

**T80**

**T80a** Eusebius, Canones (Hieronymus [113<sup>a</sup> Helm])

Hucusque Hebraeorum diuinae scripturae annales temporum continent. Ea uero, quae post haec apud eos gesta sunt, exhibebimus de libro Macchabaeorum et Iosephi et Africani scriptis, qui deinceps uniuersam historiam usque ad Romana tempora persecuti sunt.

5-7 → T6,17-21; T11,4-7

1-7 Mich. Syr. 5,2 (1, 109 Chabot; cf. Barhebr. 35 Wallis Budge) A partir d'ici, nous pouvons trouver la série des années et les événements qui s'y passèrent dans les livres des Macchabées, dans ceux de Josèphe et du chroniqueur Africanus.

**T80c** Eusebius, Chronica (armeniace [1, 106,14-19 Aucher = 34,10-13 Karst])

*Չբերայեցոցն աւրնթեր կարգեցաք ՚ի մովսիսէ, և որ յետ նորա որ ՚ի մէջ Հբերայեցոց գիրք կրին. և ՚ի փղաւիոս յովսեպեայ ՚ի Հրէական նախնեացն պատմութենէ, և յափրիկանոսի ժամանակագրութեանցն:*

**T80d** Georgius Syncellus (299,19-24 Mosshammer)

Ἐως μὲν οὖν Ἔσδρα καὶ Νεεμίου αἱ ἐνδιάθετοι Ἑβραϊκαὶ γραφαὶ ἐκκλησιάζεσθαι παρεδόθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν μακαρίων ἀποστόλων καὶ μαθητῶν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων καὶ διδασκάλων ἡμῶν, τὰ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα συμβάντα ἢπραχθέντα ἕως τῆς θείας σαρκώσεως τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις Ἰώσηπος ἐν τοῖς Μακκαβαϊκοῖς ἱστορεῖ καὶ Ἀφρικανὸς μετ' αὐτὸν ἐν ἐπιτόμῳ ... (→ T78a, app.)

3-5 → T6,17-21; T11,4-7; F89; T92,3s

**T80b** Eusebius, Canones (armeniace [2,120,16-19 Aucher = 193 Karst])

*Մինչև ցայսկար ոմին Էբրայեցոց մարգարեական գիրքն: Եւ որ ինչյետ այսոիկ գործեցաւ ՚ի նոցանէ, ՚ի գրոցն՝ որ մակաբայեցոց կոչին՝ կարգեցից, և ՚ի յովսեպայ և յափրիկանոյ, որ զևս յառաջ զամենայն պատմութիւնսն մինչև ՚ի Հռոմայեցոց ժամանակսն իջուցին:*

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## **T80** *Africanus as a Source for post-biblical Jewish History*

### **T80a**

The divine Scriptures of the Hebrews contain chronological records up to this point. Events, however, that happened among them afterwards, we will set forth from the book of the Maccabees, and the writings of Josephus and Africanus, who have continued universal history after that up to Roman times.

### **T80b**

The prophetic books of the Hebrews have [passed down the tradition] to this point. And what has been done by them afterwards, I will arrange from the writings which are called 'of the Maccabees', and from Josephus and Africanus, who have continued universal history after that up to Roman times.

### **T80c**

In what follows we have arranged the chronography of the Hebrews from Moses and from those books that are handed down among the Hebrews after him, and from the *Jewish Antiquities* of Flavius Josephus, and from Africanus' *Chronographiae*.

### **T80d**

The canonical Hebrew books up to Ezra and Nehemiah, then, were handed down for use in the churches by the blessed apostles and disciples of the Lord God, our Savior Jesus Christ, and the holy fathers and our teachers; but as to what subsequently happened to or was done by the Jews up until the divine Incarnation, Josephus recounts this in his Maccabean histories, and after him Africanus in summary form.

## F81

## F81a Georgius Syncellus (309,8–19 Mosshammer)

Πλάτων πρὸς Σωκράτην ἐφοίτα· Σμίας καὶ Κέβης καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Σωκρατικοί· Ἄφρικανου·  
Ὀλυμπιάς πζ'·

ὁ Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων πόλεμος ζ' καὶ εἰκοσαετής, ὃν Θουκυδίδης  
συνέγραψε, δι' Ἀσπασίας πόρνας β' καὶ στήλας κατὰ Μεγαρέων ἀστυγειτό-  
5 νων Ἀθηναίοις συνέστη.

Ὀλυμπιάς πη'·

Βακχυλίδης μελοποιὸς ἐγνωρίζετο.

Ἀθηναίους ἐπέσειεν ὁ λοιμός.

Σωκράτης φιλόσοφος καθαρτικὸς ἦνθει.

10 Εὐπόλις καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης κωμικοί, Σοφοκλῆς τε ὁ τραγωδοποιὸς ἐγνωρί-  
ζετο.

Γοργίας καὶ Ἴππίας καὶ Πρόδικος, ὡς δὲ τινές, καὶ Ζήνων καὶ Παρμενίδης  
κατὰ τούτους ἠκμαζόν.

Πῦρ ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ἐν τοῖς κατὰ Σικελίαν τόποις ἐρράγη.

3–5 → F65,172s; Sync. (304,10–13 Moss.) *Τότε καὶ ὁ Πελοποννησιακὸς συνέστη πόλεμος διὰ τὸ γε-  
γονὸς ὑπὸ Περικλέους ψήφισμα μὴ κοινωνεῖν Μεγαρεῦσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡς ὑβρίσασιν Ἀσπασίαν  
τὴν γαμετὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ διὰ τὴν τοιαύτην αἰτίαν προσθεμένων τῶν Μεγαρέων τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.*  
Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (114<sup>s</sup> Helm) *Initium belli Peloponnesiaci* 7s Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (114<sup>b</sup>–115<sup>a</sup> Helm; sed Ol. 87)  
*Bacchylides carminum scriptor agnoscitur. Athenienses pestilentia laborant.* Eus., can.<sup>armen</sup> (194  
Karst) *Olomios überzeugte die Athener.* 9–13 → F81b,7s 10s Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (115<sup>d</sup> Helm) *Eupolis  
et Aristofanes scriptores comoediarum agnoscuntur.* 12s Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (114<sup>d</sup> Helm; sed Ol. 86) *De-  
mocrates Abderites et Empedocles et Hippocrates medicus* Gorgias Hippiasque et Prodicus et Zeno et  
Parmenides *philosophi insignes habentur.* 14 Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (115<sup>e</sup> Helm) *Ex Aetna monte ignis erupit.*  
Cedr. (255,13s Bekker) *Ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χρόνοις ἐρράγη ἐν Σικελίᾳ τὸ Αἰτναῖον ὄρος καὶ ἐξῆλθε πῦρ.*

1 cf. Suda Σωκράτης Σ 829 3–5 cf. Thuc. 2,2,1; Diod. Sic. 12,37,2; Iul. Afr., cest. I 2,55 4s cf. Ar.,  
Ach. 519–527 6s cf. Suda Διάγορας ὁ Μήλιος Δ 523 (Ol. 78) 8 cf. Thuc. 2,47,3; Diod. Sic. 12,45,2  
9 cf. Plut., Plat. quaest. 1.999 E, 1000 C

[AB] 1 Σμίας Di. σημίας A σημεία B | non liquet ex libris manuscriptis utrum Ἄφρικανου solum ad  
lemmata sequentia pertineat an etiam ad praecedentia; in duobus codicibus scriptum est in fine li-  
neae post σωκρατικοί 3 ὃν B ὦν A 4 στήλας B στείλας A 4s ἀστυγειτόνων Scal. ἀστυγειτών AB  
8 ἐπέσειεν ὁ λιμός AB corr. Moss.

**F81** *The Beginning of the Peloponnesian War***F81a**

Plato studied with Socrates. Simias and Cebes and the remaining Socratics. From Africanus.

The 87<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.

The 27-year-long war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians, which Thucydides wrote about, broke out because of two of Aspasia's prostitutes and columns erected against the Megarians, neighbors to the Athenians.

The 88<sup>th</sup> Olympiad.

Bacchylides, the lyric poet, was becoming known.

The plague oppressed the Athenians.

Socrates, the cathartic philosopher, was flourishing.

Eupolis and Aristophanes, comic poets, and Sophocles the tragic poet were becoming known.

Gorgias, Hippias and Prodicus, according to some, and Zeno and Parmenides as well, were flourishing at this time.

Fire from Mount Etna burst forth over the regions of Sicily.<sup>1</sup>

1 Routh gives only ll. 2–5 as Africanus' text. However, the list in the *Excerpta Barbari* (F81b) gives some of the names in ll. 7–14. Therefore, the whole text should be attributed to Africanus, see also Gelzer 1,180f.

**F81b** Excerpta Barbari (266,1–14 Frick)

Post Darium autem regnavit filius eius Artarxerxis secundus qui uocatur Memoratus annos XLII: fiunt simul anni V milia XCVIII. Fuit autem sub istum princeps sacerdotum in Hierusalem Heliasibus. Filosofī autem cognoscebantur temporibus Artarxerxis Sofoclus, et Traclitus, et Anaxagorus, et Hirodotus, et Melissus, et Euripidus cantoconpositor, et Protagorus, et Socrator ritor, et Fideas statusconpositor, et Theetitus artifex,  
 5 et Dimocritus Abderitus, et Ippocratis medicus, et Thucudidus ritor, et Empedoclus, et Gorgias, et Zinon, et Parmenidus, et Socratus Athineus, et Periclus, et Eupolus, et Aristofanus architector. Hii omnes cognoscebantur: unde et Africanus sub Artarxerxe rege dinumerat filosofos.

4–7 Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (113<sup>c</sup>–114<sup>e</sup> Helm) Herodotus *cum Athenis libros suos in concilio legisset, honoratus est. Melissus physicus agnoscitur. Euripides tragoediarum scriptor clarus habetur et Protagoras sophista, cuius libros decreto publico Athenienses combusserunt. Romae rursum consules creati. Fideas eburneam Mineruam facit. Fidenates contra Romanos rebellant. Theaetetus mathematicus agnoscitur, Aristofanes clarus habetur et Sofocles poeta tragicus. Gens Campanorum in Italia constituta. Democritus Abderites et Empedocles et Hippocrates medicus Gorgias Hippiasque et Prodicus et Zeno et Parmenides philosophi insignes habentur. Socrates plurimo sermone celebratur.* 4–6 Sync. (297, 11–15 Moss.) Ἡρόδοτος ἱστορικὸς ἐτιμήθη παρὰ τῆς Ἀθηναίων βουλῆς ἐπαναγνοῦς αὐτοῖς τὰς βίβλους. Εὐριπίδης τραγωδοποιὸς ἐγνωρίζετο. Πρωταγόρας ὁ σοφιστῆς ἤκμαζε. τοῦτου Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς βίβλους ἐψηλάφησαν τοῦ καῦσαι. Sync. (297,18 – 298,3 Moss.) Μέλισσος φυσικὸς ἐγνωρίζετο. Φειδίας πλάστης καὶ ἀγαματοποιὸς ἐγνωρίζετο, ὃς τὴν ἐλεφαντίνην Ἀθηνᾶν ἐποίησε. Θεαίτητος μαθηματικὸς ἦνθει. ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ Καμπανῶν ἔθνος συνέστη. Δημόκριτος Ἀβδηρίτης φυσικὸς φιλόσοφος ἤκμαζεν. ... Ἰπποκράτης Κῶος ἰητρῶν ἀριστος ἐγνωρίζετο Ἀσκληπιάδης τὸ γένος. 6–8 → F81a,9–13; Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> (115<sup>c,d</sup> Helm) Pericles *moritur. Eupolis et Aristofanes scriptores comoediarum agnoscuntur.*

3–9 cf. Eus., can.<sup>Hier</sup> 115<sup>b</sup>; Eus., praep. ev. 10,14,15; Io. Mal. 6,27s; Sync. 304,18–23; Anon. Matr. 36,15 – 37,7; Mich. Syr. 5,1; Iul. Pol. 147,2–8

**F82** Excerpta Barbari (306,23 – 310,24 Frick)

Macedoniorum reges et tempora

Macedoniorum autem regnum non silendum est. et enim Romeis obtinentibus fortitudinem nondum longinquo tempore sub Ozia regem Iudeorum anno tricenisimo tertio nouimus eam sustentare. et regnavit per annos DCXLVII, cessa-  
 5 uit autem annos unusquisque in quinquagesima tertia Olympiada. regnavit autem Ozias in Hierusalem et in Iuda annos LII.

**F81b**<sup>1</sup>

After Darius, his son Artaxerxes II, called Mnemon, was king for 42 years. Altogether there are 5098 years. During his reign, the high priest in Jerusalem was Eliashib. In the time of Artaxerxes, there were becoming known the philosophers Sophocles, Heraclitus,<sup>2</sup> Anaxagoras, Herodotus, Melissus, Euripides the tragic poet,<sup>3</sup> Protagoras, Isocrates the rhetor,<sup>4</sup> Phidias the sculptor,<sup>5</sup> Theatetus the grammarian,<sup>6</sup> Democritus of Abdera, Hippocrates the physician, Thucydides the rhetor, Empedocles, Gorgias, Zeno, Parmenides, Socrates the Athenian, Pericles, Eupolis and Aristophanes the comic poet.<sup>7</sup> All these men were becoming known, whence Africanus reckons the dates of the philosophers during the time of king Artaxerxes.

**F82** *The Kings of the Macedonians*<sup>8</sup>

The kings and chronology of the Macedonians

But we should not fail to mention the kingdom of the Macedonians. For seeing that the Romans did not become powerful for a long time yet,<sup>9</sup> we have learned that this kingdom was established at the time of king Uzziah, in his 33<sup>rd</sup> year. And their kingdom<sup>10</sup> lasted 647 years, and came to an end in the 153<sup>rd</sup> Olympiad.<sup>11</sup> Now Uzziah was king in Jerusalem and Judah for 52 years.<sup>12</sup>

1 For discussion, see Gelzer 1,177f.

2 Gr. (Frick): Ἡράκλειτος.

3 Gr. (Frick): Εὐριπίδης ὁ τραγωδοποιός.

4 Gr. (Frick): Ἰσοκράτης ὁ ῥήτωρ.

5 Gr. (Frick): Φειδίας ὁ ἀγαματοποιός.

6 Gr. (Frick): Θεαίτητος ὁ τεχνικός.

7 Gr. (Frick): Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ κωμωδός.

8 Africanus must be the source of this list for two reasons: a) The chronological data (see below n. 12) is consistent with Africanus' system. b) The synchronization with Hebrew kings is typical of his historical method. For further discussion, see also Frick 1880,10; Gelzer 1,155–160; Trieber 1892,334f; Schwartz 1895, 75–92.

9 Although obscure, the statement may mean that in the succession of world empires, the Romans achieved supremacy only after the end of Macedonian rule.

10 Gr. (Frick): αὐτήν, in reference to βασιλεία (l. 2).

11 Gr. (Frick): ἐν τῇ ἑκατοστῇ πεντηκοστῇ τρίτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι.

12 If Uzziah was king of Judah for 52 years and his successor Jotham ruled for 16 years (cf. IV Regn 15,2.33), a total of 35 years would have elapsed from 33 Uzziah (= 1 Cranaus) to 1 Ahaz (= AM 4727 = Ol. 1,1; cf. F64). From Ol. 1,1, the Macedonian kingdom would thus have lasted 612 years (647–35). Translated into Olympiad dating, the last year of the Macedonian kingdom would be Ol. 154,1 (not Ol. 153 as given here and below, ll. 54f). Converted into universal years, the entire 647-year duration of the Macedonian kingdom would have extended from AM 4692 (= 33 Uzziah) to AM 5339 (= Ol. 154,1). On this problem, see Gelzer 1,158.