

Bishops and Saints at the time of Constantine

11. Bishop Šeri'a of Arbela
(291-316)

And following Aha d-Abuhi in the leadership of the people of the Lord was the diligent worker and true priest Šeri'a. This man was from Arbela, son of Christian parents, who loved Christ. And since his youth, he relied on the church and lived off holy service. Also in his time the church had a great victory, the church of God, o-
pious Pinhes. And after 300 years more or less that it was persecuted and weak and its fundamentals were shaken. They had quiet and victory over all of its enemies
through Constantine

172. the victorious basileus

173. But before his time, around a few, Diocletian, the sacreligious Caesar, had tried to exterminate the name of Christendom

174. from the Earth, and for this he fervently strove night and day. And he gave an order, that the churches be destroyed and all Christians slain without mercy. Which fear and which panic won power over the entire world, as this order went out without mercy. And the weren't content with this, that they kill the Christians alone, but rather they killed them in droves or burned them, whereby they also did not have leadership prepared by a judge. And because of it, it was seen that the father was the butcher of his son, and the brother of his brother, and the enclosure of the natural love was ripped out of the midpoint. And as those roman Caesars were stricken with such sin, and as this lust to kill was enflamed in them, they were not once capable of governing the people, as they should rule. And as this was noticed by the grand king of the Persians, Hormizd

175. he took a large army and plundered many Roman cities

176. And as God saw all of this turpitude, "he rose up, and all of his enemies were dispersed, and his haters fled before him. The were dispersed like smoke and melted away like wax".

177. And he gave over to them torture without mercy. But He gave power over his servants to Constantine. And He showed him the sign of the cross over the clouds of lights, on which was written: "In this sign

178. you will be victorious". And he took this sign and gave it to all of his troops. And with it they beat them, the soldiers of the gruesome demons, into scattering like flies. And the cross, which was formerly the sign of shame, became the sign of victory for everyone, for the rich and for the poor, for the nobles and the condemned, the learned and the simple people. In the East, Papa, the bishop of Medinata, which we had mentioned, because he lived in the grand king's city

179. and other bishops required this due to his external business, had the desire, that he obtain the authority over all bishops, as if one bishop-general was needed, which they had to have. And the priests of Medinata along with the people resisted him. And they desired, that they clarify his deposition

180. And also Šem'on, his archdeacon

181, was enraged over these notions and gave notice to Miles of Šašan and to 'Aqeb Allaha of Karka de-Bet Selok. And Mar Papa became very afraid, because Šem'on's parents were very close to the grand king and respected by all people. And he wrote to the bishops of the West and especially to the bishop of Edessa, which had the name Sa'da. And all the bishops answered him, and they promised him, that they would help him through Basileus Constantine. Because they recognized, that case would be measured, if now the bishop of Medinata would become the patriarch

182. of all bishops in the East. And they wrote him a letter about this in their name and the name of the basileus and the patriarchs of the West. And they wrote him, that as in the West, which was under the rule of the Romans, there were many patriarchs, the one from Antioch and from Rome and Alexandria and Constantinople, in the East, which stands under the rule of the Persians, it is necessary, that present there should be nevertheless at least one patriarch. Now God, which ordered due to the sins of Adam, that a savior should come into the world, which is his own son, he, which through plagues of Egypt it was brought about, that there would be freedom for the Benai Israel, he, which from thorns brought fruit and from the thorn bush let roses spring forth, he, which at all times is capable of evoking goodness from the evil, allowed through his godly order and through his venerable providence, that the notions of Papa achieve success. And he became adamant in this matter without his knowledge as universal head of all bishops and all Christians in the land of the East

183. All bishops now consented to that which was ordered from the West, and they feared the bishops, which were there, that they not cause it, that they wedge

themselves between two powerful enemies, from the West the Christian Basileus of the Romans, and from the East the grand king of the Persians. Šem'on, the archdeacon of Papa, however, did not want at all to accept this new government, but rather wanted, that through his parents they would be removed in the name of the grand king. Papa

- managed to reconcile with Šem'on's father, and promised him, that upon his death, he
70 will appoint him to be Patriarch after him.
At this time, in the border city
184. a god-fearing man, Jacob
185. became known for the miracles he worked like the apostles and powerful deeds of
the prophets. This man spent often the entire night in prayer like his Lord, and his
75 vigils and fasting were known everywhere. And because truly he was a godly man, we
will especially handle the news about him later
186. And also our Šeri'a, because he glowed in zeal in the love of God, he went often
to him, that with it he visit him and became blessed through him. And both spoke to
one another. And after great ado and countless adversities he died on a Friday in the
80 summer of the year 627 of Jaunaj 187. And he was buried in the church with great
celebration.
- 166 Line 15 has Radgan, and line 18 has ç□□ □ Dargan. They are undoubtedly the same person,
yet it is unknown which is correct.
167 Is this some colloquial idiom?
85 168 Psalm 51:17;
170 Susa, the winter residence of the Persian king.
171 The first bishop of Seleucia-Ctesiphon was ordained in 291
172 Constantine I, the Great
175 Hormizd II (302-309)
90 176 A war between Hormizd II and Rome does not appear in any other source, including the
Cambridge History of Iran.
177 Psalm 68:1 178 The Christian monogram Chi-Ro.
180 removal from office
182 this text implies he would be in addition to the patriarchs of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch,
95 and New Rome (Constantinople).
183 His patriarchate included not only the Persian Empire, but also the Christians in southern
India, the Christianized Turks of central Asia, and the emerging Christian populations in
Mongolian China.
184 Nisibis
100 185 Jacob Episcopus, bishop of Nisibis (308-338)
186 If this was truly handled later, it might signify a missing part of the Chronicle, as it
does not appear here.
187 Meant here is the Seleucidan era. 627 S.E.=316
188 Mary, the mother of Jesus.
12. Bishop Johannan (Daniel Bar Marjam) of Arbela (316-345)
And following him, Seri'a, was the vigilant and careful Johannan. This man, because
he so much loved Mariam
188. the bearer of the invigorator or the world and our rejuvenator, was named Bar
Mariam. He also taught many heathen people and the Ihudaj. And therefore they hated
110 him with deadly hate. And upon their prosecution they forced him from Arbela. And
they sent foot-soldiers after him, which should kill him. But he hid himself and
saved himself from their snares and wandered a long time around in the hamlets and
mountains. But his love for God was enflamed more and more. And he strengthened it by
staying busy with work. And he succeeded in brining many lambs into the sheep pen of
115 Christ. In this time, as a Christian basileus ruled the world, and the matters of the
church were eminent, Hades furthered its honor and let loose its stinking mouth and
put out words, which stood in contradiction to the orthodox faith. And it found an
unfaithful worker, which spread their teaching; the keen and astute Arius
189. the Wicked. He, who already did not recognize His grandeur and counted on the
120 superfluosness, that was happening, that if even the son of God the creator,
returned for our salvation, he would deny the godliness of Christ and proclaim
falsely, that Christ is not the savior, but a creation, and that his nature was not
the son of God, but rather just pretend. And there was great uproar because of him in
the entire known world. And the bishops gathered in order to impeach his lies in the
125 city of Nicea.
190. in all 318, and through the willingness of Basileus Constantine, whose memory is
blessed. And these fathers execrated Arius and everyone who accepted his opinion. And
they affirmed that the son, Christ, was of one nature with the father, and equal with
him in being 191.
- And at this time Šapur II, the grand king of the Persians, moved into the mountains,
in order to annihilate the enemies, which were from the mountains near the sea,
erupted, and decimated many hamlets. And his plan was, that he lay waste to many
Roman cities. That, what also happened, we will see afterwards.
And everyone could reckon that namely the time was near, that the church would be
130 destroyed and the sanctuaries desecrated. But God, before whom everything arises,
knows well, saw and silenced and delivered to us the scorching heat of his scorn. As
namely it was seen by Šapur the second king, who ruled seventy years, more or less,

from the year 620 of Jaunaj to the year 690 192, after the death of Constantine, the
 victorious basileus, who filled the world with fear of him, and after him the Roman
 140 Constantius
 193. his son, was made basileus of the lands of the East, who thought, that the time
 came for him, in which he can dare to take the leadership of the lands of the
 Christians without hindrance.
 And he moved out and laid siege to Nisibis, the border city. He did not namely know,
 145 that it, the city, was not destroyed and stood "like a rose out of the thorns"
 194. only through the strong arm of the Lord, the King of Kings. Meanwhile God, which
 through Judith, a weak woman, threw down and destroyed the pride and the legions of
 Elparna
 195. and through the prayers of Esther, a humble woman, and hung Haman, the evildoer,
 150 up on the gallows
 196. He, who through Šem'on slew thousands of Philistines, he distanced Šapur, the
 grand king, from the city through the prayers of the bishop, the pious and called
 Jacob
 197. the famous. And as he, the people's father, saw it, that the children now became
 155 distraught after every page a laughter became for the impure demons "like Moses, the
 Lord's chosen one, he stood in the breach"
 198. before them, he stepped up to the city wall and begun to bid the Lord, that
 either he kill him or save his people from the hand of the heathens and from death.
 And the Lord heard this. And see, an army of yellow insects
 160 199. appeared from heaven. And it came and descended upon Šapur's army. And one of
 the swarms pushed into the nostrils of the horses and made them wild and robbed the
 men of visibility. And there was no time to do anything except to flee. They feared
 namely this unnatural blindness, and that the Roman army would suddenly fall on them
 and would annihilate them, while they were in this illness. And a few of them went
 165 and let Constantius know about that, which was. And they said praise and believed in
 God because of his grace, which he had poured over his servant Jacob. And he turned
 back to the grand king, in that he threatened him and he decided that the religion of
 the Romans would be weeded out of his lands. But Johannan, the bishop of our land,
 was then not among his sheep, but rather since the year 640 of Jaunaj
 170 200. he had moved to Medinata, he with other bishops, that with it they elect a man,
 a Christian and a sage, for the office of patriarch

189 Arius (260-336) was a priest in Alexandria, who taught that Jesus was not of the same body
 with God, but only his elegant creation, as he was begat by God and had therefore a beginning.
 His faith, Arianism, was so wide- spread that it reached from southern Ethiopia to the north
 175 with the Goths and Vandals.
 190 The First Council of Nicea (19 June-25 August 325) was the first imperial synod. It was
 concerned with the Arian heresy, and actually only about 250 bishops took part.
 191 οὐσία
 192 620-690 S.E.=309-379
 180 193 Basileus Constantius (337-361)
 194 Song of Solomon 2:2
 195 Judith 13-16
 196 Esther 7
 197 Jacob of Nisibis
 185 198 Psalm 106:23
 200 640 S.E.=329

201. Empty was namely the seat of Seleucia's patriarch by the lamentable death of Mar
 Papa, which was taken too soon before. They say that he spent two years there in
 Medinata. And then he went to Bet Huzaje because of the affairs of the church. And he
 190 was there, as the merciless orders went out to the Mahupats of the land, in which it
 was ordered, that all Christians should be killed without sympathy and that their
 churches should be destroyed, and on the sixth of the month of Nisan, as the grand
 king was in Bet Huzaje, and in the thirtyfirst year
 202. of this evil, which never had known in his life, what mercifulness is, the sword
 195 began to rule without sympathy. And everyone, who dared to say, that he was
 Christian, was slain. But Johannan, the bishop of Arbela, left thereupon Bet Huzaje
 and came to his herd, that he pastured the lambs and the cattle, which were given
 into his hands, and that he watch them. But his heart was filled with joy, as he saw,
 that the sword, which was ready, that it should slay the Christians of the land, was
 200 still hidden in its sheath. Pagrasp
 203. namely, the Mauhapta of the land, was in agreement with the city elite, that he
 not kill the Christians outside of the month of Ilul
 204. at the time of the vintage and the harvest. And it is said, that the grand king
 felt remorse over the fact that he gave this hard order of persecution and planned to
 205 lift it then.

But the Ihudaj and the Manicheans, which are enemies of the name of Christ, pressed the Megušes and brought them in, that they not allow the king of kings to do it. And they explained to him, that all the Christians were spies of the Romans. And nothing happens in the kingdom, that they do not write to their brothers who are there. And they all were rich and found themselves in a comfortable life, while the king of kings is entwined in an excruciating life of war and battle. They, however, lead no war, and always live in peace. So the Megušes changed the mind of the grand king through their lying. And the king gave an order, that the head tax be doubled for all the Christians and strengthened his order that they be again killed without mercy.

205. We became thereupon the laughter of the heathens and the faithless. The Ihudaj mocked us and said: "Where is your god? Rising now should be your Christ, he, who was crucified in shame on Galgatha, and should destroy your persecutors. Has he not said to you: "See, I am with you until the end of the world?" But the Manicheans curse us more than the Ihudaj and they regard us as the scum of the people. "And the shepherd was slain and the herd was scattered".

206. It was namely the time of darkness, and the light was hunted. It was the time, when the meek and perishable creatures were forced, that they are prayed for with violence instead of the creator. So the sun, which was made as a servant for the god of the people, sacrifices and gifts were brought to it. And the fire, which was made for the need of the children of Adam: one temple

207. was made for the children of light, which they built. One fire-temple, namely they built for the demons, that with it, they bring the churches of the heavenly father into the land of the forgotten. Oh the godlessness! O the disobedience and the insurgency of the people! And as when a man, who wants to destroy a tree, to ruin his seeds and throw them away, and then rip out its roots and throw them away, so the Megušes and the heathens wanted to make and end of the bishops

208. and the metropolitans

209. And immediately Mar Šem'on Bar Sabba'e, who sat in the seat of the East, together with a large number of priests

210. and deacons

211. were seized and brought to the grand king in Karka de-Ledan

212. And after much torture, as the powerful man of the Lord and his great patriarch were not sheltered from his menace for not being willing to pray to the sun, a creature, Šapur turned over the torture to his associates, who were in a number of 102. However, they cut his head off, all those athletes of Christ. He strengthened them, all of them, and stood by them with courage in this battle for a short time. This happened on a high Good Friday. And from then until the Sunday of the White Garments

213. the sword did not stop throughout the East. And to the ends of heaven groups of Christians were tied up like a group of sheep being led to slaughter, with exception of them, who were killed right there in their homes. But in our land of Hedejjab, through the thoughtfulness of the mauhapta, the sympathetic Pagrasp, only a few, it was said, were killed, those whose names are unknown. But in the following year, as Pargasp

214. the mauhapta, died, after him they made Peroz Tamšabor his successor, the blood of the Christians began to flow in our land and flood the Earth, which was filled with injustice and evil due to the evil students of Satan, the cursed, who live off it.

There he cleansed them through a flood of pure and innocent blood of all dross and of all vice, that with it they would be the bride in truth, which adorns and beautifies herself for the heavenly bridegroom

215. who through his cross and his dishonor wed them on the hilltop of Galgatha through torture and through agony, which is unspeakable, whereby it is said to all of his students and their successors after them and to all members of his church:

"Blessed are you, when they taunt you and they persecute you and say against you every evil word against me in lies. Then be happy and rejoice, because your wage is great in heaven. Even so have they persecuted the prophets who were before you."

216. It is hence

202 309+30=339

204 September/October (340)

205 Cambridge History of Iran: Shapur II needed money for his army to attack the Romans, so the taxes on Christians were doubled to provide extra revenues. The Christians naturally objected and the persecutions resumed.

206 Matthew 26:31

209 president, prefect, princeps

212 =Susa

213 =White Sunday (Easter Sunday), when the baptized wore white to show their purity.

214 possible misspelling

215 Ref. Ephesians 5:25-27

275 216 Matthew 5:11-12.

difficult for me, oh my beloved Pinhes, that I enumerate for you one after the other all of those, the names of the Christians, which were killed in the entire land of the East. Uncountable and even incalculable are the simple sheep, which through the butcher's knife were brought as living sacrifices for God and became worthy for the kingdom of heaven. If I only now count those, who saturated the dirt of our city and our country -because it is your request-, so that through this you know, which godly men truly have gone before you, and that you are able to follow their footsteps without difficulty. They truly were lieutenants for us and the leaders on the way to perfection, on which all of them are followed with joy. In the 35th year of Šapur 217. the grand king, Johannan, the bishop 218. with Jacob, his priest 219. were seized by order of Piroz Tamšabor. And the mauhaptas imprisoned them, without sympathy, first in Hesna da-Bedigar 220. And they remained in Hesna one year. And the heathens let loose many tortures which are not to be counted. And they suffered it, these brave warriors of Christ with patience, which cannot be described, whereby they were cheerful and overjoyed, that they were held as worthy, to suffer such for the sake of the love of Christ. And on this day 221. men and women and daughters of the alliance 222. of all classes were killed, flock among flock. And among them Narsai, the priest 223. and Hananja and Rehima, deacons of the church. And after all interrogations and adulatory convincing attempts, as Satan could not diminish their steadfastness, thereupon they were brought out of the house out of the city were crucified as the life-giver, their Lord. Their corpses, however, were taken away during the night by the Christians. And see, their bones are a fountain, which lets the godly grace flow for all, which took asylum in those of the errant children of Adam 224. And from that day until the end of the year the sword was drunk with blood without satiation. And the collected Megušes 225. were like butchers for our land, although they did not become fat. And like wild dogs they daily licked the coagulum of our blood, which like a bog colored red the markets and alleys of our city. And they rampaged out more and more and became rabid. <https://www.sasanika.org/wp-content/uploads/ChronicleofArbela.pdf>

Saint Alexandra of Rome (Ἀλεξάνδρα)

- Christian martyr and saint, known from "Martyrdom of Saint George" as either Emperor Diocletian's wife or the wife of Dacian, a Roman Prefect. She is also sometimes mistaken with Priscilla or Prisca. According to Frederick George Holweck Saint Alexandra was the reputed wife of the Emperor Diocletian and was secretly converted to Christianity. Jacobus de Voragine listing her name as "Alexandria" describes her as the wife of Dacian the Roman Prefect who persecuted Saint Caprasius of Agen and Saint Maginus. While Saint George was being tortured, Alexandra went to the arena, bowed before him and professed her faith openly. When she questioned whether she was worthy of paradise and of martyrdom without being baptized, Saint George told her "Do not fear, for your blood will baptize you". She was denounced a Christian and imprisoned on her husband's orders in Nicomedia, then sentenced to death. Her husband was so outraged by her conversion that he is said to have uttered "What! Even thou hast fallen under their spell!". Alexandra quietly accepted her sentence and prayed as the guards walked her to the place of execution. She asked if she could rest for a moment. The guards allowed this. She rested by the place of Saint George's execution at Nicomedia's City Wall. Her three servants Apollo, Isaac and Codratus went to prison with her, the first two died of hunger while the last was beheaded with her on April 21, 303. Her feast day is usually celebrated on April 23, when she is commemorated at the same time along with the soldier martyrs Anatolios and Protoleon and the 630 others who were martyred for professing faith while witnessing George's martyrdom. The Coptic Church venerates her on April 8. She is sometimes confused with Saint Prisca. Holweck believes that her story was fabricated, de Voragine presents it as legendary but not outright fiction. Prisca was either a Christian or lenient towards Christianity, but never rebelled towards her husband. When Diocletian retired to Spalatum in 305, Prisca stayed with her daughter, Galeria Valeria and son-in-law, Galerius in Thessalonica. When Galerius died in 311, Licinius was entrusted with the care of Prisca and her daughter Valeria. The two women, however, fled from Licinius to Maximinus Daia. After a short time, Valeria refused the marriage proposal of Maximinus, who arrested and confined her in Syria and confiscated her properties. At the death of Maximinus, Licinius had Prisca and her daughter killed in 315.

Attendees of the Council of Nicaea

- Academius/Acatemius of Papha/Papae/Pampa
Acedius
345 Achilleus of Larissa (Athanasius of Thessaly)
Acogiua of Tripolis
Acrites of Diospontum
Actius/Aetius/Aëtius of Lydda
Acylas, Chorepiscopus
350 Adamantius, Zeno
Adamantius/Adamantus of Canon/Coeis
Admus of Bosporus
Adon of Lycia
Aeneas of Accho
355 Aeneas of Ptolomais
Aëtius of Dintia
Agapius of Seleucia
Agathumius of Amordiané
Agogius of Tripolis
360 Aithalas of Edessa
Alexander of Alexandria
Alexander of Constantinopel
Alexander of Thessalonica
Alitodorus of Corcyra/Cercyra
365 Alphius of Apamea/Apamia
Alphocranon Harpocraton/Alpocraton of Alphocranon/Arpocrator of Alphocranon
Ammonius of Aphrodisias
Amphion of Epiphanea/Epiphania
Ananias of Ptolmais
370 Anatolius of Emesa/Emetsa
Anatolius, Chorepiscopus
Antiochus of Hierocaesarea/Hidron-Caesarea
Antiochus of Resaina/Resiina/Risiané
Antiochus/Antilogus of Memphis
375 Antiochus/Antochus of Aurelianopolis/Aulilianopolis
Antiochus/Antochus of Capitoliias/Gapetulinus
Antipatros of Capitoliias
Antoninus/Antonius of Antioch
Aphrodisias of Magidon/Magyda
380 Apoc... prao...
Aquila, Chorepiscopus
Araunius of Limena
Arbetion of Barathu/Pharbaethus/Pharboethus
Arccathius of Gadmeausa
385 Archelaus of Doliche/Perioche
Arices of Armenia
Arirteus of Armenia=Aristaces/Aristacius of Armenia=Arices of Armenia?
Arnus of Thadmor
Artemidorus of Sardes/Sardis
390 Arustaces
Asclepias/Asclepius /Asclepas of Gaza
Athanasius of Alexandria
Athenaeus of Coracesium/Gorpissus
Athenodorus of Dorylaeum/Dorylleum
395 Atthas/Athas of Ascedia/Scethia
Attheas of Scete
Autychius of Smyrna
Badonius of Alaso
Balanus of Carboula
400 Ballaus of Thersea
Bassianus of Raphanea
Bassones of Tabulé
Bassonius of Gabala
Bassus of Zeugma/Zeuuma/Seucmatés
405 Becon, presbyters
Brontius of Ancyra
Budiaeus of Trobon
Budius of Stobi/Stobae
Cadmus of Bosphorus

- 410 Caius of Thmuis
Callicles of Perga
Cecilian of Carthage
Cerontius of Larissa
Claudianus of Thessaly/Larissa
- 415 Conatus, Chorepiscopus
Contianus/Cyntianus of Seleucia
Corconius of Cinae
Cyntus, Chorepiscopus
Cyrillus of Cium/Cyum
- 420 Cyrillus of Paphos/Paphus
Cyrillus of Thaumana/Oumandra
Cyrnon/Cyrion of Philadelphia
Daces of Berenice
Dacus
- 425 Dacus of Macedonia
Dathes
Dicasius of Tyana/Tarbia/Tauias
Dion ...
- 430 Dionysius of Mesopotamia
Dios of Paratonion
Dios of Tkou
Domnus of Aspendum
Domnus of Pannonia
Domnus of Sirmium
- 435 Domnus of Trapezus/Trapezunta
Doron, Chorepiscopus
Dorotheus of Pelusium
Ebdomasius of Philadelphia
Edesius of Claudiopolis
- 440 Eliconos of Abalas
Ellaticus of Tripolis
Elpidius of Comana
Erechtius of Tmausont
Erichtius of Damaba
- 445 Erothrius/Erithrius of Colonia/Collania
Ethilhas/Ethalias of Edessa
Etoemasius of Philadelphia
Eucromius, Chorepiscopus
Eudemus of Patara
- 450 Eudion of Ilium
Eudrames/Eudaimon/Eudromius/Eudumon, Chorepiscopus
Euetheius of Sadola
Euethius of Adriana
Eugenes/Eugenius of Apollonias
- 455 Eugenius of Eucarpa/Eucarpia
Euhethius of Adrianopolis
Euhethius/Euethius of Satala
Eulalius of Iconium
Eulalius, Chorepiscopus
- 460 Eulalius/Eularius of Sebaste/Sebastia
Euphrantion/Euphration of Balanea/Daneon
Euphrosynus of Rhodes/Rhodus
Eupsychius of Amastris
Eupsychius of Tyana
- 465 Eurasius/Euresius of Termessus
Eurarius of Comana
Eusebius of Antiochia
Eusebius of Caesarea
Eusebius of Miletus
- 470 Eusebius of Nicomedia
Eusebius of the Parochia of Isauropolis
Eustathius of Antioch/Antiochia
Eustathius of Arestan/Arethusa?
Eustathius/Eutychijs of Seleucia
- 475 Eutropius of Andrinopel
Eutychanus of Amasea/Eutychijs of Amastris/Amastris/Amasia
Eutychijs of Sicione
Eutychijs of Smyrna

	Eutychius/Eutychianus of Tyana/Teana
480	Faustus of Panemitichus
	Festus of Marcianopolis
	Flaccus of Sanis/Sanada/Synanta
	Flaccus/Flacus of Hierapolis
	Florentius of Ancyra Ferrea
485	Gainus of Sebaste=Galanus of Sebaste
	Gaius of Panyos
	Gaius of Thmuis
	Gegasius of Harba-Kedem
	Gelasius of Salamis/Samaminé
490	Gennadius of Esbonta/Jebunda
	Georgius of Aprusas/Prusias
	Germanus of Neapolis
	Germanus of Samaria
	Gerontius of Larissa
495	Gorgonius of Apollonias
	Gorgonius of Ciaena/Cinae
	Gorgonius, Chorepiscopus
	Gregorius of Berytus/Betus
	Hedesius of Claudiopolis
500	Helidius of Comana
	Heliodorus of Zabulon/Zabula
	Hellanicus of Tripolis
	Helpidius of Comana
	Heraclius of Zela/Zola/Sela
505	Heraclius/Heracleus of Baris/Beresia
	Hesychius of Alexandria Minor
	Hesychius of Neapolis
	Hesychius of Prusa
	Hesychius, Chorepiscopus
510	Hosius of Córdoba/Corduba
	Hypatius of Gangra
	Ionocentus, presbyter
	Jacob of Nisibus/Nisibis
	Jacobus of Sirinus
515	Januarius of Jericho/Hiericho
	Joannes of Persia/Persinus
	Lelitius of Sebastopolis
	Leontius of Caesarea
	Letodorus of Cibyra
520	Lisianus of Lycae
	Longinus of Ascalon
	Longinus/Longianus of Neocaesarea
	Macarius of Jerusalem/Elion
	Macedonius of Mopsuestia
525	Macrinus of Jamnia
	Macrinus of Julium
	Magnus of Damascus
	Manicius of Epiphania/Manicus of Epimia
	Manicius of Hamath
530	Maraias of Macedonopolis
	Marcellus of Ancyra
	Marcus of Calabria
	Marcus of Standum/Standon/Tanton
	Mareas of BIRTHA
535	Marianus of Jamnia
	Marianus of Troas
	Marinus of Palmyron
	Marinus/Marianus of Sebastena/Sebastenus
	Maris of Chalcedon
540	Marsyas of Euboea
	Mathras of Hypaepa
	Maximus of Eleutheropolis
	Meliphron of Coos/Cous
	Melitius of Lycopolis (?)
545	Menophantes of Ephesus
	Mereas of Macedonopolis
	Mithres/Methres of Hypyrpa/Iemptsa

	Moses of Castabala/Mouses of Cataballa
	Narcissus of Irenopolis
550	Narcissus of Neronias/Erotanus
	Nestor of Syedra
	Nicasius of Die=Nicasius of Divio?/Duia
	Nicetas of Phleias/Nicetes of Flavianus
	Nicetas the Goth {?}
555	Nicholas of Myra/Nicolaus
	Nicomachus/Nicomacus of Bostra
	Nunechius of Laodicea
	Orion of Ilium/Eli...
	Ouranius of Limena
560	Palladius, Chorepiscopus
	Pancharius of Ancyra
	Paphnutius of Thebes
	Papirius of Samoata
	Patricius of Alateus
565	Patricius of Ampelada/Amblada
	Patricius of Maximianopolis/Mazimianopolis
	Patrophilus of Beishan
	Patrophilus of Scythopolis
	Paulinus of Adana
570	Paulinus of Tyrus
	Paulus of Anaea/Anora
	Paulus of Apamea/Apamia
	Paulus of Laranda
	Paulus of Maximianopolis
575	Paulus of Neocaesarea
	Paulus of Spania
	Pederos of Heraclia
	Pegasius of Armocadama
	Perperius of Samusata
580	Petronius of Junopolis
	Petrus of Aila/Aila/Ialon
	Petrus of Cytalu
	Petrus of Gindara
	Petrus of Hnes
585	Petrus of Nicopolis
	Phaedrus of Herclea
	Phaladus/Phalatus, Chorepiscopus
	Philadelphus of Juliopolis/Julipolis/Heliopolis?
	Philadelphus/Philadelphius of Pompeiopolis
590	Philip of Panephyus=Philippus of Panyphis/Panephyson
	Philocles/Philocalus of Paneas/Panias
	Philoxenus of Hierapolis
	Philoxenus of Mabug
	Pierius of Samosata
595	Pigasius of Abogatana
	Pisticius/Pistus of Azani/Azana/Ozana
	Pistus of Athenae
	Pistus of Marcianopolis
	Plusianus of Siout
600	Pollio of Baris
	Polycarpus of Metropolis
	Postus of Panaemon
	Potamon of Heraclea/Heracleos (Throis)
	Procopius of Synnada/Sanata
605	Protogenes of Sardica
	Rodon, Chorepiscopus
	Rufus of Caesarea
	Sabianus of Heraphantes
	Sabinus of Azotus
610	Sabinus of Gadara/Cadara
	Salamanes/Salamias of Germanicia/Cermanicus
	Sarapion/Sarapion of Antipurgos
	Sares/Seras/Sarapas of Thyatira/Thyadira
	Secundus of Ptolemais=Secountus of Ptolmais
615	Secundus of Tauché/Teuchilibya
	Segentus of Teuchira

	Seleucus/Seleucius, Chorepiscopus
	Serapion of Antipurgos
	Severus of Dionysias
620	Severus of Sodoma
	Silvanus of Azotus
	Silvanus of Isauropolis/Metropolis
	Siricius of Cyrrhus
	Soilus of Gabalon
625	Solomon of Germanicia
	Sopater of Barathena/Beritaneus
	Spyridion of Trimythous
	Stephen of Barata/Stephanus of Carata
	Stephin/Stephanus, Chorepiscopus
630	Strateges of Ephestia/Strategius of Hyphestia
	Stratophilus/Stratolius of Pitiunt/Pityunta/Pityus/Piteous
	Stretegius/Strategius of Lemnos/Lemnus
	Synodorus of Antaratos
	Syricus/Siricus of Cyprus
635	Takés of Berenicé
	Tarcodemantus of Aegea
	Tarsicius/Taracius of Apamea/Apamia
	Telemachus of Adrianopolis
	Thadoneus of Lazos
640	Theodorus of Caesarea
	Theodorus of Ou-Andala/Ousin
	Theodorus of Sidon
	Theodorus of Tarsus
	Theodorus of Vasada
645	Theodotus of Laodicea/Laodicia
	Theodulus of Trajanopolis
	Theogenus/Theognus/Theognis of Nicaea
	Theonas of Corycus/Cyzicum
	Theonas of Cysicus
650	Theonus/Theonas of Marmarica
	Theophanes, Chorepiscopus
	Theophilus (Gothic)
	Tiberius of Lystra/Alistra
	Tiberius of Tauthasis/Tauthité/Thmuis
655	Timotheus of Comana
	Timotheus of Cybistra
	Titus of Paraetonium/Patronium
	Tyrannus of Antinoë/Antinous/Antinou
	Ulpius of Apamea
660	Uranicus of Limen
	Victor/Vito, pope's legate
	Vincentius/Vicentius, pope's legate
	Volusianus of Lycon
	Zeno of Tyre
665	Zenobius of Seleucia
	Zephyrus (Zopyrus) of Barca
	Zeuxes of Verabon
	Zeuxius of Syarma
	Zoilus of Gabala
670	Zopirus/Zopirus of Barcé/Bac