

# Chronicle

Attributed to

## King Het'um II

### Translator's Preface

The short but valuable Chronicle translated below was written in the Cilician Armenian kingdom in the late 13th or early 14th century. Covering the period from 1076 to 1296, it provides information, sometimes unique, about individuals and events associated with the rise, expansion and collapse of the Cilician state: Armenian kings, lords and clerics, Byzantines, Saljuqs, Crusaders, Ayyubids, Mongols, Mamluks, and their activities. Unfortunately, this Chronicle is noteworthy for its laconic style and brevity. The author claims to have drawn his information from Armenian, "Frankish", Greek, and Syriac historical writings. Clearly his Armenian sources extended beyond lengthier contemporary works such as Smbat Sparapet's Chronicle and Het'um the Historian's Chronography, since information not found in those works appears in the Chronicle. The author also may have had access to foreign literary histories, but the entries are too brief to speak of borrowing. More likely our chronicler was relying on other unnamed chronicles and on his own records.

Though the Chronicle's late 13th-early 14th century provenance is certain, its authorship is not. In the 19th century Het'um the Historian (a noted general and writer of the 13th century) was regarded as the author. V. A. Hakobyan, editor of the critical edition of the classical Armenian text, pointed to two passages in the Chronicle (the entries for 1250 and for 1285) which, from a genealogical standpoint, could only have been written by King Het'um II (1289-93, 1294-97, 1299-1307). But beyond these two passages, written in the first person, there are no other entries containing information of a personal nature or information obtainable only from within the royal family. Furthermore, in other parts of the Chronicle where King Het'um II is mentioned, the third person is used. There is great variation in the spelling of personal and place names, which is not unusual in medieval sources; though one might question whether Het'um (King Het'um II or Het'um the Historian) would provide different spellings of his own name, sometimes on the same page. It is possible that King Het'um II was the original author and that the Chronicle suffered very greatly at the hands of later copyists.

In 1842 father M. Awgerean, who believed that Het'um the Historian was the author, published a less complete variant of the classical Armenian text of the Chronicle as an appendix to his Het'um patmich' t'at'arats' (Venice, 1951, reprint of 1842 edition, pp. 81-90). Awgerean's text of the Chronicle was translated into French by Eduoard Dulaurier [Recueil des historiens des croisades. Documents arméniens, (Paris, 1869) vol. I, pp. 471-490]. The critical edition of an expanded text was published by V. A. Hakobyan with an introduction and valuable notes [Manr zhamanakagrut'yunner XIII-XVIII dd. [Minor Chronicles of the XIII-XVIII Centuries] vol. I (Erevan, 1951) pp. 65-87]. This is the text translated here.

For the complicated history of Cilicia in this period, see S. Der Nersessian, "The Kingdom of Cilician Armenia" in History of the Crusades, K. M. Setton, ed. vol. II (Philadelphia, 1969) pp. 630-59; T. S. R. Boase, The Cilician Kingdom of Armenia (London, 1978); Ani Atamian Bournoutian, "Cilician Armenia" in The Armenian People from Ancient to Modern Times, R. G. Hovannisian, ed. vol. 1 (New York, 1997), pp. 273-291; and Angus D. Stewart's The Armenian Kingdom and the Mamluks: War and Diplomacy During the Reigns of Het'um II (1289-1307) (Leiden, 2001). The maps and accompanying text in R. H. Hewsen, Armenia. A Historical Atlas (Chicago, 2001) pp. 136-141 also are valuable. For a discussion of eastern Armenia in this period see R. Bedrosian, The Turco-Mongol Invasions and the Lords of Armenia in the 13-14th Centuries (New York, 1979). Three other Cilician sources of relevance to this period are available on other pages of this website: Smbat Sparapet's Chronicle, Grigor Aknerts'i's History of the Nation of Archers, and Het'um the Historian's The Flower of Histories of the East. In our opinion, King Het'um II's Chronicle is best read in conjunction with Smbat Sparapet's Chronicle. The footnotes to S. Der Nersessian's aforementioned article, and her study of Smbat's Chronicle ["The Armenian Chronicle of the Constable Smpad", Dumbarton Oaks Papers #13 (1959) pp. 143-168] examine their noteworthy divergences.

The translator would like to thank Dr. Angus Stewart for his comments, suggestions, and identifications of many people and places in the text.

The transliteration employed here is a modification of the Library of Congress system, substituting **x** for the LOC's **kh**, for the thirteenth character of the Armenian alphabet. Otherwise we follow the new LOC system for Armenian, which eliminates diacritical marks above or below a character and substitutes the single or double quotation mark to the character's right. In the LOC romanization, the seventh character of the alphabet appears as **e'**, the eighth as **e"**, the twenty-eighth as **r'**, and the thirty-eighth, as **o'**.

Robert Bedrosian  
Long Branch, New Jersey 2005

### [A Note on Pagination](#)

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The following chronological tables may be useful as accompaniments to the translation. The tables open in separate

windows, for persistence. Use ALT-F4 to close, or ALT-TAB to toggle back to this page or to other documents. Additional tables are available on another page of this site: [Chronological Tables](#).

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## Chronicle

Attributed to

### King Het'um II

[1] *A brief history compiled from various sources, namely, Armenian, Frankish, Greek, and Syriac historical writings by myself, Het'um, lord of Korikos (Kur'ikos), servant of Christ God, in the year 745 of the Armenian Era [1296].*

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In the year 525 of the Armenian Era [1076] Gagik, king of the Armenians, was killed by the sons of Mande'le in the fortress of Kendr'o'sko'.

Subsequently, in 530 A.E. [1081] Ruben, his relative, went and lived in the confines of Kositar', thence reaching to the village of Ko'rmo'go'lo' where he died.

In 540 A.E. [1091] his son Kostandin took Vahka. He was the first to rule over the Armenian people in Cilicia.

In 529 A.E. [1080] Sulaiman [Sulaiman ibn Kutlumish, c. 1077-1086, Saljuq Sultan of Rum] (Suliman) took Antioch. Sulaiman was killed.

In 545 A.E. [1096] God moved the great passage [(basach, crusade)] of the Franks to come and to take Jerusalem. This was under the leadership of a Frankish monk named Peter the Hermit (P'er'e'rmit).

In 546 A.E. [1097] the passage [crusade] captured Nicaea, a city of the Byzantines.

In 547 A.E. [1098] Antioch and Edessa were freed from the infidels.

In 548 A.E. [1099] Jerusalem was liberated and Duke Godfrey (Go'nto'fre') ruled it.

In 549 A.E. [1100] Godfrey died and the first king [g74] of Jerusalem was Godfrey's brother, Baudoin [Baldwin], count of Edessa.

[2] In 550 A.E. [1101] [the city of] Szayr [Caesarea of Palestine] was taken from the infidels.

In 551 A.E. [1102] Kostandin, paron of the Armenians, died and his principality was ruled by his senior son, T'oros [I, 1100-1229].

In 553 A.E. [1104] Acre (Ak'a) was taken from the infidels.

In 558 A.E. [1109] Tripoli was taken from the infidels.

In 559 A.E. [1110] Beirut and Sidon (Sayta) were taken from the infidels.

In 564 A.E. [1115] The Christians built Kerak (K'arak') and Shawbak [Latin: Montreal].

In 565 A.E. [1116] Baudoin, king of Jerusalem, died and his relative, Baudoin of Le Bourg, ruled [as] the second [king of Jerusalem].

In 578 A.E. [1129] T'oros, paron of the Armenians, died and his principality was ruled by his brother, Lewon.

In 580 A.E. [1131] Baudoin, king of Jerusalem, died and his son-in-law Fulk (Fuk')[of Anjou, 1131-1143] ruled as the third [king of Jerusalem].

In 586 A.E. [1137] the Byzantine emperor, Porphyrogenitus [John II Comnenus, 1118-1143], took Cilicia from paron Lewon. [The Byzantines]

bound Lewon and his sons and sent them to Constantinople. And Lewon died.

In 592 A.E. [1143] Fulk, king of Jerusalem died and his son, Baudoin, became the fourth [king of Jerusalem].

In 593 A.E. [1144] Lewon's son, T'oros, came from Constantinople, took Vahka, and restored the authority of the Armenians.

In 595 A.E. [1146] the second passage [of Crusaders] took place, and the passage of the Franks was renewed. [Among those arriving] were the emperor of the Germans, Conrad [III, 1137-1157] and the king of France, Louis [VII, 1137-1180].

In 596 A.E. [1147] the [German] emperor and the king of France besieged Damascus, but were unable to accomplish anything.

In 606 A.E. [1157] Ascalon was taken from the infidels. T'oros, paron of the Armenians, died after having become a cleric, and his brother, Mleh, ruled his principality.

[3] In 612 A.E. [1163] Baudoin, king of Jerusalem, died. [g75]

In 613 A.E. [1164] Mleh [d.1174], T'oros' brother, was killed in Sis, and his princes made Stefanne's son, Ruben, the paron of the Armenians. And Amalric [Aimery] became the fifth king in Jerusalem and took Alexandria (Sk'andaria) and Plpe's in 616 A.E. [1167].

In 617 A.E. [1168] The king of Jerusalem, Amalric, defeated Saladin and with the aid of the Romans [crusaders] besieged Tatiat', but was not able to take it.

In 618 A.E. [1169] Plinas was seized from the Christians.

In 619 A.E. [1170] a severe earthquake occurred and many cities and fortresses were demolished, including in Se'hl [Sahil, (Levantine) coast].

In 622 A.E. [1173] [The kat'oghikos] Lord Nerse's Shnorhali ("The Gracious") [Nerses IV Klayets'i, 1166-1173] reposed in Christ on Thursday, the 13th day of August. Oh, alas!

In 623 A.E. [1174] King Amalric of Jerusalem died. His son, Baudoin, ruled as the sixth king of Jerusalem, and died of the disease of the Goths [leprosy].

In 629 A.E. [1180] the Byzantine emperor, Manuel [I, 1143-1180], was defeated by Kilij Arslan [II, 1152-1192] close to Konya.

In 629 A.E. [1180] the Byzantine emperor, Manuel, died.

In 630 A.E. [1181] they enthroned Baudoin the Lesser as the seventh king of Jerusalem prior to the death of Baudoin the Goth.

In 634 A.E. [1185] Baudoin the Goth, the king of Jerusalem, died.

In 635 A.E. [1186] Ruben, paron of the Armenians, died and his brother, Lewon, occupied his place. The king of Jerusalem, Baudoin the Lesser, died and his place was occupied by his mother, Queen Sibyl (Sipil), and his father's son, Guy de Lusignan (Kiw de" Lagho'neayn). [g76]

In 636 A.E. [1187] Saladin destroyed the Christians near Jerusalem, on which day they seized King Guy and the blessed Cross of Christ disappeared. They gave to Saladin [the cities of] Acre and then Ascalon, and the same year Saladin took Jerusalem and all of Se'hle [Sahil, (Levantine) coast], excepting Tyre and Tripoli.

[4] In 639 A.E. [1190] the emperor of the Germans, Frederick [Barbarossa] (Ftrk) was drowned in the Saleph River [at Silifke] and was buried in Antioch. Phillipe, king of France [Phillipe II Augustus, 1180-1223 (Filip r'e' de" Frants'n)] and Richard, king of England [Richard I, the Lion-heart, 1189-1199], crossed to this side of the ocean and besieged Acre. When the English arrived, the island of Cyprus was taken from the Byzantine duke, Kyr Isaak/Sahak (Kir'sak).

This was the beginning of the organization of the German Bretheren [Teutonic Knights].

In 640 A.E. [1191] the king of France and the king of England took Acre from the infidels.

In 640 A.E. [1191] Guy, the king of Jerusalem, purchased the island of Cyprus from the king of England.

In 641 A.E. [1192] the king of England made peace with Saladin and through friendship they returned to Christian hands [the cities of] Joffa, Arsuf, Azayr and Kafas [Haifa].

In 643 A.E. [1194] the king of Cyprus, Guy, died and his brother, Henri [Amalric/Aimery of Lusignan], became the second king of Cyprus.

Lewon, paron of the Armenians, seized Bohemond, prince of Antioch, and placed him in prison in the citadel at Sis.

In 644 A.E. [1195] Bohemond [Te'mund] was freed from prison through the intercession of Count Henry [of Champagne] (He'r'i), and marriage relations were established between [the families of] Lewon and the prince.

In 645 A.E. [1196] Saladin died and his brother, Ye'tl [Adil Sayf-al-Din Abu Bakr, 1200-1218], ruled Egypt and Damascus.

In 646 A.E. [1197] paron Lewon received coronation with a crown and became the first king of Cilicia.

They took Chpe't through treachery from the infidels.

Melik Yetl took Cho'f'a from the Christians. [g77]

In 647 A.E. [1198] Beirut was taken from the infidels.

In 650 A.E. [1201] His son, Bohemond [III], who was the count of Tripoli, died.

[5] In 651 A.E. [1202] A second earthquake occurred, and many cities and palaces in Se'hl [Sahil, (Levantine) coast] were destroyed.

In 652 A.E. [1203] Lewon, king of the Armenians, took Antioch.

In 653 A.E. [1204] The count of Flanders and the duke of Venice took Constantinople from the Byzantines. And Baudoin became emperor in Constantinople. The troops of Jerusalem and Cyprus went to Egypt and laid waste many coastal areas. Phillipe, king of France, took Normandy from the king of England.

In 654 A.E. [1205] Henri, king of Cyprus [Amalric/Aimery of Lusignan], died.

In 655 A.E. [1206] Bohemond, prince of Antioch, died and [his] son, Bohemond the Blind [the One-Eyed], succeeded him.

In 656 A.E. [1207] Lewon, king of the Armenians, seized the sebastos Henri, who was a duke, Kostants' Kamartias (Xumartias), Joscelin, and Baudoin. And they removed the kat'oghikos, lord Yovhane's, from [the patriarchal] throne, and installed Lord Dawit' Ark'akaghets'i.

In 657 A.E. [1208] Bohemond, prince of Antioch disturbed Gumin of Antioch and his troops who had battled with him. He also seized the patriarch and put him into prison where he died. And KayKhusrau I, second reign, 1204-1210 (Xosrov-Shah), the sultan of Iconium and son of Kilij Arslan took Berdous from the Armenians and seized its lord, Grigor, Lewon's son.

In 658 A.E. [1209] Lascari [Theodore I Laskaris, Emperor in Nicaea, 1204-1222] battled against the sultan of Iconium in Xonas, and the sultan was killed. KayKawus I, 1210-1219 (Aze'tin Gagazuz) occupied his place.

In 659 A.E. [1210] King John [John of Brienne, 1210-1225] (r'e' Chuan) married Queen Maria [of Montferrat], and [he became] the tenth king of Jerusalem. Lewon, king of the Armenians, went to Cyprus and married the king's sister, Sybil, who is [also called] Elisabeth.

In 660 A.E. [1211] Lord Dawit' died and lord Yovhane's again became kat'oghikos of the Armenians [Hovhanes VI Sssets'i, 1203-1221]. [g78]

In 662 A.E. [1213] the Assassins (Hashishk') killed Bohemond, prince of Antioch. There was a great battle between the kings of the Spaniards.

In 663 A.E. [1214] Phillipe [II Augustus], king of France defeated Otto [Odin IV] (Odn), emperor of the Germans, and Louis [Ludwig, the future Ludwig VIII] (Lawig), son of the king of France, defeated the English king John [John Lackland](Chuan).

[6] In 664 A.E. [1215] Pope Innocent convened an assembly in Rome for the taking of Jerusalem. There were 422 bishops and 72 archbishops at that assembly.

In 665 A.E. [1216] the emperor of the Germans died and was succeeded by Frederick. Lewon, king of the Armenians, took Antioch at night through treachery and installed there as prince Ruben, his brother's grandson. A daughter, Zape'l, was born to King Lewon.

And Sultan K'ak'auz besieged Kapan fortress and seized the prince of the Armenians, Kostandin the Constable (Go'nto'stapl) who was called the senior paron, and Kostandin, son of the lord of Lambron and Kyr' Sahak (Ker'sak), lord of Maghvay, and others.

In 666 A.E. [1217] the king of the English came to this part of the world and built on Astel Blur [Castellum peregrinorum] fortress of the Templars and King John (?r'e' Choytn) and the patriarch built Sghayr fortress.

In 667 A.E. [1218] Hugh [I, 1205-1218], the king of Cyprus, died in Tripoli and the Christian forces went to Damietta. The king of Spain, Alphonse le Bon (Alfun Sipo'n), also died. The Armenian king Lewon gave the sultan the fortresses of Loulon and Lauzada as the price for freeing his imprisoned princes.

In 668 A.E. [1219] Damietta was taken from the infidels. Prince Bohemond seized Antioch from Ruben.

And King Lewon died.

In 669 A.E. [1220] Phillipe, the king of France, died [d.1222] and his son, Louis [VIII, 1223-1226] ruled.

Paron Vahram, marshal (marajaxan) of the Armenians, and other princes wanted to enthrone the Armenian prince Ruben. But Kostandin, bailli of the Armenians, defeated them near Sis. He seized Prince Ruben and the [other] princes and took them to Tarsus. [g79] Lord Yovhanne's, kat'oghikos of the Armenians, died and Lord Kostandin Bardzrbert's'i [1221-1267] succeeded him.

In 670 A.E. [1221] the Armenian king Lewon passed to Christ. The Christians lost Damietta. Philip, son of the blind prince [Bohemond IV, the One-Eyed] of Antioch, was married to King Lewon's daughter, Zape'l. A severe earthquake occurred which demolished Afn [Paphos] on the island of Cyprus.

In 674 A.E. [1225] Philip, king of the Armenians, was seized by his own troops.

[7] In 675 A.E. [1226] the German Brethren (Freres) commenced building Montfort (Munio'rt). And the most gracious Het'um [I, of Lambron, 1226-1269, d. 1270] ruled over the Armenians. He was the son of Kostandin, senior paron of the Armenians.

In 676 A.E. [1227] the church of Rome designated as saints Frances and Anthony the Franciscans, and designated their feast days. K'uretin ruled Damascus.

In 677 A.E. [1228] Emperor Frederick came to this part of the world and built Jaffa.

In 678 A.E. [1229] Emperor Frederick established friendship with al-Kamil Muhammad (Me'le'k' K'e'mal) [ruler of Egypt, 1228-1240] who gladly returned to the Christians Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Zion.

In 680 A.E. [1231] the Lombards (Lunkaparak') took the city of Beirut, but were unable to capture its fortress.

In 682 A.E. [1233] Bohemond the Blind, prince of Antioch, died and Bohemond the Lame succeeded him. The Lombards took Ke'r'i fortress from the lord of Beirut and the Genoese.

In 687 A.E. [1238] the king of Trakur, Don Chan, took the city of Valan from the infidels.

In 688 A.E. [1239] the king of Navarre and other counts came to this part of the world and fought with the Egyptian cavalry. The Christians took Hisn Kale (Xe'ch'n ghale') from the infidels, and wrought a great slaughter.

In 689 A.E. [1240] the Christians made peace with the sultan of Syrian Damascus and peacefully received from the infidels Ipafo'rt', Sawe't' [g80] and the whole country of Jerusalem. And Count Richard built Ascalon and the king of Navarre returned to his own land.

In 690 A.E. [1241] the lord of Beirut began to build Arsuf fortress. And the galleys (xale'k') of the emperor seized the Genoese galleys which the bishops were taking to Rome.

In 692 A.E. [1243] once again peace was established between the Christians of Sehl [Sahil, (Levantine) coast] and the sultan of Damascus, [and the Christians received] Jerusalem and all its surrounding country, excepting Jericho, which was demolished (?)

In 693 A.E. [1244] The Khwarazmians entered the land of Jerusalem and through warfare defeated the Christians of Se'hl [Sahil, (Levantine) coast], capturing many princes.

[8] In 694 A.E. [1245] Het'um, king of the Armenians took Pr'akana and K'aramut [fortresses] from the sultan of Rum. The forces of Sultan Kaykhusraw [II, 1236-1245] (Xiwt'atin) besieged Arus. His military commanders were Shamutin sahip and Kostandin, lord of Lambro'n. Pope Innocent [IV, 1243-1254] (Inusat') held a general assembly in the city of Lyon and excommunicated Emperor Frederick.

In 695 A.E. [1246] King Het'um sent his brother paron Smbat Constable to Guyuk-Khan. Henri became king of Cyprus after the death of his [mother], queen Alice.

In 696 A.E. [1247] the sultan of Egypt [al-Salih Najm-al-Din Ayyub, 1240-1249] took Papari and Ascalon from the Christians.

In 697 A.E. [1248] Louis [IX, 1226-1270] (Loyie'z), king of France, came to these parts, to Cyprus.

In 698 A.E. [1249] the king of France took Damietta in Acre. The first confrontation took place between the Genoese and the Pisans.

In 699 A.E. [1250] on June 29th, my grandfather, who was the lord of Lambron died. The king of France was defeated and captured by the sultan of Egypt, and in the same period the Egyptians killed their sultan and, by the grace of God, they freed the king of France who gave as a ransom 100,000 mark of silver.

In 700 A.E. [1251] Bohemond [V, 1233-1252], prince of Antioch, died and was succeeded by his homonymous son Bohemond [VI, 1252-1275].

In 700 A.E. [1251] Julian, king of France, built Jaffa. Later Fimi, daughter of the Armenian king Het'um, was married to him. Queen Zape'l died.

In 702 A.E. [1253] the king of France again built up Sidon (Sayit). Henri [I, 1218-1253], king of Cyprus died. And King Het'um went to Mongke-Khan. His daughter Zape'l married Bohemond, prince of Antioch and count of Tripoli.

In 703 A.E. [1254] the king of France returned to his land. K'ur'at', son of the emperor, died. The Azacharik' and Islambek appeared. [g81]

In 705 A.E. [1256] a fight began at Acre between the Genoese and the Venetians. King Het'um of Armenia went to Mongke-Khan and troops campaigned in the district of Rum, in Murandin (Mur'ntin) and elsewhere. And [King Het'um] seated his senior son, Lewon, on a horse.

[9] In 707 A.E. [1258] the Venetians defeated the Genoese at Acre and demolished the fortress of Ch'ipants'.

Hulegu-Khan captured Alamut and destroyed the Hashishim [Assassins]. Hulegu captured Baghdad.

Paron Lewon, the marshal and brother of the Armenian king, died.

In 708 A.E. [1259] King Het'um went to Tripoli to aid his son-in-law, the prince. And he enthroned his son paron T'oros. His brother, Lord Yovhanne's the bishop, was ordained [kat'oghikos]. The fortress of Mundas was captured from the infidels. In the same year Armenian troops besieged and destroyed the cavalry of the sultan of Rum who were besieging Mundas.

In 709 A.E. [1260] Hulegu took Aleppo through warfare and put Damascus under his control. In the same year Sultan Kutuz [Muzaffar Sayf-al-Din Kutuz] (Xut'uz) destroyed [the Mongol general] Ket-Buqa (K'it'bugha). King Het'um went to Yuch, following Chaxi. Punduxtar killed sultan Kutuz and he himself became the sultan of Egypt. Julian, lord of Sidon sold Danblur, Sidon and Beaufort (Piafort'). The Turkmens captured the lord of Beirut and ransomed him for 20,000 red [ducats].

In 710 A.E. [1261] Balian/Palian, the lord of Arsuf, sold Arsuf to the Hospitallers. The queen of Cyprus, Plaisance (Blazhans), died.

Guy de Lusignan became the bailli of Cyprus. [Michael VIII] Palaeologus (Palio'logh) [1258-1282] took Constantinople from the Franks.

In the same year King Het'um became the father-in-law of Kostandin, son of the lord of Sarvandik'ar by marrying him to his daughter, R'it'a. In the same year Chawri, the lord of Sarvandik'ar, died.

In 711 A.E. [1262] Richard captured Marse'l by a siege. The Armenian king's father, Kostandin, the senior paron died. King Het'um went to Manion and wasted Qaraman [Larandos]. In the same year the king's son, Lewon, was made king of the Armenians. In the same year [the family of] Lambron (Lanbro'n) intermarried with the king of Armenia.

In the same year Zape'l bore King Lewon his first son.

In 7122 A.E. [1263] King Het'um and Sultan Rukn al-Din and the arghuch'k' [Mongol judges] assembled at Araklia over the matter of dividing up the disputed fortresses. The Venetians with 50 galleys and triremes (t'arit') besieged Tyre, [g82] but were not able to capture it. And the Genoese lost half of their convoy of 20 galleys which they gave to Venice. They enthroned King Charles [of Anjou] as king of Sicily. He entered Apulia/Puglia (Bul) and defeated King Manfred (R'e'mafre').

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### King Het'um II

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[10] In 713 A. E. [1264] Bunduqdar [al-Malik Rukn-al-Din Bibars Bunduqdar, or Baibars](Fnde"xtar), sultan of Egypt, took Arsuf from the Hospitallers. Turpan besieged Pir [Bira/Birejik].

In 714 A.E. [1265] On Friday, December 25th paron O'shin died. He was the brother of the Armenian king, and the lord of Kur'ikos. The same year a son was born to King Het'um.

In 715 A.E. [1266] Sultan Bunduqdar of Egypt took Safad (Sawe't) and Arasus from the Templars.

Samn al-Mawt (Sme'nmo't) with troops of the infidels destroyed the Armenian forces in Mari and captured paron Lewon, the Armenian king's son, and killed T'oros, the other son. And they entered the country of the Armenians, enslaving and laying waste as far as Bardzerbert' and Adana.

The count of Jaffa, Sir John [of Ibelin](Chuan), died. In the same year a daughter, Fimi, was born to the Armenian king.

In 716 A. E. [1267] the Genoese, with 28 galleys burned Acre and in their turn the Venetians took 5 galleys from them. The crown prince of Cyprus, Ket', died and Hugh de Lusignan (Oyk d Lazo'reayn) [King Hugh III, 1267-1284] was made king.

In 717 A.E. [1268] Bunduqdar, sultan of Egypt, took Jaffa and demolished Beaufort (Piafo'rd).

And again he took Antioch (Antak') and demolished it.

They ordained Lord Yakob as kat'oghikos [Hakob I Klayets'i, 1268-1286]. And the Armenian king's son, Lewon, was freed from Egypt.

King Charles [of Anjou] defeated Conradin and killed him.

[11] In 718 A.E. [1269] Sarvandik'ar and Hamus collapsed from an earthquake. In the same year King Lewon of the Armenians had a daughter, Sibyl (Spil).

In 719 A.E. [1270] the king of France [Louis IX] besieged Tunis and died there. And his son, Phillipe [III, 1270-1285], ruled as king. Het'um, king of the Armenians, died and his son, Lewon, ruled.

Sultan Bunduqdar took K'rat of the Hospitallers, and Chastel Blanc (Aspe'l Plank) from the Templars and Gibelacar (Chplakar) from its prince and Montfort from the Germans and a fortress from the Assassins. [g83]

Fourteen Tachik galleys were destroyed at the island of Cyprus and 3,000 Tachik captives were taken. Sir Edward (O'tawart), son of the English king, came to Acre. Grigoris [Gregory X, 1271-1276] was elected pope of Rome. He came along with Sir Edward on pilgrimage and was there with him in Acre. Afterwards they took him to Rome for the papacy.

King Lewon's son, T'oros, was born.

In 721 A.E. [1272] five knife-wielding Assassins attacked Sir Edward at the fortress of Acre. And in the same year he arose and returned to his own land. King Lewon's son, Ruben, was born. The lord of Mulo'von, Sir Lewon, and Ape"lgharip rebelled and [were] seized by [the] Pervane (P'arvana) [Mu'in al-Din Sulaiman] and [the] T'at'ar[s]. Paron Smbat [the] Constable (Gundustapl) went to the Mongol Arghu[n], concerning/for King Lewon. In the same year the Assassins attacked paron Vahram. The son-in-law of King Lewon rebelled at Sirik and went to P'arvana and to Arghun-Khan, concerning the paron of the kingdom.

In 722 A.E. [1273] Pope Grigor convened an ecumenical council in the city of Lyon. Prince Bohemond and his son, the other Bohemond, died which ended the genealogy of princes from his line. In the same year the Armenian king Lewon's daughter, Zape'l, was born.

In 723 A.E. [1274] Bunduqdar, the sultan of Egypt, entered the land of the Armenians and seized Masakandara and destroyed the country from Marash to Ko'r'iko's.

Julian, lord of Sidon, died.

[12] In 725 A.E. [1276] King Lewon's [children], the twins Smbat and Spil, were born.

In 726 A.E. [1277] six galleys of King Charles [of Anjou] came to Acre and ruled in Acre through his lords, and Charles was called the king of Jerusalem.

In the same year the Armenian king Lewon's [son], Kostand, was born.

In 727 A.E. [1278] King Lewon's twins, Rita and Stephanie (Ut'ifano'), were born. In 728 A.E. [1279] King Lewon's [son], Nerse's, was born.

In 731 A.E. [1282] Arghun-Khan's brother, Mongke-Temur (Manko' Tamo'r), took his Mongol troops and warred against Sultan al-Alfi [al-Mansur Saif-al-Din Kalawun al-Alfi, 1279-1290] (Alfi) of Egypt at the gates of Homs; and many infidels were killed. [g84]

And it happened that the Mongols were put to flight, as a result of which more than 2,000 [allied] Christians were lost from the Armenian forces.

In 732 A.E. [1283] the Turkmens ruled Mano'n, after besieging it for five years.

Abagha-Khan and his brother Mongke-Temur (Manko' Tamo'r) died, and Ahmat [Teguder Ahmed] sat as khan.

In the same year, King Lewon's [children], the twins O'shin and Alinax, were born.

In 733 A.E. [1284] [the fortress of] Anemor (Anamor'r) was taken by the Turks. The king of Cyprus, Hugh de Lusignan [Hugh III, 1268-1284], died and his son, John [I, 1284-1285], became king.

In 734 A.E. [1285] my mother, the Armenian queen Ker'an, who was spiritually most praiseworthy as well as physically beautiful, passed to Christ on August 29th.

In 734 A.E. [1285] Ahmad-Khan was killed and Abagha's son, Arghun [1284-1291], was seated as khan.

John, king of Cyprus, died and his brother, Henry [II, 1285-1306], became king. The sultan of Egypt, al-Alfi, took Marqab (Marghap) from the Hospitallers.

In 735 A.E. [1286] Phillipe, king of France, died and his son, Phillipe, became king. The king of Aragon (Arakon), Pere (P'er), died and his son, Alfon[so], became king. Henry, king of Cyprus, went to Acre and forcibly took it and its baronate, with the support of King Charles [II]. Thence he went to Syria and ruled as king of Jerusalem.

In 736 A.E. [1287] al-Alfi, the sultan of Egypt, took Laodike (Latik) from [its] prince. And in the same year paron T'oros' sister was established as king of Cyprus.

Sicilian galleys destroyed Charles' son and his princes on the seas.

[13] In 737 A.E. [1288] on February 6th the pious King Lewon was translated to Christ, and his senior son, Het'um, sat on the throne of the paronate. [g85]

In 738 A.E. [1289] Arghun-Khan died and his brother Geikhatu [1291-1295] (K'eghart'u) sat [as khan].

In the same year paron T'oros' son, Lewon, was born.

Sultan al-Alfi took Tripoli from the Christians.

In 739 A.E. [1290] al-Alfi, the sultan of Egypt, died and his son, Ashraf [al-Ashraf Khali], became sultan.

In 740 A.E. [1291] Sultan Ashraf of Egypt took Acre from the Christians and the Christians, surrendered Tyre, Sidon, Beirut and Tartus (Atruz), and Astel Blur [Castellum peregrinorum] without a fight.

And in this year the rule of Christians in Sehle'[Sahil, (Levantine) coast] was terminated.

In 741 A.E. [1292] Sultan Ashraf of Egypt took the patriarchal fortress of Hr'omkla and captured the kat'oghikos, Lord Step'annos. For [achieving] friendship, Het'um, king of the Armenians, gave up the impregnable fortress of Behesni [Besni].

In this year, the date [for the celebration] of Easter deviated [from its norm], for the Syrians, the Syrian Nestorians, and a portion of the Armenians strayed.

[14] In 742 A.E. [1293] Sultan Ashraf was slain by his servants and Ket-Bugha (K'it'pugha) became the sultan. Het'um, king of the Armenians, gave [the Cilician] kingdom to his brother, T'oros, and he himself became a cleric in Christ.

In Ayas twelve Genoese galleys battled with thirty-two galleys and with triremes of the Venetians and won from them twenty-four vessels of the triremes and galleys.

There was a conspiracy against King Het'um by his princes, who were the principal parons [of the land]: Het'um, lord of Kur'ikos and his brother Oshin, lord of Kanch' and many other Armenian princes. And in the same year King Het'um's sister was married to the brother of the king of Cyprus, Sir Amaury (Amar'i). This was with the intercession of the Armenian and Frank churches and his son-in-law, the lord of Tyre and Sir Otto de Grand[i]son (O'tkraso'n) and other Armenian and Frank princes. [g86]

Once again, Het'um assumed his crown and [rule over] the kingdom of the Armenians. And he established Lord Grigor [Grigor VII, Anavarzets'i, 1293-1307] as kat'oghikos of the Armenians.

In 743 A.E. [1294] Geikhatu [1291-1295] (K'eghat'u-Khan) was slain and Baidu was enthroned. And in the same year Baidu was slain and Arghun's son, Ghazan [1295-1304], was seated as khan.

In the same year King Het'um went to Baidu and discovered that Baidu had been killed and that Ghazan had been seated as khan.

In the same year the marshal of the Armenians, paron O'shin, son of Kostandin, lord of Lambron, died. And in the same year his sister, Rita, became empress of all Constantinople. In the same year paron Het'um, lord of Kur'ikos, and his brother paron O'shin, died.

In 745 A.E. [1296] King Het'um gave his kingdom to his brother, paron T'oros. In the same year there was a conspiracy of the Armenian princes. The leaders of this were paron O'shin, the seneschal, son of paron Smbat Constable, and paron O'shin Bakureants', who was the court aspasalar, and many other princes and horsemen. Het'um, king of the Armenians, and his brother paron T'oros, gave the paronate to paron Smpat' and they themselves went off to Constantinople.

In the same year a [Mongol] official [named Sulemish] warred against Ghazan.

[Ghazan's general], Qutlugh-Shah (Paron Xut'uz shah) came against him and fought with his chief who was named Arap. He defeated Sulamish and made him flee to Ashraf's son and thence to a remote island.

The Genoese fought with the Venetians and killed the bailli and 56 other souls among others, in the city of Constantinople which they took and thoroughly looted.

In the same year Sultan Ket-Bugha was slain and Husam al-Din Lachin (Hiwsamatin Alchin) sat as sultan.

And in the same year there was a war between the cavalry of the Frankish king and the cavalry of the English king.[g87]

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