This translation is based primarily on Mommsen's text of the Continuatio Havniensis Prosperi, which is included in his edition of the Consularia Italica in volume one of the Chronica Minora (Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Auctores Antiquissimi, IX [Berlin 1892] 249-339). Mommsen's emendations of the unique, often corrupt manuscript (Copenhagen Kongelige Bibliotek Ms. 454) have generally been adopted. Deviations from Mommsen's text are noted.

In his edition Mommsen dissected the Copenhagen Continuation and printed each fragment in a different part of volume one of the Chronica Minora. To aid the reader in locating the printed Latin text of a given passage, this translation includes a running concordance to the text. Each entry or series of entries is preceded by the page number at which it is in the edition. These page numbers are enclosed by square brackets: [p. 339]. The concordance also gives, where necessary, references to two major sources of the Copenhagen Continuation, Prosper's Epitoma Chronicon (also edited in Chronica Minora, vol. I, 341-499) and Isidore's Chronica Maiora, ed. Mommsen, in Chronica Minora, vol. 2 (MGH, Auct. Antiq. XI [Berlin 1896] 391-488).

The translation falls into two sections. The first (c. 1166-1375, according to the numbering of Mommsen's edition of Prosper) translates the most significant additions that the compiler made to Prosper's text. Where necessary, notices from Prosper are translated in whole or in part
to give a context to the additions, which are underlined. Where entire chapters were inserted by the compiler, their numbers are distinguished by the addition of letters; e.g. 1197a is a chapter taken from Isidore and used by the seventh-century writer to supplement Prosper's account.

The second section, beginning with c. 1377, is the Copenhagen Continuation proper. The numbering of Mommsen's Prosper is continued here. The arrangement of the translation follows that of the manuscript: The first description of the years 475-492, the "Ordo Prior," precedes the second, the "Ordo Posterior," while the marginal account for the years 474-480, the "Ordinis Posterioris Margo," is printed parallel to the Ordo Posterior. The chapters are numbered accordingly, with marginal entries being distinguished with a number ending in "m."

In both sections, those entries copied or in great part derived from Isidore are indicated thus: [Is.] or [Is. augmented]. The names of the annual consuls have been left untranslated and in the orthography of the edition.

ADDITIONS TO PROSPER

[p. 266] (A.D. 378)

1166 Thus far Jerome arranged the order of the preceding years; now to that which follows, which was added by the most religious and learned Prosper, there have been appended a few supplementary notices, the result of our own research.

... ...

[pp. 298, 462] (388)

1191 The tyrant Maximus was halted by the emperors Valentinian and Theodosius at the third milestone from Aquileia, stripped of his royal array, and condemned to death. In the same year his son Victor was killed in Gaul by Count Arbogast who was of Frankish descent.

... ...

[p. 268; MGH, AA 11:470] (392)

1197a In the same period the head of John the Baptist was brought to Constantinople and buried at the seventh milestone from the city. [Is.]
At the same time the temples of the gentiles were overthrown throughout the whole world by the order of Theodosius: now they remain unharmed but neglected. [Is.]

Arcadio IIII et Honorio III]

The Goths, with the flower of their whole army and led by Alaric, crossed the Julian Alps and attacked Italy on August 23. When they had devastated Italy for two years and were tarrying at Pollentia in Liguria, an army was assembled and an attack was made against them; but when a great slaughter of both armies had taken place, night brought an end to the battle.

Stilichone II and Anthemio

Under the leadership of Stilicho the army defeated and captured Radagaisus; thousands of Goths were killed in Tuscany on August 23 before the gates at Florence.

In the fifth year in the consulate of Stilicho and Artemius, after the entry of Alaric there followed another army of Goths and King Radagaisus entered and devastated Italy. In the next year Stilicho with an army consisting of the flower of the soldiers attacked them at Florence of the Tuscans and, battle being joined, Radagaisus was defeated and captured and was decapitated before the gates of the city.
The Vandals and the Alans, having crossed the Rhine, entered Gaul on December 31.

Arcadio et Probo consulibus.
The Vandals under King Gunderic crossed the Rhine and devastated Gaul with cruel persecution; in their company were the Alans, a people of like habits and ferocity, in the year of Arcadius and Probus on December 31, in the 1162nd year of the founding of the city.

In the same year the earth bellowed for seven days in the Forum of Peace at Rome, signifying a deadly captivity, from which Rome was released after she had endured it for two years. Many nobles were killed at Pavia. And at Ravenna Stilicho was killed on August 22.

Constantine was defeated and captured at the town of Arles by Honorius's generals Constantius and Ulphulas and afterwards was moved to Italy and killed in the place where the river Mincia arises.

The brothers Jovinus and Sebastian, who had seized power in Gaul, were killed and their heads were taken to Ravenna. And likewise a brother of theirs named Sallustius was killed.

Also in this time a devil in the shape of Isidore Moses appeared to the Jews in Crete. When he promised to lead them with dry feet over the sea to the promised land, many sank in the
waves and were killed. The rest who were saved had recourse immediately to Christ's grace and were converted.

[pp. 301, 473]

1310 Boniface accepted the rank of master of soldiers and came from Africa to Italy by way of the city of Rome. When Aetius resisted, Boniface defeated him in battle, but after a few days Boniface was killed by disease. . . .

[pp. 301-302, 481-482]

1364 Attila increased his might after the death of his murdered brother and collected together many thousands of the neighbouring peoples in a war which he announced he was going to wage on the Goths just as if he were the guardian of Roman friendship. But when he had crossed the Rhine and many Gallic cities had experienced his most savage attacks, it quickly was agreed both by us and by the Goths that the fury of the proud enemies should be opposed with allied armies. Thorismud then ruled the kingdom of the Goths. So great was the foresight of the patrician Aetius that he purposely called in reinforcement both the Goths, as we have said, and the Franks who then were acquiring the region by the Rhine. (For then the Frankish people did not have kings, but were content with dukes.) And so with fighting men being quickly brought together from everywhere, a not unequal force on our part met the opposing multitude and the battle was fought at the fifth milestone from Troyes in the place called Maurica in Campania. In that conflict, although inestimable heaps of the dead were made with neither side yielding, nevertheless the Huns were defeated because the survivors lost confidence in their fighting and returned to their own country. And in that battle Theodoric king of the Goths died, in whose place Thorismud his eldest son was appointed. And it happened that Aetius in his cleverness
exhorted the Franks to return to their own country, lest Attila
should occupy it while it was empty of its choice men; and he
exhorted Thorismud that he should by returning to the seat of
his kingdom confirm the glory and office he had taken up, lest
his brothers should prevent him and he should lose the office;
so Aetius remained alone with the flower of his soldiers and
enriched his army with all the loot and spoil of the enemy.  

[Prosper's chapter 1365 is not present in the Copenhagen ms.]

Ipp. 302, 482]

1366  Herculano v.c. consule et Sporacio

1367  Attila, having restored the forces which
he had lost in Gaul, aimed at Italy through
Pannonia... .

1368  [Prosper's chapter 1365 is not present in the Copenhagen ms.]  

1369  [pp. 302, 483]  

1370  After Attila died in his home country

1371  After the death of

1372  great conflict arose between his

1373  his father Thorismud

1374  sons. . . .

1375  subjugated the

1376  Alans in battle.

1377  Among the Goths in Gaul dissension arose between the sons of

1378  King Theodoric, of whom the oldest, Thorismud, had succeeded the

1379  father (and this was the third year of his reign). When the

1380  king attempted things contrary to Roman peace and Gothic

1381  tranquility, he was killed by his brothers for relentlessly

1382  pursuing harmful plans. Theodoric, the younger brother of

1383  Thorismud, was confirmed in his place.

1384  [pp. 303, 483]  

1385  (453)

1386  (454)

1387  . . . Aetius was cruelly killed by the hand of the emperor and

1388  those standing around in the inner chambers of the palace at

1389  Rome on September 21. . . .

1390  Valentiniano VIII and Anthemio

1391  (455)

1392a  In this consulate Ravenna burned.

1393[pp. 303, 483-484]

1394  The death of Valentinian followed the death of Aetius by no
long time, since the murderer of Aetius, so far from taking steps to avoid assassination, made associates of Aetius's friends and armorbearers. These, taking the opportunity for crime, secretly lay in wait; Accila, a bucellarius of Aetius, and Trasila, the son-in-law of Aetius, set upon the emperor at the same time and stabbed him with unwelcome and unexpected blows, while he was outside the gates in the Campus Martius in front of the general's platform at the sixth milestone at the two laurel trees, intent on the equestrian games . . . Maximus, twice consul and of patrician rank on the next day, March 19, assumed power. He was widely believed to be profiting by endangering the state, and he quickly showed what kind of mind he had: not only did he not punish Valentinian's murderers, but he even received them into his friendship. He prohibited the Augusta to mourn the loss of her husband, and after a very few days he forced her to become his wife. But he was not long able to exercise such lack of restraint. 3 For after another month it was reported that King Geiseric was coming from Africa. Many of the nobility and the common people fled since he, wishing to retreat himself, gave everyone permission to leave; but he himself, on the seventy-seventh day of his taking power, was torn to pieces by the imperial slaves and was thrown into the Tiber, so that he lacked even a sepulchre. The occupation of Rome, worthy of many tears, followed the death of Maximus immediately, and Geiseric took the city, which was bereft of any protection on July 4. The holy Pope Leo ran to meet Geiseric outside of the gates and, with God's help, by his supplication so softened him that he abstained from fire, slaughter, and torture, on the condition that all power was given to him. . . . 4

[1377] Thus far the holy Prosper continued the history, although we have combined with it, by our investigation of past ages, some things that he omitted; what follows our own research, as it well as it could, has produced with great effort.
But [sic] the Burgundians spread through Gaul and drove back the Gepids.

After the death of Maximus, Avitus assumed power at Arles in Gaul on July 9.

And with his colleagues in the office which he had taken up he entered Italy on September 21.

Johanne et Varane

Remistius the patrician was killed in Classe, dying on September 17.

The Emperor Avitus entered Placentia with the forces of his allies. There the master of soldiers Ricimer caught up with him with a great part of the army. After battle had been joined and many of Avitus's men had fallen, Avitus fled, and Bishop Eusebius saved his life and changed him from an emperor into a bishop. Missianus, the patrician of Avitus, was killed in the battle on October 18.

Constantino and Rufo

Theodoric, the king of the Goths, utterly humbled the Sueves, having defeated them in battle and killed their king Rechiarius.

After the death of Rechiarius, Gundioc, king of the Burgundians, with his people and all his troops, and with the assent of Theodoric and the Goths, came into Gaul to settle, and entered into alliance and friendship with the Goths.

In that year Marcian, the emperor at Constantinople, died. In his place Leo the elder was made emperor in that same city with the consent of the army and the senate. (Is. augmented) (lacuna -- the years 458 to 473 are completely missing, as is the consulate of 474.)

While Nepos was residing in the city, the patrician Orestes was sent against him with the flower of the army. But Nepos, not daring to lead a hopeless cause by resisting, fled to
Dalmatia by boat. When Nepos had fled Italy and deserted the city, Orestes claimed the primacy and all authority, and made emperor his son Augustulus, who was at Ravenna; but he himself exercised all the administration of the external defenses.

Augustulus was raised to the emperorship on October 31.

[p. 268]

As Zeno Augustus was seeking to kill his son Leo, Leo's mother offered another of similar appearance in his place and secretly made Leo a cleric. In the clergy he lived down to the time of Justinian. [Is.]

[pp. 309-313]

Basilio et Armato (476)

The Goths under King Euric devastated many cities of Gaul, chief among them Arles, stripped them of wealth, and, removing them from Roman authority, subjected the cities to themselves.

On August 23, the Heruli in Italy, who were under Roman jurisdiction, created a king named Odoacer, a man serious both in age and prudence, and one well-taught in military affairs.

He overwhelmed and conquered the patrician Orestes, who was at Placentia, and killed Orestes's brother Paul, who was at Ravenna.

From all directions evils rose up around the state: On all sides [the Romans] were oppressed by other peoples and they lost both their provinces and their supremacy.

Basilisco iuniore consule (480)

When the emperor Nepos was ruling Dalmatia and was attempting to confirm the authority of the office he had taken up, he died, unsuspecting, on June 22, stabbed by the blows of his own people.
King Odoacer set out for Dalmatia, and, when Ovida attempted to resist with an army, he was put down by Odoacer and died on December 9. Odoacer, having subdued and killed Ovida, extended his rule by battle and sword.

After Simplicius, Felix was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and he reigned 17 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

King Euric died in the city of Arles, which he himself had captured, and his son Alaric was confirmed in his place on December 28.

Fevva, king of the Rugi, undertook a war against Odoacer, king of the Heruli. Troops were collected from both armies, and a battle was fought beyond the river Danube. Many a heap of corpses from both armies was piled up by the slaughter. But, although both kings hoped to gain the doubtful victory, Fevva was defeated and captured alive and offered to King Odoacer, who spared his life and dragged him, defeated, into Italy. The battle with Fevva and the Rugi was fought beyond the Danube on December 18.

Leo, the younger was elevated and at Constantinople decreed for himself the imperial authority and the consular dignity in the same year, and made good his claim with the title of Augustus.

In the consulate of Leo the younger, Leo the elder died on January 18 and Zeno was made emperor on January 29.
Zeno, the 46th emperor of the Romans, ruled 16 years. [Is.]

Glycerius was deposed by the patrician Nepos and was ordained bishop at Portus.

The patrician Nepos took up the imperial authority at Portus on June 19.

P. c. Leonis iunioris

When Nepos was being hotly pursued by the patrician Orestes and the army, he put to sea, fleeing all the way to Dalmatia.

Afterwards (sic) when victories were strengthening him [Nepos] by suitable and fortunate outcomes, he was prevented by the prick of vanity from realizing that someone was claiming the opportunity for such a usurpation. And in the following year, after the consulate of Leo the younger, Orestes, the patrician, was sent with the flower of the army against Nepos at Rome. Nepos did not dare to take up the hopeless cause by resisting and fled, sailing to Dalmatia on August 28. And there for a five-year period he ruled in Dalmatia, giving promise and hope of recovery.

After the flight of Nepos, however, the patrician Orestes made his son Augustulus emperor at Ravenna on October 31.

After his flight Orestes, who, although proud, did not dare to increase the desires of his damnable temerity, made his son Augustul-
us emperor within the city of Ravenna on October 31.

[p. 268]

As Zeno Augustus was seeking to kill his son Leo, Leo's mother offered another of similar appearance in his place, and secretly made Leo a cleric. In the clergy he lived down to the time of Justinian. [Is.]

[pp. 309-313]

Basilisco II et Armato

Odoacer was made king by his army on August 23.

And during the evils and unexpected disasters of the state, when Roman troops slew each other on the inside, outside peoples, who in simulated friendship were subject to Roman rule, rose up against it. For the Heruli settled within Italy created a king named Odoacer, a man serious both in age and prudence, and well-taught in military affairs.

The patrician Orestes was killed at Placentia and his brother Paul at Ravenna.

With an army he overthrew and deposed the patrician Orestes at Placentia. Orestes's brother Paul, residing at Ravenna, was overthrown by the army of Odoacer and died in Pineta on August 31.

P.c. Basilisci et Armati

Under these consuls Brachila was killed at Ravenna by King Odoacer.

Odoacer, coming to Ravenna the following year, that following the consulate of Basiliscus and Armatus,
### Ello v.c. consul

Under this consul Adaric, having been subdued by King Odoacer, was killed on November 19. (478)


The emperor Nepos, while he was in Dalmatia attempting to confirm the authority of his rule, was killed by his own people on April 25. (479)

### Placido v.c. et consule

The emperor Nepos, while he was in Dalmatia attempting to confirm the authority of his rule, was killed by his own people under the consul Basiliscus the younger. (480)

### Severino iuniore et Trecondite

King Odoacer, fighting in Dalmatia, captured and killed Ovida. (481)

### Fauto v.c. consule

Euric the king of the Goths died, and Alaric was made king in his place. (482)

### Venantio et Theudorico

Under these consuls [sic] Odoacer king of the Heruli, having subdued Fewa king of the Rugi in battle beyond the Danube, captured him and dragged him, defeated, with himself into Italy. (483)

### Simacho iuniore v.c. cons.

After Simplicius, Felix was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and he sat 17 years, 11 months, and 17 days. (484)

### Dinamio et Sifidio

Dinamio et Sifidio (485)
Under this consul King Theodoric broke into the earthwork at the bridge of the Isonzo against the opposition of Odoacer. Since a great multitude of the enemy were defending it in an insolent spirit, Odoacer understood that he was not able to take it by force; struck down by fear he fled and found refuge with his army in the town of Verona. When King Theodoric, a man with a spirit tested in military affairs and capable of triumphal glory, knew that Odoacer had fled before him, he judged that he need not fear to follow the enemy, if they fled, when once defeated, and penetrating genius of his mind considered that victory would be easily gained if he followed Odoacer to the place where the latter believed himself to have the protection, not of the power of men, but rather of fortified walls; and so he followed Odoacer right to Verona. Once Odoacer understood that Theodoric had approached to besiege him, he was overcome by despair. Collecting forces of fighting men he went to meet him in the smaller field of Verona. There, although great slaughter was worked on each army, both sides fought a long time, the one army driven by its desperate circumstances, the other impelled by necessity not to stain with flight the glory of the emerging victory, until finally Odoacer was defeated and broke off and fleeing with his army reached Ravenna.

King Odoacer returned to Milan from Ravenna and assembling his troops joined battle with Theodoric at the river Adda: but, since an army is usually diminished rather than increased in a hopeless cause, Count Piero, who presided over military matters, was killed, and Odoacer turned tail and escaped again to Ravenna. Shortly thereafter Theodoric came up to Ravenna with the flower of his whole army. He fortified his army in Pineta with wide and extensive ditches and walls. When Odoacer observed him established securely within the earthwork, he secretly by night made a foray against the earthwork in
Pineta. The fight went on a long time and many troops from both armies fell, but Libila, the master of soldiers, was killed, and King Odoacer shut himself up again within Ravenna. Theodoric assembled his army and, unwilling to assault him until the opportunity of battle revealed itself, returned to Pavia on August 18.

Anastasius, the 48th emperor of the Romans, ruled 27 years. [Is.]

Anastasio pp. Ag. cons. et Rufo (492)

Within Africa Trasamund, the king of the Vandals, shut the Catholic churches and sent 120 bishops in exile to Sardinia. [Is.]

Also Fulgentius was eminent in the confession of the faith and in learning. [Is.]

At the same time in Carthage a certain Arian named Olympius, who was blaspheming in the baths against the Holy Trinity, was burned up in the sight of everyone by the discharge of a bolt of lightning. [Is.]

Also Barbus, a certain bishop, was baptizing someone against the rule of faith; when he said: "Barbus baptizes you in the name of the Father through the Son and in the Holy Spirit"; the water which was there for the baptizing immediately disappeared and was nowhere to be found. Seeing this the one who was to be baptized left without delay for the Catholic church and received baptism according to the custom of the faith of Christ. [Is.]

Albino v.c. consule (493)

King Theodoric returned to Rimini and having set out from there in a fast cutter came to the fortification of Palatioli on August 29.

In that year there was a battle between Friderigus and Tufa, the master of soldiers, between Trent and Verona; when many thousands of men from both sides had fallen, the death of Tufa
put an end to the battle.

Odoacer, suing for peace from Theodoric, received it, and gave his son as a hostage. It was not kept for long.

Theodoric, after making peace with Odoacer, entered Classe on February 26.

And then he entered Ravenna.

Under the pretense of peace he killed Odoacer and all of his colleagues who administered the defense of the kingdom.

[p. 331]

Asterio et Praesidio (494)
Victore v.c. cons. (495)
P.c. Viatoris v.c. consulis (496)
Alaric obtained Saintes in the twelfth year of his rule.
Iterum p.c. Viatoris v.c. consulis (497)
Paulino v.c. consule (498)
In the fourteenth year of Alaric the Franks obtained Bordeaux, took it from the rule of the Goths and made it their own possession, after they had captured the Gothic general Suatrio.
P.c. Paulino v.c. consule (499)
Item tertio Paulino v.c. consule (500)
Avieno v.c. consule (501)
Avieno alio iun. v.c. consule (502)

After Bishop Felix of the Roman church died, Gelasius was ordained bishop in his place, and reigned 4 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

Volusiano v.c. consule (503)
Ceteo v.c. consule (504)
Under these consuls [sic], King Theodoric entered Rome and killed Count Odomus on March 4.
Theudoro v.c. consule (505)
Messala v.c. consule (506)
Venantio v.c. consule (507)

After the death of Gelasius, the pope of the city of Rome, Anastasius was ordained bishop, and reigned one year, 11
After the death of Anastasius, Symmachus was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned for 15 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

After the death of Anastasius, Symmachus was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned for 15 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Alio Venantio v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1486</td>
<td>Importuno v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>After the death of Anastasius, Symmachus was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned for 15 years, 7 months, and 17 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1488</td>
<td>Boetio iun. v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td>Felice v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>P.c. Felice v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Probo v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Senatore v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493</td>
<td>King Theodoric came to Milan and killed Count Petia on June 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1494</td>
<td>Florentio v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1495</td>
<td>Petro v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Agapito v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td>P.c. Agapiti v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1498</td>
<td>Justin the elder, the 48th emperor of the Romans, ruled 8 years. [Is.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1499</td>
<td>In Africa, after Trasamund, Hilderic, who had been born of a captive daughter of emperor Valentinian, received the royal power. As he was pledged under oath not to favour the Catholics in his rule, he ordered before receiving the royal power that the bishops should be returned from exile, and instructed them to restore the churches. [Is.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Eutharico Celica v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Rustico v.c. consule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Simmacho et Boetio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Maximo v.c. cons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>When Theodoric, king of the Goths, was dead, Justinian put Asbad the master of soldiers in command in Italy. He conquered the Goths in battle and made many of their generals cross the Alps with their armies; and he restored many of the cities of Italy, and chiefly those in Liguria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[pp. 331-333]
Then in the sixth year of Justin the elder, Symmachus, the bishop of the Roman church, died, and Hormisdas was ordained bishop in his place, and reigned 18 years and 7 days.

Justinian, the 49th emperor of the Romans, ruled 39 years.

In whose second year Asbad, after he had protected Italy from the ferocity of the Gothic people, died in Pavia and was buried in the basilica of the blessed martyr Nazarius with these verses written above his tomb:

> If it were not the irrevocable end of a mortal lifetime,
> And if faith did not put a limit to tears,
> The continuous ages would mourn your death,
> You, Asbad, whom virtue extols, equal to the ancients,
> An example to strong men both in mind and body;
> The state, which sparkles illuminated with innumerable Triumphs, which both east and west confer,
> Should declare public mourning for you.
> You commanded mighty throngs of horse and foot,
> By the right of the noble rank of magister.
> You, having expelled the tribes,
> Gave the Gothic Alps to Latium to rule.
> Through you, diverse cities with ruined walls
> Rejoice to return to their original honor.
> After you, one comfort remains to the mourners:
> The glory that lingers and is not buried with you.

Belisarius the patrician, a man well-taught in military affairs, was sent by Justinian against the Persians, who were fighting against the state, and he subdued them to such an extent with his weapons that he both brought the state back to its original condition and left the enemy in terror.

After he had brought low the Persian enemies and returned to his home, he was also sent to Africa and destroyed the Vandal people with their king, as we have said above.

At the same time the body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been found by divine revelation, was escorted through Alexandria and buried in the church of St. John the baptist.
After the death of Hormisdas, John was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and he reigned 2 years, 8 months, and 16 days, in the 18th year of Justinian.

When he died, Felix was appointed in his place, and reigned 3 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

After him was Boniface, who reigned 2 years and 26 days.

After Boniface, John took up the pontificate, and reigned 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days.

After he died, Agapitus was ordained bishop in his place and reigned 11 years and 18 days.

Then, after Asbad's death, the Goths seized Italy all over again. Justinian sent the patrician Narses against them, and after he in many battles had conquered the Goths with their King Totila, he returned Italy to Roman rule and restored demolished cities. Having expelled the Goths he brought the people of all Italy back to their original joy.

Justin the younger, the 50th emperor of the Romans, ruled 11 years.

After Agapitus, Severus was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned for one year, 5 months, and 11 days.

After his death, Vigilius was ordained bishop in his place, and reigned 17 years, 5 months, and 11 days.

When Narses, the patrician, had most prosperously administered Italy, and through twelve years entered Italy. had restored cities and walls to their original dignity, and cherished the people with justice and prudence, he was disturbed by the threats of the Augusta Sophia, the wife of Justin, and was upset by the abusive words of the idle woman, and so he invited Alboin, king of the Lombards, with all his army from Pannonia. This Alboin, after Cunemund, king of the Gepids (who then ruled at
Sirmium), began a battle with him, because of the kindling of earlier quarrels, overcame him and married his daughter. Collecting the troops of his host he entered Italy with the whole Lombard people.

After the battles, the Lombards settled quietly in Italy, and he ruled justly by royal right for 2 years and 10 months. But then he was killed by a trick at Verona by his wife Rosemund, the daughter of King Cunemund, who had the help of Elmegisil, with whom she was believed to have committed adultery. This was afterwards revealed when she tried to join him to herself in the place of her husband both in marriage and also in the kingship. But, when she realized that her deceitful usurpation by no means pleased the Lombards, she fled to Ravenna with the royal treasure and her husband. But they did not long get protection there and soon lost their lives.

And so with Alboin dead, Cleph was in charge of the Lombards for one year and 6 months.

When he died the Lombards were without a king for twelve years, only dukes were in charge. First among them was Zafan, the Duke of Pavia, who attempted to attack Gaul and disgracefully lost most of the strength of the Lombards at the Rhone river not far from the place of the martyrs of Agaunum (which the virtue of the martyr Maurice chiefly adorns), and fleeing with the few who survived by running away, headed back to Italy.

The Goths, having lost Italy, enjoyed the newly-acquired possession of Spain, where, following Totila, Leuvigild ruled, and reduced to the authority of his realm, by fighting and conquest, certain regions of Spain rebelling against him. [Is. augmented]

Tiberius, the 51st emperor of the Romans ruled 7 years. [Is.]

After the death of Vigilius, Pelagius was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned 4 years, 5 months, and 9 days. After him, John was ordained bishop, and reigned 12 years, 11 months, and 27 days.
91

1530 Through Ermenegild, the son of King Leuvigild, the Goths were rent in twain and ravaged by mutual slaughter. [Is.]

[p. 270]

1531 After John, Benedict took up the pontificate of the Roman church, and reigned 4 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

[pp. 269-270]

1530 Maurice, the 52nd emperor of the Romans, ruled 11 years. [Is.]

1531 The Sueves, who inhabited districts within Spain, were taken by King Leuvigild and were subjected to the Goths. [Is.]

[p. 338]

1532 After the rule of the dukes, King Authari was put in charge of the Lombards in Italy and reigned 6 years and 6 months. He restored by his own ability and prudence the strength of the Lombards that had been shattered in Gaul and overcame the Franks who were wreaking devastation widely in Italy by killing their general Ollo at the fortress of Tiligona. He also, after having initiated friendship with the Franks, married a wife taken from the Bavarians, the most glorious queen Theudelinda, who nourished the Lombard people not so much by royal authority as by feelings of piety.

[p. 270]

1534 After Leuvigild, the Goths established Reccared in the royal office. He, by orthodoxy striving for the unity of the ecclesiastical faith, separated the whole Gothic people from the Arian impiety and united them to the Catholic church. [Is. augmented]

[p. 270]

1535 When Benedict died, Pelagius took up the pontificate of the Roman church and reigned 10 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

[p. 338]

1536 The Avars fought against the Romans and most infamously wore down the state. They were driven away not by battle but by gold and gifts. [Is. augmented]

[p. 270]

1537 After the decease of Pelagius, Gregory, the glory of the whole church, a man as powerful in spiritual virtues and miracles as
he was in doctrine and knowledge, was ordained bishop. After he had most gloriously ruled the church for 13 years, 6 months, and 10 days, he returned his spirit to heaven. He did good not only to the people of the Roman church committed to him, but also to foreign peoples, converting to the faith the English, a people located in the farthest ocean.

[p. 338]

1538 When the Romans were enduring battles on all sides and saw grave conflicts and misfortunes to the state multiplying, and were unable to overcome external enemies, they were inflamed to start fighting each other. Battalions assembled from all directions and the soldiers made Focas their leader and rose up against Maurice, who was ruling them with just authority. When Focas had butchered him along with many nobles in a massacre, Focas himself then took up the imperial authority. In his time he inflicted on the state such things as we will describe below. [Is. greatly augmented] 7

[p. 270]

1539 Focas, the 53rd emperor of the Romans, ruled 8 years.

[p. 338]

1540 The Green and Blue factions brought about a civil war in the Orient and Egypt, and ruined each other with mutual slaughter. [Is.] 7

1541 While these things were being done within the state, on the outside the Persians were excited against it. They advanced with such very hostile fighting that they removed from Roman authority innumerable provinces next to their realm, including even Egypt and Judea, and made them tributary to themselves. [Is. augmented] 7

[p. 339]

1542 After Authari, Agilulf, also known as Ago, ruled the Lombards for 25 years.

1543 Agilulf married the most glorious Queen Theudelinda.

1544 While the Romans were fighting each other, he conquered and ruined many cities that were under Roman protection. He captured the suburbs of Cremona, Brescello, and Mantua, and he demolished and levelled them.
1545 Last of all he proceeded to besiege the city of Rome. There he found the blessed Gregory, who then splendidly ruled the church, running out to meet him at the steps of the basilica of blessed Peter, the prince of the apostles. The king was softened by the prayers and deeply stirred by the wisdom and dignity of such a great man, and so he retired from the siege of the city. Yet those things which he had seized he kept, and returning he recovered Milan.

[p. 271]

1546 After the decease of the blessed Gregory, Savinian was ordained bishop of the Roman church, and reigned one year, 5 months, and 8 days.

1547 When he died, Boniface was ordained bishop in his place, and reigned 8 months and 22 days.

1548 After his death, another Boniface took up the episcopate, and reigned 6 years, 8 months, and 13 days.

[p. 339]

1549 Heraclius ruled as the 54th emperor of the Romans, and he now is in his 30th year. Heraclius made his son Heraclius Constantine his partner in royal power.

1550 The Persians, fighting against the state, reached as far as Chalcedon.

1551 Indeed from another direction the Huns, breaking through the Long Wall and advancing up to the city walls, talked with Heraclius, who was standing within the protection of the ramparts, and accepting payment from him they went away.

1552 Heraclius sent Eleutherius to watch over that part of Italy not yet occupied by the Lombards.

[p. 271]

1553 Boniface died and Deusdedit was made pontiff of the Roman church and he reigned 3 years and 20 days.

[p. 339]

1554 Eleutherius often engaged in battle against the Lombards and was often vanquished, particularly by the Lombard duke Sundarius, who had been well taught in military affairs by Agilulf. When Eleutherius had lost heart and had often seen the ruin of his forces, he made peace with the Lombards, but
under this condition, that the Romans should pay five hundred
pounds which they had formerly agreed to give the Lombards
every year when King Agilulf had come to besiege Rome.

When Eleutherius saw that the Lombard people were pacified
towards him, he attempted to seize the imperial power. But
when he had already put on the purple and demanded that a crown
be given to him, he was encouraged by the intervention of the
venerable John to go to Rome and there, where the seat of
empire still remained, take up the crown. Approving this
advice he gave effect to it. But in his audacity he did not
long retain this rash usurpation. For when he had departed
from Ravenna and proceeded to Rome, he was killed at the fort
of Luciolis by a few of the soldiers already accompanying him
on his journey.

Agilulf died at Milan, and his son Adaloald took up the
administration of the royal power with his mother Theudelinda
and ruled with his mother for ten years.

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NOTES

1 Cf. Gregory of Tours Historia Francorum 2.9 (MGH, Script. rer.
Merov. 1, 1:72), where Gregory is quoting from the lost work of
Sulpicius Alexander.

2 Cf. Gregory of Tours Hist. Franc. 2.7 (MGH, Script. rer. Merov.
l,1:70-71); also Jordanes Getica 41 (MGH, AA 5:113).

3 Cf. c. 1555: "But in his audacity [Eleutherius] did not long
retain this rash usurpation."

4 Cf. c. 1545.
I have accepted Cessi's suggestion that this entry originally began "Levatus est Leo iunior imperium. . . ."

Reading *fomes* for *fomenta*.

Mommsen argues (p. 338, n. 3, 4, 6) that the resemblance of these four entries to Isidore *Chronica Maiora* 409, 411-413 (MGH, AA 11:478) is due not to the Copenhagen Continuator's use of Isidore, as in previous instances, but is the result of both Isidore and the Italian chronicler using a common Italian source for these events. Given the known use of Isidore by the Copenhagen Continuator, the latter's tendency to embroider his sources, and the hypothetical nature of the common source, Mommsen's argument is not convincing.