eclipse of the sun and there was great darkness for 8 hours [130b] during the day //////////////

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[132a]¹

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[Cy]ril bishop of Alexandria [132b] and Theodore bishop of Cyrus were among the Greek teachers, and in the Syriac language there was the blessed

¹ 132a follows directly 130b.

Isaac the teacher, and since this period grew [] started to diminish in the churches.

During this reign, many became saints in various types of worship.

And blessed Symeon who was the first to show the standing [on the column] was during these times.

Then at the completion of the reign of Theodosius, there was a tumult in the churches because of illegal acts in the ... (?) of Constantinople, and also in Eusebius (?) [] and Leo from Dioscorus, and this horrible act that was done then in Ephesus for the sake of Eutyches, and during the time of this heresy died Theodosius the pious emperor and the length of his reign was 41 years.

And his aforementioned sister Pulcheria [133a] held the reign with Marcian who sat after Theodosius.

She was diligent to fix the [] which was astray from righteousness, [and Marc]ian the emperor through his diligence gathered the great synod that gathered in Chalcedon, and he abolished the bad acts of the synod of Dioscorus.

//////// she was obeying them and [] a long time until the reign of emperor Justinian [] Leo ruled 17 years.

[] the reign after him Zenon, and during his times a rebel rebelled against Zenon and he was removed from his reign for a short period, then this rebel was killed and Zenon stayed holding [].

[7-9 Sel.]

And in the year seven hundred and nine and [] there was a great famine.

And also in the year seven hundred [134b]////////

//// their sway, because in older days and times they used to raid the surrounding lands and take captives and make ruins, and [] under the rule of the Romans [] and they used to reach the lands of the East [] and at times they used to attack the towns.

[135a]

//////// the Romans [] the two kings [] the fight of the two armies was causing great damage.

[6000 AM, 19 Anastasius]

In the 19th year of Anastasius, the 6th millennium was completed.

During this time, appeared Romanus and Jacob as teachers, and Romanus was in the town of Emesa and in Greek he was composing [hymns] according to various melodies and psalms, [135b] and Jacob was in Mesopotamia writing in Syriac various homilies [].

[823 Sel.]

In the year 823 there was an eclipse of the sun at midday in 29 June, and darkness stayed for one hour.

In this period, there was a great tumult in the churches, and many monasteries were torn apart and divided, since the time of that tumult that was in Alexandria because of Proterius and Timotheus which we mentioned before. This bad leaven was buried and started to grow secretly in some people, and it started to appear in that time when it found a cause in some monks and bishops and in the emperor who extended the hand of their concealed intentions and who did dirty foul acts in the churches back then. And any man was able to teach even [136b] without books, and also the things that were outside the rule of the Romans this happened (?). The chiefs of the mischief during this time were Severus and Xenaias, one among the Greeks and the other among the Syrians, [they ...] this error. The tumult in the churches remained until the death of emperor Anastasius, and after that there was peace in the churches through the emperor who sat after him, but monasteries remained thorn apart and schism was still growing in them and expand until now.

Anastasius ruled 27 years, then Justin sat after him on the throne.

After a while, blessed Jacob the teacher who was among the Syrians died, and in the same manner blessed Romanus who was among the Greeks had died since a while, and since then teaching and knowledge disappeared from the churches, and also [136b] nobody had the intention to teach himself in perfection.

[831 Sel.]

In the year 831, there was great snow and cold, and it was mixed with ice, and during the day it was seen falling, those who preferred to hunt in it (?), and all trees were damaged by it from up to down, and this [] was followed by many [].

Then after this year, rain ... (?) and the plants of the earth dried out both crops and olives, and other hardships, and with this there was great thirst, and for the difficulty of all this there was great anxiety among people.

Then a plague was added to this, and locusts, so that the suffering of all this prevailed for a period of six years.

[837 Sel.]

Then in the year 837, Friday 29 May, the earth quaked in the 8th hour of the day, and this [137a] also during the night of this day, and Antioch the town of Syria was destroyed, and most of its inhabitants were injured, and with it also Seleucia which is on the sea coast [] during this time.

Justin ruled 9 years and took Justinian his nephew as an associate to his rule, and when he was with him in the reign for 9 months he died, so that the whole period of his reign was around 10 years.

[839 Sel.]

Justinian sat alone on the rule of the Romans in the year 839.

In this year, in 29 October, there was a seism, and some places in Antioch were destroyed, and in this seism Laodicea of Syria fell, and this seism was Friday at the 11th hour of the day.

[840 Sel.]

And in the year 840, a thief appeared [137b] //

///

[in this] time the order of the emperor [came out to ...] all the Pagans who were under the rule of the Romans [138a] //

///

As for Rome and Italy, when [] the Barbarians who were in the past [] they fought a great fight and after [] they became strong and held [] and it went back to the government of the Romans.

[138b]

//// the light was faint, so that many because of the gravity of this event [].

In the summer of the year /// it was an impossible view /// .

[] the land of Syria and Palestine

[139a]

////

//////// which is on Theodore and on those [who were] with him, and because of them a tumult happened in the church [139b] which was not few.

[853 Sel.]

In the year 853, there was a plague called “common”, and news of it started coming from the internal lands [], and it toured the west and east, and also to the north, and it stayed spreading a period of 3 years, and the fight with the Persians was still going on.

In the first year of the fight, in 19 November, while the thief of the Arabs was in the land of the Romans, a great marvelous sign happened, similar to a sword in the sky, and its sight stayed throughout winter, and its sight began from west to east, and its sight kept turning and transforming to all directions, similarly to the plague which was after this. It became evident that it indicated the appearance of the acts that preceded this sign with the hardship throughout the period of plague and fighting, and as such also its rotation was (?).

[855 Sel.]

During the time of the fight in the year 855, [140a] the king of the Persians besieged the town of Edessa of Mesopotamia which was preserved by the right hand of God.

[863 Sel.]

Also, in the year 863, there was a plague in cows, and people were in grief [], and never a story told that there was something similar to it neither in old times, years ago, and it was similar to the plague which roamed among people and swam in the lands.

In this time and in these years, there was a tumult in the towns, and all the people became anxious, both the ... (?) and the chiefs. And this wasn't like the old usage when a town used to be agitated for few days then there was agreement, but all the land of the Romans and all its sides were agitated. And great fear and damage fell on many. And many of the calamities, that fell on the towns that used to fight the enemies, were not diminishing.

[865 Sel.]

And in the year 865, there was [140b] a seism Friday 31 July in the 11th hour of the day, and also after 7 days there was a seism, and they were two great seisms, and towns on the coast of the sea fell and many villages near them were fell down in these two great seisms. And also, in other places in towns and villages there was injury because of these two seisms. From the first day of the seism, the earth stayed in continuous agitation, and its agitation and intensity did not calm down all the time, and it stayed quaking as such gently for many days.

In this year, Saturday 13 June, al-Mundir king of the Arabs ... (?) and fought the Romans.

Then, Belisarius hit Hypatius and killed him [142a] // which he called Sophia.

[875 Sel.]

In the year 875, // the Paulists. He used to say that [] did not feel in his inner self and was unchangeable, similarly to those [] – the ones of Julian. As for the bishops, they made his ... (?) and they asked the emperor about that. Then, when he didn't accept [] he sent him to them, and begged them to answer him. [142b]

Then, when all the land of the East fell in this sight, emperor Justinian died after staying 39 years.

Then Justin, his nephew, ruled after him and removed this foul tumult.

Emperor Justinian stayed on this intention [] the dignity of right (?), but he surpassed all the emperor who preceded him by great virtues, and he acquired so much greatness of the self and a wide shining ambition and profuse graces. Also, he founded great churches and strong castles in the towns that were under his empire. He was holding Christianity in great reverence and he brought many nations to the faith of Christ. He was eager to lead the schism of the churches into peace and concord. He made efforts to make everybody reconcile and agree. With all straight manners [143a] that were for all [] and all order he was []. He was disciplining his []

in the zeal of the piety towards God. Through ecclesiastical teaching he was inflamed [] from many. If someone contemplates the true comparison of what was before him and what was after him, he finds that with him was the utmost piety and righteousness all [] of excellent Christianity (?), not only those of the reign but also those of the glorious church. I am talking about excessive knowledge and understanding, and a gift of knowing beforehand what is going to happen, and the power of making marvels. And also the use of affection, and the zeal of the piety to God which was inflaming in all forms [and] all amounts for the believers. As such, from old times, this was moving and spreading to the children of the church, and in the days of Constantine the victorious emperor it strengthened and spread exceedingly, and until [143b] the end of the rule of Justinian it kept following each other, and the [ray] of rectitude disseminated, and since then it started going down little by little, it diminished day by day, and ... (?) became weak []. And glory to the only Knower to whom arrives the end of the time.

[877 Sel.]

In the year 877, Justin, the relative of the first one, reigned. When he sat, he also showed care towards the state of the churches and he wrote an orthodox creed, and he sent to the territories his submission, and he ordered that all those who didn't follow the church should fall from his position.

In the beginning of his rule, a thing similar to a column of fire was seen towards the north for a year.

[885 Sel.]

In the year 885, the rebel of the Persians – the one of Adarmihr – came out and took Apamea and took all its inhabitant as captives to Persia and set the fire and burnt the Great Church [144a] which was in it with all the ornaments of the town. Then, Jordan the bishop, who was there after that, built and renewed it. Also, other places were taken and taken as captives by this destructive rebel.

Also, in the same manner, the chiefs of the Avars made destructions among the Romans.

And Justin the emperor fell into a sickness [] which had no cure, and he gave his daughter to Tiberius and made him rule after he stayed 13 years.

[1 Tiberius]

In the 1st year of Tiberius, Hormuzd son of Kistrā ruled for 12 years.

[894 Sel., 4 Tiberius]

When Tiberius ruled 4 years and the time of death arrived, he also gave his daughter to Mauricius the commander of his army and made him rule in his place in the year 894.

[9 Mauricius]

In the 9th year of his rule, [144b] Kosrōn son of Hormurzd ruled in Persia for 38 years.

In this time, Anastasius the Palestinian Patriarch of Antioch and Eulogius the pope of Alexandria were debating each other for the sake of truth.

[896 Sel., 2 Mauricius]

In the year 896 which is the 2nd year of Mauricius, George the elder and the great just man, the one who followed the church and refused the teachings of adversaries, died in the monastery of Maron the pious and the blessed.

Emperor Mauricius made truce with Kosrōn king of the Persians. There was great affection between them because when the Persians fought his father Hormuzd, he fled and went to Mauricius who received him with great gladness and gave him the army of the Romans, so that he defeated the Persians in the battle and ruled after his father.

Mauricius made also truce with the Avars and made peace with all those who surrounded him, and with effort he strengthened the situation of the Romans. Then they rebelled against him and killed him after he [145a] ruled 20 years and made Phoca emperor in his place.

When king Kosrōn heard that the Romans killed Mauricius, he became wrathful and stood to take vengeance on them. He led his army and alighted on Dara the town, which was between the two limits, and fought it and invaded it. Also, he alighted on Mardin and invaded it. In the same manner, during the 8 years in which Phoca ruled, the Persians invaded unto the Euphrates. However, not only the evil of the sword was in the eastern territories, but also those to the west of the Euphrates were not spared by it.

Because of the absurd reasons of the Veneti and the Prasini, the peoples of the towns fought each other and were destroying themselves with swords sharper than the swords of the enemies.

Bonosus, the tyrant and the enemy of good, with a haughtiness exceeding all, was killing and destroying many every day.

[145b]

//////////

There was also in Africa, /// the name of one of the two was Gregory [] Nicetas, and the name of the other Heraclius /// emperor Phoca // and they send them two to kill the emperor. So, the two agreed that one will go by sea and the other by land, and that whoever precedes and enters the town

and kills the emperor will reign. So, Heraclius went by sea and Nicetas by land, and Heraclius preceded Nicetas and entered and killed Phoca, after he ruled 8 years, and ruled after him. He lapidated Bonosus the wicked with stones.

[146a]

////////// Anastasius [].

[921 Sel.]

In the year 921, Heraclius ruled //// they alighted on the town of //// in front of them the town //// and the Romans were expelled from the territories of Syria and Egypt, and the Persians inhabited it 20 years, and nothing like this happened a long time ago. Since the Romans took it in the beginning of their rule, before the coming of our lord Christ, no strange people inhabited it. Then the Romans went out of it completely until now. But, glory is to the one who does what pleases him.

In the beginning of the rule of Heraclius, there was a man from the nation of the Arabs who was a wise man in his appearance, (?) knowledge [146b]

//////////

[2 Heraclius]

In the second year of Heraclius ////////// from Caesarea ////////// and fought it and defeated it ////////// to Persia. And [] Rūzmīzan went out and entered into Egypt, then went and alighted on Alexandria and defeated it in the following year. And they held sway over all the land.

[935 Sel.]

Heraclius the faithful emperor after many battles fought the Persians and didn't obey them. He made his son Constantine sit on the throne and handed him the town, then took the army of the Romans and went down to Persia, in the year 935. And he made great damage there and took fortified towns [147a]² ////

//// on him and killed him and ruled after him until the year 939 which is the 18th year of Heraclius the pure. When Qawad ruled, he made truce with the Romans and gave hem the limit of their land until the Euphrates.

The aforementioned one made efforts among the Arabs and was able patiently to teach knowledge to those of his doctrine that they should stay away from the false idols that they were worshiping and that they should pray to and worship the one God. He didn't lead them to something hideous.

² 3 lines lost, leaf cut from above.

[147b]³ When the Arabs obeyed him and answered his call all of them
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[931 Sel., 10 Heraclius]

In the year 931, the 10th year of Heraclius, from here begins the chronology
of [] of the Arabs.

As for Qawad king of the Persians, his reign didn't last long and he died. His
son Ardašīr ruled after him. In the same manner, his son didn't complete a
year, then he was killed by Rūzmīzan, who is Šahrbar[az], who ruled after
him.

[941 Sel.]

In the year 941, in November, all the Persians crossed the Euphrates to the
east, after they inhabited this land 20 years. In this year, my lord *Šlībā* the
pure was sent by Šahrbaraz to the Romans.

[Note: “my lord *Šlībā* the pure” is a bad translation of “my
lord the pure cross”.]

[148a]

////////// 942 //////////

³ 3 lines lost, leaf cut from above.

⁴ Margin, left: . [حداتهما على] [دل كتبه انه لم] .

[944 Sel.]

In the year 944, Yazdjird sat as a king in Persia for 21 years.

[942 Sel., 21 Heraclius]

Muhammad the first and beginning [] of the Arabs died, after he ruled them 10 years and taught them and wrote to them [] his book the Coran, in the year 942 which is the year 21 of Heraclius. [] then Abū Bakr sat as a second king on the Arabs. When he ruled, he divided all his armies into 4 divisions, [148b] then sent them to invade the land, according to their saying that their prophet Muhammad had previously ordered them to do this. One division of the Arabs [came] to Egypt, and one division [came] to Palestine and Syria, and one division to Persia, and one division to the Qatarites.

[945 Sel., 24 Heraclius]

In the year 945 and 24 of Heraclius, the thieves of the Arabs came and fell onto the land of the south, and they made great damage in it with the sword and with captives.

Then, Theodoracius, the brother of the emperor, took the army of the Romans, and marched to meet the Arabs, but the Romans fell in calamity

and were defeated, and a marvelous sign appeared in the sky indicating the wrath that will fall on earth through their hands.

The faithful emperor Heraclius was in Nisibis with the army of the Romans when the terrible news reached him about the damages that the Arabs have done in the southern side. Therefore, he sent patrician Bahanes with the sacellarius with a great army of the Romans.

[149a]

[947 Sel., 26 Heraclius]

In the year 947, the 26th of the emperor, Bahanes and the sacellarius fought the Arabs in Gabitha, and a great crowd of Romans fell them, while the rest fled away. At this moment, the Romans were ruined in front of the Arabs and their fear fell on them until this day of ours. When the faithful emperor Heraclius understood from the [signs] that appeared and from what befell the Romans, and when he knew that the land is to the Arabs, he went out of Syria, and went to the town of Constantinople. And the Arabs possessed the land.

Their king Abū Bakr died after ruling them 4 years, and ‘Umar sat after him 10 years.

Faithful emperor Heraclius sent messages to the Arabs many times asking peace from them, in order to extinguish the flame of their sword which had been drenched with the blood of people without mercy. But they didn't answer his prayer, because they were sent by the Just himself [149b]

//////////

After ruling 4 months he died [] the wife of his daughter with Heracleona her son 8 months, then the armies refused her and her son.

[954 Sel.]

Then [] Constans son of Constantine, and the year was 954 when Constans sat on the throne.

[2 Constans]

In the 2nd year of Constans, [] died.

[150a]

//////////

In all the land of the Romans, they took captives, looted, killed, burnt and damaged in all [] and they did all what they wanted to do without mercy. Not a place remained that didn't escape from their hands except the

town of the emperor. They brought down the strong reign of the Romans, that has never obtained the like of it, into this state of great humiliation. [150b] But praise is to the wise Judge who ... (?) all [] from his joy.

[962 Sel., 8 Constans]

Also, in the land of the Persians, the Arabs did greater than this after many battles fought with the Persians. The last king who was killed was Yazdjird their king. And all their armies perished and the reign of the Persians vanished totally in the year 962, the 8th year of Constans emperor of the Romans. The rest of those who were left of the Persians became slaves paying the jizyah to the Arabs. The reign of the Persians lasted 400 years, from its beginning in the last time until this occurrence.

[967 Sel., 13 Constans, 36 H.]

In the year 967, the 13th of Constans, the year 36 of the chronology of the Arabs, the Arabs rose against their king ‘Uṭmān son of ‘Affān and killed him, after he ruled 12 years. They used to say about ‘Uṭmān that he wrote [151a] Muhammad their rule and ... (?), and that he gathered and wrote to them a book and sent it to all his armies and ordered them to follow it only and to burn everything else held in their hands. The Arabs who were in the West with Mu‘āwiyah their chief, accepted and followed all what he ordered them. As for those who were inhabiting the East, some of them obeyed and some didn’t. Those who didn’t obey anything [] are called the Harurites. When ‘Uṭmān was killed, Mu‘āwiyah the lord of the armies of the West didn’t agree with those who killed him, but he gathered the armies of

the West and went down to fight the Easterners. Also, the emir of the East gathered all the eastern armies and went up to meet Mu‘āwiyah.

[968 Sel.]

In the year 968, Friday in July, the kindled the fight in Şiffin on the Euphrates, and many people from both sides fell.

[151b]

////////////////

//// many of them [] fell to Rome.

As for Mu‘āwiyah, he used to send every year the army of the Arabs to the land of the Romans [] until they destroyed and took captives, and looted all their lands.

[976 Sel.]

In the year 976, [] in December, there was a seism and known places fell.

[152a]

////////////////

//// of them he ruled 27 years. And when []
Mezezius wanted to usurp the reign to himself, he was killed by the [chiefs]
and the Romans who were with him.

In this year, Constantine ruled with his two brothers. In this year in which
emperor Constans died, the island of Sicily was raided by the Arabs.

[152b]

//////////

//// no success, and against them came out Petronas and Galatius the two
chiefs [] sitting in a copper ship with a ship of fighting infantry, and many
of the ships of the Arabs were burnt and sank in the sea. And the remaining
others returned fleeing to their land when [fell] this calamity which is a loss
born from the excess of strength.

In this year, the castle which when they went [153a] ////

//////////

Also [] evil destroying Jurjumite thieves came out to Syria and
held all the coast of the sea and the hard mountains [] from them and
because of them and 7 years [] the hardships from them and from
the mentioned locusts.

[990 Sel.]

In the year 990, Great Sunday 3 April, around the 3rd hour [153b], there was a great hard seism, and many known places were destroyed because of it, especially in the land east of the Euphrates where hard destruction appeared there.

[991 Sel., 24 Mu‘āwiyah]

In the following year, Mu‘āwiyah the 5th king of the Arabs died, after ruling 24 years. Then his son Yazīd ruled after him.

[992 Sel., 12 Constanine]

In the year 992, the 12th year of Constantine, there was an inquiry on the two wills and the two persons, and a synod gathered in Rome and also in Constantinople, then they ordered and confirmed the belief in the two wills and the two persons. Then they anathemized and removed all those who opposed this, not only those who were alive at that time but also those who had died of old, I mean Honorius pope of Rome, and Sergius, and Cyrus, and Paul and Peter the two patriarchs of the emperor’s town, and Cyrus pope of Alexandria, and the pure Theodore [154a] the Pharanite, those who have passed to our Lord. And they anathemized and banished Macarius the Antiochian with Stephen his disciple who were gathered with them.

Then, emperor Constantine, before the end of this synod, gathered many armies of Romans and marched against the nation of the Bulgars, and a great

army of Romans perished there, and the emperor was about to perish with his army from this Barbarian nation. This great calamity from the enemy happened because those, who were ruling, defiled the true faith. And the emperor, after he was defeated by the foreign nation, went back to fight his family and he damaged the face of his two brothers Tiberius and Heracleonas and brought them down from the royal house, and in the same manner he chased away his mother and his wife. Also, he killed Leo patrician of Sarṭīna (?). And in all forbidden acts he was revolving in tyranny.

[154b]

////////// and he died after he ruled ////////// then Justinian ruled //////////

[994 Sel.]

He died in the year 994, then ////////// in the nation of the Arabs, and they were fighting each other in all territories //////////

Then, after 1 ½ year of Marwān passed, he died before he enslaved all the Arabs, and he left on the government of the Arabs his son ‘Abd al-Malik.

[997 Sel.]

In the year 997, which is the beginning of the rule of Justinian emperor of the Romans and ‘Abd al-Malik king of the Arabs, rain and crops diminished.

[998 Sel.]

And in the following year, famine arrived and food diminished in all [155a]

//////////

[4 Justinian]

In the 4th year of Justinian ////////// the army of the Romans and he entered among the Slavs and damaged them [] great, and he deported from them a great crowd and brought them out to the land of his crossing.

And also, ‘Abd al-Malik chief of the Arabs, after having fought those of his people many battles, he [] and enslaved all of them.

[1002 Sel.]

Then when all the Arabs, who were in his realm, obeyed him, all wars between them ceased, and they were all reconciled [155b] and they made peace with each other in the year 1002 of the reckoning of the Greeks.

[1004 Sel.]

In the year 1004, which is the 8th year of the rule of Justinian and the 9th year of the rule of ‘Abd al-Malik, the truce between the Romans and the Arabs was annulled after it stayed 9 years.