

that had by this time grown up in the coast-country became powerful and expelled the Abyssinians from the sea-ports. Inland provinces of the low country also, such as Ifat and Dawaro, had fallen under Mahomedan governors, whose allegiance to the Negush, if not renounced, had become nominal.

One of the principal Mahomedan communities was called *Adel*, the name, according to modern explanation, of the tribes now called Danákíl. The capital of the Sultan of Adel was, according to Bruce at Aussa, some distance inland from the port of Zaila', which also belonged to Adel.

Amda Zion, who succeeded to the Abyssinian throne, according to Bruce's chronology, in 1312, two or three years later, provoked by the Governor of Ifat, who had robbed and murdered one of his Mahomedan agents in the Lowlands, descended on Ifat, inflicted severe chastisement on the offenders, and removed the governor. A confederacy was then formed against the Abyssinian King by several of the Mahomedan States or chieftainships, among which Adel is conspicuous. Bruce gives a long and detailed account of Amda Zion's resolute and successful campaigns against this confederacy. It bears a strong general resemblance to Marco's narrative, always excepting the story of the Bishop, of which Bruce has no trace, and always admitting that our traveller has confounded Aden with Adel.

But the chronology is obviously in the way of identification of the histories. Marco could not have related in 1298 events that did not occur till 1315-16. Mr. Salt however, in his version of the chronology, not only puts the accession of Amda Zion eleven years earlier than Bruce, but even then has so little confidence in its accuracy, and is so much disposed to identify the histories, that he suggests that the Abyssinian dates should be carried back further still by some 20 years, on the authority of the narrative in our text. M. Pauthier takes a like view.

I was for some time much disposed to do likewise, but after examining the subject more minutely, I am obliged to reject this view, and to abide by Bruce's Chronology. To elucidate this I must exhibit the whole list of the Abyssinian Kings from the restoration of the line of Solomon to the middle of the 16th century, at which period Bruce finds a check to the chronology in the record of a solar eclipse. The chronologies have been extracted independently by Bruce, Ruppel, and Salt; the latter using a different version of the Annals from the other two. I set down all three.

BRUCE.			RÜPPEL.	SALT.		
Reigns.	Duration of reign.	Dates.	Duration of reign.	Reigns.	Duration of reign.	Dates.
	Years.		Years.		Years.	
Icon Amlac	15	1268—1283	15	.. ..	14	1255—1269
Igba Zion	9	1283—1292	9	Wouдем Arad ...	15	1269—1284
Bahar Segued	} 5	1292—1297	5	Kudma Asgud ...	3	1284—1287
Tzenaff „				Asfa „ ..		
Jan „				Sinfa „ ..		
Hazeb Araad				Bar „ ..		
Kedem Segued ...				Igba Zion		
Wedem Arad	15	1297—1312	15	.. ..	..	..
Amda Zion.	30	1312—1342	30	.. ..	30	1301—1331
Saif Arad	28	1342—1370	28	.. ..	28	1331—1359
Wedem Asferi ...	10	1370—1380	10	.. ..	10	1359—1369
David II	29	1380—1409	29	.. ..	32	1369—1401
Theodorus	3	1409—1412	3	.. ..	1	1401—1402
Isaac	17	1412—1429	15	.. ..	15	1402—1417
Andreas	0 ⁷ / ₁₂	1429	0 ⁷ / ₁₂	.. ..	7	1417—1424
Haseb Nanya	4	1429—1433	4	.. ..	5	1424—1429
Sarwe Yasus.	} 1 ¹ / ₂	1433—1434	1	.. ..	5	1429—1434
Ameda Yasus ....				.. ..
Zara Jacob	34	1434—1468	34 ¹ / ₂	.. ..	34	1434—1468
Beda Mariam	10	1468—1478	10	.. ..	10	1468—1478
Iskander	} 17	1478—1495	17 ¹ / ₂	.. ..	16	1478—1494
Ameda Zion .....				.. ..
Naod	13	1495—1508	13	.. ..	13	1494—1507
David III	32	1508—1540	32	.. ..	32	1507—1536
Claudius .....	..	1540	..	.. ..	..	..