

Chapter XVIII

The Seven Days of the Quartodecimans and Quasi-Quartodecimans

The seven days of unleavened bread remained an important period for all the early Christian assemblies. It was by means of these seven days that they determined when to observe Phasekh. For the Quartodeciman practice (System A), being the original view of the early Christian assemblies, and its quasi-Quartodeciman offshoot System D (the early western view), these seven days began with the 14th and extended until the end of the 20th day of the first lunar month. We begin to uncover this important detail by demonstrating three facts:

- The Quartodecimans observed the 14th of Abib as a high Sabbath (great festival day) and as the first of the seven days of unleavened bread.
- The quasi-Quartodecimans kept the same seven days of unleavened bread as observed by the early Quartodecimans.
- Both the early Quartodecimans of System A and the quasi-Quartodecimans of System D deferred to the apostle John as their ultimate authority for establishing which days were to be observed for the seven days of unleavened bread.

The Quartodeciman High Sabbath

The first indication that the Quartodecimans kept the 14th until the end of the 20th as the seven days of unleavened bread comes from the fact that they observed the 14th as a sacred convocation (high Sabbath).¹ During the seven days of unleavened bread, Scriptures command the following:

On the first day shall be a sacred convocation, and on the seventh day shall be a sacred convocation for you; not any work shall be done on them, only what must be eaten by each person, that alone shall be done by you.²

¹ Lev., 16:31, 23:24, 26–32, 39, all demonstrate that sacred gatherings are also called *sabbathon* days (i.e., high Sabbaths).

² Exod., 12:16; cf., Lev., 23:5–8; Num., 28:16–25.

For the Quartodecimans, the 14th was the first high Sabbath and the first and great day of unleavened bread. To demonstrate, Apollinarius of Hierapolis argued that he observed the 14th:

The 14th is the true Phasekh of the sovereign, the great sacrifice: the son of the deity in the place of the lamb . . . who was buried on the day of the Phasekh with the stone placed over the tomb.³

Meanwhile, Melito, who likewise kept the 14th as the Phasekh,⁴ speaks of this high Sabbath status when he accuses the Jewish leaders, stating, “you killed your sovereign ἐν τη μεγάλη ἑορτῇ (*en te megale heorte*; on the great festival [day]).”⁵ Similarly, Heracleon, in a discussion about the 14th as the date of the messiah’s death, states:⁶

This (14th) is the great festival; for it was the figure of the saviour’s suffering, when the sheep was not only slain, but by being eaten, brought repose.⁷

The reference to the “great festival” day is to a *khag* and high Sabbath.⁸ These statements have been misunderstood by some historians who unfortunately have failed to recognize any system other than the Hasidic practice of the 15th as the Phasekh high Sabbath. Joachim Jeremias, O. Perler, and Wolfgang Huber, for example, take the passages from Apollinarius of Hierapolis and Melito of Sardis to indicate that there were Quartodecimans who were confused about the sequence of events.⁹ They reason that these men, though admittedly well-versed Quartodeciman writers, ignored the clear statements found in the Synoptic texts that the messiah died on the same day that he ate his Last Supper. As a result, these scholars believe that some of the Quartodecimans have mistakenly dated the murder of the messiah to the 15th of Nisan rather than to the 14th and that the 15th was the Quartodeciman great festival day (high Sabbath) of unleavened bread.

The context for the above statements from Apollinarius of Hierapolis and Melito of Sardis proves just the opposite. To begin with, both kept the 14th and ardently defended the Quartodeciman view held by the Asiatics.¹⁰ The

³ Chron. Paschale, 1, pp. 13f.

⁴ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:5f.

⁵ Melito, *Pas.*, 79.

⁶ Heracleon was a disciple of Valentinus in the second half of the second century C.E. The Valentinians were Gnostics, explaining everything as symbols of some Gnostic doctrine. Yet their observance of Phasekh was, as with the earliest Christian practice, Quartodeciman-based.

⁷ Heracleon, frag. 12; Origen, *Com. John*, 10:116f.

⁸ Cf., John, 19:31, where John makes reference to the Jewish (Pharisaic) day for the Phasekh supper as, “that Sabbath was a great day” (cf., John, 18:28, 19:31, 42); and see John, 7:37, where the last day of the Festival of Tabernacles, which is also a high Sabbath (Lev., 23:34–36; Num., 29:12–35), is called, “the great day of the festival.” Eusebius, *H.E.*, 7:30:10, refers to the Christian high Sabbath day of the observance of the Phasekh supper as “the great day of Phasekh.” Socrates Schol., 5:2, meanwhile, refers to this day as the “Sabbath of Phasekh.”

⁹ For example, see EWJ, p. 19; MSSP, pp. 181–183; PUO, pp. 43f.

¹⁰ Melito, bishop of Sardis, wrote two books entitled *On the Phasekh* (Jerome, *Lives*, 24; Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:26:2). Two fragments from the works of Apollinarius of Hierapolis remain in the Chron. Paschale (1, pp. 13f). Each man addressed apologetic arguments of their own to Emperor Marcus Aurelius Verus (161–180 C.E.) (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:1f). Both men are lauded as leaders of Asian assemblies who kept the 14th as the Phasekh supper (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:5f).

Asiatics believed that the messiah died on the same day that he ate the Phasekh, i.e., the 14th, and not on the 15th (Hebrew reckoning).

Meanwhile, in a reference to the great controversy that raged in Laodicea during the spring of 167 C.E.,¹¹ Apollinarius of Hierapolis, rather than supporting, actually chastises those who held to the notion that the 15th was both the great festival day (high Sabbath) of unleavened bread and the day on which the messiah was murdered. He describes them as ignorant people who had stirred up disputes about these things and were in need of instruction. He then comments about those advocating this view:

They (the advocates) say, then, that the sovereign ate the lamb with his disciples on the 14th and suffered on the great day of unleavened bread (i.e., the 15th), and they explain Matthew's words (Matt., 26:17) according to their interpretation. Wherefore their opinion is contrary to the Torah and the good news (New Testament) seems to disagree.¹²

Apollinarius of Hierapolis instead argues that it was on the 14th that the messiah ate the Phasekh. He also claims that the 14th was the true date of the "Phasekh of the sovereign (Yahweh), the great sacrifice," thereby connecting the messiah's death with the 12th chapter of Exodus, describing the Phasekh sacrifice of the lamb and Phasekh supper during the Israelite Exodus out of Egypt.¹³ For Apollinarius, the New Testament "seems to disagree" with the advocates of this view because the day that the messiah ate his Phasekh meal is defined in Matthew and other Synoptic texts as "the first day of unleavened bread,"¹⁴ and therefore a high Sabbath, being the first day of the seven days of unleavened bread. He adds that it was on this same day (the Phasekh of the 14th) that the messiah was buried.¹⁵

As another example, a Quartodeciman told Hippolytus (c.200–236 C.E.):

The messiah kept the Phasekh ON THAT DAY (the 14th) and¹⁶ he suffered; whence it is needful that I, too, should keep it (the Phasekh supper) in the same manner as the sovereign did.¹⁷

¹¹ Melito, frag. 4, writes, "Under Servilius Paulus, proconsul of Asia, at the time when Sagaris bore witness, there was a great dispute at Laodicea about the Phasekh, which had coincided according to season in those days." The most likely date, as discussed by Stuart G. Hall (Hall, *Melito*, pp. xxi–xxii), is the year 166/167 C.E. (May reckoning). Since this event coincided with the season in those days, we would understand that the debate took place in the spring of 167 C.E. Also see Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:26:3; cf., EEC, p. 141, 26. n. b; JTS (NS), 24, p. 76; JTS, 25, p. 254; BCal, p. 160.

¹² Quoted in Chron. Paschale, 1, pp. 13f.

¹³ Chron. Paschale, 1, pp. 13f, cf., LXX Exod., 12:11, 26f, 48.

¹⁴ Matt., 26:17–21; Mark, 14:12–18; Luke, 22:7–16.

¹⁵ Chron. Paschale, 1, pp. 13f.

¹⁶ The surviving text has *καὶ* (*kaî*; and). Louis Duchesne proposes that the original had *ἢ* (*hêi*; on which), i.e., "on which (day) he suffered" (RQH, 28, p. 10, n. 4).

¹⁷ Hippolytus, frag. 1; Chron. Paschale, 1, pp. 12f, "λέγει γὰρ οὕτως ἐποίησε τὸ πάσχα ὁ χριστὸς τότε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ ἔπαθεν."

As already noted, this statement “implies that the speaker reckoned the day as from sunset to sunset, and not as from midnight to midnight, since only so would the Last Supper and the Passion fall on the same day.”¹⁸ Interesting confirmation of this construct comes in the ancient Syriac text of the Sinaitic Palimpsest, which reflects the eastern view. In its version of the book of Mark, the messiah’s death on the 14th of Abib is said to have taken place “on the Sabbath.”¹⁹ The only Sabbath possible for the day of the messiah’s death, since he was only buried for three days and was raised immediately after a weekly Sabbath day,²⁰ is a high Sabbath.

The noted scholar Stuart G. Hall recognized the contradiction created when one tries to identify the 15th with the great festival day (high Sabbath) of unleavened bread adhered to by these Quartodecimans. He footnoted the relevant verse about this high Sabbath in his translation of Melito with the following comment:

But the influence of John and *Evangelium Petri* on Melito would make him likely to follow their dating on 14 Nisan, and the festivities described in the lines following appear to refer to the Passover meal itself.²¹

Once we realize that the Quartodecimans kept the seven days of unleavened bread from the 14th until the end of the 20th of Abib, as we shall more fully demonstrate in our next chapter, it becomes obvious that the first of these seven days, per the instructions from Scriptures, was a high Sabbath.²² Therefore, the Quartodeciman great festival day of unleavened bread, referred to as the day of the messiah’s death, was the 14th.

Scriptures command that the last day of the seven days of unleavened bread is also a high Sabbath.²³ There is no direct record discussing the Quartodeciman obligation to keep this high Sabbath. Yet the fact that they observed the other high Sabbaths, kept the first day of the seven days as a high Sabbath, and their insistence on following the commands to observe the entire seven days, would strongly indicate that principle.²⁴

The Early Western View

Early in the second century C.E., a variation of the Quartodeciman view was created among some of the assemblies in the West (System D). It was fully accepted in Alexandria and Rome. The Christians supporting this construct, not surprisingly, retained the Aristocratic view that the seven days of unleavened bread extended from the beginning of the 14th until the end of the 20th day of

¹⁸ JTS, 25, p. 262.

¹⁹ Sin. Pal., at Mark, 15:43.

²⁰ Matt., 28:1; Mark, 16:9; Luke, 24:1. For a complete discussion on the number of days and which days of the week the messiah lay in the grave see FSDY, 2.

²¹ Hall, *Melito*, p. 43, n. 45.

²² See above n. 2.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Chrysostom, *Adver. Jud.*, 1 (PG, 48, p. 848); and see comments above Chap. XVII, pp. 285ff. For evidence that the Quartodecimans observed the last day of unleavened bread as a great or high Sabbath see App. F and G.

the first moon. Yet, for reasons we shall deal with in a later chapter, they differed from their Quartodeciman brothers in that they observed the first day of the week within these seven days, the day of the messiah's resurrection, as the Eucharist, Phasekh supper, and high Sabbath (great festival day).

Important for our research is the fact that not only did the Quartodecimans disavow the Pharisaic practice of Phasekh and seven days of unleavened bread but so did the early western advocates of System D.²⁵ What has been continuously overlooked is the fact that both of these groups (the Quartodecimans of System A and the quasi-Quartodecimans of System D) observed the seven-day festival of unleavened bread from the beginning of the 14th until the end of the 20th of the first moon. The source for this seven-day view was the common fountain of the teachings of the apostles and the New Testament.

System D differed from the conservative Quartodecimans (System A) in that its advocates observed only the first day of the week, the day of the messiah's resurrection, as the Phasekh festival. On this date and day of the week there occurred annually the *omer* wave offering; and it was from this date that one would begin to count the 50 days to Pentecost, a high Sabbath (great festival day) honored by the early Christians.²⁶ It is also upon this date that the Christians commemorated the resurrection of the messiah.²⁷ Those following System D ignored the Aristocratic practice of observing the 14th and 20th days of Abib as high Sabbaths.

Yet the western method for calculating the day of the Phasekh of the resurrection still required the use of the seven days of unleavened bread as practiced by the original assemblies following Yahushua. The resurrection day would always be placed in conjunction with the seven days of unleavened bread. Therefore, whenever the first day of the week fell during that seven-day period of unleavened bread it became the Phasekh of the resurrection for these western assemblies.

The Seven Days

That both the Quartodecimans (System A) and the western advocates of the quasi-Quartodeciman practice (System D) adhered to the same days for the seven days of unleavened bread is demonstrated in the records dealing with the visit of Polycarp of Smyrna (the leading Quartodeciman of his day) with Anicetus (bishop of Rome) either in 158 C.E. or shortly thereafter.²⁸ Irenaeus

²⁵ See below Chap. XIX.

²⁶ Lev., 23:4–21; Num., 28:16–31; Deut., 16:6–10. For the Christian celebration of Pentecost see below Chap. XXII.

²⁷ This view is based upon Matt., 28:1–10; Mark, 16:1–9; Luke, 24:1–7; John, 20:1–19.

²⁸ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:14:1, 5, 5:24:16f; Irenaeus, *Ag. Her.*, 3:3:4; Jerome, *Lives*, 17. Also see Chart K. Jerome, *Euseb.*, yr. 2173 (Oly. CCXXXIII) attributes Anicetus a position of leadership for 11 years. He then places the beginning of the next bishop, Soter, to the ninth year of Verus (Jerome, *Euseb.*, yr. 2185 [Oly. CCXXXVII]). Eusebius supports this with the statement, "Now by this time, εἰς ὄγδοον ἐλαυνούσης ἔτος (*eis ogdoon elaunouses etos*; at the driving out of the eighth year) of (emperor Verus) showing forth his leadership, Soter succeeded Anicetus in the bishopric of Rome, who had served in all eleven years." (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:19). That ἐλαυνούσης (*elaunouses*) means "to drive away, expel . . . to drive to extremities," see GEL, p. 248. The eighth year of Verus was 168/169 C.E., March reckoning. Counting the eighth year of Verus as the 11th year of Anicetus,

relates how Polycarp “came to Rome and conversed with Anicetus about some difficulty as to the day of the Phasekh.”²⁹ He does not say “difficulties” in the plural, but as to a singular difficulty.

Eusebius mentions that there was only one major issue that divided Anicetus (representing Rome) and Polycarp (representing the Asian assemblies)—the issue regarding which day one was to celebrate the Phasekh Eucharist, which was interpreted by those in the West as not only the thanksgiving but the mystery of the cup and bread.³⁰ It was either to be observed always on the 14th or always on the first day of the week during the seven days of unleavened bread.³¹ He adds, “though they disagreed a little about some other things as well,” there was nothing that prevented them from making peace.³²

There is not even a suggestion in these records that the bishops disagreed with regard to chronology over which days represent the seven days of unleavened bread. Just the opposite is true. Although carefully glossed over by later writers, it is clear that on this particular issue they both agreed. Proof of this agreement, for example, is found in Eusebius. He writes:

And in this state of affairs they held fellowship together and in the assembly Anicetus conceded to Polycarp the celebration of the Eucharist, by way of showing him respect; so that they parted in peace one from the other, maintaining peace with all the assemblies, both those who did observe (the 14th only) and those who did not.³³

The only way that Anicetus could peaceably yield the Eucharist, which for Eusebius meant the mystery of the cup and bread, to Polycarp, who utterly refused to celebrate it on any other day but the 14th, is if the assembly at Rome was observing the 14th as one of the seven days of unleavened bread. It is also

we are brought back to the 20th year of Antoninus Pius (157/158 C.E., July reckoning). This detail is supported by the statement that Soter, who “ended his life within the eighth year of his leadership,” was succeeded by Eleutherus in “the 17th year of Emperor Antoninus Verus” (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:1:1; cf., Jerome, *Euseb.*, yr. 2193 [Oly. CCXXXVIII], i.e., in 177/178 C.E., March reckoning). Once again, this places the first year of Soter in the ninth year of Emperor Verus, in turn placing the first year of Anicetus in the 20th year of Emperor Pius.

Irenaeus relates that Polycarp came to Rome to converse with Anicetus “about some difficulty as to the day of the Phasekh” (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:14:1). They discussed the matter fully but were unable to change one another’s opinion (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:16). The most appropriate time for this visit from the leader of the eastern assemblies to Rome would have been shortly after Anicetus obtained his post. We also know that they partook of the Eucharist together, which demonstrates that Polycarp was in Rome during the spring Phasekh season (Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:17). These details indicate that Polycarp could not have been in Rome any earlier than the spring of 158 C.E., not long after Anicetus became sole bishop and leader of the Roman assembly.

²⁹ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:14:1.

³⁰ That the Eucharist, the cup and bread, and Phasekh supper all became the same thing to Eusebius and those following System E, see Eusebius, *Pas.*, 7–11. Also see below Chap. XXIII. The Quartodecimans, on the other hand, as demonstrated by the *Didache*, followed the original meaning of Eucharist, which is the Jewish *berakah* or giving of a blessing and thanks before a meal (SNT, 6, p. 276; LD, pp. 377, 399).

³¹ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24.

³² Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24:16.

³³ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24; Irenaeus, frag. 3.

important to notice that there was no objection based upon fasting, which became a major issue a few decades later, or any other such hindrance to either party taking the Eucharist.

The debate between the Audians (fourth century C.E. advocates of System D)³⁴ and Emperor Constantine adds further proof that System D was the original western view. In reference to the calculation of the seven days of unleavened bread and Phasekh, the Audians argued that Christians were under instructions from the apostles to “celebrate the festival whenever your brothers from the Circumcision do. Keep it together with them.”³⁵ The Christian Judaeans of the early assemblies (those “from the Circumcision”), as with all members of the early assemblies, were Quartodeciman-based. The Audians interpreted this to mean that they should observe Phasekh Sunday during the seven days of unleavened bread being observed by their Quartodeciman Christian brothers converted from among the Jews.

Further, that those in the West during the second century C.E. followed System D is directly asserted by the Audians. We are told that the Audians kept their Phasekh during the period when the Jews were keeping their days of unleavened bread (i.e., the Jewish eight days of unleavened bread, which starts with the 14th day of the first moon). They “give as their reason the fact that this was the (early) usage of the Assembly.”³⁶ The Audians in turn charged those following System E (the Roman Catholic System) of a sell-out and abandoning the system they originally observed, arguing:

From the time of Constantine, because of special consideration for the emperor, you have abandoned the observance of the fathers concerning the festival of Phasekh and you have changed the day to one decreed by the emperor.³⁷

Common Apostolic Source

For both the Quartodeciman view (System A) and the quasi-Quartodeciman (System D), the apostles are the common source for their understanding of the 14th as the first of the seven days of unleavened bread. To demonstrate, the Quartodeciman named Polycrates reports that the apostles Philip and John taught the assemblies in Asia how to observe the Phasekh. After providing a list of other famous men in the East who followed these apostles, he writes, “All these kept the 14th day of the Phasekh according to the good news (New Testament), never swerving.”³⁸ Likewise, Socrates Scholasticus reports:

Moreover the Quartodecimans affirm that the observance of the 14th was delivered to them by the apostle John.³⁹

³⁴ RAC, 1, pp. 910–915; EEC, pp. 169f, 64, n. a.

³⁵ Epiphanius, *Pan.*, 70:10:2.

³⁶ Epiphanius, *Pan.*, 70:9:2.

³⁷ Epiphanius, *Pan.*, 70:9:3.

³⁸ Eusebius, *H.E.*, 5:24; Jerome, *Lives*, 45.

³⁹ Socrates Schol., 5:22.

Meanwhile, Coleman, bishop of the Scots of Ireland, who defended the System D practice of keeping the 14th through 20th for the seven days of unleavened bread, argued at the Synod of Whitby (664 C.E.):

The Phasekh which I am accustomed to observe I have received of my elders of whom I was sent hither bishop, and this all our fathers, men beloved of the deity, are known to have solemnized after the same manner. And this observation, that none may think it a light matter or to be rejected, is the selfsame which THE BLESSED EVANGELIST JOHN, the disciple whom the sovereign (Yahushua) especially loved, kept, as we read, with all the assemblies over which he was head.⁴⁰

Conclusion

Three facts are now established. The Quartodecimans observed the 14th of Abib as their great festival day (high Sabbath) of Phasekh and the first day of unleavened bread. It is also understood that the quasi-Quartodecimans kept the same seven days of unleavened bread that were observed by the early Quartodecimans. Finally, both the early Quartodecimans and the quasi-Quartodecimans of System D deferred to the apostle John as their ultimate authority for when one was to observe the seven days of unleavened bread. To fully establish beyond any doubt that the seven days of unleavened bread for both the Quartodecimans and quasi-Quartodecimans extended from the 14th to the 20th, our next chapter shall examine the records from several important quasi-Quartodeciman sources, including their most notable advocate, Anatolius of Alexandria.

⁴⁰ Bede, *Hist.*, 3:25.

CHART K

EUSEBIUS' LIST OF EARLY ROMAN BISHOPS

	C.E.	Eusebius H.E.	First Year	Last Year
Linus	67/68–80/81	12 years 3:2, 13	yr. 14 Nero ¹	yr. 2 Titus
Anencletus	80/81–92/93	12 years 3:13–15	yr. 2 Titus	yr. 12 Domitian
Clement	92/93–101/102	9 years 3:15, 34	yr. 12 Domitian	yr. 3 Trajan
Euarestos	101/102–110/111	8 years 3:34, 4:1	yr. 3 Trajan	yr. 12 Trajan
Alexander	110/111–119/120	10 years 4:1, 4	yr. 12 Trajan	yr. 3 Hadrian
Xystus	119/120–128/129	10 years 4:4, 4:5:5	yr. 3 Hadrian	yr. 12 Hadrian
Telesphorus	128/129–138/139	11 years 4:5:5, 4:10	yr. 12 Hadrian	yr. 1 Pius
Hyginus	138/139–142/143	4 years 4:10, 4:11:6	yr. 1 Pius	yr. 5 Pius ²
Pius	142/143–157/158	15 years 4:11:6–7	yr. 5 Pius ³	yr. 20 Pius ⁴
Anicetus	157/158–169/170	11 years 4:11:7, 4:19	yr. 20 Pius ⁵	yr. 9 Verus ⁶
Soter	169/170–177/178	8 years 4:18:2, 4:19, 4:30:3, 5:intro	yr. 9 Verus ⁷	yr. 17 Verus
Eleutherus	177/178–189/190 177/178–early 193	13 years ⁸ 5:intro, 5:22 15 years ⁹	yr. 17 Verus yr. 17 Verus	yr. 10 Commodus reign of Pertinax ¹⁰
Victor	early 193–201/202 189/190–201/202	10 years ¹¹ 5:22, 5:28:7 12 years ¹³	reign of Pertinax ¹² yr. 10 Commodus ¹⁴	yr. 9 Severus yr. 9 Severus ¹⁵
Zephyrianus	201/202–218/219 201/202–219/220	18 years 5:28:7, 6:21	yr. 9 Severus yr. 9 Severus ¹⁷	yr. 1 Avitus ¹⁶ yr. 2 Avitus ¹⁸

1 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 267F; Jerome, *Lives*, 1.

2 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 284F.

3 Ibid.

4 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 285F.

5 Ibid.

6 Eusebius, *H.E.*, 4:19, when Verus was "leaving the 8th year"; Jerome, *Euseb.*, 287F, places his death in the 9th year (cf. *ECC*, p. 171).

7 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 287F.

8 Eusebius, *H.E.*, only counts Eleutherus' 13 sole years, to the 10th year of Commodus. Jerome, *Euseb.*, 289F–292F, counts the full 15 years.

9 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 289F.

10 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 292F

11 Eusebius, *H.E.*, 2:28:7, only counts Victor's 10 sole years. Eusebius, *Arm.*, yr. 2202, counts his full 12 years.

12 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 292F

13 See above n. 11.

14 See above n. 8.

15 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 294F.

16 Eusebius here refers only to the year Zephyrianus retired from his duties. As Jerome proves, he subsequently died in the second year of Avitus (Jerome, *Euseb.*, 296F).

17 See above n. 15.

18 Jerome, *Euseb.*, 296F.

Dates of relevant Roman Emperors:

Nero	08–64 to 06–68
Titus	06–79 to 09–81
Domitian	09–81 to 09–96
Trajan	01–98 to 08–117
Hadrian	08–117 to 07–138
Pius	07–138 to 03–161
Verus	03–161 to 03–180
Commodus	03–180 to 12–192
Pertinax	01–193 to 05–193
Severus	05–193 to 02–211
Avitus	06–218 to 03–222

CHART L

COMPARISON OF DAY SYSTEMS BY ANATOLIUS

But they who are deceived with this error maintain this *adjunctionem* (additional one), because they do not know that the 13th and 14th, the 14th and 15th, the 15th and 16th, the 16th and 17th, the 17th and 18th, the 18th and 19th, the 19th and 20th, the 20th and 21st days of the moon are, as may be most surely proved, each found within a single day. For every day in the reckoning of the moon does not end *ad vesperum* (at twilight) as the same day in respect of number, as it is at its beginning in the morning. For the day which in the morning, that is up to the six and one-half hour, is numbered the 13th of the moon is found *ad vesperum* (at twilight) to be the 14th. (Anatolius, 8)

