A NEW LIST OF THE PERSIAN KINGS.

BY ALPHONSE MINGANA, D.D., OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

FOREWORD.

T was in 1879 that, with the help of Syriac and Arabic documents, Nöldeke drew up the first complete list of the kings of the Sasanian dynasty of Persia. That the order and the date of their succession, as stated by the celebrated Orientalist, are mostly correct is proved by the accurate synchronisms with Roman and Byzantine Emperors, the general course of events, and some ancient but newly published sources, such as the Synodicon Orientale made known by J. B. Chabot in 1902, and the precious history of Meshiha-Zeka edited with a French translation by the present writer in 1907. There is, however, in the John Rylands Library a Syriac manuscript (formerly Cod. Syr. 146 in J. Rendel Harris's collection) which contains a list of these same kings differing considerably from that The difference extends (a) to the names of the hitherto known. kings, and (b) to the date of their reign. As to the divergences of dates they may partly be accounted for by the fact that these dates are given in numerical characters, which might easily have been misread or falsified by subsequent copyists; as to the changes found in a few proper names, ex. gr. 'Amri, one must own that they are somewhat more puzzling. Warahran is, of course, the more ancient name of Bahram.

The composition of the list may be ascribed to the thirtieth year of Chosrau Anusharwan (A.D. 561), and if so, it is possible that we have before us the most ancient chronological table of the Sasanian monarchs. The manuscript, although modern,¹ contains tracts which could not

¹ The date of its transcription is 1861 of the Seleucids, corresponding with A.D. 1550.



have been written after the Arab invasion ; for instance, in the short vocabulary of the Biblical words which it gives, some vocables are translated into Persian, not Arabic ; further, we have no reason to question the intellectual proficiency of the author of the list in relation to the successors of Chosrau Anusharwan (A.D. 531 to 652) concerning whom he keeps silence ; this is a proof that he was writing at a time preceding their succession to the throne.

The list being certainly very ancient it has been found useful to give it for what it is worth, and for purposes of comparison we subjoin the chronological table of Nöldeke which is also reproduced in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (s.v. Persia).

| Names of Kings. | Ye | ars of their Reign. | Chronology Ac- cording to the New List, | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------|
| Ardashir (son of Baksus) | | • | | | 6 | 225-231 1 |
| Sapor (his son) . | | | | | 31 | 231-262 |
| Hormizd | • | | | | 2 | 262-264 |
| Warahrān | • | • | | | 10 | 264-274 |
| Warahrān (Sagānshāh) | | | | | 17 | 274-291 |
| Narsai (Karmānshāh) . | • | | | | 4 | 291-295 |
| Hormizdad | | | • | • | 7 | 295-302 |
| Sapor (his son) . | • | | • | | 69 | 302-371 |
| Ardashir (son of Sapor) | | • | • | | 7 | 371-378 |
| Sapor (his brother) | | | • | | 3 | 378-381 |
| 'Amri ² | | | | | 17 | 381-398 |
| Warahrān (his brother) | | | | | 17 | 398-415 |
| Yezdegerd (son of Sapor) | | | | | 21 | 415-436 |
| Warahran (son of Yezdege | erd) | | | | 21 | 436-457 |
| Yezdegerd (son of Warahr | | | | | 22 | 457-479 |
| Peroz (son of Yezdegerd) | , í | • | | | 29 | 479-508 |
| Balash (his brother) | • | | | | 27 | 508-535 |
| Kawada (his brother) | | | | | 42 | 535-577 |
| Chosrau (his son) (. | • | • | | | 30 ³ | 577-607 |

TRANSLATION OF THE NEW LIST.

¹ We take for our starting point the year 225 instead of 226 adopted by Nöldeke; in this we follow the exact chronology established by Meshiha-Zeka (in Mingana's *Sources Syriaques*, vol. i., p. 106).

² No man of this name is mentioned in Nöldeke's list, and one is almost tempted to think here of Omri, the King of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 16 sq.). As in the manuscript the preceding page is devoted to the Kings of Israel, it is possible to suppose that the copyist has by an oversight repeated in the list of the Persian Kings a name which he had used in a previous list.

³ As stated above the list was written in the thirtieth year of Chosrau Anusharwan.

Digitized by Google

NÖLDEKE'S LIST.

(From Geschichte der Perser und Araber, p. 435.)

•

.

| Ardashir I | • | | | • | • | | 226-241 |
|--------------|--------|-------|----|---|---|---|---------|
| Sapor I | • | • | • | • | | | 241-271 |
| Hormizd I | • | • | • | | • | | 272-273 |
| Bahram I | | • | | • | | • | 273-276 |
| Bahram II | | • | • | • | • | • | 276-293 |
| Bahram III (| Sagān | shāh) | • | • | • | | 293 |
| Narsai . | • | • | • | • | • | • | 293-302 |
| Hormizd II | | • | • | • | | | 302-310 |
| Sapor II | • | • | • | • | • | | 310-379 |
| Ardashir II | | • | | • | • | • | 379-383 |
| Sapor III | • | • | • | • | • | • | 383-388 |
| Bahram IV | (Karm | anshā | h) | • | • | • | 388-399 |
| Yezdegerd I | | • | • | • | • | • | 399-420 |
| Bahram V (| Gor) | • | • | • | • | • | 420-438 |
| Yezdegerd l | | • | • | • | • | • | 438-457 |
| Hormizd III | • | • | • | | • | | 457-459 |
| Peroz . | • | | • | • | • | • | 457-484 |
| Balash . | • | • | • | • | • | • | 484-488 |
| Kawadh I | • | • | • | • | • | • | 488-531 |
| (Djamasp) | • | • | • | • | • | • | 496-498 |
| Chosrau (A | nushar | wān) | • | • | • | • | 531-579 |

