

SAINT JEROME

CHRONICLE

Chronicon

SABBATISMUS

Saint Jerome (347–420)
Chronicon · Chronicle

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CONTENTS

THE CHRONICLE OF ST. JEROME. UP TO THIS POINT, THE HISTORY WAS
WRITTEN BY EUSEBIUS, THE COMPANION OF PAMPHILUS THE MARTYR,
TO WHICH WE HAVE ADDED THE FOLLOWING. (C) 5
THE CHRONICLE OF ST. JEROME ENDS. 23

S. HIERONYMI CHRONICON. HUCUSQUE
HISTORIAM SCRIBIT EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI
MARTYRIS CONTUBERNALIS, CUI NOS ISTA
SUBJECIMUS. (C)

Romanorum.

(Olymp. Eod. ann.) (An. Dom. Eod. ann.) Arnobius in Africa rhetor clarus habetur, qui cum in civitate Ciccae ad declamandum juvenes erudiret, et adhuc ethnicus ad crudelitatem somniis compelleretur, neque ab episcopo impetraret fidem, quam semper impugnauerat: elucubravit adversus pristinam religionem luculentissimos libros, et tandem velut quibusdam obsidibus pietatis foedus impetravit.

(An. Dom. 330) 21 Drepanum Bithyniae civitatem in honorem martyris Luciani ibi conditi, Constantinus instaurans, ex vocabulo matris suae Helenopolim appellavit.

Romanorum.

(Olymp. 277) (An. Dom. 331) 22 In Antiochia Dominicum, quod vocatur Aureum, aedificari coeptum.

Constantinus uxorem suam Faustam interficit.

Donatus agnoscitur, a quo per Africam Donatiani.

Antiochiae post Tyrannum, XX ordinatur episcopus Vitalis, post quem Philogonius XXI, cui succedit XXII Paulinus, post quem XXIII Eustathius, quo in exilium ob fidem truso, usque in praesentem diem Ariani Ecclesiam occupaverunt, id est, Eulalius, Eusebius, Euphronius, Placillus, Stephanus, Leontius, Eudoxius, Meletius, Euzoius, Dorotheus, rursum Meletius: quorum idcirco tempora non digessi, quod eos hostes potius Christi, quam episcopos iudicem.

(An. Dom. 332) 23 Juvenicus presbyter, natione Hispanus, Evangelia heroicis versibus explicat.

Porphyrius, misso ad Constantinum insigni volumine, exsilio liberatur.

(An. Dom. 333) 24 Alexandrinae Ecclesiae XIX ordinatur episcopus Athanasius, qui ab Arianis persecutus ad Constantium refugit.

(An. Dom. 334) 25 Constantinopolis dedicatur, pene omnium urbium nuditate. Metrodorus philosophus agnoscitur.

(Olymp. 278) (An. Dom. 335) 26 MARCUS XXXII Romae ordinatur episcopus mensibus 8, post quem JULIUS XXXIII ordinatus est annis 16, mensibus 4.

Edicto Constantini gentilium templa subversa sunt.

(An. Dom. 336) (Ann. ab Abr. 2350) 27 Romani Gothos in Sarmatarum regione vicerunt.

Constantius filius Constantini provehitur ad regnum.

THE CHRONICLE OF ST. JEROME. UP TO THIS
POINT, THE HISTORY WAS WRITTEN BY
EUSEBIUS, THE COMPANION OF PAMPHILUS THE
MARTYR, TO WHICH WE HAVE ADDED THE
FOLLOWING. (C)

Of the Romans.

Arnobius, a famous rhetorician, is known in Africa, who, while he was teaching young men to declaim in the city of Sicca, and, still a pagan, was compelled to cruelty by dreams, and could not obtain from the bishop the faith which he had always attacked, composed brilliant books against his former religion, and finally, as if with certain hostages of piety, obtained the pact.

Constantine, restoring the city of Drepanum in Bithynia in honor of the martyr Lucian buried there, named it Helenopolis from the name of his mother.

Of the Romans.

In Antioch, the construction of the Lord's House, which is called the Golden, was begun.

Constantine kills his wife Fausta.

Donatus becomes known, from whom the Donatists throughout Africa are named.

In Antioch, after Tyrannus, Vitalis is ordained as the 20th bishop, after whom Philogonius as the 21st, whom Paulinus succeeds as the 22nd, after whom Eustathius as the 23rd; and when he was driven into exile for his faith, the Arians have occupied the Church to the present day, that is, Eulalius, Eusebius, Euphronius, Placillus, Stephanus, Leontius, Eudoxius, Meletius, Euzoius, Dorotheus, and again Meletius: I have therefore not detailed their times, because I judge them to be enemies of Christ rather than bishops.

Juvenus, a presbyter of Spanish nationality, explains the Gospels in heroic verses.

Porphyrus, having sent a distinguished volume to Constantine, is freed from exile.

Athanasius is ordained as the 19th bishop of the Church of Alexandria, who, persecuted by the Arians, fled to Constantius.

Constantinople is dedicated, with the despoiling of almost all other cities.

The philosopher Metrodorus becomes known.

MARK is ordained as the 32nd bishop in Rome for 8 months, after whom JULIUS is ordained as the 33rd for 16 years and 4 months.

By an edict of Constantine, the temples of the gentiles were overthrown.

The Romans defeated the Goths in the region of the Sarmatians.

Constantius, son of Constantine, is elevated to the kingship.

Pestilentia et fame innumerabilis multitudo in Syria, Ciliciaque periit.

(An. Dom. 337) 28 Sarmatae Limigantes, dominos suos, qui nunc Arcaragantes vocantur, facta manu, in Romanum solum expulerunt.

Calocerus in Cypro res novas molitus opprimitur.

(An. Dom. 338) 29

(An. Dom. 339) 30 Constantinus cum liberis suis honorificas ad Antonium monachum litteras mittit.

Romanorum.

Tricennalibus Constantini Delmatius Caesar appellatur.

Patera rhetor Romae gloriosissime docet.

Nazarii rhetoris filia Eunomia, virgo Christiana, in eloquentia patri coaequatur.

Tiberianus vir disertus praefectus praetorii Gallias regit.

Eustathius Constantinopolitanus presbyter agnoscitur: cujus industria in Jerosolymis martyrium constructum est.

(An. Dom. 340) 31 Constantinus extremo vitae suae tempore ab Eusebio Nicomediensi episcopo baptizatus, in Arianum dogma declinat: a quo usque in praesens tempus ecclesiarum rapinae, et totius orbis est secuta discordia.

Constantinus, cum bellum pararet in Persas, in Ancyrona villa publica juxta Nicomediam moritur, anno aetatis suae 66, post quem liberi ejus tres ex Caesaribus Augusti appellantur.

Romanorum XXXV, CONSTANTINUS, CONSTANTIUS, et CONSTANS regnaverunt annis 24, mensibus 5, diebus 12.

(An. Dom. 341) 1 Ablavius praefectus praetorii, et multi nobilium occisi.

Sapor rex Persarum, Mesopotamia vastata, duobus ferme mensibus Nisibin obsidet.

Delmatius Caesar, quem patruus Constantinus consortem regni filiis reliquerat, factione Constantii patruelis, et tumultu militari interimitur, anno imperii sui tertio.

Jacobus Nisibenus episcopus agnoscitur, ad cujus preces saepe urbs discrimine liberata est.

Romanorum.

(An. Dom. 342) 2 Ex hoc loco impietas Ariana Constantii regis fulta praesidio, exsiliis, carceribus, et variis afflictionum modis, primo Athanasium, deinde omnes non suae partis episcopos persecuta est.

(Olymp. 280) (An. Dom. 343) 3 Constantinus bellum fratri inferens, juxta Aquileiam Alsaë occiditur.

(An. Dom. 344) 4 Vario eventu adversum Francos a Constante pugnatur.

An innumerable multitude in Syria and Cilicia perished from pestilence and famine.

The Sarmatian Limigantes, having formed a band, expelled their masters, who are now called the Arcaragantes, onto Roman soil.

Calocerus, having attempted a revolution in Cyprus, is crushed.

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Constantine, with his sons, sends honorific letters to Antony the monk.

Of the Romans.

On the occasion of Constantine's thirtieth anniversary, Delmatius is named Caesar.

Patera the rhetorician teaches most gloriously in Rome.

Eunomia, daughter of the rhetorician Nazarius, a Christian virgin, is equal to her father in eloquence.

Tiberianus, an eloquent man, governs the Gauls as praetorian prefect.

Eustathius, a presbyter of Constantinople, becomes known: by his industry a martyrium was built in Jerusalem.

Constantine, baptized at the very end of his life by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, falls into the Arian dogma, from which, up to the present time, the plundering of churches and the discord of the whole world have followed.

Constantine, while preparing for war against the Persians, dies at a public villa in Ancyron, near Nicomedia, in the 66th year of his age, after whom his three sons are named Augusti from being Caesars.

35th of the Romans, CONSTANTINE, CONSTANTIUS, and CONSTANS reigned for 24 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

Ablavius, the praetorian prefect, and many nobles were killed.

Sapor, king of the Persians, having devastated Mesopotamia, besieges Nisibis for almost two months.

Delmatius Caesar, whom his uncle Constantine had left as a partner in the kingdom with his sons, is killed in the third year of his reign by a faction of his cousin Constantius and by a military uprising.

James, bishop of Nisibis, becomes known, by whose prayers the city was often freed from danger.

Of the Romans.

From this point, the Arian impiety, supported by the protection of King Constantius, persecuted first Athanasius, and then all bishops not of its party, with exiles, prisons, and various kinds of afflictions.

(Olympiad 280) (A.D. 343) 3 Constantine, waging war against his brother, is killed near Aquileia at the Alsa.

(A.D. 344) 4 The war against the Franks is fought by Constans with varied success.

Multae Orientis urbes terraemotu horribili conciderunt.

Adaeus in Syriacoele clarus habetur, a quo haeresis Audaeana.

5 Franci a Constante perdomiti, et pax cum eis facta.

(An. Dom. 345) Hermogenes magister militiae Constantinopoli, tractus a populo ob episcopum Paulum, quem regis imperio et Arianorum factione pellebat.

Antiochiaie Dominicum Aureum dedicatur.

Macedonius artis plumariae, in locum Pauli ab Arianis episcopus subrogatur, a quo nunc haeresis Macedoniana.

Paulus crudelitate praefecti Philippi (nam fautor Macedonii partium erat) et Arianorum insidiis strangulatur.

(An. Dom. 346) (Ann. ab Abr. 2360) 6 Maximinus Trevirorum episcopus clarus habetur, a quo Athanasius Alexandriae episcopus, cum a Constantio quaereretur ad poenam, honorifice susceptus est.

(Olymp. 281) (An. Dom. 347) Sapor Persarum rex Christianos persequitur.

Neocaesarea in Ponto subversa, excepta ecclesia ac episcopo, caeterisque, qui ibidem reperti sunt.

(An. Dom. 348) 8

(An. Dom. 349) 9 Titianus vir eloquens praefecturam praetorii apud Gallias administrat.

(An. Dom. 350) 10 Athanasius ad Constantis litteras Alexandriam regreditur.

Romanorum.

Dyrrhachium corruiet terraemotu, et tribus diebus ac noctibus Roma nutavit, plurimaeque Campaniae urbes vexatae.

(Olymp. 282) (An. Dom. 351) 11 Magnis reipublicae expensis, in Seleucia Syriae portus effectus.

Rursum Sapor tribus mensibus obsidet Nisibin.

Eusebius episcopus Emisenus Arianae signifer factionis multa et varia conscribit.

Solis facta defectio.

Bellum Persicum nocturnum apud Syngaram, in quo haud dubiam victoriam militum stoliditate perdidimus. Neque vero ullum Constantio ex novem gravissimis praeliis contra Persas, gravius bellum fuit; nam ut alia omittam, Nisibis obsessa, Bizabdae et Amida captae sunt.

Many cities of the East collapsed in a horrible earthquake.

Audaeus is held to be famous in Coele-Syria, from whom the Audaeen heresy originates.

5 The Franks are thoroughly subdued by Constans, and peace is made with them.

(A.D. 345) Hermogenes, Master of the Soldiers (*magister militiae*) in Constantinople, was dragged by the people on account of Bishop Paul, whom he was expelling by order of the king and by the faction of the Arians.

The Golden Octagon (*Dominicum Aureum*) is dedicated in Antioch.

Macedonius, of the embroiderer's trade, is substituted as bishop in Paul's place by the Arians, from whom the Macedonian heresy now comes.

Paul is strangled through the cruelty of the prefect Philip (for he was a supporter of Macedonius's party) and the treachery of the Arians.

(A.D. 346) (Year from Abraham 2360) 6 Maximinus, bishop of the Treveri, is held to be famous; by him Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, was honorably received when he was being sought for punishment by Constantius.

(Olympiad 281) (A.D. 347) Sapor, king of the Persians, persecutes the Christians.

Neocaesarea in Pontus was overthrown, with the exception of the church and the bishop, and the others who were found there.

(A.D. 348) 8

(A.D. 349) 9 Titianus, an eloquent man, administers the praetorian prefecture in the Gauls.

(A.D. 350) 10 Athanasius returns to Alexandria upon receiving a letter from Constans.

Of the Romans.

Dyrrhachium collapsed in an earthquake, and for three days and nights Rome shook, and very many cities of Campania were afflicted.

(Olympiad 282) (A.D. 351) 11 At great expense to the republic, a harbor was built in Seleucia of Syria.

Again Sapor besieges Nisibis for three months.

Eusebius, bishop of Emesa, a standard-bearer of the Arian faction, writes many and varied works.

An eclipse of the sun occurred.

A nocturnal battle against the Persians took place at Singara, in which we lost a certain victory through the foolishness of the soldiers; and indeed, for Constantius, none of the nine most serious battles against the Persians was more grievous than this war, for, to omit other matters, Nisibis was besieged, and Bizabda and Amida were captured.

(An. Dom. 352) 12 Maximus quadragesimus post Macarium Jerosolymorum episcopus moritur: post quem Ecclesiam Ariani invadunt: primum Cyrillus Eutychius, rursum Cyrillus Irenaeus, tertio Cyrillus Hilarius, quarto Cyrillus: quorum Cyrillus cum a Maximo fuisset presbyter ordinatus, et post mortem ei ab Acacio episcopo Caesariensi, et caeteris Arianis episcopis episcopatus promitteretur, si ordinationem Maximi repudiasset, diaconus in ecclesia ministravit: ob quam impietatem sacerdotii mercede pensatus, Heraclium, quem moriens Maximus in suum locum substituerat, varia fraude sollicitans [Al. sollicitatus], de episcopo in presbyterum regradavit.

LIBERIUS XXXIV Romanae Ecclesiae ordinatur episcopus, quo in exilium ob fidem truso, omnes clerici juraverunt, ut nullum alium susciperent. Verum cum Felix ab Arianis fuisset in sacerdotium substitutus, plurimi pejeraverunt, et post annum cum Felice ejecti sunt: quia Liberius taedio victus exsilii, et in haereticam pravitatem subscribens, Romam quasi victor intraverat .

Romanorum.

(An. Dom. 353) 13 Magnentio apud Augustodunum arripiente imperium, Constans haud longe ab Hispania in castro, cui Helenae nomen est, interficitur, anno aetatis 30, imperii vero sui 13: quamobrem turbata republica, VETRANIO Mursae, NEPOTIANUS Romae imperatores facti.

Victorinus natione Afer Romae rhetoricam docet.

Romae populus adversum Magnentianos rebellans, ab Heraclida Senatore proditur.

Nepotiani caput pilo per urbem circumlatum, multaeque proscriptiones nobilium et caedes factae.

(An. Dom. 354) 14 Vetranioni apud Naissum a Constantio regium insigne detractum.

Magnentius Mursae victus, in quo praelio Romanae vires conciderunt.

Gallus Constantii patruelis Caesar factus.

(Olymp. 283) (An. Dom. 355) 15 Gallus Judaeos, qui, interfectis per noctem militibus, arma ad rebellandum invaserant, oppressit, caesis multis hominum millibus usque ad innoxiam aetatem, et civitates eorum Diocaesaream, Tiberiadem, et Diospolim, plurimaeque oppida igni tradidit.

Nonnulli nobilium Antiochiae a Gallo interfecti.

Syriae populis crucis signum, et maximo conspicientium terrore, in orientali plaga apparuit.

(An. Dom. 356) (Ann. ab Abr. 2370) 16 Magnentius Lugduni in Palatio propria se manu interfecit, et DECENTIUS frater ejus, quem ad tuendas Gallias Caesarem miserat, apud Senonas laqueo vitam explet.

(An. Dom. 357) 17 Gennadius forensis orator, Romae insignis habetur.

(A.D. 352) 12 Maximus, the fortieth bishop of Jerusalem after Macarius, dies; after whom the Arians invade the Church: first Cyril Eutychius, then Cyril Irenaeus, thirdly Cyril Hilarius, fourthly Cyril. Of these, Cyril, although he had been ordained a presbyter by Maximus, and although after Maximus's death the episcopate was promised to him by Acacius, bishop of Caesarea, and the other Arian bishops if he would repudiate Maximus's ordination, served in the church as a deacon. For this impiety, having been rewarded with the prize of the priesthood, by variously and fraudulently soliciting Heraclius, whom the dying Maximus had appointed in his own place, he demoted him from bishop to presbyter.

Liberius is ordained the 34th bishop of the Roman Church. When he was driven into exile for the faith, all the clergy swore that they would accept no other. But when Felix had been substituted into the priesthood by the Arians, very many broke their oath, and after a year they were ejected with Felix, because Liberius, overcome by the weariness of exile and subscribing to heretical depravity, had entered Rome as if a conqueror.

Of the Romans.

(A.D. 353) 13 With Magnentius seizing imperial power at Augustodunum, Constantius is killed not far from Hispania in a fort named Helena, in the 30th year of his age and the 13th of his reign; wherefore, with the republic in turmoil, Vetrano at Mursa and Nepotianus at Rome were made emperors.

Victorinus, an African by nation, teaches rhetoric at Rome.

The people of Rome, rebelling against the supporters of Magnentius, are betrayed by the Senator Heraclides.

The head of Nepotianus was carried around the city on a spear, and many proscriptions and murders of nobles were carried out.

(A.D. 354) 14 The royal insignia were taken from Vetrano by Constantius at Naissus.

Magnentius was defeated at Mursa, in which battle the forces of Rome collapsed.

Gallus, the cousin of Constantius, was made Caesar.

(Olympiad 283) (A.D. 355) 15 Gallus suppressed the Jews, who, having killed soldiers during the night, had taken up arms to rebel; he killed many thousands of people, even down to those of an innocent age, and handed over their cities—Diocæsarea, Tiberias, and Diospolis—and very many towns to the flames.

Some of the nobles of Antioch were killed by Gallus.

A sign of the cross appeared to the peoples of Syria in the eastern region, to the greatest terror of those who saw it.

(A.D. 356) (Year from Abraham 2370) 16. Magnentius killed himself with his own hand in the Palace at Lugdunum, and his brother DECENTIUS, whom he had sent as Caesar to defend the Gallic provinces, ended his life with a noose at Senones.

(A.D. 357) 17. Gennadius, a forensic orator, is held to be distinguished in Rome.

Romanorum.

(An. Dom. 358) 18 Minervius Burdegalensis rhetor, Romae florentissime docet.

Gallus Caesar sollicitatus a Constantio patrueli, cui in suspicionem ob egregiam indolem venerat, in Istria occiditur.

SILVANUS in Gallia res novas molitus, 29 die exstinctus est.

Victorinus rhetor, et Donatus grammaticus, praeceptor meus, Romae insignes habentur: e quibus Victorinus etiam statuam in foro Trajani meruit.

Paulinus et Rhodanius, Galliarum episcopi, in exsilium ob fidem trusi.

Alcimus et Dolphidius rhetores in Aquitania florentissime docent.

Petrus Caesaraugustae orator insignis docet.

Donatus, a quo supra Donatianos in Africa dici memoravimus, Carthagine pellitur. Quidam sectatores ejus etiam Montenses vocant, eo quod ecclesiam Romae primam in monte habere coeperint.

(Olymp. 284) (An. Dom. 359) 19 Eusebius Vercellensis episcopus, et Lucifer, ac Dionysius Caralitanae et Mediolanensis ecclesiae episcopi, Pancratius quoque Romanus presbyter, et Hilarius diaconus, distantibus inter se, ab Arianis et a Constantio damnantur exsiliis.

Julianus frater Galli, Mediolani Caesar appellatur.

Antonius monachus 105 aetatis anno in eremo moritur, solitus multis ad se venientibus de Paulo quodam Thebaeo mirae beatitudinis viro referre quamplura: cujus nos exitum brevi libello explicavimus.

Hilarius episcopus Pictaviensis, factione Saturnini Arelatensis episcopi, reliquorumque, qui cum eo erant, Arianorum, ante triennium in Phrygiam pulsus, libros de nostra religione componit.

Reliquiae Apostoli Timothei Constantinopolim inveciae.

Sarmata, Amatas, et Macarius discipuli Antonii insignes habentur.

Liberius episcopus Romanus in exsilium mittitur.

Magnae Alemannorum copiae apud Argentoratum oppidum Galliarum, a Caesare Juliano oppressae.

Romanorum.

Sarraceni monasterium beati Antonii irruentes, Sarmatam interficiunt.

(An. Dom. 360) 20 Constantio Romam ingresso, ossa Andreae Apostoli et Lucae Evangelistae a Constantinopolitanis miro favore suscepta.

(An. Dom. 361) 21 Nicomedia terraemotu funditus eversa, vicinis urbibus ex parte vexatis.

Of the Romans.

(A.D. 358) 18. Minervius of Bordeaux, a rhetorician, teaches most flourishingly in Rome.

Gallus Caesar, summoned by his cousin Constantius, to whom he had become an object of suspicion on account of his excellent character, is killed in Istria.

SILVANUS, having stirred up a revolt in Gaul, was eliminated on the 29th day.

Victorinus the rhetorician, and Donatus the grammarian, my teacher, are held as distinguished in Rome: of these, Victorinus even earned a statue in the Forum of Trajan.

Paulinus and Rhodanius, bishops of the Gallic provinces, were driven into exile on account of their faith.

The rhetoricians Alcimius and Dolphidius teach most flourishingly in Aquitania.

Peter, a distinguished orator, teaches in Zaragoza.

Donatus, from whom we mentioned above that the Donatists in Africa are named, is expelled from Carthage. Some also call his followers Montenses, because they began to have their first church in Rome on a hill.

(Olympiad 284) (A.D. 359) 19. Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli, and Lucifer and Dionysius, bishops of the churches of Cagliari and Milan, also Pancratius, a Roman presbyter, and Hilary, a deacon, are condemned to separate exiles by the Arians and by Constantius.

Julian, the brother of Gallus, is named Caesar at Milan.

Antony the monk dies in the desert in the 105th year of his life, accustomed to relating many things to the many who came to him about a certain Paul of Thebes, a man of wondrous blessedness: whose end we have explained in a short book.

Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, who three years earlier had been driven into Phrygia by the faction of Saturninus, bishop of Arles, and of the other Arians who were with him, composes books about our religion.

The relics of the Apostle Timothy were brought to Constantinople.

Sarmata, Amatas, and Macarius, disciples of Antony, are held to be distinguished.

Liberius, the Roman bishop, is sent into exile.

Great forces of the Alemanni were crushed by Caesar Julian at the town of Argentoratum in the Gallic provinces.

Of the Romans.

The Saracens, rushing into the monastery of the blessed Antony, kill Sarmata.

(A.D. 360) 20. When Constantius entered Rome, the bones of the Apostle Andrew and of Luke the Evangelist were received by the people of Constantinople with wondrous favor.

(A.D. 361) 21. Nicomedia was utterly overthrown by an earthquake, with neighboring cities being partially afflicted.

(An. Dom. 362) 22 Paulinus Trevirorum episcopus in Phrygia exsulans moritur.

Evanthius eruditissimus grammaticorum, Constantinopoli diem obiit, in cuius locum ex Africa Chrestus adducitur.

(Olymp. 285) (An. Dom. 363) 23 Synodus apud Ariminum et Seleuciam Isauriae facta, in qua antiqua patrum fides, decem primo legatorum, dehinc omnium prodicione damnata est.

Honoratus ex praefecto praetorio Galliarum, primus Constantinopoli praefectus urbis factus.

Gratianus, qui nunc imperator est, nascitur.

Hilarius, cum apud Constantinopolim librum pro se Constantio porrexisset, ad Gallias redit.

Romanorum.

Macedonius Constantinopoli pellitur.

Omnes pene toto orbe Ecclesiae sub nomine pacis et regis, Arianorum consortio polluuntur.

Constantinopoli ecclesiarum maxima dedicatur.

(An. Dom. 364) 24 Meletius Sebastiae Armeniorum episcopus, ab Acacio et Georgio episcopis Arianis Antiochiam transfertur, et post non grande temporis intervallum, cum presbyteros, qui ab Eudoxio antecessore suo depositi fuerant, suscepisset, exsilii iustissimam causam subita fidei mutatione delusit.

Gallia per Hilarium Ariminensis perfidiae dolos damnat.

Constantius Mopsocrenis inter Ciliciam Cappadociamque moritur, anno aetatis 45.

Romanorum XXXVI, JULIANUS regnavit anno uno, mensibus septem (vel ut aiunt alii, ann. 2, mensibus 8).

(An. Dom. 365) 1 Juliano ad idolorum cultum converso, blanda persecutio fuit, illiciens magis, quam impellens ad sacrificandum: in qua multi ex nostris voluntate propria corruerunt.

Georgio per seditionem populi incenso, qui in locum Athanasii ab Arianis fuerat ordinatus, Athanasius Alexandriam revertitur.

(An. Dom. 366) (Ann. ab Abr. 2380) 2 Eusebius et Lucifer de exilio regrediuntur, e quibus Lucifer accitis duobus aliis confessoribus, Paulinum Eustathii episcopi presbyterum, qui se numquam haereticorum communione polluerat, in parte catholica Antiochiae episcopum facit.

Prohaeresius sophista Atheniensis, lege data ne Christiani liberalium artium doctores essent, cum sibi specialiter Julianus concederet, ut Christianus doceret, scholam sponte deseruit.

(A.D. 362) 22. Paulinus, bishop of Trier, dies while in exile in Phrygia.

Evanthius, the most learned of grammarians, passed away in Constantinople, in whose place Chrestus is brought from Africa.

(Olympiad 285) (A.D. 363) 23. A synod was held at Ariminum and at Seleucia in Isauria, in which the ancient faith of the fathers was condemned, first by the betrayal of ten legates, and then of all.

Honoratus, formerly praetorian prefect of the Gallic provinces, was made the first urban prefect of Constantinople.

Gratian, who is now emperor, is born.

Hilary, after he had presented a book in his own defense to Constantius at Constantinople, returns to the Gallic provinces.

Of the Romans.

Macedonius is expelled from Constantinople.

Almost all the Churches throughout the world are polluted by communion with the Arians, under the name of peace and of the king.

The greatest of churches is dedicated in Constantinople.

(A.D. 364) 24. Meletius, bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, is transferred to Antioch by the Arian bishops Acacius and George; and after no great interval of time, when he had received the presbyters who had been deposed by his predecessor Eudoxius, he evaded a most just cause for exile by a sudden change of faith.

Gaul, through Hilary, condemns the deceits of the perfidy of Ariminum.

Constantius dies at Mopsocrene, between Cilicia and Cappadocia, in the 45th year of his life.

Of the Romans, the 36th, JULIAN, reigned for one year and seven months (or as others say, 2 years and 8 months).

(A.D. 365) 1. When Julian converted to the cult of idols, there was a gentle persecution, enticing rather than compelling to sacrifice: in which many of our own fell of their own free will.

After George, who had been ordained by the Arians in place of Athanasius, was burned by a seditious mob, Athanasius returned to Alexandria.

(A.D. 366) (Year from Abraham 2380) 2 Eusebius and Lucifer returned from exile, of whom Lucifer, having summoned two other confessors, made Paulinus, a presbyter of Bishop Eustathius who had never polluted himself with the communion of heretics, bishop in the Catholic part of Antioch.

Prohaeresius, an Athenian sophist, although Julian had specially granted him permission to teach as a Christian, voluntarily left his school when a law was passed that Christians could not be teachers of the liberal arts.

Aemilianus ob ararum subversionem Dorostori a Vicario incenditur. Ecclesia Antiochiae clausa, et gravissima imminentis persecutionis procella Dei voluntate sopita est. Nam Julianus in Persas profectus, nostrum post victoriam diis sanguinem voverat: ubi a quodam simulato perfuga ad deserta perductus, cum fame et siti Apostata perdidisset exercitum, et inconsultius a suorum erraret agminibus, ab obvio forte hostium equite conto ilia perfossus interiit, anno aetatis 32.

Post quem sequenti die JOVIANUS ex primicerio domesticorum imperator factus est.

(Olymp. 286) (An. Dom. 367) 1 Jovianus rerum necessitate compulsus, Nisibim et magnam Mesopotamiae partem Sapor Persarum regi tradidit.

Synodus Antiochiae a Meletio et suis facta: in qua homousio annomeoque rejecto, medium inter haec homoiouision, Macedonianum dogma, vindicaverunt.

Jovianus cruditate, sive odore prunarum, quas nimias adoleri jusserat, Dadastanae moritur anno aetatis 33.

Post quem Valentinianus tribunus Scutariorum, e Pannonia Cibalensis apud Nicaeam Augustus appellatus, fratrem Valentem Constantinopoli in communionem regni assumit.

Romanorum XXXVIII, VALENTINIANUS et VALENS regnaverunt annis 13, mensibus 5.

(An. Dom. 368) 1 Valentinianus egregius alias imperator, et Aureliano moribus similis, nisi quod severitatem ejus nimiam, et parcitatem quidam crudelitatem et avaritiam interpretabantur.

Apollinaris Laodicensis episcopus multimoda religionis scripta componit.

(An. Dom. 369) 2 Terraemotu per totum orbem facto, mare littus egreditur, et Siciliae multarumque insularum urbes, et innumerabiles populos oppressit.

Procopius qui apud Constantinopolim tyrannidem invaserat, apud Phrygiam salutarem exstinctus est, et plurimi Procopianae partis caesi atque proscripti.

DAMASUS XXXV Romanae Ecclesiae ordinatur episcopus.

Et post non multum temporis intervallum Ursinus a quibusdam episcopus constitutus, Sicinimum cum suis invadit, quo Damasianae partis populo confluyente, crudelissimae interfectiones diversi sexus perpetratae.

Romanorum.

(An. Dom. 370) 3 Valens ab Eudoxio Arianorum episcopo baptizatus nostros persequitur.

Gratianus Valentiniani filius Ambianis imperator factus.

Aemilianus is burned at Dorostorum by the Vicar for the overthrow of altars. The church of Antioch was closed, and a most severe storm of imminent persecution was calmed by the will of God. For Julian, having set out against the Persians, had vowed our blood to the gods after the victory; where, having been led into the desert by a certain feigned deserter, when the Apostate had lost his army to hunger and thirst, and was wandering rashly from his own troops, he was pierced through the side by the lance of a passing enemy horseman and died, in the 32nd year of his age.

After whom, on the following day, JOVIAN, from being the chief of the household troops, was made emperor.

(Olympiad 286) (A.D. 367) 1 Jovian, compelled by the necessity of the situation, handed over Nisibis and a great part of Mesopotamia to Sapor, king of the Persians.

A Synod of Antioch was held by Meletius and his followers, in which, having rejected both *homoousion* and *anomoion*, they asserted the middle ground between these, *homoiousion*, the Macedonian dogma.

Jovian died at Dadastana, in the 33rd year of his age, from indigestion, or from the smoke of charcoal which he had ordered to be burned in excessive quantity.

After him, Valentinian, a tribune of the Scutarii, from Cibalae in Pannonia, was acclaimed Augustus at Nicaea, and took his brother Valens into partnership of the empire at Constantinople.

The 38th Roman emperors, VALENTINIAN and VALENS, reigned for 13 years, 5 months.

(A.D. 368) 1 Valentinian was otherwise an excellent emperor, and similar in character to Aurelian, except that some interpreted his excessive severity and parsimony as cruelty and avarice.

Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, composed many kinds of religious writings.

(A.D. 369) 2 An earthquake occurred throughout the whole world, the sea overflowed its shores, and overwhelmed the cities of Sicily and of many islands, and innumerable peoples.

Procopius, who had seized tyrannical power at Constantinople, was extinguished in Phrygia Salutaris, and very many of the Procopian party were slain and proscribed.

DAMASUS is ordained the 35th bishop of the Roman Church.

And after a short interval of time, Ursinus, having been appointed bishop by certain individuals, invaded the basilica of Sicininus with his followers; and when the people of Damasus's party flocked there, most cruel slaughters of persons of both sexes were perpetrated.

Of the Romans.

(A.D. 370) 3 Valens, having been baptized by Eudoxius, the bishop of the Arians, persecutes our people.

Gratian, son of Valentinian, was made emperor at Amiens.

(Olymp. 287) (An. Dom. 371) 4 Tanta Constantinopoli est orta tempestas, ut mirae magnitudinis decidens grando nonnullos hominum interfecerit.

Apud Atrebatas lana e coelo pluviae mixta defluxit.

(An. Dom. 372) 5 Hilarius episcopus Pictavis moritur.

Nicaea, quae saepe ante corruerat, terraemotu funditus eversa.

Libanius Antiochenus rhetor insignis habetur.

(An. Dom. 373) 6 Agon Constantinopoli a Valente redditus.

Atharicus rex Gothorum, in Christianos persecutione commota, plurimos interfecit, et de propriis sedibus in Romanum solum expellit.

(An. Dom. 374) 7 Eusebius episcopus Vercellensis moritur.

Constantinopoli apostolorum martyrium dedicatur.

Magna fames in Phrygia.

Lucifer Caralitanus episcopus moritur, qui cum Gregorio episcopo Hispaniarum, et Philone Libyae, numquam se Arianæ miscuit pravitati.

(Olymp. 288) (An. Dom. 375) 8 Maximinus praefectus annonae maleficos ab imperatore investigare jussus, plurimos Romae nobilium occidit.

Valentinus in Britannia, antequam tyrannidem invaderet, oppressus. Presbyter Sirmii iniquissime decolatur, quod Octavianum ex proconsule apud se latitantem prodere noluisse.

(An. Dom. 376) (Ann. ab Abr. 2390) 9 Didymus Alexandrinus multa de nostro dogmate per notarios commentatur, qui post quintum nativitatis suae annum luminibus orbatus, elementorum quoque ignarus fuit.

Equitius Comes Illyrici iniquissimis tributorum exactionibus ante provincias quas regebat, quam a Barbaris vastarentur, erasit.

Romanorum.

(An. Dom. 377) 10 Eunomius discipulus Aetii Constantinopoli agnoscitur, a quo haeresis Eunomiana.

Saxones caesi ad Usonem, in regione Francorum.

Burgundiorum 80 ferme millia, quot numquam antea, ad Rhenum descenderunt.

Clearchus praefectus urbis Constantinopoli agnoscitur, a quo necessaria et diu expectata votis aqua civitati inducitur.

Alexandriae XX ordinatur episcopus Petrus, qui post Valentis interitum tam facilis in recipiendis haereticis fuit, ut nonnullis suspicionem acceptae pecuniae intulerit.

(Olympiad 287) (A.D. 371) 4 So great a storm arose in Constantinople that falling hail of a wondrous size killed several people.

Among the Atrebrates, wool mixed with rain flowed down from the sky.

(A.D. 372) 5 Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, dies.

Nicaea, which had often collapsed before, was utterly overthrown by an earthquake.

Libanius of Antioch is regarded as a distinguished rhetorician.

(A.D. 373) 6 Games were held in Constantinople by Valens.

Athanaric, king of the Goths, having stirred up a persecution against the Christians, killed very many, and expelled them from their own lands into Roman soil.

(A.D. 374) 7 Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli, dies.

The shrine of the apostles is dedicated in Constantinople.

A great famine in Phrygia.

Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, dies, who, along with Gregory, bishop of Spain, and Philo of Libya, never involved himself in the Arian depravity.

(Olympiad 288) (A.D. 375) 8 Maximinus, the prefect of the grain supply, having been ordered by the emperor to investigate evildoers, killed very many of the nobles at Rome.

Valentinus was suppressed in Britain before he could seize tyrannical power. A presbyter of Sirmium was most unjustly beheaded because he was unwilling to betray Octavianus, a former proconsul, who was hiding with him.

(A.D. 376) (Year from Abraham 2390) 9 Didymus of Alexandria dictated many commentaries on our doctrine through scribes; having been deprived of his sight after the fifth year of his birth, he was also ignorant of the elements.

Equitius, the Count of Illyricum, scraped clean the provinces he governed with the most unjust exactions of tributes, before they could be devastated by the Barbarians.

Of the Romans.

(A.D. 377) 10 Eunomius, a disciple of Aetius, is recognized in Constantinople, from whom the Eunomian heresy arose.

The Saxons were slain at the Oise, in the region of the Franks.

Nearly 80,000 of the Burgundians, a number never seen before, descended to the Rhine.

Clearchus is recognized as prefect of the city in Constantinople, by whom a necessary and long-awaited water supply is brought into the city, fulfilling their prayers.

In Alexandria, Peter is ordained as the 20th bishop, who after the death of Valens was so lenient in receiving heretics that he aroused in some the suspicion of having accepted money.

Melania nobilissima mulierum Romanarum, et Marcellini quondam consulis filia, unico praetori tunc Urbano filio derelicto, Jerosolymam navigavit: ubi tanto virtutum praecipueque humilitatis fuit miraculo, ut Teclae nomen acceperit.

(An. Dom. 378) 11 Post Auxentii seram mortem Mediolani Ambrosio episcopo constituto, omnis ad fidem rectam Italia convertitur.

Aquileienses clerici, quasi chorus beatorum habentur .

Quia superiore anno Sarmatae Pannonias vastaverant, iidem consules permansere.

(Olymp. 289) (An. Dom. 379) 12 Valentinianus subita sanguinis eruptione, quod Graece apoplexis vocatur, Brigitione moritur.

Post quem GRATIANUS, assumpto in imperium VALENTINIANO fratre, cum patruo Valente regnat. Apollinarius Laodicensis jactatione ingenii quosdam errores pertinaciter asseverans, haeresim sui nominis suscitavit, quam Damasus habito Romae concilio damnavit.

Eutropius presbyter, vir eloquentia clarus agnoscitur.

Multi monachorum Nitriae per tribunos et milites caesi.

Valens, lege data, ut monachi militarent, nolentes fustibus jussit interfici.

Romanorum.

Theodosius Theodosii postea imperatoris pater, et plurimi nobilium occisi.

Photinus in Galatia moritur, a quo Photinianorum dogma Judaicum: qui multa continentiae et ingenii bona uno superbiae malo perdidit.

(An. Dom. 380) 13 Basilius Caesariensis episcopus Cappadociae clarus habetur.

Alemannorum circiter triginta millia apud Argentariam oppidum Galliarum ab exercitu Gratiani strata.

(An. Dom. 381) (Ann. ab Abr. 2395) 14 Florentinus et Bonosus et Rufinus insignes monachi habentur: e quibus Florentinus tam misericors in egentes fuit, ut vulgo pater pauperum nominatus sit.

Gens Hunnorum Gothos vastat, qui a Romanis sine armorum depositione suscepti, per avaritiam Maximi ducis, fame ad rebellandum coacti sunt.

Superatis in congressione Romanis, Gothi funduntur in Thracia. Valens de Antiochia exire compulsus, sera poenitentia nostros de exiliis revocat.

Melania, the noblest of Roman women and daughter of the former consul Marcellinus, having left behind her only son, Urbanus, then a praetor, sailed to Jerusalem: where she was such a miracle of virtues, and especially of humility, that she received the name of Thecla.

(A.D. 378) 11 After the late death of Auxentius, with Ambrose established as bishop in Milan, all of Italy is converted to the orthodox faith.

The clerics of Aquileia are regarded as a chorus of the blessed.

Because the Sarmatians had devastated the Pannonian provinces in the previous year, the same consuls remained in office.

(Olympiad 289) (A.D. 379) 12 Valentinian dies in Brigetio from a sudden rush of blood, which is called apoplexy (*apoplexis*) in Greek.

After him, GRATIAN reigns with his uncle Valens, having taken his brother VALENTINIAN into the imperial office. Apollinaris of Laodicea, through the boastfulness of his own intellect, pertinaciously asserting certain errors, stirred up a heresy of his own name, which Damasus condemned in a council held at Rome.

Eutropius the presbyter, a man renowned for his eloquence, is recognized.

Many of the monks of Nitria were slain by tribunes and soldiers.

Valens, having issued a law that monks should serve as soldiers, ordered those who were unwilling to be beaten to death with clubs.

Of the Romans.

Theodosius, the father of the later emperor Theodosius, and very many nobles were killed.

Photinus dies in Galatia, from whom came the Judaic dogma of the Photinians; he lost the many good qualities of his continence and intellect through the single evil of pride.

(A.D. 380) 13 Basil, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, is held to be famous.

About thirty thousand of the Alemanni were laid low by the army of Gratian near the town of Argentaria in Gaul.

(A.D. 381) (Year from Abraham 2395) 14 Florentinus, Bonosus, and Rufinus are considered distinguished monks: of whom Florentinus was so merciful to the needy that he was commonly called the father of the poor (*pater pauperum*).

The nation of the Huns devastates the Goths, who, having been received by the Romans without the laying down of their arms, were forced to rebel by famine, through the avarice of the general Maximus.

The Romans having been overcome in battle, the Goths pour into Thrace. Valens, compelled to leave Antioch, with late repentance recalls our people from exile.

Lacrymabile bellum in Thracia, in quo, deserente equitum praesidio, Romanae legiones a Gothis cinctae usque ad internecionem caesae sunt. Ipse imperator Valens, cum sagitta saucius fugeret, et ob dolorem nimium saepe equo laberetur, ad cuiusdam villulae casam deportatus est: quo persequentibus Barbaris, et incensa domo, sepultura quoque caruit.

Ab Urbe condita usque ad extremum hujus Operis annum, fiunt anni mille centum triginta unus, hoc modo: Sub regibus, anni ducenti quadraginta: sub consulibus, anni quadringenti sexaginta quatuor: sub Augustis et Caesaribus, anni quadringenti viginti septem.

Romanorum.

Colliguntur omnes anni usque in consulatum Valentis VI et Valentiniani junioris iterum Aug. a 15 Tiberii anno, et praedicatione Domini Jesu Christi, anni 351.

A secundo anno Darii regis Persarum, quo tempore templum Jerosolymis instauratum est, anni 899.

Ab olympiade prima, qua aetate apud Hebraeos Isaias prophetabat, anni 1155.

A Salomone et prima aedificatione templi, anni 1411.

A captivitate Trojae, quo tempore Samson apud Hebraeos erat, anni 1561.

A Mose et Cecrope primo rege Atticae, anni 1890.

Ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semiramidis, anni 2395.

Continet omnis canon ab Abraham, usque ad tempus supra scriptum, annos 2395.

A diluvio autem usque ad Abraham supputantur anni 942.

Ab Adam usque ad diluvium anni 2242.

Fiunt ab Adam usque ad 14 Valentis annum, id est, usque ad consulatum ejus VI et Valentiniani iterum, omnes anni 5579.

S. HIERONYMI CHRONICON FINIT.

A lamentable war in Thrace, in which, with the cavalry guard deserting, the Roman legions were surrounded by the Goths and slaughtered to the point of annihilation. The emperor Valens himself, as he was fleeing wounded by an arrow, and often fell from his horse due to the great pain, was carried to the hut of a small villa; there, with the Barbarians pursuing and setting fire to the house, he was deprived even of a burial.

From the founding of the City (*Ab Urbe condita*) up to the final year of this Work, there are one thousand one hundred and thirty-one years, in this manner: Under the kings, two hundred and forty years; under the consuls, four hundred and sixty-four years; under the Augusti and Caesars, four hundred and twenty-seven years.

Of the Romans.

All the years are collected up to the sixth consulate of Valens and the second of Valentinian the Younger, Augusti: from the 15th year of Tiberius and the preaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, 351 years.

From the second year of Darius, king of the Persians, at which time the temple in Jerusalem was restored, 899 years.

From the first Olympiad, in which age Isaiah was prophesying among the Hebrews, 1155 years.

From Solomon and the first building of the temple, 1411 years.

From the capture of Troy, at which time Samson was among the Hebrews, 1561 years.

From Moses and Cecrops, the first king of Attica, 1890 years.

From Abraham and the reign of Ninus and Semiramis, 2395 years.

The entire canon, from Abraham up to the time written above, contains 2395 years.

From the flood, however, up to Abraham, 942 years are reckoned.

From Adam up to the flood, 2242 years.

From Adam up to the 14th year of Valens, that is, up to his sixth consulate and the second of Valentinian, the total is 5579 years.

THE CHRONICLE OF ST. JEROME ENDS.