

GOLGOTHA

Friday, 27 April, 31 A.D.

Chronological investigation
by
Doru-Petru Dugan

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CONTENTS

Preface.....	7
List of Abbreviations.....	13
PART ONE: The Dating of Messiah's Killing in the Old Testament.....	37
Introduction	37
Chapter I. The Messianic Oracle in the Book of Daniel.....	43
1. Generalities	43
2. Text of the ' <i>Seventy Weeks</i> ' prophecy	44
3. Interpretation of the Oracle (' <i>Sixty-nine Weeks</i> ').....	48
3.1. Analysis of Daniel 9:25-26a (vocalic text)	48
3.2. The decree to rebuild Jerusalem	75
A) The first decree,	76
B) The second decree,	80
C) The third decree,.....	83
D) The fourth decree,.....	94
3.2.1. The accession to the throne of Artaxerxes I.....	106
3.2.2. Datings for Artaxerxes I's reign.....	114
A) "Lists of Archons / Consuls / Olympiads" (see Annex II /3.1; 3.2; 3.3)..	114
B) "Ptolomy's Canon" (see Annex II/4)	114
C) "J. Africanus' Chronography"	115
D) "Eusebius' Chronicle"	115
E) "Achaemenid documents"	117
E.1) "Astronomical Diaries"	117
E.2) "Tablets from Babylonia"	123
E.3) "Persepolis Tablets"	129
E.4) "Mons Basanites Graffiti"	130
E.5) "Stele from Syene"	131
E.6) "Aramaic Papyri of Elephantine"	132
3.2.3. The 20th regnal year of Artaxerxes I.....	134
A) Particulars of Artaxerxes I's regnal years.....	139
B) The Reckoning of Nehemiah	146
Chapter II. Notions of Chronological Computation	148
1. The "Messianic prophetic Week"	148
2. Calculation of the Oracle's length.....	163
2.1. The Method of the "Ideal Years"	163
2.2. Appendix. - Terminus intermedius.....	166
2.3. The Method of the "Sabbatical Cycles"	168
PART TWO: The Dating of Messiah's Killing in the New Testament.....	171
Exordium.....	171

Chapter III. The Evangelical Chronology of the Life of Jesus.....	172
1. The Birth of Jesus.....	172
1.1 "The Star of Bethlehem"	172
1.2. "The Death of Herod"	183
1.3 "The Census of Augustus"	188
1.4 The Date of the Nativity.....	194
2. The Ministry of Jesus.....	197
2.1. The Beginning of Jesus' Ministry.....	197
2.1.1 The Baptism of Jesus	197
2.1.2. The Age of Jesus.....	209
2.2 The Length of Jesus' Ministry.....	211
2.2.1. Chronological Reference Points	211
A) The Passover in the first year (of Ministry).....	213
B) The Passover in the second year.....	215
C) Passover on the third year.....	216
D) Passover in the last year	217
< The Attributes of Jesus >	218
a) Jesus is Messiah/Christ.....	220
b) Jesus - Christ is Messiah – King.....	229
c) Jesus - Christ is the Messiah - High Priest.	230
d) Jesus is the Son of God.....	232
e) Jesus is the Son of Man.	248
< "The Passion Week" >	254
< Contiguous events >	306
PART THREE.....	331
Chapter IV. Calendar Structure of the Oracle	331
1. Technical Appendix.....	332
2. Schema of the Oracle.....	335
3. Epilogue: Chronological Summary	335
4. COROLLARY	337
ANNEX I	340
1. The theories of Anderson, Hoehner, and Hughes	340
2. Traditional Methods of calculating the Oracle's length.....	343
2.1. Critique of the calculation using the classical prophetic week.....	343
a) Variant I < Ezra - 459/458 B.C. >	344
b) Variant II < Ezra - 457 B.C. >	345
c) Variant III < Nehemiah - 455 B.C. >	346
d) Variant IV < Nehemiah - 454 B.C. >	353
e) Procedure < J. Africanus - 444 B.C. >.....	355
2.2. Balance sheet of the calculations with historical years.....	356

ANNEX II.....	361
1. Calendrical considerations.....	361
a) The Babylonian Calendar.....	361
b) The Egyptian Calendar.....	363
c) The Persian Calendar.....	365
d) The Macedonian Calendar.....	366
e) The Roman Calendar.....	369
f) The Hebrew / Jewish Calendar.....	373
2. Chronological systems.....	377
3. Eras of Antiquity.....	379
3.1. List of Archons.....	379
3.2. List of Consuls.....	381
3.3. The Era of Olympiads - "OL".....	388
3.4. The Era from the foundation of Rome - "A.U.C".....	392
3.5. The Seleucid Era - "A.S.".....	393
3.6. Additional Eras.....	395
3.6.1. The Era of Creation - "A.M.".....	395
3.6.2. The Era of Abraham - "A. Abr.".....	395
3.6.3. The Era of Nabonassar - "A.N.".....	396
3.7. The Sabbatical Cycles.....	396
3.8. The Christian Era - "A.D.".....	398
4. Ptolemy's Canon.....	399
5. Astronomical Algorithms.....	402
6. Addendum.....	415
Bibliography.....	425

Preface

The essence of man's personal relationship with God is sublimely revealed by the so – called "Gospel in miniature", a Johannine verse, that sums up the whole salvific theology: " *For God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believes on him may not perish, but have life eternal* " (Jn. 3:16). The sacrifice on Golgotha represents the key event in the economy of salvation; the mystery of human kind's redemption—i.e., the release through the paying of a price—was attained with the sacrifice of Jesus, the Son of God and the Son of Man, " *who himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, in order that, being dead to sins, we may live to righteousness: (...)* " (1 Pt.2:24). For this reason, the 'Cross' has become a symbol of love, expiation, and God's spirit of sacrifice towards the fallen world. The death of Jesus, " *(...) the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world.* " (Jn.1:29), has obvious connotations with the dogma of the Paschal sacrifice, " *(...) For also our passover, Christ, has been sacrificed;* " (1 Co.5:7), on a day of Passover, at the biblical ninth hour, when the ritual of sacrifice began in the Temple. But the Crucifixion of the Nazarene — although recorded in the Greek Scriptures, the Babylonian Talmud, the works of the Church Fathers and even by a number of lay writers of Antiquity, having been a historic event that took place in Roman Judaea, where records of the populace were kept — has never been correctly dated. Fortunately, the predetermined divine plan and foreknowledge of God, who knows all things and all events that will happen over time, provided a numerological prophetic schema for the rigorous determination of the date in which this tragedy would take place. This is the so-called 'Seventy Weeks' prophecy, given in chapter 9 (verses 24-27) of the "Book of Daniel", one of the strangest, most enigmatic and consequently most fascinating works of the Old Testament. Although the subject of this chronological forecast is of great interest to both Judaism and Christianity, all previous theological studies have failed to solve the famous equation correctly, because the esoteric language of prophecy and its computational algorithm were inaccessible to the uninitiated. The solution proposed in the present monograph, whereby I claim finally to have solved the problem in question, derives from the scheme of the historical – Messianic interpretation of Daniel's prophecy. Its originality resides in a new way of treating the chronologies of the following three topics:

- 1) The reign of Artaxerxes I, King of Persia (1st regnal year: {4? / 8? August 465 B.C. ÷ 19 September 465 B.C.} / 7th regnal year: {23 September 460 B.C. ÷ 11 October 459 B.C.} / 20th regnal year: {1 October 447 B.C. ÷ 19 September 446 B.C.}, according to the circumstantial chronology of Ezra and Nehemiah).
- 2) The Messianic Prophecy of Daniel 9:25-26a / The Oracle of the "Sixty-nine Weeks" (Starting date: 7 / 8 April 446 B.C. / in the 20th regnal year of Artaxerxes I; Duration, structured in $7 + 62 = 69$ 'weeks': 483 prophetic years / 360-day years = 476 Julian

calendar years / 365.25-day years; Ending date: 26 / 27 April 31 A.D. / in the 18th regnal year of Tiberius).

- 3) The Events of "Passion Week" (the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem: Saturday, 21 April, 31 A.D.; the Last Supper, which was not a traditional Passover Seder: Tuesday evening, 24 April, 31 A.D.; the Arrest: Tuesday night / Wednesday, 24 / 25 April, 31 A.D.; the Jewish Trial: Wednesday, 25 April, 31 A.D.; the Roman Trials I + II and Condemnation: Thursday, 26 April, 31 A.D.; the Crucifixion and Death: Friday, 27 April, 31 A.D. / Delayed Passover; the Resurrection: Saturday night / Sunday, 28 April, 31 A.D.).

All the scriptural verses, cited as doctrinal arguments, are taken from the Bible translated by J.N.Darby (a 19th century Anglo-Irish evangelist, who was a promoter of classical dispensationalism): "The Darby Bible" (acronym DBY). This version of the Holy Scriptures has considerable prestige because: 1) it is a literal translation, which even in the late-nineteenth century rendered the divine name **YHWH** as **Jehovah**, as opposed to the traditional practice of substituting for this sacred Tetragrammaton (Gr. "four letters") the word **LORD**; Nevertheless, since the personal Name of Almighty God, expressed by the Hebrew tetragrammaton **YHWH (Jehovah)** # 3068, is still not familiar to many readers, it will be systematically combined with its usual translation, written in capital letters, i.e., **the LORD** and 2) it enjoys international recognition, since it was already published in the 19th and 20th centuries in widely circulated languages such as English (The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments / The Darby Bible), French (La Sainte Bible qui comprend l'Ancien et le Nouveau Testament / La Bible Darby) and German (Die Heilige Schrift / Elberfelder Bibel). As such, despite its age and a number of linguistic inadvertencies, DBY is regarded even today as one of the most accurate translations of the Bible, which warrants its selection as the reference text for the commentaries that follow. Obviously, however, rigorous research also demands textual comparisons, since none of the biblical editions can be said to enjoy the privilege of perfection. In this respect, the documentation has been extended to the following classical versions and modern translations: *Biblia / Bibel* (Die Luther-Bibel & Die Dietenberger-Bibel / Die Eck-Bibel); *La Bible* (La Bible d'Olivétan & La Bible de l'Épée & La Bible de Genève); *La Sainte Bible* (La Bible de Sacy & La Bible d'Ostervald & La Bible Martin); *The Holy Bible* (The King James Version / KJV or The New King James Version / NKJV & The Webster Bible / WBT & The American Standard Version / ASV & The Rotherham Bible / EBR; The Scofield Reference Bible / SCO & The Knox Bible / KB & Restoration of Original Sacred Name Bible & New International Version Anglicised / NIVUK & Green's Literal Translation / LITV & The Book of Yahweh: The Holy Scriptures & The God's Word Translation / GW & The Holman Christian Standard Bible / HCSB & The Divine Name King James Bible / DNKJB & Sacred Name Bible: Sacred Name King James Version & The Christian Standard Bible / CSB & Berean Study Bible / BSB); *The Scriptures* (ISR); *Young's Literal Translation* (YLT); *La Bible de Jerusalem*

(BJ) / *The Jerusalem Bible* (JB); *Biblia* (Traducere Literală Nouă / TLN); *Biblia* (Noua Traducere in Limba Română / NTR); *Concordant Version of the Old Testament* (CVOT) & *Concordant Literal New Testament* (CLNT); *Word of YHVH Bible: My Name is YaHavah*; *The Holy Scriptures according to the Masoretic Text* (JPS); *Complete Jewish Bible* (CJB) & *The Holy Scriptures: Tree of Life Version* (TLV); *The Septuagint with Apocrypha Greek-English*, *La Bible d'Alexandrie – LXX*; *Septuaginta* (Romanian Translation); *A New English Translation of the Septuagint* (NETS); *Holy Bible from the Ancient Eastern Text* (The Lamsa Bible - Peshitta / LBP); *Aramaic Peshitta New Testament Translation - Messianic Version*; *Les Evangiles dans la langue de Jesus*; *The Peshitta Holy Bible Translated* (PHBT). Likewise, for the elucidation of certain semantic details, we have drawn upon the main interlinear or polyglot editions: *Hebraicorum Bibliorum Veteris Testamenti Latina*; *Biblia Hebraica & Novum Testamentum Graecorum*; *The Interlinear NIV Hebrew-English Old Testament*; *Ancien Testament interlinéaire hébreu – français*; *The Interlinear Hebrew-Greek-English Bible* / 4 Vols.; *Das Alte Testament Interlinearübersetzung Hebräisch – Deutsch* / 5 Vols.; *The Messianic Aleph Tav Interlinear Scriptures* (MATIS) / 3 Vols.; *The Aramaic English Interlinear Peshitta Holy Bible*; *Kata Biblon Greek Septuagint* (interlinear) and *Wiki English Translation*; *Biblia Polyglotta Complutensis* / 6 Vols.); *Biblia Polyglotta Antwerpiensia* / 8 Vols.; *Biblia Polyglotta Hamburgensis* / 6 Vols.; *Bibla Polyglotta Heidelbergensis* / 4 Vols.; *Novum Testamentum Dni.Nri. Iesu Christi*; *La Bible de Vence*; *Biblia Polyglotta Parisiensia* / 10 Vols.; *Biblia Polyglotta Londinensia* / 6 Vols.; *Biblia Pentapla* / 3 Vols.; *Biblia Polyglotta Lipsiensia* / 3 Vols.; *The English Hexapla*; *Hexapla Origenis* / 2 Vols.; *Biblia Hexaglotta* / 6 Vols.; *Biblia Triglotta* / 2 Vols.; *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis* (Die Alliioli – Bibel) / 3 Vols.; *La Sainte Bible Polyglotte*; *The Holy Bible. Douay - Rheims Version* (The Challoner Bible); *The Septuagint with Apocrypha: Greek and English*; *Vetus Testamentum Graecum juxta Septuaginta interpretes* (*Vetus Testamentum Graece et Latine*); *Aramaic English New Testament*. Unless otherwise stated, all texts in the original languages are reproduced from the *Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum* (*Biblia Hebraica Kennicottiana*) / *Biblia Hebraica sine punctis Masoreticis* & *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* / *Biblia Hebraica cum punctis Masoreticis* = *Textus Masoreticus*: Hebrew text; *Septuaginta.Vetus Testamentum Graecum* (*Septuaginta Gottingensis*): Greek text; *Vetus Testamentum Syriace iuxta simplicem Syrorum versionem* (*Peshitta Leidensis*): Syriac text; *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis* (*Vulgata Sixto – Clementina*): Latin text & *Tes Kaines Diathekes Apanta* / *Novum Iesu Christi D.N. Testamentum* (*Editio Regia*): Greek text; *Patrologia Graeca et Latina* : Greek and Latin texts. I have selected these reference works based on comparative analysis of Daniel's Prophecy as found in the most important editions of the Bible (see Bibliography: Religious Literature / Scriptures), in accordance with the following primary sources: *Codex Vaticanus* & *Codex Sinaiticus* & *Codex Alexandrinus* = the oldest extant manuscripts of the complete Greek Bible (Old Testament = Septuagint / LXX and New Testament); *He Palaia Diatheke kata tous*

Hebdomekonta / Vetus Testamentum iuxta Septuaginta (Editio Sixtina); *The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint* (Septuaginta Cambridgensis); *Biblia Sacra* (Codex Amiatinus) = the oldest preserved manuscript of the complete Vulgata Bible; *Codex Petersburgensis / Petropolitanus* = the oldest preserved manuscript of the complete Hebrew Bible; *Codex Syro – Hexaplaris Ambrosianus*; *Mikra'ot Gedolot* (Biblia Hebraica Bombergiana) = Textus Receptus Hebraicus & *Biblia Hebraica accuratissima* (Biblia Hebraica Athiana); *Biblia Hebraica sine punctis* (Biblia Hebraica Leusdeniana) = *Biblia Hebraica non punctata*; *Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinae versiones antiquae* (Vetus Italica) & *Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam versionem & Vetus et Novum Testamentum cum praefationibus et argumentis Santi Iheronymi et aliorum* (La Biblia de Avila) & *Biblia* (Biblia Gutenbergiana) & *Biblia Latina* (La Bibbia di Borso d'Este); *He Kaine Diatheke / Novum Testamentum* (Textus Receptus); *Biblia. 1.Hebraica. 2.Samaritana. 3.Chaldaica. 4.Graeca. 5.Syriaca. 6.Latina. 7.Arabica* = the editio princeps of the Peshitta Old Testament; *Liber Sacrosancti Evangelii de Iesu Christo Domino et Deo nostro* = the edition princeps of the Peshitta New Testament; *Vetus et Novum Testamentum Syriace*; *Translatio Syra Pescitto Veteris Testamenti* (Codex Ambrosianus); *Biblia Sacra iuxta versionem simplicem quae dicitur P(e)chitta* (Biblia Mosul). The Talmudic excerpts and references are drawn from *The Babylonian / Jerusalem Talmud, Mishnah and Tosefta*, Edition J. Neusner.

The historiographical investigations relating to Daniel's prophecy are in accordance with ''*Die Exegese der Siebzig Wochen Daniels*'' by F.Fraidl.

The primary reference works on Jewish civilisation, history, culture, and religion: ''*Flavii Josephi Antiquitatum Judaicarum / De Bello Judaico, Graece et Latine*''.

The datings and chronological or astronomical calculations, for which the author wholly assumes responsibility, were made based on the treatises ''*Babylonian Chronology 626 B.C. - A.D. 75*'' by R. Parker and W. Dubberstein & ''*Zur Chronologie der Babylonier: Vergleichungstabellen der babylonischen und christlichen Zeitrechnung von Nabonassar (747 v.Ch.) bis 100 v.Ch.*'' by E.Mahler, ''*Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie*'', Vols.1-3, by F. K. Ginzel, and ''*Astronomical Algorithms*'' by J. Meeus. Because the latitude of Jerusalem (31.78° N) is close to that of Babylon (32.54° N), the geometric circumstances for the first visibility of the lunar crescent are very similar for both locations, and therefore the Hebrew calendar, following the period of the Babylonian Captivity, was closely related to the Babylonian calendar. In other words, the Babylonian calendar can also prove useful in dating Jewish historical events during the second half of the first millennium B.C.. For a correct understanding of the commentaries and in order to overcome the difficulties of academic documentation the following should be borne in mind:

The divine name **YHWH** is rendered 'Jehovah / the LORD' (in the quotations from the Old Testament) and 'the Lord / MarYa (= Marya)' (in the quotations from the New Testament). 'MarYa' literally means 'LORD YHWH', according to the Aramaic Peshitta:

‘Mar’ = ‘LORD’ and ‘Ya’ is a contraction of ‘Yah ’, which is the simplified form of YHWH; this wording is preferable because the Greek tongue has no equivalent for YHWH. Also for the plural name ELOHIM, or when it follows immediately after YHWH, as a grammatical adjunct, the absolute word ‘God ’ is used. Obs. A concise explanation of the ten names given to God in the Hebrew Scriptures < El, Elohim, Sabaôth, Eliôn, Asher yeheyeh, Adonai, Yah, the tetragram YHWH and Shaddai > and of certain Hebrew words which have been left untranslated in the versions < Alleluia, Amen, Maran Atha and Ephod > can be found in Hie.*Ep.*XXV-XXVI[130-133].

- the sources of quotations and references are abbreviated and stated via juxtapositions in the text, because their large number does not permit the use of footnotes or endnotes (such procedures would significantly hinder ease of reading);
- the complex and detailed information to be found in this study is intended to provide readers with explanations as quickly and conveniently as possible, thereby sparing them further research;
- the aim of providing the numerous biblical examples is to draw as many of our fellow human beings as possible to both advanced theological study and devotional reading;
- the scriptural quotes are given in italics within quotation marks;
- the symbols (...) / [...] indicate textual omissions / lacunae and # / G denote Strong’s codifications for words in Hebrew/Greek (according to *The New Strong’s Expanded Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible*);
- the texts reproduced in Akkadian, Hebrew, Aramaic, Persian, Greek and Syrian are transliterated in the Latin alphabet;
- the calendar dates are written in the order: day – month – year, B.C. / A.D. (the Christian date format in British English)
- the dates of some important historical events are represented schematically using chronological graphs;
- the use of certain mathematical formulas for calendar, chronological and astronomical calculations in a theological context, is justified by the exact numerological structure of the prophecy.
- general knowledge and doctrinal concepts - employed for interpretations, comparisons, critical analyses and assessments - are excerpted from encyclopaedic works, which appear only in the bibliographic lists of the book, since these secondary sources have a purely didactic purpose; a study such as the present one, which expresses a wholly personal vision, requires specific references only when a given idea is directly taken from a particular writer.
- the considerable length of the chapters, which include numerous contextual commentaries, reflects the author’s intention to be exhaustive and to provide a holistic theological doctrine of the Bible’s most difficult passages.

The book has three sections:

Part One establishes the date of the Messiah's killing from the perspective of the OT: in conformity with Daniel 9:25-26a and on the basis of the Jews' knowledge prior to the Christian era.

Part Two deals with the dating of the same event in the light of the revelations of the NT: Jesus " (...) *the Christ, the Son of the living God.* " (Mt.16:16), is the promised Messiah of the OT and He was crucified under Pontius Pilate.

Part Three presents the calendar structure of the prophecy resulting from the schemata for chronological calculation between the OT and NT.

Although I was inspired to write the present book in my native language (Romanian), the Global Lingua Franca of the 21st Century obliges me first to publish it in English.

In the hope that readers will have the comprehension, tolerance and piety objectively to examine this treatise, which aims to be more than a study in Bible chronology, its author prays that the Spirit of the Lord unite our hearts and minds in the firm belief that the exacte date of Jesus Christ's Crucifixion at Golgotha is 27 April (Friday), 31 A.D.

" (...), *I praise thee, Father, Lord of the heaven and of the earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them to babes.*" (Mt.11:25; Lk.10:21). Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

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List of Abbreviations

Religious Literature

Scriptures and Extra-Biblical Sources

DBY = Biblia Sacra (Holy Bible - Darby's Version)

LXX – A./Th./Aq./Sy. = Septuaginta -Versio Alexandrina /Theodotionis /Aquila / Symmachi (Septuagint – Version of Alexandria / Theodotion /Aquila / Symmachus)

Mis. = Mishnah

NT (NT) = Novum Testamentum (New Testament)

Pes. = Peschitto / Peschitta (Peshitta)

TM (MT) = Textus Masoreticus (Massoretic Text) / Biblia Hebraica (Hebrew Bible)

Tal.Bav. = Talmud Bavli (Babylonian Talmud)

Tal.Yer. = Talmud Yerushalmi (Jerusalem Talmud)

Tos. = Tosefta

VT (OT) = Vetus Testamentum (Old Testament)

Vul. = Vulgata

Biblical Books

Gn. = Genesis (Genesis)

Ex. = Exodus (Exodus)

Lv. = Leviticus (Leviticus)

Nm. = Numbers (Numeri)

Dt. = Deuteronomy (Deuteronomium)

Js. = Joshua (Iosue)

Jd. = Judges (Iudicum)

Ru. = Ruth (Ruth)

1/2 Sm. = 1/2 Samuel (I / II Samuelis)

1/2 Kg. = 1/2 Kings (I / II Regum)

1/2 Cr. = 1/2 Chronicles (I / II Paralipomenon)

Ez. = Ezra (Esdrae / Esdras)

Ne. = Nehemiah (Nehemiae)

Es. = Esther (Esther)

Jb. = Job (Iob)

Ps. = Psalms (Psalmi)

Pv. = Proverbs (Proverbia)

Ec. =Ecclesiastes (Ecclesiastes)

SS. = Song of Songs (Canticum Canticorum)
 Is. = Isaiah (Isaia)
 Jr. = Jeremiah (Ieremias)
 La. = Lamentations (Lamentationes)
 Ek. = Ezekiel (Ezechiel)
 Dn. = Daniel (Daniel)
 Hs. = Hosea (Osee)
 Jo. = Joel (Ioel)
 Am. = Amos (Amos)
 Ob. = Obadiah (Abdias)
 Jh. = Jonah (Ionas)
 Mi. = Micah (Michaeas)
 Na. = Nahum (Nahum)
 Hb. / Ab. = Habakkuk (Habacuc / Ambacum)
 Ze. = Zephaniah (Sophonias)
 Hg. = Haggai (Aggaeus)
 Zh. = Zechariah (Zacharias)
 Ml. = Malachi (Malachias)
 Sr./Ecc. = Sirach / Ecclesiasticus (Sirach / Ecclesiasticus)
 Az.= Prayer of Azariah & The Song of the Three Holy Children (Oratio Asariae &
 Canticum Trium Puerorum)
 1/2 Mb. = 1/2 Maccabees (I / II Machabaeorum)
 Mt. = Matthew (Matthaeus)
 Mk. = Mark (Marcus)
 Lk. = Luke (Lucas)
 Jn. = John (Ioannes)
 Ac. = The Acts (Actus Apostolorum)
 Ro. = Romans (Romanos)
 1/2 Co. = 1/2 Corinthians (I / II Corinthios)
 Gl. = Galatians (Galatas)
 Ep. = Ephesians (Ephesios)
 Ph. = Philippians (Philippenses)
 Cl. = Colossians (Colossenses)
 1/2 Ts. = 1/2 Thessalonians (I / II Thessalonicenses)
 1/2 Tm. = 1/2 Timothy (I / II Timotheum)
 Ti. = Titus (Titum)
 Pn. = Philemon (Philemonem)
 Hw. = Hebrews (Hebraeos)
 Jm. = James (Iacobi)
 1/2 Pt. = 1/2 Peter (I / II Petri)

1/2/3 Jn. = 1/2/3 John (I / II / III Ioannis)

Ju. = Jude (Iudae)

Rv. = Revelation (Apocalypsis)

Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha

Act.Ap.Ap. = Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha (The Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles)

Act.M.Mar. = Acta Mar Maris (The Acts of Mar Mari the Apostle)

Ap.En. = Apocalypsis Enoch (The Revelation of Enoch / 3 Enoch)

Ap.Esd. = Apocalypsis Esdrae (The Greek Apocalypse of Ezra)

Ap.Mos. = Apocalypsis Mosis (The Apocalypse of Moses)

Ap.Pau. = Apocalypsis Pauli (The Apocalypse of Paul)

Ap.Pet. = Apocalypsis Petri (The Apocalypse of Peter)

Ap.Syr.Bar. = Apocalypsis Syriaca Baruchi (The Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch / 2 Baruch)

APOT = The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament

Asc.Is. = Ascensio Isaiae (The Ascension of Isaiah)

Ass.Mos. = Assumptio Mosis (The Assumption of Moses)

Con.Ap. = Constitutiones Apostolorum (Constitutions of the Holy Apostles)

Did.Ap. = Didascalia Apostolorum (Catholic Teaching of the Apostles)

DJD = Discoveries in the Judean Desert

Doc.Ad. = Doctrina Addai (The Doctrine of Addai, the Apostle)

Doc.Ap. = Doctrina Apostolorum (The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles) / Didache

DSS = The Dead Sea Scrolls

EAC = Écrits apocryphes chrétiens

Ev.Ap. = Evangelia Apocrypha

Ev.Nic.Ges.Pil. = Evangelium Nicodemi: Gesta Pilati (The Gospel of Nicodemus: The Acts of Pilate)

Ev.Nic.Des.Chr.Inf. = Evangelium Nicodemi: Descensus Christi ad Inferos (The Gospel of Nicodemus: Christ's Descent into Hell)

Fr.Zad.W. = Fragments of a Zadokite Work

Haz.Gab. = Hazon Gabriel

Lib.En. = Liber Enoch (The Book of Enoch / 1 Enoch)

Lib.Jub. = Liber Jubilaeorum (The Book of Jubilees / The Little Genesis)

Lib.Ad.et Ev. = Liber Adami et Evae (The Book of Adam and Eve)

Lib.Sec.En. = Liber Secretorum Enoch (The Book of the Secrets of Enoch / 2 Enoch)

Mar.Th. = Martyrium Thaddaei (The Martyrdom of Thaddeus)

Nar.Jos.Ar. = Narratio Josephi Arimathiensis (The Narrative of Joseph)

Or.Hys. = Oracula Hystaspis (The Oracles of Hystaspes)

Or.Sib. = Oracula Sibyllina (The Sibylline Oracles)

OTP = The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha
 Par.Jer. = Paralipomena Jeremiae (The Things omitted from Jeremiah / 4 Baruch)
 Ps.Sol. = Psalmi Solomonis (The Psalms of Solomon)
 PTSDSSP = Princeton Theological Seminary Dead Sea Scroll Project
 Tes.Lev. = Testamentum Levi (The Testament of Levi)
 Tr.Mar. = Transitus Mariae (The Transitus Mariae)
 Vit.Pr. = Vitae Prophetarum (The Live of the Prophets)
 4 Ez. = Liber IV. Esdrae (4 Ezra / The Apocalypse of Ezra)
 4 Mb. = Liber IV. Machabaeorum (4 Maccabees)

Ancient Literature

Primary Sources

Aes.Per. = Aeschylus, Persae
Aet.Per.Loc.San. = Aetheria, Peregrinatio ad Loca Sancta
Amm.Al.Har.Ev. = Ammonius Alexandrinus, Harmonia Evangeliorum
Amm.Mar.Res.Ges. = Ammianus Marcellinus, Res Gestae
Aph.Sap.Per.Dem. = Aphraates Sapiens Persa, Demonstrationes
Ar.Ary. = Aryabhata, Aryabhatiya
Ari.Pol. = Aristoteles, Politica
Ath.Al.Con.Gen. = Athanasius Alexandrinus, Contra Gentes
Ath.Al.Pass.Im.Jes.Chr. = Athanasius Alexandrinus, De Passione Imaginis Domini Nostri Jesu Christi
Ath.Al.Q.Ant. = Athanasius Alexandrinus, Quaestiones ad Antiochum
Ath.Chr./Ag.Mab.His.Univ. = Athenaeus Chrysostomus / Agapius Mabbugensis, Historia Universalis
Ath.Nau.Dei. = Athenaeus Naucratis, Deipnosophistae
Aug.Hipp.Don.Per. = Augustinus Hipponensis, De Dono Perseverantiae
Aug.Hipp.Q.Hep. = Augustinus Hipponensis, Quaestiones in Heptateuchum
Aug.Hipp.Ser.Pen. = Augustinus Hipponensis, Sermones – In die Pentecostes
Aul.Gell.Noc.Att. = Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae
Bar.Ap.Ep. = Barnabas Apostolus, Epistola
Bas.Sel.Or. = Basilius Seleuciensis, Orationes
Bed.Ven.Coll. = Beda Venerabilis, Collectanea
Bed.Ven.Temp.Rat. = Beda Venerabilis, De Temporum Ratione
Cas.Sen.Chr. = Cassiodorus Senator, Chronica
Chr.Heb.Mai./Sed.Ol.Rab. = Chronologia Hebraeorum Maior / Seder Olam Rabba
Chr.Par. / Mar.Ar. = Chronicon Parium / Marmora Arundelliana
Chr.Pas. = Chronicon Paschale

Cic.Div. = Cicero, De Divinatione
Cl.Ael.Var.His. = Claudius Aelianus, Varia Historia
Cl.Al.Str. = Clemens Alexandrinus, Stromata
Cl.Gal.Dif.Pul. = Claudius Galenus, De Differentia Pulsuum
Cl.Rom.Rec. = Clemens Romanus, Recognitiones
Cor.Nep.Lib.Ex.Duc. = Cornelius Nepos, Liber De Excellentibus Ducibus Exterarum Gentium
Cte.Per. = Ctesias, Persica
Cyp.Car.Pas.Com. = Cyprianus Carthaginensis, De Pascha Computus
Cyr.Hier.Cat. = Cyrillus Hierosolymitanus, Cathecheses
Denk. = Denkard
Dio.Ar.Ep. = Dionysius Areopagita, Epistulae
Dio Cas.His.Rom. = Dio Cassius, Historia Romana
Dio.Hal.Ant.Rom. = Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Antiquitates Romanae
Dio.Lae.Vit.Ph. = Diogenes Laertius, Vitae Philosophorum
Dio.Sic.Bib.His. = Diodorus Siculus, Bibliotheca Historica
Ep.Pan./Fid. = Epiphanius, Panarion / De Fide
Ep.Con.Chr.Br. = Epiphanius Constantiensis, Chronicon Breve
Ep.Con.Pan./Ex.Fid. = Epiphanius Constantiensis, Panarium / Expositio Fidei
Eph.Syr.Hym.Nat. = Ephraem Syrus, Hymni de Nativitate
Eus.Chr. = Eusebius, Chronicon
Eus.Chr.Can. = Eusebius, Chronici Canones
Eus.Dem.Ev. = Eusebius, Demonstratio Evangelica
Eus.Ecl.Pr. = Eusebius, Eclogae Propheticae
Eus.H.E. = Eusebius, Historia Ecclesiastica
Eus.Pr.Ev. = Eusebius, Praeparatio Evangelica
Eus.Q.Mar. = Eusebius, Quaestiones ad Marinum
Eus.St.An.P.Mort. = Eustratius, De Statu Animarum Post Mortem
Eut.Br. = Eutropius, Breviarium (ab Urbe Condita)
Ex.Lat.Bar. = Excerpta Latina Barbari
Fl.Jos.Ant.Jud. = Flavius Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae
*Fl.Jos.Ant.Jud.** = Flavii Josephi Antiquitatum Judaicarum
Fl.Jos.Bel.Jud. = Flavius Josephus, Bellum Judaicum
Fl.Jos.Bel.Jud.Sl. = Flavius Josephus, Bellum Judaicum Slavianum
Fl.Jos.Con.Ap. = Flavius Josephus, Contra Apionem
Fl.Ph.Vit.Ap. = Flavius Philostratus, Vita Apollonii
Fr.Sch.Chr. = Fredegarius Scholasticus, Chronicon
Gr.Mag.Dial. = Gregorius Magnus, Dialogi
Gr.Nys.An.Res. = Gregorius Nyssenus, De Anima et Resurrectione
Gr.Nys.Chr.Res./San.Pas.Or. = Gregorius Nyssenus, In Christi Resurrectionem / In Sanctum Pascha, Orationes

Haz. Gab. = Hazon Gabriel
Heb.Br.Chr./Sed.Ol.Zut. = Hebraeorum Breve Chronicon / Seder Olam Zuta
Her.His. = Herodotus, Historiae
Hie.Chr. = Hieronymus, Chronicon
Hie.Com.Dan. = Hieronymus, Commentaria in Danielelem
Hie.Com.Is. = Hieronymus, Commentaria in Isaiaem
Hie.Dia.Ad.Pel. = Hieronymus, Dialogus Adversus Pelagianos
Hie.Ep. = Hieronymus, Epistolae
Hip.Com.Dan. = Hippolytus, Commentarius in Danielelem
Hip.Dem.Ad.Jud. = Hippolytus, Demonstratio adversus Judaeos
Hip.Ref.Om.Haer. = Hippolytus, Refutationis Omnium Haeresium
Hug.Gr.Ver.Rel.Chr. = Hugo Grotius, De Veritate Religionis Christianae
In.Cass.Coll. = Ioannes Cassianus, Collationes
In.Chr.Ad.Jud.Or. = Ioannes Chrysostomus, Adversus Judaeos, Orationes
In.Chr.Com.Ac.Ap. = Ioannes Chrysostomus, Commentarius in Acta Apostolorum
In.Chr.Hom.Joan. = Ioannes Chrysostomus, Homiliae in Joannem
In.Chr.Hom.Matt. = Ioannes Chrysostomus, Homiliae in Matthaem
Ir.Lug.Con.Haer. = Irenaeus Lugdunensis, Contra Haereses
Ir.Lug.Dem.Ap.Pr. = Irenaeus Lugdunensis, Demonstratio Apostolicae Praedicationis
J.Afr.Chrg. = Julius Africanus, Chronographia
Jn.Dam.Ex.Fid.Orth. = Joannes Damascenus, Expositio Fidei Orthodoxae
Jor.Rom. = Jordanes, Romana
Jus./Tr.Pom.His.Ph. = Justinus /Trogus Pompeius, Historiae Philippicae
Jus.Mar.Ap.I = Justinus Martyr, Apologia prima
Jus.Mar.D.Try. = Justinus Martyr, Dialogus cum Tryphone Judaeo
Lac.Div.Ins. = Lactantius, Divinae Institutiones
Leo.Byz.Sec. = Leontinus Byzantinus, De Sectis
Mac.Aeg.Ser.Ex.An. / Hom. = Macarius Aegyptius, Sermo de Exitu Animae / Homiliae
Mai.Igg.Tem. = Maimonides, Iggeret Teman
Man.Aeg. = Manetho, Aegyptiaca
Man.Soth. = Manetho, Liber Sothis
Manu. = Manusmriti
Mos.Ch.His.Arm. = Mosis Chorenensis, Historia Armeniaca
Nic.Dam.His. = Nicolaus Damascenus, Historiae
Or.Com.Joan = Origenes, Commentaria in Evangelium Joannis
Or.Con.Cel. = Origenes, Contra Celsum
Or.De Pr. = Origenes, De Principiis
Or.Hex. = Origenes, Hexapla
Or.His.Ad.Pag. = Orosius, Historiae adversus paganos
Or.Hom.Lv. = Origenes, Homiliae in Leviticum

Pau.Des.Gr. = Pausanias, Descriptio Graeciae
Ph.Al.Fl. = Philo Alexandrinus, In Flaccum
Ph.Al.Leg.Gai = Philo Alexandrinus, Legatio ad Gaium
Ph.Al.Sp.Leg. = Philo Alexandrinus, De Specialibus Legibus
Pho.Bib. = Photius, Bibliotheca
Pl.Res. = Plato, Res Publica
Plu.Mor. = Plutarchus, Moralia
Plu.Vit.Par. = Plutarchus, Vitae Parallelae
Pol.Com.Dan. = Polychronius, Commentarius in Danielelem
Pris.Lib.Ap. = Priscillianus, Liber Apologeticus
Ps.-Dio.Chr. = Pseudo-Dionysius, Chronicon
Ps.-Ph.Lib.Ant.Bib. = Pseudo-Philo, Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum
Pt.Al.Ep.Can. = Petrus Alexandrinus, Epistola Canonica
Pto.Can.Reg. = Ptolemaeus, Canon Regnorum
Res Ges.Div.Aug. = Res Gestae Divi Augusti
Str.Geo. = Strabon, Geographica
Sue.Vit.Caes. = Suetonius, De Vita Caesarum
Sul.Sev.Chr. = Sulpicius Severus, Chronica
Syn.Can. = Syncellus, Canon
Syn.Chrg. = Syncellus, Chronographiae
Tac.Ann. = Tacitus, Annales
Tac.His. = Tacitus, Historiae
Tat.Dia./Har.Ev. = Tatianus, Diatessaron / Harmonia Evangeliorum
Ter.Adv.Jud. = Tertullianus, Adversus Judaeos
Ter.Adv.Mar. = Tertullianus, Adversus Marcionem
Ter.Ap. = Tertullianus, Apologeticus
Ter.De An. = Tertullianus, De Anima
Ter.De Jej. = Tertullianus, De Jejuniis
Ter.Res.Car. = Tertullianus, De Resurrectione Carnis
The.Cyr.Ex.Dan. = Theodoretus Cyrensis, Explanatio in Danielelem
Thu.Bel.Pel. = Thucydides, Bellum Peloponnesiacum
Tic./Aug.Hip.Ex.Ap.Jon. = Tichonius / Augustinus Hipponensis, Expositio in Apocalypsim B.Joannis
Tir.Chr. = Prosper Tiro Aquitanus, Chronicon
Vel.Pat.His.Rom. = Velleius Paterculus, Historia Romana
Vic.Pet.Tr.Fab.Mun. = Victorinus Petavionensis, Tractatus de Fabrica Mundi
Vic.Vit.His.Per.Afr.Pr. = Victorius de Vita, Historia Persecutionis Africanae provinciae
Vig.Tap.Con.Var. = Vigilius Tapsensis, Contra Varimadum
Xen.Cyr. = Xenophon, Cyropedia

Translations

A.GP = Augustin, On the Gift of Perseverance
C.HP = Ctesias, History of Persia
CA.S = Clement of Alexandria, The Stromata
E.PHL = Etheria, The Pilgrimage to the Holy Lands
EC.PG = Eusebius of Caesarea, The Proof of the Gospel
EC.EH = Eusebius of Caesarea, The Ecclesiastical History
ES.P:F = Epiphanius of Salamis, Panarion: De Fide
GN.AP = The Gospel of Nicodemus. The Acts of Pilate
HR.CD = Hippolytus of Rome, Commentary on Daniel
HR.ETAJ = Hippolytus of Rome, Expository Treatise against the Jews
J.AP = Jerome, Against the Pelagians
J.L = Jerome, Letters
J.HW = Justin, History of the World
JA.CD = Jepheth ibn Ali, Commentary on the Book of Daniel
JA.EW = Julius Africanus, Extant Writings
JC.AJ = John Chrysostom, Against the Jews
JC.HAP = John Chrysostom, Homilies on the Acts of the Apostles
JC.HJ = John Chrysostom, Homilies on John
JC.HM = John Chrysostom, Homilies on Matthew
JM.DTJ = Justin Martyr, Dialogue with Trypho , a Jew
JM.FA = Justin Martyr, The First Apology
L.DI = Lactantius, The Divine Institutes
NJ = The Narrative of Joseph
O.SBHAP = Orosius, Seven Books of History against the Pagans
SO = The Sibylline Oracles
T.A = Tertullian, The Apology
T.RF = Tertullian, On the Resurrection of the Flesh
TTA = The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles
V.CW = Victorinus, On the Creation of the World

Periodicals, Collections, Sigla

ABC = Grayson, Albert Kirk. Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles (New York)
ADRTB = Sachs, Abraham Joseph; Hunger, Hermann; Steele, John. Astronomical Diaries and Related Texts from Babylonia (Wien)
AfO = Archiv für Orientforschung (Wien)
AGAJU = Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums (Leiden)