

Valens was forced to depart from Antioch and in an act of penance that came too late he recalled our (pro-Nicene brothers) from exile. (249b)

There was a disastrous war in Thrace, in which the Roman legions were surrounded by the Goths and slaughtered to a man when the cavalry abandoned their defence. The emperor himself, Valens, was carried to a cottage on a small farmstead since he had been wounded by an arrow and in his flight often fell from his horse because of his great pain. But the barbarians pursued him and set fire to this house, and he was robbed of a tomb as well (as his life). (249c)

Thus far extends the (version of the) history written by the holy Jerome (also surnamed Eusebius, as the first preface at the beginning of this volume declares) which is preserved in a number of the provinces of Spain. If at some later date, in the place where he lived, he continued (his history) past this point, it is revealed by a careful study of his writings. But with regard to (what follows), I, Hydatius, an unlearned man and servant of Jesus Christ, our God and Lord, who am the most unworthy of all the servants of God, have both ascertained and briefly described the events which followed from the first year of *Augustus* Theodosius, preceded by an introduction.

All the years down to the consulate of the Augusti Valens for the sixth time and the younger Valentinian for the second are (here) collected

From the fifteenth year of Tiberius and the ministry of our Lord Jesus Christ **351 years**

From the second year of Darius, king of the Persians, at which time the Temple in Jerusalem was rebuilt **899 years**

From the first Olympiad, at which time Isaiah prophesied amongst the Hebrews **1,155 years**

From Solomon and the first building of the Temple **1,411 years**

From the capture of Troy, at which time Samson lived amongst the Hebrews **1,561 years**

From Moses and Cecrops, the first king of Attica **1,890 years**

From Abraham and the reign of Ninus and Semiramis **2,395 years**

This entire canon contains, from Abraham to the above-noted time: 2,395 years

From the Flood, moreover, up to Abraham are calculated **42 years**

and from Adam up to the Flood **2,273 years**

From Adam up to the fourteenth year of Valens, that is up to the consulate of Valens for the sixth time and the younger Valentinian for the second, makes in total 5,579 years

Hydatius, the servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, to all the faithful in our Lord Jesus Christ who serve him in truth, greetings

1. There are men who have won esteem in all aspects of life and who have been shown by the affirmation of their divine reverence to be witnesses of the truth,

descripsi F antelato scripsi: antelatae B² Mo: ante factae F: ante B¹: antefacto Na 9 fidelibus
D. N. Iesu Christi Sa 10 EI] se F 11 studio F 12 testis F Ga diuine F
12 ff. ut ornantur . . . consummanda om. F

especially in their orthodox faith and their unblemished conduct. Their writings are both graced by the elegance of their language and also commended by the respect due to their merits, with the result that in all their work the truth gains a genuine authority. But I, Hydatius, of the province of Gallaecia, born in the city of the Limici and chosen to be the head of the highest office (of the church) more by divine gift than by my own merits, as much at the end of the earth as at the end of my life, although having minimal instruction in worldly affairs and a much weaker knowledge of that redeeming volume of holy text written by the holy and most learned fathers (Eusebius and Jerome), have followed, as far as my own understanding and literary skills allowed, the example shown by them in their preceding work.

2. Eusebius, the bishop of Caesarea, who wrote a history of the church †in a suitable number of † books, was the first to complete this example of a *chronologische Geschichte* in the Greek language from the beginning of Ninus king of the Assyrians, holy Abraham patriarch amongst the Hebrews, and the rest of the kings who lived at the same time, down to the twentieth year of the reign of *Augustus* Constantine.

3. Following Eusebius, the presbyter Jerome, also surnamed Eusebius, his successor and a *Schriftsteller* thoroughly grounded in all records of deeds and words, translated his text from Greek into Latin and composed a continuation history from the twentieth year of the above-named emperor to the fourteenth year of *Augustus* Valens.

4. It is possible that in the holy places of Jerusalem where he lived, he may perhaps have added very much more concerning the events which followed from the above-mentioned year of Valens down to his own time, since when he was healthy he never ceased from different kinds of writing. I know for a fact that I saw him at the time of my own pilgrimage in the above-mentioned regions when I was still a small boy, and he did remain in his body, blessed as it was, for some years after I saw him. If he did add anything to his own continuation history during those years, those who have obtained the complete corpus or even the main part of his writings have certain and complete knowledge. But since it is a fact that in a passage of a particular work of his he said that because the barbarians were then running wild on Roman soil everything was in a state of utter confusion and ruin, I am of the opinion, basing myself on the testimony of this statement, that he added nothing concerning the succeeding years to this continuation history which he appended (to the history of Eusebius).

5. However, since the writing of chronicles down to my own time has declined, as the preceding passage shows, even though the pages of (Jerome's) history are more a matter of concern for the experts, they have encouraged an amateur, concerning the things he knows, even if with unequal steps in everything, to follow closely in the footsteps, or rather to prostrate himself beneath the feet, of his predecessors. Undertaking this task with a faithful regard in my heart (for my

mines *B'*: corr. *B'* 40 ut *B'*: et *B'* 41 defluxit] defecit coniec. *Mo* cura *MoNa* experti
coniec. *C* 42 imperitis *Sa*: periti *Na* uestigia subsequeretur addidi: nulla lacuna in *B*

predecessors), I have added what follows basing myself partly on written sources, partly on the reliable oral accounts of many people, and partly on my own knowledge, which now suffers as a result of my lamentable old age.

6. You who read this will make a distinction in the contents (of the account) of these deeds and chronologies thus: from the first year of *Augustus* Theodosius up to the third year of *Augustus* Valentinian, the son of Queen Placidia, I have written basing myself on the above-mentioned research, either written sources or the oral reports of my informants. From that point, having been undeservedly elected to the office of bishop and not unknowing of all the calamities of this wretched age, I have subjoined (an account of) the frontiers of the narrowly-confined Roman Empire that are doomed to perish, and, what is more lamentable, (an account of events) within Gallaecia at the edge of the entire world: the state of ecclesiastical succession perverted by indiscriminate appointments, the demise of honourable freedom, and the downfall of virtually all religion based on divine instruction, all as a result of the domination of heretics confounded with the disruption of hostile (barbarian) tribes. Such then are the contents of the present volume, but I have left it to my successors (to include an account of) the Last Days, at that time at which they encounter them.

Thirty-ninth in line of the Roman emperors, Theodosius was made a partner of Gratian and the younger Valentinian in the imperial college by Gratian himself. He reigned for seventeen years. (1)

1 Theodosius, a Spaniard from the city of Cauca in the province of Gallaecia, was proclaimed *Augustus* by Gratian. (2) (379)

Many battles were waged between the Romans and the Goths. (3)

2 Theodosius entered Constantinople during his first consulship, which he was holding with *Augustus* Gratian. (4) (380)

OLYMPIAD 290 Theophilus, the twenty-first bishop of Alexandria and a most learned man, was famous. He compiled a chronological table concerning the observance of Easter which extended one hundred years from the first consulate of *Augustus* Theodosius. (5)

3 Aithanaricus, the king of the Goths, died in Constantinople fifteen days after he had been received by Theodosius. (6) (381)

1 ROMANORVM XXXVIII *om. M* IN CONSORTIVM . . . IVNIORRE *om. F* assumptus regnat cum eo et cum valentiniano fratre eius annis XVII *M* 2 *I om. Sa* de prouincia . . . Cauca] prouinciae gallileae ciuitatis *F* 4 Theodosius secundo regni sui anno agustus appellatur *F (ex 2 et 4)* 5 CCLXL *B¹: -L. erad. et **** scr. B²: -XXX scr. B³* habentur *B¹: corr. B²* pasche *B³* conscripsit *SaSi¹⁻³*; composuit *FIGa* 6 aithanaricus *Bcp Mo: at- F: ath- CIP SaSiTr* apud] *om. F: apud B²P* constantinopolae *F* ex quo *BFP: a quo F2: quam Ip* a Theodosio *om. p* fuerat susceptus] susceptus erat *Ga* susceptus *BIPp: receptus F* occiditur *p*

4 The Goths surrendered to the Romans under the terms of a (382)
420 treacherous peace. (7) The seventh Jubilee

Ambrose, bishop of Milan in Italy, and Martin, from the Ascension
bishop of Tours in Gaul, were famous, both for the of the Lord
benefits which they conferred during their lives and for the
miracles which they wrought. (8)

5 Theodosius made his son Arcadius his imperial colleague by proclaiming (383)
2400 him *Augustus*. (9)

6 Honorius, the son of Theodosius, was born. (10) (384)

Envoys of the Persians came to Theodosius at Constantinople. (11)

OLYMPIAD 291

7 (385)

8 The tribe of the Greuthungi was overcome by Theodosius. (12) (386)

Degenerating into the heresy of the Gnostics, Priscillian was ordained
bishop in Avila by the bishops whom he had gathered to himself in the same
depravity. Although tried at several episcopal councils, he made for Italy and
Rome, where he was not even granted an audience with the holy bishops
Damasus and Ambrose, and so he returned to Gaul with those who had come
with him. There, unanimously condemned as a heretic by both the holy
bishop Martin and the other bishops, he appealed to Caesar, since in Gaul at
this time the usurper Maximus held imperial power. (13)

9 The *quinquenmalia* of Arcadius were celebrated. (14) (387)

The thirty-sixth bishop of the church in Rome was Siricius. (15)

Because of the aforementioned heresy, Priscillian was expelled from his
bishopric and along with the layman Latronianus and a certain number of his
followers he was slain at Trier under the authority of the usurper Maximus.
From there the heresy of the Priscillianists entered Gallaecia. (16)

10 The usurper Maximus was executed by Theodosius three miles from (388)

Aquileia on 28 July, and at the same time and in that very year in Gaul, the son
of Maximus, who was named Victor, was killed by the *comes* Arbogast. (17)

Cynegius, the prefect of Theodosius, gained considerable fame. He
accomplished glorious deeds and, making his way as far as Egypt, overthrew
pagan idols. (18)

11 CCLXLI B¹: CCLXL B²: corr. B³ 12 VII *iuxta* Creothingorum B VIII *Fc*: om. B
graotingorum F: Graecothingorum Sa: Greothingorum C.SiMo: greothyingorium c 13 *episcopis*
B¹: corr. B² Abulae SaSi auditus] interdictus Sa petiit SaAguirreBouquet fuerat] iuerat
edd a sancto Martino episcopo om. Sa hisdem] his SaSi optinebat B² 14 VIII B¹: -I
erad. B² celebrantur B² 15 *romanae* B² habentur B¹: corr. B² XXXVI EPS om. *edd* (*semp.*):
XXXVII EPIS B 16 VIII *add.* B² hererem B¹: hererim B² *laicus* om. Ga aliquantique B²:
aliquani quae B⁴: aliquanti quae B⁴: aliquique Sa sui] eius SaSi¹⁻³F1: om. Ga priscilli*anitarum
B ingreditur heresis *scripsi*: om. B: haeresis inuasit *edd* 17 *augustas* B⁴ Arbogastem
SaSiTr 18 habentur B¹: corr. B² *illustris* B² *predictus* B⁴: corr. B⁴ *penitrans* B²
subuertit B⁴: subuc B⁴

OLYMPIAD 292

- 11 Theodosius entered Rome with his son, Honorius. (19) (389)
 12 (390)
 13 (391)
 14 The younger Valentinian was assassinated in Vienna through the treachery
 430 of the *comes* Arbogast, and Eugenius was established as usurper. (20 [22]) (392)

2410 **OLYMPIAD 293**

- 15 (393)
 16 Eugenius was defeated by *Augustus* Theodosius and executed. (21 [24]) (394)
 17 Theodosius died of dropsy in Milan in the seventeenth year of his
 reign. (22 [25]) (395)

And this year, which is the seventeenth of Theodosius, is the first of Arcadius and Honorius at the beginning of their reign. This explanation is offered so that you do not disturb the five-year Olympiad. The additional year has been inserted only in this place because of the beginning of their reign. (23 [26])

Fortieth in line of the Roman emperors, Arcadius and Honorius, the sons of Theodosius, ruled for thirty years after the death of their father. (24 [27])

2

(396)

OLYMPIAD 294

3

(397)

4

(398)

5

In the city of Toledo in the province of Carthaginiensis, a synod of bishops was convened, at which, as the transcripts show, Symphosius, Dictinius, and with them other bishops of the province of Gallaecia, all followers of Priscillian, condemned his most blasphemous heresy along with its instigator by

6 subscribing a profession of their faith. Certain regulations concerning [400]

OLYMPIAD 295 ecclesiastical discipline were also decreed. Participating in this same council was the bishop Ortygius, who had been ordained in Aquae Celenae but was living in exile because, on account of his orthodox faith, he had been driven out at the instigation of Priscillianist factions. (25 [31])

7 There was an eclipse of the sun on 11 November. (26 [34])

(401)

est *add. F Mo* 23 iste annus *edd* in initio *B^oC SaSi*: nitio *B^o*: initio *Mo* olimpiade *Sa*
 turbes *BC Sa*: turbet *SiMo* turbes; adiectio in *BC*: turbet adiectio, in *SiMo*: non dist. *Tr* adiectio
 . . . principium *om. Sa* in hoc loco propter regna tantum *Ga* principum *Si¹⁻²FI Ga* 24 I in
 margine *add. SaSi* filii Theodosio *F* filii theodosii post obitum patris *M* regnauerunt *FM*
 CCLXLIIII *B¹*: CCLXLIIII *B²*: *corr. B³* Romanae Ecclesiae XXXVII habetur episcopus Anastasius
 iuxta III *add. C Si¹⁻³ Ga* 25 V *om. B^a* carthaginiensi *B^b* Toletu *Cedd*: leto *B* quo] qua
SaSi cum his *om. Ga* insectatores *Mo non Tr* heresim *B²*: haeresum *Sa*: haeresis *Ga* blas-
 phemissima *B¹*: *corr. B²* VI iuxta statuuntur *B¹* assertore *B²* CCLXLV (CCLXLIIII *B²*: *corr.*
B³) OLYMPI iuxta obseruanda *B* ecclesiae *B²* alter VI iuxta in eodem *B²*: VII *B³* ordinatur *B*
 26 VII *B²M*: VI *B¹*: VIII *B³* defe**ctio *B* feria secunda *add. post Nouembris B² C SaSi*: feria III
Fl et coniec. Ga: IIII feria *M*

The thirty-seventh bishop of the church in Rome was Innocent. (27 [35])

8 Theodosius, the son of Arcadius, was born. (28 [36]) (402)

440

9 (403)

2420

10 (404)

OLYMPIAD 296

At Constantinople the famous bishop John was praised. Because of his orthodox faith he was persecuted by Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius and a thoroughly antagonistic Arian. (29 [37])

11 Bishop Martin, a holy man of apostolic stature, laid aside his material body (405) and crossed over to the Lord. His life and the miracles which he wrought were described by his disciple Severus, a man of the highest virtue, who also wrote a different kind of chronicle from this one, from the beginning of Genesis right down to the pernicious sect of the Priscillianists. (30 [37a])

12 John at Jerusalem, Eulogius at Caesarea, Epiphanius in Cyprus, and the (406) aforementioned Theophilus at Alexandria were famous bishops. (31 [38])

Jerome, holding the office of presbyter and settled in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem of Juda, was outstanding in all things. (32 [39])

13 Who had been the successors of the aforementioned Arians and the (407) predecessors of John as bishops of Jerusalem, Hydatius, who is writing this, had no way of knowing. However he did see this holy bishop along with the

14 holy Eulogius, Theophilus, and Jerome when he was a very young orphan. (33 [408] [40])

OLYMPIAD 297

15 The Alans, Vandals, and Sueves entered Spain in (the year) 447 (of the (409) Spanish) aera. Some record 28 September, others 12 October, but it was a Tuesday, in the year when the consuls were Honorius for the eighth time and Theodosius the son of Arcadius for the third time. (34 [42])

Alaric, the king of the Goths, entered Rome. Although there was slaughter inside and outside the city, sanctuary was granted to all who sought refuge in the shrines of the saints. (35 [43])

Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius and the sister of the emperor Honorius, was captured by the Goths in the city (of Rome). (36 [44])

uir. s. dis. ip. qui et chronicam *FH* aliam quam hec sunt *Hm*: alias quam haec sunt *F*: quam hic sanctus *Ho* ab in. gen. (generis *HtHn*) us. ad sect. (sextam *Hb*) pris. per. con. ex. *H*: ab in. gen. perniciosissime scripsit *F* 31 XIII] *iuxta* Alexandria *B*²: *del. et iuxta uacuum uersum supra* Hierosolimis *scr. B*⁴ Caesareae *Sa* Alexandriae *Sa* 32 presbiterio *C SaSi*: in pres. *B Mo* praedictus *coniec. Mo* bethelēem *B*¹: *corr. B*² iudae *B*²*M* habentur *B*¹: *corr. B*² 33 XIII *iuxta* hieronimo *B* episcopum *SaAguirre* potuit] p(ro)didit *B*² 34 CCLXLVII *B*¹: CCLXLVI *B*²: *corr. B*³ et, *om. FGI*: cum *P* uuandali *B*² ingressi sunt *HmlP* era *HG*: *om. F* CCCCXLVII *BHG* (*in Ale*): *om. F*: CCCCXLVI *G* (*in Hm*) *IP* Alii III^o kl. alii *om. FH* alii III^o kl. *om. Sa* IIII (*om. Hn*) idus *H*: III idus *B edd*: tercio idus *F* octubris *BF*²: octobris *FH* mem. die ter. fer. *om. FH* VIII *om. F* III *om. F* consulibus] cos. *Ho* 35 romanam *Ht* urbe *F* ageretur *HtHn*: agerent *Aguirre* hominibus *H* confugerant *Ho* 36 honoris *Hm* imperatore *F non F*² capta est *F*

Alaric died and was succeeded as king by Athaulf. (37 [45])

The barbarians who had entered Spain pillaged it with a vicious slaughter. (38 [46])

A pestilence wreaked its own devastation just as vigorously. (39 [47])

16 As the barbarians ran wild through Spain and the deadly pestilence (410) continued on its savage course, the wealth and goods stored in the cities were plundered by the tyrannical tax-collector and consumed by the soldiers. A famine ran riot, so dire that driven by hunger human beings devoured human flesh; mothers too feasted upon the bodies of their own children whom they had killed and cooked with their own hands; wild beasts, habituated to feeding on the bodies of those slain by sword, famine, or pestilence, killed all the braver individuals and feasting on their flesh everywhere became brutally set upon the destruction of the human race. And thus with the four plagues of sword, famine, pestilence, and wild beasts raging everywhere throughout the world, the annunciations foretold by the Lord through his prophets came to fulfilment. (40 [48])

17 When the provinces of Spain had been laid waste by the destructive (411) progress of the disasters just described, the Lord in his compassion turned the barbarians to the establishment of peace. They then apportioned to themselves by lot areas of the provinces for settlement: the Vandals took possession of Gallaecia and the Sueves that part of Gallaecia which is situated on the very western edge of the Ocean. The Alans were allotted the provinces of Lusitania and Carthaginiensis, and the Siling Vandals Baetica. The Spaniards in the cities and forts who had survived the disasters surrendered themselves to servitude under the barbarians, who held sway throughout the provinces. (41 [49])

After a three-year usurpation, Constantine was executed within Gaul by Honorius' *dux*, Constantius. (42 [50])

18 The brothers Jovinus and Sebastianus within Gaul and in Africa Hera- (412) cianus were filled with the same mad desire to seize the throne. (43 [51])

OLYMPIAD 298 The thirty-eighth bishop to preside over the church in (413) 2430 Rome was Boniface. (44 [52])

Augustine, the bishop of Hippo Regius, was famous. Amongst his magnificent works the proven and trustworthy acts (of the *Collatio* at

deo *I* ad inhabitandum] adinaitandum *Ht*: ad habitandum *SaSi¹⁻²FIGa*: inhabitandum *Hm*
 prouinciarum sibi *H* Gall- *B²*: gallicia *F* uuandali *B²* sitam ... occidua *om. F* sita *Mo*
 in stremitate (extremitate *F2*) succedunt (succendunt *F2*) *F* maris oceani *H* lusitania et
 chartageninse *F* carthagin(i)ensem *CGIP*: carthaginiensis *B¹*: -ses *B²* carthaginem prouinciam
H et *om. F* uuandali *B²* cognomine *BHIP*: coinomento (cog- *F2*) *F* silingi *FHbHtGIP*:
 sylingi *Hn*: selingi *Hm*: silin *B* beticas *F* Spani ... seruituti *om. F* Hispani *H* per *om. H*
 residui a] residua *HIP* per *om. H* per prouincias *om. IP* se] suae *H* subiciunt *BIP*:
 subiugant *HbHnHm*: subiungant *Ht* 42 inuasit tirannidem *F* Honorii *C Si¹⁻²FIGaMo*:
 honorio *BF SaSi³* in gallicia *F* 43 ccccl. *addidi*: *om. BHM* galliam *B²* tyrannidis *edd*:
 tyrannis *B* 44 CCLXLVIII *B¹*: CCLXLVII *B²*: *corr. B³* Romanae ... XL ... Bonifatius *inter*
 64 et 65 *scr. C*: *inter 66 et 67 scr. Si¹⁻³Ga*: *om. SaFl* romanae *B²* 11.ccccxxx iuxta XX *scr. B²*: *om. B¹*
 45 Hipponensis *SaSi¹FIGa* habentur *B¹*: *corr. B²*

Carthage) reveal that he defeated the Donatists with the assistance of God. (45 [53])

- 19 Jovinus and Sebastianus were crushed by Honorius' *duces* and slain in Narbona. (46 [54]) (413)

The Goths entered Narbona at the time of the vintage. (47 [55])

Heraclianus advanced his army from Africa against Honorius, but after being defeated at Utriculum in Italy in a battle which resulted in the slaughter of 50,000 soldiers, he fled to Africa. He was himself later executed in Carthage in the *aedes Memoriae* by assassins sent by Honorius. (48 [56])

- 20 Athaulf married Placidia in Narbona. By this event it is thought that the prophecy of Daniel was fulfilled, according to which the daughter of the king of the south was to be united with the king of the north, but no offspring of his by her would survive. (49 [57]) (414)

When the aforementioned bishop John was presiding in Jerusalem, St Stephen, the first martyr after Christ the Lord, was discovered. (50 [58])

- 21 The aforementioned Jerome, a man outstanding in all respects, left innumerable volumes of his work. He was highly skilled in the Hebrew alphabet and it is written that he meditated constantly, both day and night, upon the law of the Lord. To the very end he pounded with the adamant hammer of Truth the sect of Pelagius along with its originator. His greatly esteemed works against these and other heretics are extant. (51 [59]) (415)

- 22 Athaulf, forced by *patricius* Constantius to abandon Narbona and make for Spain, was murdered in Barcelona by a certain Goth during an intimate conversation. He was succeeded as king by Vallia, who soon made peace with *patricius* Constantius and then turned against the Alans and Siling Vandals, who were settled in Lusitania and Baetica. (52 [60]) (416)

OLYMPIAD 299 The author of this work did not know who presided over the church in Alexandria after Theophilus. (53 [61])

Constantius took Placidia as his wife. (54 [62])

- 23 In the name of Rome Vallia, the king of the Goths, inflicted a vast slaughter upon the barbarians within Spain. (55 [63]) (417)

There was an eclipse of the sun on 19 July, which was a Thursday. (56 [64])

51 XXI *iuxta* et primus *in 50 scr. B* quod] sicut *Sa* sui *om. Ga* Pelagianorum *SaSi* eodem] eiusdem *SaSi* adamantino uer. malleo *C edd:* adamantina uer. melle *B* aduersum,] aduersus *SaSi* *FIGa* aduersum,] *om. SaSi* *FIGa* munimenta *Sa* 52 Constantino *Hn* pulsatur *F:* pulsus *H* ut *om. H* narrabona *B²:* corr. *B⁹* petens *AlHo:* potens *Hm* a quendam gotho barcelona iugulatur *F* gothorum *Ho* succendens *B¹:* corr. *B²:* successit *F* Vallia] in uallea *F2* pace *B⁹HG:* pacem *B²:* pax *F* mox] non *Sa* coinomento (cog- *F2*) post uandalis *add. F* lusitania *FF:* lusitaniae *B* 53 CCLXLVIII *B¹:* CCLXLVIII *B²:* corr. *B³* postheofilum *B* quis *B²C SaSi* ignorauit *SaSi* 54 accepit *BH:* accipit *Ga:* duxit *FMG* fredbalum (fredibalum *F2*) regi gentis uandalorum sine ullo certamine ingeniose captum ad imperatorem honorium destinat post uxorem *add. F:* haec uerba includunt *C edd,* sed non *Hydatiana* sunt idatii (Idacii *Ho*) † ad deum † († † *om. Ho*) conuersio peccatoris post uxorem *add. H:* haec uerba includit *Mo,* sed non *Hydatiana* sunt 55 XIII *B¹:* corr. *B²* inter *Hb* magnas *B²HIP:* magna *B¹* 56 decimo quinto *Sa* qui] quod *M* III feria *M:* VI feria *Fl* et coniec. *Ga*

The thirty-ninth bishop to preside over the church in Rome was Eulalius. (57 [65])

While the aforementioned bishop was still in office, the holy places in Jerusalem and other areas were shaken by a terrible earthquake. This information was revealed in the writings of this same bishop. (58 [66])

24 All of the Siling Vandals in Baetica were wiped out by King Vallia. (59 [67]) (418)

The Alans, who were ruling over the Vandals and Sueves, suffered such heavy losses at the hands of the Goths that after the death of their king, Addax, the few survivors, with no thought for their own kingdom, placed themselves under the protection of Gunderic, the king of the Vandals, who had settled in Gallaecia. (60 [68])

The Goths broke off the campaign which they were waging and were recalled by Constantius to Gaul where they were given settlements in Aquitania from Tolosa all the way to the Ocean. (61 [69])

Vallia, the king of the Goths, died and was succeeded as king by Theoderic. (62 [70])

25 After a quarrel broke out between Gunderic, the king of the Vandals, and Hermeric, the king of the Sueves, the Sueves were blockaded in the Erbasian Mountains by the Vandals. (63 [71]) (419)

Valentinian, the son of Constantius and Placidia, was born. (64 [72])

Many terrifying signs which appeared in the city of Biterrae in Gallic territory are described in a widely-circulated letter of Paulinus, bishop of that same city. (65 [73])

26 Under pressure from Astirius, the *comes Hispaniarum*, the Vandals abandoned their blockade of the Sueves and, after a number of men under the *vicarius* Maurocellus had been killed while escaping from Bracara, the Vandals quit Gallaecia and crossed into Baetica. (66 [74]) (420)

In Ravenna Honorius made Constantius his imperial colleague. (67 [75])

OLYMPIAD 300

27 The emperor Constantius died in Ravenna during his third consulship. (68 [76]) (421)

28 Castinus, a *magister militum*, launched an attack against the Vandals in Baetica with a large detachment of troops and Gothic auxiliaries. But when he had reduced them to starvation with an effective siege, to the point that they were already preparing to surrender, he recklessly engaged in open (422)

HtHn aquitana B² SiMo: aquitania FHIPSa: aquacunica B¹ 63 regi post uandalorum add. F
 rege F2: om. F certamine] bellum F: dissensione G orta G erbasis B²IP: erbasorum G:
 nerbasis B¹Mo: neruasius F Si¹⁻²Fl: Neruasii Ga: Narbasis Sa in montibus B oidentibus F
 ab] a FG ab ua***** B¹: -ndalis add. B² a uuandalis post sueui scr. G 64 ualentinus
HtHn 65 Paulini epist. eiusdem ciuit. episcopi SaSi¹⁻²FlGa episcopi B¹: episcopis B²: corr.
 B³ 66 omissa G instante . . . occisis om. FG comite sub Si²⁻³ Bracara SaSi ad om.
 G 67 constantium patricium sibi consortem facit in regnum M consortem regni facit (fecit
 F2) F consortem post regno scr. H in suo tertio consulatu post regno add. Tr 68 CCC B¹:
 CC**** B²: corr. B³ imperator rauenna om. M rauenna BF2: rauennam FHM: rauennae Ho
 in suo tertio consulato om. H Tr consulatu B¹ consolatus anno F: ann. cons. F2 III anno id
 est primo consulatu suo moritur M 69 CCCCLX M: om. BH et] in F in om. F inopia F
 ui om. F

battle and was defeated, after being betrayed by the treachery of his auxiliaries. He then fled to Tarraco. (69 [77])

Boniface left the palace and invaded Africa. (70 [78])

29

(423)

2440

30 Honorius died in Ravenna after celebrating his *tricennalia*. (71 [80])

(424)

OLYMPIAD 301 Paulinus, already an illustrious and eloquent man, and made even more illustrious by his adoption of an ascetic life dedicated to God, a man of apostolic stature, bishop of Nola in Campania, was famous. His wife, Therasia, became his sister instead and, by the testimony and merit of her blessed life, was his equal. The works of this outstanding man are extant and worthy of praise. (72 [81])

Forty-first in line of the Roman emperors, Theodosius, the son of Arcadius, who had been reigning in the East for a number of years after the death of his father, ruled the empire alone at the age of twenty-two following the death of his uncle, Honorius. (73 [82])

John usurped power. (74 [83])

- x In Constantinople Theodosius made Valentinian, the son of his aunt Placidia, *Caesar* and sent him against John, who was executed in Ravenna in the first year of his usurpation by the *duces* under Valentinian's command who had been sent with Valentinian by Theodosius, and Felix was appointed *patricius* and *magister militum*. (75 [84])

Valentinian, who was *Caesar*, was proclaimed *Augustus* in Rome. (76 [85])

The Vandals pillaged the Balearic Islands and when they had sacked Carthago Spartaria and Hispalis, and pillaged Spain, they invaded Mauritania. (77 [86])

- 2 The fortieth bishop to preside over the church in Rome was Caelestinus. (78 [87])

3

(427)

- 4 Gunderic, the king of the Vandals, captured Hispalis, but soon after, when with overweening impiety he tried to lay hands on the church of that very city, by the will of God he was seized by a demon and died. His brother Gaiseric succeeded him as king. There is a story which some relate that Gaiseric had

regnauit *M* ANTE... PATRE *om. F* aliquos *Hm* annis *Ho* orientis deinde post obitum honorii patris sui *M* POST *B²FH*: POS *B'* patruel***narchiam *F²*: patris monarchiam *F²*: patris in obnarchiam *F₂* tenuit imperans annos *F*: tenens imperat annos *F₂* tenuit *H Ga XXII B' F*: XX post duos [*lacuna 4-5 lit.*] *M*: XXI *HFIMo*: XXVI *B² SaSi²⁻³ Ga*: XXIII *F₂*: XXIV *coniec. Ga* 75 ualentiniano *F* filio *F* constantinopolim *Hm*: constantinopolem *F₂* et] quem *F* et... militum *om. H* iohanne (-em *F₂*) tyranno (-um *F₂*) *F* sub quo *om. F* ducibus] duobus *Sa* ducibus suis rauenna occidetur *F* et₁ *om. F* et₂ *om. Sa* et magister militum *om. F*: ex magistro militum *Si* 76 qui erat *om. F* romam *F* 77 baliaricas *B²*: balearicas *HGI*: bariarica *B²*: bali- *B²* predantur *G* quique *BHm Tr*: et *HoG*: deinde *Cl SaSiMo* cart(h)agine spartaria *HGI*: carthagines partariae *B* (h)ispali euersa *H*: spaliae uersa *B* ispalis *G* euersa *ante* carthagine *scr. G* arreptis nauibus *ante* mauritaniam *add. G, fortasse recte* 78 *om. Sa* XLI *Si* Gun *iuxta III scr. B²*: del. *B²* 79 munus *B* cum insidias aecliesiarum intenderit *F* aecliesiam *CHG*: basilicam *I*: aecliesia *B*: aecliesias *P* demone *om. F*: demonio *I* qui... perfidiam *om. F*

converted from the orthodox faith to the Arian heresy, thereby becoming an apostate. (79 [89])

OLYMPIAD 302

5 In the month of May, King Gaiseric abandoned Spain and with all the Vandals and their families crossed over from the shores of the province of Baetica to Mauritania and Africa. Before crossing, he was warned that the Sueve Heremigarius was passing through the neighbouring provinces and pillaging them as he went. Gaiseric therefore doubled back with some of his men and followed the Sueve as he plundered in Lusitania. Not far from Emerita, which Heremigarius had scorned, thereby causing an affront to the holy martyr Eulalia, Gaiseric slaughtered the accursed soldiers who were with the Sueve, but Heremigarius, who thought that he had saved himself by turning to flight more swiftly than the wind, was cast headlong into the river Ana by the hand of God and died. Thus perished Heremigarius. Soon afterwards Gaiseric sailed off to his original destination. (80 [90])

6 The Sueves under King Hermeric pillaged the central areas of Gallaecia, but when some of their men were slaughtered and others captured by the people who remained in possession of the more secure forts, they restored the peace treaty which they had broken by returning the families which they were holding. (81 [91])

Not far from Arles a band of Goths was wiped out by the *comes* Aëtius after the capture of Anaulfus, one of their chiefs. (82 [92])

The Iuthungi and the Nori were subjugated by him in a similar manner. (83 [93])

Felix, who was called 'the Patrician', was killed in Ravenna in a mutiny of his soldiers. (84 [94])

7 Aëtius, the *dux utriusque militiae*, subjugated the rebel Nori. (85 [95])

As soon as the opportunity presented itself, the Sueves again violated the peace treaty which they had entered into with the Gallaeci. Because of their pillaging, the bishop Hydatius undertook an embassy to the *dux* Aëtius who was conducting a campaign in Gaul. (86 [96])

Vetto, who had come from the Goths to Gallaecia with treacherous intentions, returned to the Goths having achieved nothing. (87 [97])

8 After defeating the Franks in battle and receiving them under terms, Aëtius sent the *comes* Censurius as an envoy to the Sueves, and the above-mentioned Hydatius returned with him. (88 [98])

The eighth Jubilee from the Ascension of the Lord

quam om. H martyri E. iniurias praebuisset H maledictis] multis SaSi ex his] cum iis (eis HmAlc) H arrepto] a retro Hm fluuio Ho extincto B^hH: ex intincto B^o gaisericus enauigauit B²: gaysaricus enauigat H: caeperat [lacuna c. 9 litt.] sena uigauit B¹ 81 familiarumque B¹: familiarum quae B² instaurant SaSi' FlGa 82 per om. H praetium B¹: corr. B² Aetio Hb: Actio Ht: Acti Hn: abetio Hm comite H haud B²Ho: haut Hm: non SaSi' FlGa de om. Ho: ab Fl Arel(l)ato HiHnHm Anealso H: Anaolfo Si: Athaulpho SaAguirre 83 per per B 85 norose domat B¹: nuros edomat B² Nor. ed. reb. om. F 86 rursum om. F inita F gallicis B² ob . . . legationem om. F agebant B²: corr. B^h 87 dolosae B² 88 CCCCLXX HM: om. B praecium B¹: per aetium B² supradicto B^h VIII . . . ascendit addidi: om. B

Boniface, recalled by Placidia from Africa to Italy as a rival to Aëtius, **OLYMPIAD 303** returned to the palace. Aëtius was deposed and Boniface 2450 succeeded to his position, but he died a few months later from a wound he had received in a battle undertaken against Aëtius. His son-in-law Sebastian replaced him, but he was defeated and driven from the palace by Aëtius. (89 [99])

The famous and holy bishop Augustine departed from his body. (90 [108a])
 9 After Censurius' return to the palace, as a result of episcopal mediation (433) and the acceptance of hostages Hermericus re-established peace with the Gallaecians whom he was constantly plundering. (91 [100])

The bishop Symphosius was sent as an envoy to the court by Hermericus, but the initiative was made in vain and he achieved nothing. (92 [101])

In the *conventus* of Lucus Pastor and Syagrius were ordained bishops against the wishes of Agrestius, the bishop of Lucus. (93 [102])

Aëtius, the *dux utriusque militiae*, was appointed *patricius*. (94 [103])
 10 Since he had been made an exile and a fugitive, Sebastian sailed to the (434) palace of the East. (95 [104])

The forty-first bishop of the church in Rome was Xystus. (96 [105])

Juvenal presided as bishop of Jerusalem. I learned this from the account of Germanus, a presbyter of the Arabian region who was on his way thence to Gallaecia, and from the account of certain Greeks. They also said that Juvenal, along with other bishops of both the province of Palestine and the 11 East, had been summoned to Constantinople and taken part in a council of (435) bishops which had been convoked in the presence of *Augustus* Theodosius for the purpose of destroying the Ebionite heresy, which Atticus, the bishop of that same city, was trying to revive through the depraved ingenuity of that most stupid sect. But the statements of these informants did not reveal at what time the holy John, Jerome, and the others whom I have mentioned above, died or what had been the name of the bishop between John and Juvenal, although it was known at least that he had been a church elder who had lived only a short time. (97 [106])

12 The Goths began to besiege Narbona. (98 [107]) (436)

The Burgundians who had rebelled were vanquished by the Romans under the leadership of Aëtius. (99 [108])

OLYMPIAD 304 At one and the same time Cyril presided as bishop of Alexandria and Nestorius the Ebionite heretic as bishop of Constantinople. This is revealed by a letter to Nestorius written by Cyril himself, both a destroyer

uenientes *B'*: *corr. B'* aliorum *C* *edd* eum *C* *SiMo*: eos *B*: *om. Sa* *Aguirre* prouinciae *B'*
 episcopis *Cedd*: episcopos *B* XI *iuxta* episcopis *B* Atticus] Nestorius Atticus *Sa*: Nestorius *C* *Si*
 urbis *B'*: ubi *B'* stultissimae sectae *B'* nomine *om. C* *Sa* *Si* fuisse *Sa*: fecisse *BC* *SiMo*
 edidicit *B'* 99 reuellabant *F* a *om. F* Romanis a duci *F* duceti odebellantur *B'*: *corr.*
B' sunt perdomati *F* 100 CCCIII *B'*: CCCIII *B'*: *corr. B'* qui ante uno eodemque
 pertinentem ad Augustinum in 90 add. *H* Cyrillo episcopo presidente *H* presidere *B'* con-
 stantinopoli nestorio eretico (haeretico *Ho*) ebione (Nebione *Ho*) *H* ad eundem *om. H* episto-
 lam eorumdem (-dam *HbH*) heresem (-sim *Ho*) *H*

of heresy and an expounder of the rule of faith. This letter was conveyed with others. (100 [109])

13 Narbona was freed from siege. (101 [110]) (437)

Twenty thousand Burgundians were slaughtered by the *dux* and *magister militum* Aëtius. (102 [110])

Censurius and Fretimund were again sent as envoys to the Sueves. (103 [111])

14 Eight thousand Goths were slaughtered under the *dux* Aëtius. (104 [112]) (438)

The Sueves ratified the terms of a peace treaty with the section of the people of Gallaecia with whom they had been in conflict. (105 [113])

Since King Hermericus had been overcome by illness, he abdicated in favour of his son Rechila, who crushed Andevotus and his troops in open battle near the Singilis River in Baetica and seized his great treasure of gold and silver. (106 [114])

15 After taking Carthage by a great stratagem on 19 October, King Gaiseric invaded all of Africa. (107 [115]) (439)

In a war against the Goths under King Theoderic in Tolosa, Litorius, a Roman *dux*, rather recklessly rushed into battle with an auxiliary troop of Huns. But when they had been slaughtered, he himself was wounded, captured, and then put to death a few days later. (108 [116])

Peace was established between the Romans and the Goths. (109 [117])

With overweening impiety King Gaiseric drove the bishop and clergy of Carthage from that city and, as was prophesied by Daniel, corrupted the ministries of the holy places and handed over the orthodox churches to the Arians. (110 [118])

Rechila, the king of the Sueves, entered Emerita. (111 [119])

16 In the course of pillaging Sicily Gaiseric undertook a lengthy siege of Panormus and at the instigation of Maximinus, a leader of the Arians in Sicily who had been condemned by the orthodox bishops, he initiated a persecution of the orthodox in order to force them into the Arian impiety by any means whatsoever. Some succumbed, but a considerable number persevered in the orthodox faith and achieved martyrdom. (112 [120]) (440)

The *comes* Censurius, who had been sent as an envoy to the Sueves and then been besieged by Rechila in Martylis where he was staying, surrendered

OLYMPIAD 305 under terms. (113 [121])

17 Hermericus, the king of the Sueves, died after having suffered for four years from a lingering illness. (114 [122]) (441)

plurima (a *add. F2*) suis *F* a gothis *post* uulneratus *add. F* 110 rex *FH*: *om. B* gaisiricus rex
suaeuorum multas in sacerdotibus fecit stragis *F* in pie *om. H* depulit *Ho*: pellit *IP* ex ea . . .
Arrianis *om. F* misteriis (mys- *Hbl*) *HI* eclesias *B2* catholicas *om. HI* tradidit *BCH*:
trahit *edd* 111 qui gaisirico successerat *post* sueuorum *add. F* 112 ciciliam *B2*: *corr. B2*
precipitatur *C* *edd*: -tatus *B*: prae- *B2* 113 censurius *B1H*: censorius *B2* missus *om. H*
rediens *H Mo* martyli *B2Mo*: ma li *B2*: martysis *B2*: myrtili *Ho SaGa*: misertili *Hm*: mirtyli *Si1-3FI*
CCC V B2: *CCCC III B2*: *corr. B3* a] ad *Hm* tradit *Sa* 114 uerorum *B* IIII scripsi: VII *BH*
edd: septem *IP* moritur] interit *HP*: interit *I* moritur. Hermericus rex rechila *dist. B2*: *corr. B2*
hermericus *ante* rex *scr. H*

After seizing Hispalis, King Rechila brought the provinces of Baetica and Carthaginiensis under his control. (115 [123])

After the expulsion of bishop Sabinus from Hispalis by a faction, Epifanius was ordained in his place through fraud rather than by due process. (116 [124])

Asturius, sent to Spain as *dux utriusque militiae*, slaughtered a great number of Bacaudae from Tarraconensis. (117 [125])

18 A comet began to appear in the month of December. It was visible for (442)
480 several months and presaged a subsequent disaster, namely a pestilence which spread over almost the entire world. (118 [126])

After Nestorius was deposed, bishop Flavian presided over the church in Constantinople. (119 [127])

19 The son-in-law of Asturius the *magister utriusque militiae*, Merobaudes, was (443)
2460 sent as his successor, a man of noble birth who merited comparison to the ancients for the quality of his eloquence, most especially in his poetic skills. He was also celebrated by the testimony of statues. In the brief time that he held his command he smashed the arrogance of the Bacaudae of Aracelli. Soon, as a result of the jealous lobbying of some, he was recalled to the city of Rome by an imperial rescript. (120 [128])

20 Sebastian, detected in the place in which he had sought refuge and warned (444)
that he was being plotted against, fled from Constantinople. Coming to Theoderic, the king of the Goths, he was declared an outlaw and then entered Barcelona, which he had sought for himself as best he could. (121 [129])

OLYMPIAD 306 In Asturica, a city of Gallaecia, certain Manichees who had (445)
21 been in hiding for some years previously were exposed by episcopal reports sent to Antoninus, the bishop of Emerita, by the bishops Hydatius and Thoribius, who had tried them. (122 [130])

Vandals suddenly landed in their ships at Turonium on the shore of Gallaecia and captured the families of many people. (123 [131])

In flight from Barcelona, Sebastian made his way to the Vandals. (124 [132])

Reports concerning the Manichees were circulated throughout the provinces (of Spain) by the bishop who was at that time presiding in Rome. (125 [133])

22 Vitus, appointed *magister utriusque militiae* and sent to Spain, harassed the (446)
inhabitants of Carthaginiensis and Baetica, relying on the assistance of a not inconsiderable corps of soldiers. But when the Sueves approached with their king and even the Goths who had come to help him plunder were defeated in the engagement, he panicked and took to his heels in pitiful fear. The Sueves

121 illicco B^a: corr. B^b deprehendens coniec. Mo de scripsi: e B conquistam B² factus om.
SaSi' FIGa 122 CCCVI B¹: CCCV B²: corr. B³ XXI iuxta deteguntur quod est in secundo uersu
infra olympiadem scr. B manichi B² thobibio B ad add. B^a rirecta B¹: directi B² directa
sunt SaSi 124 migrata B^a: corr. B^b 125 prouincias B² 126 Auitus Sa minus B
carthaginiensis B^a: corr. B^b

thereupon overwhelmed those provinces with widespread pillaging. (126 [134])

- 23 The forty-second bishop to preside over the church in Rome was Leo, (447) whose writings against the Priscillianists were conveyed to the Spanish bishops by Pervincus, deacon of bishop Thoribius. Amongst these works was a comprehensive briefing on the observance of the orthodox faith and on the blasphemies of heresies which was dispatched to bishop Thoribius. This was approved by some Gallaecians with a deceitful intent. (127 [135])

There was an eclipse of the sun on 23 December, which was a Tuesday. (128 [136])

- 24 In August Rechila, the king of the Sueves, died a pagan in Emerita. His son (448) Rechiarius, an orthodox Christian, soon succeeded him as king, and though he had a number of rivals from among his own family, they did not reveal themselves. However, no sooner had he gained royal power than he invaded the farthest reaches (of Gallaecia) in search of booty. (129 [137])

Pascentius, a Manichee from the city of Rome who had fled from Asturica, was arrested in Emerita by bishop Antoninus, who also tried him and had him expelled from the province of Lusitania. (130 [138])

OLYMPIAD 307

- 25 Censurius was assassinated in Hispalis by Agiulfus. (131 [139]) (449)

Rechiarius, giving his reign an auspicious commencement by marrying the daughter of King Theoderic, pillaged the Vasconiae in February. (132 [140])

As a demonstration of his singular daring, Basilius assembled a group of Bacaudae and then killed federate troops in the church at Tyriasso. Even Leo, the bishop of the same church, was wounded there by those who accompanied Basilius and died in that place. (133 [141])

In July Rechiarius set out to his father-in-law Theoderic, and on the return journey he and Basilius pillaged the territory around Caesaraugusta. Having forced their way into the city of Ilerda by trickery, they took no small number of captives. (134 [142])

- 26 Asturius, *uir inlustris*, was advanced to the honour of the consulship. (135 (449) [143])

Exiled, Sebastian sought asylum in the power of Gaiseric, an act which was to prove his ruin, as the outcome afterwards demonstrated, for shortly after his arrival Gaiseric ordered him to be killed. (136 [144])

HIP theudoris *F* gothorum regis *F*: regis gothorum *IP* filiam *F* auspicatus *om. H*
 auspicatus initio regni *om. F* initio *BI*: in initio *HP*: initium *edd* initio regni (sui *add. P*)
 auspicatus *IP* populatur *Ho* mensis *B* mense Februario *om. FHIP* 133 baucaudis *B*":
*corr. B*⁴ eclesia *B*": *om. Ga* ecclesiae *B*² hisdem] eisdem *SaSi*⁻³*Fl*: iisdem *Ga*: isdem *Mo*
 134 socerum suum *IP FlGa* caesaraugustam *H* cum Basilio in reditu] remeans gothis auxili-
 antibus *I*: cum auxilio gothorum rediens *P*: 'cum auxilio Gothorum *Isidorus, recte ut uidetur*' in *app. not.*
Mo reditum *Hm* irruptam *B*": *om. H* Ilerdense *Ho*: yllerdense *Hm*: Ilerdensi *I* acta] facta *Sa*
 captiuitatis *Hm*⁴ 136 qui paulo post tempore, quo *Sa*

Letters of the bishop Flavian which he had sent to bishop Leo along with the writings of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, to Nestorius of Constantinople concerning Eutyches the Ebionite heretic, and the replies of bishop Leo to Flavian were brought from Gaul. These letters, along with the reports and writings of other bishops, were circulated throughout the churches. (137 [145])

- 27 The emperor Theodosius died in Constantinople at the age of forty-nine. (450) (138 [146])

After Theodosius' death, Marcian was immediately made emperor in Constantinople, the forty-second in line, by the soldiers and the army, at the insistence too of Queen Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius. Having married Pulcheria, he ruled in the East. (139 [147])

- 28 Placidia, the mother of the emperor Valentinian, died in Rome. (140 [148]) (451)

490 In Gallaecia there were constant earthquakes and a great many signs
OLYMPIAD 308 appeared in the sky. For on Tuesday, 4 April, after sunset,
 2470 the northern sky became red like fire or blood, with brighter streaks shaped like glowing red spears intermingled through the fiery redness. The manifestation of this portent, which was soon thoroughly explained by a momentous outcome, lasted from nightfall until almost the third hour of the night. (141 [149])

The tribe of the Huns broke the peace treaty, pillaged the provinces of Gaul, and sacked a vast number of cities. In the Catalaunian Plains, not far from the city of Mettis, which they had sacked, the Huns were defeated and slaughtered with divine assistance, fighting in open battle against the *dux* Aëtius and King Theoderic, who were joined in peaceful alliance. It was the darkness of night which broke off the fighting. King Theoderic died here after being thrown to the ground. Almost 300,000 men are said to have fallen in this battle. (142 [150])

Many signs appeared this year. On 26 September the moon was darkened in the eastern sky. That certain things seen in the sky in areas of Gaul around the following Easter did occur is vividly proved by a letter of Eufronius, bishop of Augustodunum, to the *comes* Agrippinus concerning these matters. A comet began to appear from 18 June; by the 29th it was visible at dawn in the

coniugium adsumpsit *F* coniugio *H* ASSVMPTA *B*²: sumpta *M* 140 Valentiniani imperatoris decadas (decadat *Hm*) II.CCCCLXX (CCCCLXX *Hb*: II.CCCCLXXX *Hn*^a: -LXX *Hn*^a) *H* Val. imp. mater *om. Ga* imperatoris] et *F* mater ... Romam *om. H* moriuntur *F* apud *om. F* 141 CCCXC *HM*: *om. B* CCCVIII OLYMPIA *B*²: *om. B*^a: CCCVII *B*²: CCCVIII *B*² II.CCCCLXX *BH*: *del. B*² in *om. F* gallia terre motus factus *F* signa ... Aprilis *om. F* aquilonem *F* e (de *F*₂) caelo *F* ruens *F* sicut] quasi *F* effectus est permixtis *I* intermixtis ... perdocetur *om. F* ligneis *B*^a: *corr. B*^b specie *I* astrorum *Sa* 142 Era CDXC (CCCCLX *Hm Mo*) ante gens *scr. H Mo* pace *B*^b*FH*: parce *B*^a depraedatur ... Galliarum] ruunt in galliis *F* prouincias *B*² plurimae *B*² Plurime ... memorantur *om. et interpolationem ingentem add. F* plur. ciu. eff. *om. H* catalonicis (catho- *Hm*) et mettis cum gente eius ducis gens regis theodori (-rio *Hm*) *H* confligeris *Hm* nox *B*²: mox *B*^b*H* ea tempestate societatem dirimit *H* ferme milia *Bl*: *.M.* (*om. Hm*) ferme *H* cecidisse *Si*²: occisa *Ga* 143 VI kal *Tr et coniec. Ga*: V kal *B edd* sequentis *B*^c *SaSi* quaedam *B*² facta euidentur *B*²: factae uidentur *B*¹

eastern sky and was soon perceived after sunset in the western sky. By (16 July–1 August) it appeared <only> in the west. (143 [151])

After Theoderic was killed, his son Thorismodus succeeded him as king. (144 [152])

The Huns and their king, Attila, abandoned Gaul after their battle and made for Italy. (145 [153])

- 29 In the **SECOND** year of *princeps* Marcian, the Huns, who had been (452–3) plundering Italy and who had also stormed a number of cities, were victims of divine punishment, being visited with heaven-sent disasters: famine and some kind of disease. In addition, they were slaughtered by auxiliaries sent by the emperor Marcian and led by Aëtius, and at the same time they were crushed in their settlements by both heaven-sent disasters and the army of Marcian. Thus crushed, they made peace with the Romans and all returned to their homes. Soon after his return thither, their king, Attila, died. (146 [154])

Mansuetus, the *comes Hispaniarum*, and Fronto, likewise a *comes*, were sent as envoys to the Sueves to seek peace and they re-established the terms which had <previously> been imposed. (147 [155])

Thorismodus, the king of the Goths, was assassinated by his brothers Theoderic and Frederic because he threatened hostilities <against them>. He was succeeded as king by Theoderic. (148 [156])

- 30 In July of the **THIRD** year of *princeps* Marcian, Queen Pulcheria died. (149 (453–4) [157])

Under Roman authority Frederic, the brother of King Theoderic, slaughtered the Bacaudae of Tarraconensis. (150 [158])

In Gallaecia there was an earthquake and a sign appeared on the sun at dawn so that it seemed as though a second sun was in conflict with it. (151 [159])

Summoned alone within the palace on a spurious pretext, Aëtius, *dux* and *patricius*, was assassinated by the hand of the emperor Valentinian himself. Along with Aëtius a number of *honorati* were admitted one by one and murdered by Valentinian's *spatharius*. (152 [160])

This done, Valentinian sent envoys to the barbarian tribes and the one who came to the Sueves was Justinian. (153 [161])

- 31 In the **FOURTH** year of *princeps* Marcian, Valentinian, the emperor in (455) Rome, was assassinated in the Campus Martius by two barbarian friends of Aëtius as his army stood around him. He was thirty-six years old and in the thirty-first year of his reign. (154 [162])

149 II.CCCCLXX in *marginē scr.* B² id est, tertio Ga TERTIO regni om. H anno primo principis H anni post principis add. F placidia H mense Iulio om. F 150 fratrem B²: om. B¹ tarraconensis B¹: corr. B² caccuntur B¹: corr. B² 151 altera B²: corr. B¹ 152 aetius B²: corr. B¹ fraudolenter ualentiniani imperatorum (-tore F²) manu propria occiditur F accitus C edd: additus B et cum ... honorati om. F spatarium B² iugulatur B¹: corr. B² 154 QVARTO] quinto Tr QVARTO ... familiares om. H QVARTO ... Marciani om. Ga regni uncialibus rubris scr. B familiaris B¹F: corr. B² Romae om. F imperator B¹FH: imprator B² occiditur om. Hb in campo ex. circ. om. H in campo ... XXXI om. F XXVI H XXI Ho: XXII Hm

After Valentinian's death, Maximus, an ex-consul, was soon proclaimed *Augustus* in Rome, the forty-third in line. Since he was tormented by the prospect of serious rioting, which he feared (would occur), after he became emperor he married Valentinian's widow and had Valentinian's daughter married to Palladius, his son from a previous marriage, whom he had made *Caesar*. Yet in his ambition for imperial power he had by treacherous plots contrived the deaths both of those men killed by Valentinian and of Valentinian himself, and so in spite of his wish to abandon his position as emperor and Rome, he was assassinated in that very city at the hands of a rioting mob and a mutinous army after completing a reign of scarcely four months. (155 [162])

That very year in Gaul, Avitus, a Gallic citizen, was proclaimed *Augustus* by the Gallic army and the *honorati*, first in Tolosa and then in Arles. He then proceeded to Rome and was acknowledged as emperor. (156 [163])

The Theodosian dynasty held sovereignty down to Valentinian. (157 [164])
Forty-third in line of the Roman emperors, Marcian, now in the fourth year of his reign, ruled alone. (158 [165])

Having been summoned and acknowledged as emperor by the citizens of Rome, Avitus sent envoys to Marcian seeking harmony (between the two halves) of the empire. (159 [166])

Gaiseric entered Rome—according to an evil lie spread by rumour he had been summoned by Valentinian's widow before Avitus became *Augustus*—and having looted the wealth of the Romans, he returned to Carthage, taking with him Valentinian's widow and two daughters, and the son of Aëtius, who was named Gaudentius. (160 [167])

The Sueves pillaged the areas of Carthaginensis that they had returned to the Romans. (161 [168])

I Marcian and Avitus harmoniously wielded the sovereignty of the Roman Empire. (162 [169]) (456)

OLYMPIAD 309 *Augustus* Avitus sent the *comes* Fronto as an envoy to the YEAR Sueves. Likewise, because he was faithful to the Roman Empire, 5 OF Theoderic, the king of the Goths, also sent envoys to the Sueves to MARCIAN ensure that they kept, as much with him as with the Roman Empire—since they were united by a single peace treaty—, the promises made in their sworn treaty. But the Sueves sent back the envoys from both

157 *om. Ga* ualentiniam *HtHn* 158 'totum delendum est' in *app. coniec. male Mo* I iuxta ROMANORVM *scr. edd* XLIII *BF*: XLmus IIIImus *F2*: XLVI *H* QVARTO *BFH*: quinto *GaTr* obtenta monarchia *F* 159 *et, om. F* unianimitate *B'F*: unanimitate *B'C* *edd* 160 sollicitatus *FH*: sollicitatur *B* a *om. F* ut] *et F* mala *Mo* forma *Sa* direptisque] ditatusque *F* relicta *F* *et, FH*: *om. B* Aetii] agece *F*: *om. H* nomine *om. F*: filium nomen gaudentium *F2* 161 carthaginenses *B2* cartagenensem regionem quas *F* quas Recclia pater eius reddiderat *IP* romanis *B'FHbIP*: romani *B'HmHtHn* redd- *B'FHmHtHnIP* 162 MARCIANIVS *B'*: *corr. B2* principatum *H* romano . . . imperio *F* ROMANI *om. Ga* 163 CCCVIII *B'*: CCCVIII *B2*: *corr. B3* Per . . . uiolata *om. F* VANNVS MARCIANI *om. FH* SaAguirre *FGaMo* foedus Romani esset imperii *Sa* legatia *B'*: *corr. B2* fodere *B* iuratione *B2*: omni iuris ratione *C. SaSi*

parties and, breaking all their oaths, invaded the province of Tarraconensis, which was subject to the Roman Empire. (163 [170])

A number of men from the tribe of the Heruli landed with seven ships on the shore of the territory of Lucus; when an assembled crowd (of local inhabitants) arrived on the scene, almost 400 of the light-armed Heruli were put to flight, though only two of their number were killed. On their way home, the Heruli pillaged most viciously the coastal areas of the Cantabriae and the Vardulliae. (164 [171])

2 Envoys of the Goths again came to the Sueves. After their arrival Rechi- (456-7)
YEAR arius, the king of the Sueves, with a great horde of his men, invaded
6 OF the territory of the province of Tarraconensis, which he pillaged, taking
MARCIAN back a great many captives to Gallaecia. (165 [172])

Soon Theoderic, king of the Goths, in obedience to the wishes and command of the emperor Avitus, entered Spain with his own vast army. King Rechiarius and a horde of Sueves met him twelve miles from Asturica at the river which is called Urbicus, on Friday, 5 October, but soon after the onset of the engagement, they were defeated. The Suevic rank and file were slaughtered, some were captured, but most were put to flight. Rechiarius himself, wounded and in flight, barely managed to make good his escape to the farthest inhabited areas of Gallaecia. (166 [173])

With his army, King Theoderic made for Bracara, the most distant city of Gallaecia, and on Sunday, 28 October he sacked it, an action which, although accomplished without bloodshed, was nevertheless tragic and lamentable enough. A great many Romans were taken captive; the basilicas of the saints stormed; altars thrown down and broken up; virgins of God abducted from the city, but not violated; the clergy stripped right down to the shame of their nakedness; the whole population regardless of sex along with little children dragged from the holy places of sanctuary; the sacred place filled with the sacrilegious presence of mules, cattle, and camels. This sack partially revived the examples of heavenly wrath written about Jerusalem. (167 [174])

Although Rechiarius had fled to the place called Portus Cale, he was captured and brought back to King Theoderic. After he had been taken into custody, the rest of the Sueves who had survived the previous battle surrendered, though a number of them were murdered none the less. Thus was the kingdom of the Sueves destroyed and brought to an end. (168 [175])

cum richario regi suaevorum confligit certamine plurimisque suaevus extinctis ipso regi placato in gal-
licias fugaciter fecit adgredi *F* Cui . . . profugus *om. H* milario *B* quarta feria *Ga* plaga-
tus] telo sauciatus *IP* profugit *Ga* 167 Theudorico . . . exempla] ipsoque itinere theudericus
cum gothis romanis (*om. F2*) qui in spanias consedebant captiuitatem uastauit et multas deripit ciuita-
tis sanctasque baselecas (ecclesias *F2*) aefranguntur *F* pertendentem *B* III kal. *Tr* maesta et
B2: maestae *B'* captiuitas] quantitas *Hirschfeld apud Mo* altaria . . . exempla *om. F* nuditatis
pudorem *Hirschfeld apud Mo* abtractus *B1*: corr. *B2* camelorumque *B2* reuocauit *SaSi*
168 loco *F* qui] ubi *F* profectus *P* captus *FP* ducitur *F* Quo] et *F* in *om. F2*
custodia redagetur *F* caeteris . . . Sueuorum] suaevi oblito regno se tradent theudericus ibique
regnum eorum distructum est *F* paene destructum *IP*

At this time King Theoderic received news that a great horde of Vandals who had advanced from Carthage towards Gaul and Italy with sixty ships had been slain by Avitus as the result of a subterfuge on the part of the *comes* Ricimer. (169 [176])

The tribune Hesychius, sent as an envoy to Theoderic with imperial gifts, came to Gallaecia bringing Theoderic news of the aforementioned victory, namely, that a horde of Vandals had been slaughtered in Corsica, and that Avitus had abandoned Italy for Gaul and was at Arles. Easterners, coming to Hispalis by ship, however, announced that the Vandal horde had been slaughtered by an army of Marcian. (170 [177])

After the execution of Rechiarius in December, King Theoderic withdrew from Gallaecia to Lusitania. (171 [178])

Bandits pillaged part of the *conventus* of Bracara. (172 [179])

Aioulfus deserted the Goths and settled in Gallaecia. (173 [180])

The Sueves who had remained in the farthest reaches of Gallaecia set up as their king the son of Massilia, who was named Maldras. (174 [181])

Theoderic was preparing to pillage Emerita but was deterred by warnings from the blessed martyr Eulalia. (175 [182])

- 3 In the third year after being made emperor by the Gauls and the Goths, Avitus, deprived of the assistance promised by the Goths, lost imperial power and his life. (176 [183]) (456-7)

In the East Marcian died in the seventh year of his reign. (177 [184])

Forty-fourth in line of the Roman emperors, Majorian in Italy and Leo in Constantinople were proclaimed *Augusti*. (178 [185])

- 1 Daunted by bad news, Theoderic departed from Emerita shortly after Easter, which was 31 March, and as he made his way back to Gaul he dispatched part of that multitude of various nationalities which he had with him to the plains of Gallaecia with their own commanders. They were well-versed in guile and deception, and, following their instructions, through a feigned peace and the expertise which they had developed in treachery they entered Asturica, into which Theoderic's pirates had already forced their way ostensibly under orders from Rome, falsely alleging that they had been sent on an expedition against the Sueves who had remained behind. In the city they found crowds of people of every kind whom they immediately slaughtered; they broke into the holy churches, tore down and destroyed the (457)

174 *suaevi dinuo rege maldra sibi constituunt F remanserat B^a: corr. B^b massilae IP Mal-*
dram C SaSi: masdram/maldrum IP 175 beatae . . . ostentis om. F moliens] uolens SaSi
 176 *Auitus uncialibus rubris scr. B Tertio anno Auitus septimo mense; posteaquam Fl tertio anno*
om. Ga postea om. F: postquam SaGa a gothis et gallis F imperium F promissa F et
auxilia carit et uitam (uita F2) F 177 in Orientis partibus om. FH Marcianus om. F2H
 178 *XLIII B^aF: XLV B^a: XLVII regnauit (regnat Ho) H ITALIA BMHo: -am FHm CON-*
STANTINOPOLIM BM: -pole F: -poli H LEO] ideo Hm 179 quod . . . Aprilis om. F II
kal. GaTr et coniec. Fl: V kal. B SaSi¹⁻³FImo: prid. k. Apr. aut X k. Apr. coniec. Mo et om. F
quam] quae F multitudine B^aF: -nem B¹F2 nationis B^aF: -nes B¹ instructus F sicut . . . men-
tientes om. F speciae B^a: corr. B^b ordinationes B¹: corr. B² instrauerant B^a: corr. B^b solita
F: solitae B prom. gen. rep. om. F multitudo romanorum F aefranguntur F

altars, and carried off every holy object, both decorative and practical; they kidnapped two bishops whom they found there with all their clergy and took them into captivity; they led off the weaker people of either sex into a pitiful captivity; they set fire to the remaining empty houses of the city and laid waste parts of the fields. The city of Palentia suffered a fate like that of Asturica and was destroyed by the Goths. One fort, Coviacum, thirty miles from Asturica, though worn down by the Goths in a prolonged battle, with the help of God both withstood the enemy and prevailed. After large numbers of their band had been killed, the survivors returned to Gaul. (179 [186])

While he was aspiring to the kingdom of the Sueves, Aiulfus died in Portus Cale in June. (180 [187])

Because they had been split into factions, the Sueves solicited peace from the Gallaecians. Some of the Sueves proclaimed Framtane king, the others Maldras. With their accustomed duplicity those Sueves who followed Maldras pillaged Lusitania. There, having slaughtered Romans and amassed booty, they forced their way into the city of Ulixippona under the pretext of peace. (181 [188])

- 2 Framtane died between Easter and Pentecost. (182 [189])

(458)

On Maldras' orders the Sueves reverted to their usual treachery and pillaged that part of Gallaecia bordering the Durus River. (183 [190])

On Wednesday, 28 May, from the fourth hour to the sixth, the sun appeared to be diminished in the light of its orb to the appearance of a crescent moon on the fifth or sixth day. (184 [191])

The Gothic army which had been sent to Spain by King Theoderic with his *dux* Cyrila advanced to Baetica in July. (185 [192])

Envoys from the Goths and Vandals came to the Sueves at the same time and returned. (186 [192])

Sabinus, the bishop of Hispalis, returned from Gaul to his own church after a twenty-year struggle in exile. (187 [192a])

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- 3 Theoderic dispatched a detachment of his army to Baetica with his *dux* Suniericus; Cyrila was recalled to Gaul. Notwithstanding (the presence of these reinforcements), the Sueves under Maldras pillaged areas of Lusitania; those under Rechimund parts of Gallaecia. (188 [193])

On their way to Baetica the Heruli attacked a number of places along the coast of the *conventus* of Lucus with excessive brutality. (189 [194])

om. F Maldra C SaSi galliciae B² adherentem fluium F: -te fluuio F₂ flumini B² P
circa litora manentes post Durio *add. F* 184 kal. Mo (ex Petauio) et coniec. FIGa: Idus B² SaSi: ***
B^a hora B^b 185 cum *addidi* (cf. 188) a) ad F rege *om. P* ad BP: *om. FH* mense
Iulio *om. FIP* 186 ueniuntur B¹: *corr. B²* 187 *apparet solum in H: incl. Mo: lacuna duorum*
uersuum in B era CDXCV (CCCCXV Hm) *ante* Sabinus H Mo hispalensis Ho annis Hm
expulsis HmHb 188 CCCX B¹: CCCVIII B²: *corr. B³* cum *om. F* Hunnerico Sa (semp.)
aliquantam partem F: aliquam partem F₂: *aliquanta Hm: aliquam tam Ho* manum *om. F* Sueui
... depredantur *om. H* nihilominus *om. F* lusitaniam (*om. partes*) F Maldra SaSi mal-
dare regi et F Remismundo Si¹⁻² FIGa gallicias F: Gallaeciam SaSi 189 aeroli F
macitima B²: *corr. B^a* maritima ... inuadunt *om. F*

Maldras killed his brother and this same enemy attacked the fort of Portus Cale. (190 [195])

After the murder of a number of Roman nobles, the hostile relations between the Sueves and the Gallaecians were intensified. (191 [196])

Envoys sent by the *magister militiae* Nepotianus and the *comes* Suniericus came to the Gallaecians and announced that *Augustus* Majorian and King Theoderic had established the strongest vows of peace between themselves as a result of a Gothic defeat in a certain battle. (192 [197])

4 At the end of February Maldras was assassinated and died the death he (460) merited. (193 [198])

During the Easter period some Romans in Lucus, including their city governor, a man of distinguished birth, believing themselves safe as a result of the reverence these holy days inspire, were killed in a surprise assault by the Sueves who lived there. (194 [199])

In May the emperor Majorian entered Spain. As he made for the province of Carthaginiensis, a number of the ships which he had been preparing for his crossing against the Vandals were seized from the Carthaginian shore by Vandals who had been given information by traitors. Thus frustrated in his preparations, Majorian returned to Italy. (195 [200])

Part of the Gothic army dispatched to Gallaecia by the *comites* Suniericus and Nepotianus pillaged the Sueves living in Lucus, but, betrayed by the informers Dictynius, Spinio, and Ascanius, who spread the poison of their own treachery to create terror, it hastened back to its base. And soon Frumarius and the band of Sueves which he was leading, urged on by the same aforementioned informers, took the bishop Hydatius prisoner in the church of Aquae Flaviae on 26 July and then overwhelmed the same *conventus*, causing massive destruction. (196 [201])

Rechimund plundered equally the areas close to him, both the territory of the Auregenses and the coastal areas of the *conventus* of Lucus. (197 [202])

A dispute over royal power arose between Frumarius and Rechimund. (198 [203])

A shadow of a peace, as it were, was established between the Gallaeci and the Sueves. (199 [204])

Envoys to the Sueves came from Theoderic and then hastened back. (200 [205])

Suniericus gained control of the city of Scallabis, with which he had been in conflict. (201 [206])

om. I repetit *F* 196 gotecus exercitus a sunnarico et nepuciano comitebus uertetur suaeos depraedantur (depraedatur *F*₂) *F* comitibus] ducibus *IP* directas *B* depraedantur *Si* habitantes . . . excidio *om. F* habitantes quae Dictynio Spinione *C* *Si*² (not. in praef.) et coniec. *Ga*: habitantesque dictyniospinione *B*¹: habitantesque Dictyni Ospinione *B*² *Mo*: quae Dictinio Spinione (Scisunione *Sa*) *Sa* *Si* spargentibusque *B* *edd* indigata *B*¹ = indicata *C* *Si*: indigata *B*² *Mo*: *Sa* eisdem *Sa*: iisdem *Si*: isdem *Mo* manus *B*¹: corr. *B*² ecclesia *B*² 197 Remismundus *Si*¹⁻² *FIGa* sibi *om. Sa* *Si*¹ *FIGa* auriensium *CIP* *Sa* loca *om. I* 198 Remismundum *Si*¹⁻² *FIGa* Masdrae filium post Rechimundum *add. P* 201 scallau *B*

The aforementioned Hydatius, after a full three months in captivity, returned to Flaviae in November through God's compassionate grace and despite the wishes and plans of the above-mentioned informers. (202 [207])

Envoys of the treacherous tribe returned from King Theoderic. (203 [208])

King Gaiseric sought peace from the emperor Majorian through envoys. (204 [209])

5 While returning to Rome from Gaul and arranging business essential for (461)
2480 the empire and prestige of Rome, Majorian was treacherously ensnared and murdered by Ricimer, who was driven by spite and supported by the counsel of jealous men. (205 [210])

Forty-fifth in line of the Roman emperors, Severus was proclaimed Augustus by the Senate of Rome in the fifth year of the reign of Leo. (206 [211])

1 Suniericus returned to Gaul. (207 [212]) (462)

On the orders of Theoderic Nepotianus accepted Arborius as his successor. (208 [213])

In the province of Gallaecia various portentous manifestations were seen. In the **500th** (year of the Spanish) **aera** on 2 March the cocks crowed at sunset and the full moon turned to blood. That day was a Friday. (209 [214])

Greater Antioch in Isauria, paying no heed to the warnings for its salvation, was swallowed up when the earth split open, and all that remained above the ground was the tops of the towers. Only the bishop of this city was saved from death, along with a number of people who followed him in obedience to the fear of the Lord. (210 [215])

Gaiseric sent Valentinian's widow back to Constantinople. His daughters were joined in bonds of matrimony, one to Gento, a son of Gaiseric, the other to Olybrius, a senator from the city of Rome. (211 [216])

OLYMPIAD 311 Agrippinus, a Gallic *comes* and citizen, and enemy of the distinguished *comes* Aegidius, betrayed Narbona to Theoderic in order to win the assistance of the Goths. (212 [217])

In Gallaecia in June, lightning set fire to villas and burned flocks of sheep. Pieces of flesh fell from heaven mixed with rain. Two young men who were fastened and attached to one another by their flesh died. / In the *conventus* of Bracara, a portent involving two children was seen; likewise one of four was reported at Legio. (213 [217a/214a])

inter 214 et 221 scr. F 210 maior*Isauriae Si: maioris Syriae coniec. Si²Ga: maior in Syria coniec. Hirschfeld apud Mo: 'latet in vocabuli eo... nomen sancti cuiusdam viri, qualis fuit Simeon Stylites' in app. not. Mo episcopo add. 'dubitans' Mo: nulla lacuna in B cum om. SaSi eum om. Sa: ea Ga timorem Sa 211 relicta I: relicta B filia B² Gentoni] Vnerico I filio B²I: filius B² 212 CCCXI B¹: CCCX B²: corr. B³ atrepennus gallies comis et cuius inuedus aegidio insignis inimicus ut gothorum fideretur F et comes et cuius Si: comes et cuius CFIP SaMo: et omnes et ciues B¹: et omnes cuius B²: et omnes ciues B³ comiti Romano aemulus IP auxilia om. F tradit F 213a apparet solum in F: 213b apparet solum in H: om. SaSi: utrumque dat Mo: lacuna trium uersuum et decem litterarum in B a coruscationem F et addidi ouium om. F2 concrematae F carnem F2 concisae: pluuiiae dist. Krusch Mo cadent F b Era D ante in conuentu add. H bracharense Hm: Bracaren. Hb: Bracharen. Ht: Bracharensi HnAlc quatuor Ho: IIII Hm legiones Hm: Legionen. HbHt: Legion. Hn

2 In the province of Armorica, Frederic, the brother of King Theoderic, having risen up against Aegidius, the *comes utriusque militiae*, a man who both enjoyed an excellent reputation and was very pleasing to God because of his good works, was defeated along with his followers and killed. (214 [218]) (463)

As Cyrila was coming to Gallaecia as an envoy with Palogorius, a noble of Gallaecia who had (earlier) gone to the above-mentioned king (Theoderic), he met envoys of Rechimund who were going to Theoderic. Returning quickly (from Theoderic), they received Cyrila in the city of Lucus on his return (from meeting Rechimund). Soon, after Cyrila's departure from Gallaecia, the Sueves, treacherous and characteristically false to their promises, pillaged different parts of unhappy Gallaecia in their usual manner. (215 [219])

Remismund and Cyrila were sent back to the Sueves by Theoderic, along with a number of Goths who had come (to Gallaecia) on an earlier occasion. Though Cyrila remained in Gallaecia, Remismund soon hastened back to the king. Meanwhile lawless disorder dominated relations between the Gallacians and the Sueves. (216 [220])

The forty-third bishop to preside over the church in Rome was Hilarus. (217 [221])

3 Nepotianus departed from his body. (218 [222])

(464-5)

Upon the death of Frumarius, Remismund, by his right as king, brought all the Sueves back under his sovereignty and restored the peace that had lapsed. (219 [223])

Envoys of the above-mentioned Aegidius crossed to the Vandals via Ocean in May, returning home by the same route in September. (220 [224])

On Monday, 20 July, from the third hour to the sixth, the sun was perceived to be diminished in its light to the appearance of the moon on the fifth day. (221 [225])

Remismund sent envoys to Theoderic, who likewise sent his own in return to Remismund and included (with his delegation) not only weapons and gifts, but also Remismund's wife, whom he had been keeping. (222 [226])

Marcellinus slaughtered the Vandals in Sicily and put them to flight from the island. (223 [227])

Aegidius died, cheated of his life in a trap according to some, though others say it was by poison. And since he no longer offered his protection, the Goths soon invaded the territory that he had been guarding in the name of Rome. (224 [228])

Having treacherously entered Conimbrica, the Sueves robbed the noble family of Cantaber, kidnapping the mother and her sons. (225 [229])

om. F speciae *F* quinta *F* de lumine suo *om. F* tertia usque nona obscuratus *F*
 222 coniuge *B^hIP* 223 ex ea *om. F* 224 aegidius comes ueneno perit *F* Quo ...
 inuadunt *om. F* nomine *Sa* tuebantur *B²* inuadunt post tuebatur *addidi: om B: post regiones*
add. edd 225 conynbrica *B¹: corr. B²* dolise *B¹: corr. B²* adducunt *B*

Twice in the same year envoys were sent by the king of the Sueves to King Theoderic, to whom Arboarius also set out when summoned. (226 [230])

- 4 On their return, envoys of the Sueves announced that Severus had died in the fourth year of his reign. They were sent on to Conimbrica. (227 [231]) (465-6)

Ajax, a Greek apostate and leading Arian, arose amongst the Sueves, with the help of their king, as an enemy of the orthodox faith and the divine Trinity. This noxious venom emanating from this hateful man was conveyed from the Gallic home of the Goths. (228 [232])

The Sueves vented their rage against the people of Aunona. In response Theoderic sent envoys to Remismund, but without success, for they were spurned by him and soon returned. (229 [233])

Anthemius, the brother of Procopius, dispatched according to God's plan from Constantinople by *Augustus* Leo along with Marcellinus, other picked men as *comites*, and a well-equipped army of vast proportions, arrived in Italy. (230 [234])

Forty-sixth in line of the Roman emperors, Anthemius was proclaimed Augustus eight miles from Rome in August of the ninth year of the reign of Leo. (231 [235])

- 1 An expedition to Africa organized against the Vandals was recalled because of †a change of weather† and the unsuitability for sailing. (232 [236]) (466-7)

Salla was sent by Theoderic as an envoy to Remismund, the king of the Sueves, and upon his return to Gaul he discovered that Theoderic had been killed by his brother Euric. (233 [237])

Euric succeeded as king by the same crime as his brother had done. Advanced to this position by his crime, he dispatched envoys to both the emperor and the king of the Sueves. But Remismund sent them back immediately and dispatched envoys of his own: some to the emperor, some to the Vandals, and others to the Goths. (234 [238])

Opilio returned (to Gaul) from the people of Aunona, whom the Sueves bitterly opposed, along with the men who had set out with him from the king (of the Goths) and with a number who had been sent with him (to Gaul). (235 [239])

Terrified by rumours of the above-mentioned expedition, the Goths who had been sent to the Vandals quickly returned. Likewise, the Sueves who, after the dismissal of the Gothic envoys, had been dispersed in their usual manner throughout various places in search of booty, were also recalled,

romam *F*: om. *H* APPELLATVR om. *H* LEONI *B*¹ IMPERII] imp(eratoris) *Ho* VIII scripsi: VIII *BFM* Pseudo-*I*: IV *Ho*: quarto *Hm*: octauo *edd*: undecimo *Tr* MENSE AVGVSTO om. *F* 232 VIII in margine *add*. *B*² ad] ab *F* aduersus *F* ordenatur *F* ordinata metabularum *Si*³: ordinata metabularum *Si*¹⁻² *FlGaMo*: ordinatam etabularum *B*¹: ordinatam et tabularum *B*² metabularum . . . reuocatur om. *F* metabularum . . . et om. *Sa* 233 legatus *F*: legatos *B* ad om. *F* ad Gallias om. *F* Euerico repperit] teuderico nuntiat *F* reperit *SaSi* 234 quo *B*¹: in quo *IP*: qui *B*² *edd* statim legatos *I* et ad imperatorem et om. *Si* legatos . . . Gothos] statim legatos ad Leonem imperatorem dirigit *I* mora a remismundo *edd*: mora et ad imperatorem remismundo *B*²: mora et a remismundo *B*³ 235 de rege *Sa*: rege *B* *Mo*: a rege *Si*: ad regem *coniec*. *Mo* 236 in celeri . . . transit om. *F*

but a few months later the king of the Sueves himself crossed to Lusitania. (236 [240])

Deceived in a time of peace, Conimbrica was plundered. Its houses were destroyed with a certain part of its walls, its inhabitants were captured and dispersed, and both the city and its territory were left desolate. (237 [241])

OLYMPIAD 312 Envoys returning from the king of the Goths brought back news of a number of portents seen in Gaul. (They said) that before their eyes . . . another sun, like the real one, seemed to have appeared immediately . . . at sunset [242]; that, when the Goths had gathered together on a certain day for their assembly, the iron sections and the blades of the spears which they carried in their hands had for a time not kept their natural appearance of iron but changed colour: some were green, some red, others yellow or black [243]; and that at this time in the middle of the city of Tolosa blood had burst forth from the ground and flowed for an entire day. (238 [244])

2 A band of Goths, pursuing returning Suevic envoys, made for Emerita. (239 (468) [245])

Ulifixipona was seized by the Sueves, having been betrayed by Lusidius, one of its own citizens and governor of the city. When the Goths who had arrived learned of this, they attacked and pillaged both the Sueves and the Romans subject to them in the territory of Lusitania. (240 [246])

The envoys who had been sent to the emperor returned with news that in their presence an extremely large army with three picked leaders had been launched against the Vandals by the emperor Leo and that Marcellinus had been dispatched at the same time with a large contingent allied to him through the agency of the emperor Anthemius. (They also reported) that Ricimer had been made son-in-law and *patricius* of the emperor Anthemius, and that Aspar had been cashiered and his son executed after they had been discovered plotting with the Vandals against the Roman Empire. (241 [247])

Following the death of Hilarus after more than six years in episcopal office, Simplicius was ordained as the forty-fourth bishop of the church in Rome. (242 [248])

The Aunonenses made peace with the king of the Sueves, who then launched a marauding expedition against certain places both in Lusitania and in the *conventus* of Asturica. (243 [249])

erumpisse *B*²: *corr.* *B*³ 239 II *B*¹: III *B*² 240 Olisipona *IP* praerat *B*² ludio
*B*¹*IP*: ludio *B*⁴ hac re cognita *C* *edd*: haec recognita *B* in Lusitania seruientes *Ga*
 241 Legati . . . ualde *om.* *F* exercitus leonis aduersus uuandalus cum tribus ducibus descendit
 rychimirum (richemerus *F*₂) generum antimiae imperatores et (*om.* *F*₂) patricium factum adfatim
 degradato (-um *F*₂) ad priuatam uitam filium eius occiso aduersus romanorum imperium conuentique
 sunt uuandali consolentis *F* uandalos *B*² sociata *C* *edd*: socrata *B* degradatum *F*₂ *C* *edd*:
 -dato *F*: degratu *B*¹: -um *B*² sicut] uisi *Sa* indicati *addidi* detectique *B* *Sa* *S*¹⁻³ *F* *M*₀: detecti
Ga 242 expleti *B*¹: *corr.* *B*² XLVII (=XLVIII) *M*: XLIV *Sa*: XLV *B* *Si* *M*₀ XLV *EPS* *B*
 243 regem *B*⁴: *corr.* *B*⁴

The Goths vented their rage with equal enmity around the same *conventus* and also pillaged parts of Lusitania. (244 [250])

Remismund dispatched Lusidius on an embassy to the emperor with some of his own Suevic dependents. (245 [251])

The year proved unusually harsh at this particular time and the weather and all the fruit of winter, spring, summer, and autumn were confused. (246 [252])

A number of signs and portents were also witnessed in areas of Gallaecia. In the river Minius, about five miles from the *municipium* of Aquae Laeae, four fish were caught. As the pious and Christian men who had caught them related, they were of unique appearance and type, and were inscribed with Hebrew and Greek letters, but with the numbers of (Spanish) aeras in Latin, which thus embraced the cycle of the three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth year. A few months later, not far from the above-mentioned *municipium*, some type of seeds fell from the sky. These seeds were very green like grass and looked like lentils but were bitter to the taste. And there were many other portents which would take too long to recount. (247 [253])

omniu *B*¹: corr. *B*² fructuumque mutatione *F* 247 Lais = Laeis (cf. Ptolemy 2. 6. 40: Ὑδατα
 Λαεά) pices *B* uisu *B*² species *B*¹: corr. *B*² coeperant *S*¹-*3* *Fl* christiniani *B*¹: corr. *B*²
 continentes. Paruo *dist. Tr*: interuallo. haud *dist. B*² *edd*: non *dist. B*¹ paruo mensum *B*² *Mo*: paruum
 mensum *B*¹: pari mensium *C.SaSi*: paruo mensium *Tr* formam *B*²: corr. *B*¹ quae *om. Ga* prolixo
*B*¹: corr. *B*²