

But this country also was enslaved by the Avars and made desolate, and repopulated in the time of Heraclius the emperor, just as were Croatia and Serbia and the country of the Zachlumi and Terbounia and the country of Kanali. Diocleia gets its name from the city in this country that the emperor Diocletian founded, but now it is a deserted city, though still called Diocleia.

In the country of Diocleia are the large inhabited cities of Gradetai, Nougrade, Lontodokla.

36. Of the Pagani, also called Arentani, and of the country they now dwell in.

The country in which the Pagani now dwell was also previously possessed by the Romani whom the emperor Diocletian translated from Rome and settled in Dalmatia. These same Pagani are descended from the unbaptized Serbs, of the time of that prince who claimed the protection of the emperor Heraclius. This country also was enslaved by the Avars and made desolate and repopulated in the time of Heraclius the emperor. The Pagani are so called because they did not accept baptism at the time when all the Serbs were baptized. For 'Pagani' in the tongue of the Slavs means 'unbaptized', but in the tongue of the Romans their country is called Arenta, and so they themselves are called Arentani by these same Romans.

In Pagania are the inhabited cities of Mokron, Beroullia, Ostrok and Slavinetza. Also, they possess these islands: the large island of Kourkra, or Kiker, on which there is a city; another large island, Meleta, or Malozeatai, which St. Luke mentions in the 'Acts of the Apostles' by the name of Melite, in which a viper fastened upon St. Paul by his finger, and St. Paul burnt it up in the fire; another large island, Phara; another large island, Bratzis. There are other islands not in the possession of these same Pagani: the island of Choara, the island of Iës, the island of Lastobon.

Λουτοδόκλα: Λόντο, τὸ Δόκλα *coni.* Šafarik Λόντο, τὸ Δεόκλα *coni.* Rački Λουτοδόκλα *coni.* Skok.

36. 1 Ἀρεντανῶν: Ναρεντανῶν *coni.* Šafarik || 3 αὐτῆ *edd.* || 4 Ῥωμάνων *coni.* Jenkins: Ῥωμαίων *P edd.* || 5 μετοικήσας *P* || ἐνώκησεν *P* || 6 εἰς: πρὸς *edd.* || 7 αὐτῆ *Be* || 12 Ἀρέντα *V edd.* || 13 Ἀρεντανοὶ *scr.* Moravcsik: Ἀρεντάνοι *P edd.* || 15 ἡ Σλαβίνετζα *scr.* Moravcsik εἰσλαβίνετζα *P:* ἡ Λαβίνετζα *V edd.* Λαβίνετζα *mg.* P³ Λαβρίνετζα *coni.* Novaković Λαβίνζανε *seu* Λαβίτζανε *coni.* Skok || 18 Λουκάς *P:* Λούκας *edd.* || 21 ἑτέροι *P* || 22 Χόαρα *V edd.* Χόαζα *coni.* Šafarik Dümmler Rački Šišić.

37. Of the nation of the Pechenegs.

Originally, the Pechenegs had their dwelling on the river Atil, and likewise on the river Geich, having common frontiers with the Chazars and the so-called Uzes. But fifty years ago the so-called Uzes made common cause with the Chazars and joined battle with the Pechenegs and prevailed over them and expelled them from their country, which the so-called Uzes have occupied till this day. The Pechenegs fled and wandered round, casting about for a place for their settlement; and when they reached the land which they now possess and found the Turks living in it, they defeated them in battle and expelled and cast them out, and settled in it, and have been masters of this country, as has been said, for fifty-five years to this day.

The whole of Patzinacia is divided into eight provinces with the same number of great princes. The provinces are these: the name of the first province is Irtim; of the second, Tzour; of the third, Gyla; of the fourth, Koulpēi; of the fifth, Charaboï; of the sixth, Talmat; of the seventh, Chopon; of the eighth, Tzopon. At the time at which the Pechenegs were expelled from their country, their princes were, in the province of Irtim, Baïtzas; in Tzour, Kouel; in Gyla, Kourkoutai; in Koulpēi, Ipaos; in Charaboï, Kaïdoun; in the province of Talmat, Kostas; in Chopon, Giazis; in the province of Tzopon, Batas. After their deaths their cousins succeeded to their rule. For law and ancient principle have prevailed among them, depriving them of authority to transmit their ranks to their sons or their brothers, it being sufficient for those in power to rule for their own life-time only, and when they die, either their cousin or sons of their cousins must be appointed, so that the rank may not run exclusively in one branch of the family, but the collaterals also inherit and succeed to the honour; but no one from a stranger family intrudes and becomes a prince. The eight provinces are divided into forty districts, and *these* have minor princelings over them.

coni. Bayer || 8 Ούζοι P || Πατζινακίται P || 9 ἀναψηλαφῶντες edd. ἀναψηλαφόντες P: ἀναψηλαφοῦντες V || 10 διακρατουμένην: κρατουμένην V edd. || 12 ἐξεδίωξαν αὐτούς edd. || 13 τὴν τοιαύτην χώραν: τῆς τοιαύτης χώρας V edd. || τὴν²: τῆς V edd. || 14 πεντήκοντα πέντε edd.: νε' P *post* ἔτη *numerus anni excidisse*, *N̄ autem per comp. pro* ἰνδικτιῶν *seu* ἰνδικτιῶνος *scriptum fuisse susp.* Moravesik || 17 πρώτου V edd.: α' P || δευτέρου edd.: β' P || τρίτου edd.: γ' P || 18 τετάρτου edd.: δ' P || πέμπτου edd.: ε' P || Χαραβόη *corr.* Moravesik: Χαραβόη P edd. || ἕκτου edd.: ζ' P || 19 ἑβδόμου edd.: ζ' P || ὄγδοου edd.: η' P || 20 τῆς ἰδίας χώρας (*etiam* Bandurius): τῶν ἰδίων τόπων edd. || Πατζινακίται P || 21 Βαττζαν *coni.* Rásonyi Μάιτζαν V Ματζαν edd. || 22 Κουρκούταν edd. || 22/3 Χαραβόη *corr.* Moravesik: Χαραβόη edd. Χαβόη P || 23 δὲ *add.* Moravesik || 24 Βατάν P || 27 ἀρκεισθαι: ἀρκειν *coni.* Bekker || 28 αὐτούς edd.: αὐτοῦ P || 30 τῆς *om.* edd. || εἰς *secl.* Moravesik || 30/1 ἐκπλαγίω P: ἐκπλαγίους edd. || 32 ὀκτώ edd.: η' P || 33 τεσσαράκοντα edd.: μ' P ||

Four clans of the Pechenegs, that is to say, the province of Kouartzitzour and the province of Syroukalpei and the province of Borotalmat and the province of Boulatzopon, lie beyond the Dnieper river towards the eastern and northern parts that face Uzia and Chazaria and Alania and Cherson and the rest of the Regions. The other four clans lie on this side of the Dnieper river, towards the western and northern parts, that is to say that the province of Giazichopon is neighbour to Bulgaria, the province of Kato Gyla is neighbour to Turkey, the province of Charaboï is neighbour to Russia, and the province of Iabdiertim is neighbour to the tributary territories of the country of Russia, to the Oultines and Dervlenines and Lenzenines and the rest of the Slavs. Patzinacia is distant a five days journey from Uzia and Chazaria, a six days journey from Alania, a ten days journey from Mordia, one day's journey from Russia, a four days journey from Turkey, half a day's journey from Bulgaria; to Cherson it is very near, and to Bosphorus closer still.

At the time when the Pechenegs were expelled from their country, some of them of their own will and personal decision stayed behind there and united with the so-called Uzes, and even to this day they live among them, and wear such distinguishing marks as separate them off and betray their origin and how it came about that they were split off from their own folk: for their tunics are short, reaching to the knee, and their sleeves are cut off at the shoulder, whereby, you see, they indicate that they have been cut off from their own folk and those of their race.

On this side of the Dniester river, towards the part that faces Bulgaria, at the crossings of this same river, are deserted cities: the first city is that called by the Pechenegs Aspron, because its stones look very white; the second city is Toungatai; the third city is Kraknakatai; the fourth city is Salmakatai; the fifth city is Sakakatai; the sixth city is Giaioukatai. Among these buildings of the ancient cities are found some distinctive traces of churches, and crosses hewn out of porous stone, whence some preserve a tradition that once on a time Romans had settlements there.

Marquart || κάτω V edd.: *incertum scripseritne* κάτω an κάτω P || 42 τοῦ *om.* edd. || Χαροβόη edd. || 43 τοῖς ὑποφόροις χωρίοις χώραις (*prima littera a ex dimidia parte, quinta littera i penitus erasa accentuque correcto*) P^v Ba Be: ταῖς ὑποφόροις χωρίοις χώραις P ταῖς ὑποφόροις χωρίαις, χώραις V ταῖς ὑποφόροις χώραις Me || 44 τοῖς¹ edd.: τοὺς P || Οὐλίτινοις: Οὐλιτινοῖς *coni.* Šachmatov || 46 πέντε edd.: ε' P || ὀδὸν² *om.* V edd. || ξξ edd.: ζ' P || Μορδίας: Μοδίας V Me Μηδίας *coni.* Meursius || 47 δέκα edd.: ι' P || μίας P || 48 τεσσάρων edd.: δ' P || τὸ *om.* V edd. || 50 Πατζινακίται P || 54 αὐτοὺς¹ *coni.* Moravcsik: αὐτοῖς P αὐτῶν *coni.* Kukules || αὐτοὺς edd.: αὐτῶν P || 55 κόντουρα (*corr. etiam* Grégoire Psaltes) κόντευρα Be || 58 Δανάστρεως *coni.* Westberg Laskin Latyšev Šachmatov: Δανάπρεως P edd. || 60 πρῶτον V edd.: α' P || 61 δεύτερον edd.: β' P || 62 Τουγγᾶται P || τρίτον edd.: γ' P || τέταρτον edd.: δ' P || 63 πέμπτον edd.: ε' P || ἕκτον edd.: ζ' P || τὸ *add.* Moravcsik || 64 Γιαιουκάται P || 66 πωρίνοῦς *coni.* Bekker: πορίνοῦς P Ba Be πωρίτας *coni.* Meursius ||

The Pechenegs are also called 'Kangar', though not all of them, but only the folk of the three provinces of Iabdierti and Kouartzitzour and Chabouxyngyla, for they are more valiant and noble than the rest: and that is what the title 'Kangar' signifies.

38. Of the genealogy of the nation of the Turks, and whence they are descended.

The nation of the Turks had of old their dwelling next to Chazaria, in the place called Lebedia after the name of their first voivode, which voivode was called by the personal name of Lebedias, but in virtue of his rank was entitled voivode, as have been the rest after him. Now in this place, the aforesaid Lebedia, there runs a river Chidmas, also called Chingilous. They were not called Turks at that time, but had the name 'Sabartoi asphaloi', for some reason or other. The Turks were seven clans, and they had never had over them a prince either native or foreign, but there were among them 'voivodes', of whom first voivode was the aforesaid Lebedias. They lived together with the Chazars for three years, and fought in alliance with the Chazars in all their wars. Because of their courage and their alliance, the chagan-prince of Chazaria gave in marriage to the first voivode of the Turks, called Lebedias, a noble Chazar lady, because of the fame of his valour and the illustriousness of his race, so that she might have children by him; but, as it fell out, this Lebedias had no children by this same Chazar lady. Now, the Pechenegs who were previously called 'Kangar' (for this 'Kangar' was a name signifying nobility and valour among them), these, then, stirred up war against the Chazars and, being defeated, were forced to quit their own land and to settle in that of the Turks. And when battle was joined between the Turks and the Pechenegs who were at that time called 'Kangar', the army of the Turks was defeated and split into two parts. One part went eastwards and settled in the region of Persia, and they to this day are called by the ancient denomination of the Turks 'Sabartoi

38. 4 ἔσχεν: ἐποιεῖτο V edd. || 6 Λεβεδίας: Λαβαδίας *hic et infra conii.* Pjinskij || προσαγορεύετο edd. || 8 Χιδμάς: Χουμάς *coni.* Cassel Χιλμάς *coni.* Hammer-Purgstall || δ V edd.: δ P || Χιγγιλοῦς P VI: Χιγγυλοῦς V F edd. || 9 Τούρκοι P || 9/10 Σάβαρτοι ἄσφαλοι *scr.* Moravcsik: Σαβαρτοίασφαλοι P V Σαβαρτοίασφαλοι V¹ F edd. Σάβαρ τουτέστι ἄσφαλοι *coni.* Fessler Σάβαρ ἦτοι σφάλει et Σάβαρ ἦτοι ἄσφαλοι *coni.* Dankovszky Hilferding || 10 ἐπονομάζοντο P || Τούρκοι P || 11 ἐπτά edd.: ζ' P || 13 Συνώκησαν edd.: συνωκίας P συνωκήσας *susp.* Moravcsik || 14 τρεῖς: σγ' *coni.* Thunmann Schlözer Büdinger *aliique* τ' *coni.* Dankovszky Marczali Zichy Grégoire *aliique* σ' *coni.* Moravcsik λ' seu λγ' *coni.* Westberg || συμμαχοῦντες: συμμαχῶν τε *susp.* Moravcsik || 19 Χαζάρας *coni.* Moravcsik: Χαζάρου P edd. || 20 Πατζινακίται P || 20 τοῦτο — 21 αὐτοῖς *in parenthesis* *posuit* Be || 25/6 φουσσάτον P || 27 κατώκισεν P || 28 Σαβαρτοίασφαλοι edd. ||

asphaloi'; but the other part, together with their voivode and chief Lebedias, settled in the western region, in places called Atelkouzou, in which places the nation of the Pechenegs now lives. A short while afterwards, the then chagan-prince of Chazaria sent a message to the Turks, requiring that Lebedias, their first voivode, should be sent to him. Lebedias, therefore, came to the chagan of Chazaria and asked the reason why he had sent for him to come to him. The chagan said to him: «We have invited you upon this account, in order that, since you are noble and wise and valorous and first among the Turks, we may appoint you prince of your nation, and you may be obedient to our word and our command.» But he, in reply, made answer to the chagan: «Your regard and purpose for me I highly esteem and express to you suitable thanks, but since I am not strong enough for this rule, I cannot obey you; on the other hand, however, there is a voivode other than me, called Almoutzis, and he has a son called Arpad; let one of these, rather, either that Almoutzis or his son Arpad, be made prince, and be obedient to your word.» That chagan was pleased at this saying, and gave some of his men *to go* with him, and sent them to the Turks, and after they had talked the matter over with the Turks, the Turks preferred that Arpad should be prince rather than Almoutzis his father, for he was of superior parts and greatly admired for wisdom and counsel and valour, and capable of this rule; and so they made him prince according to the custom, or 'zakanon', of the Chazars, by lifting him upon a shield. Before this Arpad the Turks had never at any time had any other prince, and so even to this day the prince of Turkey is from his family. Some years later, the Pechenegs fell upon the Turks and drove them out with their prince Arpad. The Turks, in flight and seeking a land to dwell in, came and in their turn expelled the inhabitants of great Moravia and settled in their land, in which the Turks now live to this day. And since that time the Turks have not sustained any attack from the Pechenegs. To the aforesaid nation of the Turks that settled in the east, in the regions of Persia, these Turks aforesaid who live toward the western region still send mer-

coni. Manojlović: χελάνδια P edd. || 34 έναφικόμενος: αφικόμενος edd. || 35 αὐτὸν² *om.* edd. || 36 προσεκαλεσάμεθα edd.: προσεκαλεσώμεθα P || 37 ὑπάρχεις Ba Be: ὑπάρχεις P || 38 προβαλώμεθα V edd.: προβαλλόμεθα (*incertum sitne ω an ο*) P || ὑπείχης edd.: ὑπήκεις P || 41 εὐχαριστίαν] εὐχαριστεῖαν (*prima littera a s. v. addita*) P¹ || 43 Ἀλμούτζης *coni.* Meursius Thunmann Roesler Grot: Σαλμούτζης P edd. || 44 ὁ Ἀλμούτζης P V Me: Σαλμούτζης (*spiritibus erasis et littera ὁ in σ correctā*) P² Ba Be || 45 ἔστιν: ἔσται *coni.* Bekker Marczali || τὸν λόγον (*coni. etiam Bekker*): τοῦ λόγου V edd. || 48 Τούρκοι P || 49 Ἀλμούτζη P V Me: Σαλμούτζη (*spiritu eraso et littera σ addita*) P² Ba Be || ἑαυτοῦ: αὐτοῦ edd. || 52 συγκόσαντες P || 53 Ἀρπαδῆ P || Τούρκοι P || 56 Πατζινακάται P || 57 Ἀρπαδῆ P || Τούρκοι P || 59 οἰκοῦντας: κατοικοῦντας V edd. || Τούρκοι P || 60 Τούρκοι P || παρά (*etiam Bandurius*): μετὰ V edd. || 61 ἐδέξαντο (*etiam Bandurius*): ἐποίησαν V edd. || 62 *post* πρὸς *add.* τὴν V edd. ||

chants who look them up, and often bring them back official messages from them.

The place of the Pechenegs, in which at that time the Turks lived, is called after the name of the local rivers. The rivers are these: the first river is that called Barouch, the second river that called Koubou, the third river that called Troullos, the fourth river that called Broutos, the fifth river that called Seretos.

39. Of the nation of the Kabaroi.

The so-called Kabaroi were of the race of the Chazars. Now, it fell out that a secession was made by them to their government, and when a civil war broke out their first government prevailed, and some of them were slain, but others escaped and came and settled with the Turks in the land of the Pechenegs, and they made friends with one another, and were called 'Kabaroi'. And so to these Turks they taught also the tongue of the Chazars, and to this day they have this same language, but they have also the other tongue of the Turks. And because in wars they show themselves strongest and most valorous of the eight clans, and are leaders in war, they have been promoted to be first clans. There is one prince among them, I mean, among the three clans of the Kabaroi, who is even to this day.

40. Of the clans of the Kabaroi and the Turks.

The first is this aforesaid clan of the Kabaroi which split off from the Chazars; the second, of Nekis; the third, of Megeris; the fourth, of Kourtougermatos; the fifth, of Tarianos; the sixth, Genach; the seventh, Kari; the eighth, Kasi. Having thus combined with one another, the Kabaroi dwelt with the Turks in the land of the Pechenegs. After this, at the invitation

39. 2 Κάβαροι edd.: Καβάροι P *ubique sine x scribendum conii*. Meursius Βάκαροι *hic et infra conii*. Grégoire || 3 συμβάν *corr.* Moravesik: συμβάσαν P edd. || 4 καθιστάντος: καταστάντος *conii*. Bekker || 5 ἦλθον edd. || 7 Κάβαροι: βάρβαροι V Me || 8 ὀνομάσθησαν P || 8 γλῶτταν edd. || 11 ἀνδρειότερους edd.: ἡνδρειωτέρους P || 12 ὀκτώ edd.: ἡ' P || 13 τρισὶ edd.: τρεῖς P || τὴν: τῆς V edd.

40. 1 τῶν⁸ *om.* edd. || 3 ἀποσπασθεῖσα V edd.: ἀποσπαθεῖσα P || 4 δευτέρα edd.: β' P || τρίτη edd.: γ' P || τετάρτη edd.: δ' P || 5 τοῦ *add.* V edd. || Κουρτουγερμάτου edd. || πέμπτη edd.: ε' P || ἕκτη edd.: ς' P || ἑβδόμη edd.: ζ' P || 6 Καρή P || ὀγδόη edd.: ἡ' P || Κασή P || Βάκαροι V F ||

of Leo, the Christ-loving and glorious emperor, they crossed over and fought Symeon and totally defeated him, and drove on and penetrated as far as Preslav, having shut him up in the city called Moundraga; and they went back to their own country. At that time they had Liountikas, son of Arpad, for their prince. But after Symeon was once more at peace with the emperor of the Romans and was free to act, he sent to the Pechenegs and made an agreement with them to attack and destroy the Turks. And when the Turks had gone off on a military expedition, the Pechenegs with Symeon came against the Turks and completely destroyed their families and miserably expelled thence the Turks who were guarding their country. When the Turks came back and found their country thus desolate and utterly ruined, they settled in the land where they live to-day, which is called after the above name of the rivers, as has been said. The place in which the Turks used formerly to be is called after the name of the river that runs through it, Etel and Kouzou, and in it the Pechenegs live now. But the Turks, expelled by the Pechenegs, came and settled in the land which they now dwell in. In this place are various landmarks of the olden days: first, there is the bridge of the emperor Trajan, where Turkey begins; then, a three days journey from this same bridge, there is Belgrade, in which is the tower of the holy and great Constantine, the emperor; then, again, at the running back of the river, is the renowned Sirmium by name, a journey of two days from Belgrade; and beyond lies great Moravia, the unbaptized, which the Turks have blotted out, *but* over which in former days Sphendoplokos used to rule.

Such are the landmarks and names along the Danube river; but the regions above these, which comprehend the whole settlement of Turkey, they now call after the names of the rivers that flow there. The rivers are these: the first river is the Timisis, the second river *the* Toutis, the third river the Morisis, the fourth *river* the Krisos, and again another river, the

V 9 πολεμίσαντες P || 12 Λιούντινα Ba Be || 13 Ἀρπαδὴ P || 14 εἰρηνεῦσαι P V¹ F: εἰρηνεῦσθαι V εἰρηνεύεσθαι edd. || 15 ὁμοφώνησεν P || 16 Τούρκοι P || 17 Πατζινακίται P || *post* μετὰ *add.* τοῦ edd. || 18 φαμηλίας P || 19 Τούρκοι P || 21 τὴν ἐπονομάζομένην — 22 ἐπωνυμίαν *post* κατηφανισμένην (20) *transponenda coni.* Marquart || 23 Τούρκοι P || 24 τοῦ ἐκεῖσε διερχομένου ποταμοῦ: τοῖν ἐκεῖσε διερχομένοι ποταμοῖν *coni.* Hammer-Purgstall τῶν ἐκεῖσε διερχομένων ποταμῶν *coni.* Marquart || Ἐτέλ καὶ Κουζοῦ: Ἐτέλ καὶ Οὐζοῦ *coni.* Lehrberg καὶ *omittendum coni.* Thunmann Marquart Westberg *post* Ἐτέλ *et post* Κουζοῦ *punctum posuit* P Ἐτέλ ποταμὸς καὶ Κουζοῦ *mg.* P³ || Κουζοῦ edd. || 25 Πατζινακίται P || Τούρκοι P || 29 καὶ ἡ: δὲ καὶ edd. || Βελέγραδα *mg.* P⁶ edd. || γέφυρας P || 31 ἀναδρομὴν *scr.* Moravcsik ἀναδρομεῖν P: ἐκδρομεῖν V ἐκδρομῆν V¹ ἐκδρομὴν F edd. || 32 *post* ἐκεῖνο *add.* τὸ V edd. || Βελεγράδας edd.: Βελέγραδας P Βελέγραδας *mg.* P⁶ || 33/4 Τούρκοι P || 37 ἐπονομάζουσι: ὀνομάζουσι edd. || τοῦ *om.* Bekker *secl.* Moravcsik τούτων Me Ba || 38 πρῶτος edd.: α' P || 39 δεῦτερος edd.: β' P || ὁ *add.* Moravcsik || τρίτος Be: γ' P || 40 ποταμὸς *add.* V || τέταρτος Be: δ' P ||

Titza. Neighbours of the Turks are, on the eastern side the Bulgarians, where the river Istros, also called Danube, runs between them; on the northern, the Pechenegs; on the western, the Franks; and on the southern, the Croats. These eight clans of the Turks do not obey their own particular princes, but have a joint agreement to fight together with all earnestness and zeal upon the rivers, wheresoever war breaks out. They have for their first chief the prince who comes by succession of Arpad's family, and two others, the gylas and the karchas, who have the rank of judge; and each clan has a prince.

Gylas and karchas are not proper names, but dignities.

Arpad, the great prince of Turkey, had four sons: first, Tarkatzous; second, Ielech; third, Ioutotzas; fourth, Zaltas.

The eldest son of Arpad, Tarkatzous, had a son Tebelis, and the second son Ielech had a son Ezelech, and the third son Ioutotzas had a son Phalitzis, the present prince, and the fourth son Zaltas had a son Taxis.

All *the* sons of Arpad are dead, but his grandsons Phalis and Tasis and their cousin Taxis are living.

Tebelis is dead, and it is his son Termatzous who came here recently as 'friend' with Boultzous, third prince and karchas of Turkey.

The karchas Boultzous is the son of the karchas Kalis, and Kalis is a proper name, but karchas is a dignity, like gylas, *which* is superior to karchas.

P || 56 πρώτος edd.: α' P || 'Αρπαδή P || Ταρκατζούς P || 57 δεύτερος edd.: β' P || 58 τρίτος edd.: γ' P || 'Ιουτοτζάς P || 59 τέταρτος edd.: δ' P || δ *add.* Moravcsik || Ζαλτάς P || τὸν *om.* edd. || 60 οἱ *add.* edd. || 'Αρπαδή P: 'Αρπαδᾶ edd. || 61 δ² *om.* edd. || Τάξις edd. || 63 δ² *om.* F || 64 Τερματζούς P || 65 καρχά P || 66 Βουλτζούς P || καρχάς P || ἔστιν ὁ υἱός: ἔστιν υἱός V υἱός ἔστι edd. || 67 καρχά P || Καλή P || καρχάς P || 68 γυλάς P || δ *add.* edd. || καρχά P.

41. Of the country of Moravia.

The prince of Moravia, Sphendoplokos, was valiant and terrible to the nations that were his neighbours. This same Sphendoplokos had three sons, and when he was dying he divided his country into three parts and left a share apiece to his three sons, leaving the eldest to be great prince and the other two to be under the command of the eldest son. He exhorted them not to fall out with one another, giving them this example by way of illustration: he brought three wands and bound them together and gave them to the first son to break them, and when he was not strong enough, handed them on to the second, and in like manner to the third, and then separated the three wands and gave one each to the three of them; when they had taken them and were bidden to break them, they broke them through at once. By means of this illustration he exhorted them and said: «If you remain undivided in concord and love, you shall be unconquered by your adversaries and invincible; but if strife and rivalry come among you and you divide yourselves into three governments, not subject to the eldest brother, you shall be both destroyed by one another and brought to utter ruin by the enemies who are your neighbours.» After the death of this same Sphendoplokos they remained at peace for a year, and then strife and rebellion fell upon them and they made a civil war against one another and the Turks came and utterly ruined them and possessed their country, in which even now they live. And those of the folk who were left were scattered and fled for refuge to the adjacent nations, to the Bulgarians and Turks and Croats and to the rest of the nations.

V 41. 2 Μωραβίας P || 4 τρία edd.: γ' P || 6 μέγαν edd.: μέγα P || 8 και om. F *delendum coni.* Bandurius || 10 ταύτας] *litteram σ inser.* P¹ || δευτέρω Moravcsik β' P: ἐτέρω V edd. || 14 αὐτοῖς V || ὡς om. V edd. || 16 τρεῖς edd.: γ' P || 17 πρώτῳ edd.: α' P || 20 ἑαυτοῖς: αὐτοῖς V edd. || 21 Τούρκοι P || 22 ἐξολώθηρυσαν P || ἑαυτῶν: αὐτῶν edd.

42. Geographical description from Thessalonica to the Danube river and the city of Belgrade; of Turkey and Patzinacia to the Chazar city of Sarkel and Russia and to the Nekropyta, that are in the sea of Pontus, near the Dnieper river; and to Cherson together with Bosphorus, between which are the cities of the Regions; then to the lake of Maeotis, which for its size is also called a sea, and to the city called Tamatarcha; and of Zichia, moreover, and of Papagia and of Kasachia and of Alania and of Abasgia and to the city of Sotirioupolis.

From Thessalonica to the river Danube where stands the city called Belgrade, is a journey of eight days, if one is not travelling in haste but by easy stages. The Turks live beyond the Danube river, in the land of Moravia, but also on this side of it, between the Danube and the Save river. From the lower reaches of the Danube river, opposite to Distra, Patzinacia stretches along, and its inhabitants control the territory as far as Sarkel, the city of the Chazars, in which garrisons of 300 men are posted and annually relieved. Sarkel among them means 'white house', and it was built by the spatharocandidate Petronas, surnamed Camaterus, when the Chazars requested the emperor Theophilus that this city should be built for them. For the then chagan and the pech of Chazaria sent envoys to this same emperor Theophilus and begged that the city of Sarkel might be built for them, and the emperor acceded to their request and sent to them the aforesaid spatharocandidate Petronas with ships of war of the imperial navy, and *sent* also ships of war of the captain-general of Paphlagonia. This same Petronas arrived at Cherson and left the ships of war at Cherson, and,

Moravcsik τὰ Μάταρχα P: τοῦ Μάταρχα edd. || 12/3 Παπαγίας (*secunda syllaba πα s. v. rubro atramento addita*) P¹ V edd.: Παγίας P || 13 Καζαχίας edd. || 16 Βελέγραδα: Βελάγραδον *mg.* P || 17 δετῶ edd.: ἡ' P ιη' *coni.* Marquart || 17/8 πορεύηται Ba Be || 18 Τούρκοι P || 19 Μωραβίας P || εἰς τὴν τῆς Μωραβίας γῆν *post* ἔνθεν *transponendum coni.* Marquart || 22 κάστρου V edd.: κάστρων P || 23 τριακόσιοι Theoph. Cont. τ' *coni.* Migne Bury: τὰ P edd. || 24 ἄσπρον ὀσπίτιον: λευκὸν οἰκημα Theoph. Cont. || 25 Καματεροῦ Theoph. Cont. || 27 καὶ ὁ Theoph. Cont. *coni.* Bayer Lehrberg Marquart Bury: ὁ καὶ P edd. || 28 βασιλέα: αὐτοκράτορα Theoph. Cont. || ἑναποστελλαντες: ἀποστείλαντες edd. || 30 σπαθαροκανδιδάτον P || Πετρωνά P: Πετρωνᾶν Theoph. Cont. || 31 βασιλικῶν πλωτῶν: βασιτικοπλωτῶν Theoph. Cont. || 33 χελάνδια: μακρὰς νῆας Theoph. Cont. || ἔλιπεν *coni.* Moravcsik: εὔρεν P εὔρεν edd. ὤρμισεν *coni.* Bury προσορμίσας... κατέλιπεν Theoph. Cont. || 33/4 εἰς καματερά καράβια: ἐν στοργγύλαις ... ναυσί Theoph. Cont. ||

having embarked his men on ships of burden, went off to that place on the Tanais river where he was to build the city. And since the place had no stones suitable for the building of the city, he made some ovens and baked bricks in them and with these he carried out the building of the city, making mortar out of tiny shells from the river. Now this aforesaid spatharocandidate Petronas, after building the city of Sarkel, went to the emperor Theophilus and said to him: «If you wish complete mastery and dominion over the city of Cherson and of the places in Cherson, and not that they should slip out of your hand, appoint your own military governor and do not trust to their primates and nobles.» For up till the time of Theophilus the emperor, there was no military governor sent from here, but all administration was in the hands of the so-called primate, with those who were called the fathers of the city. The emperor Theophilus took counsel in this matter, whether to send as military governor so-and-so or such-an-one, and at last made up his mind that the aforesaid spatharocandidate Petronas should be sent, as one who had acquired local *experience* and was not unskilled in affairs, and so he promoted him to be protospatharius and appointed him military governor and sent him out to Cherson, with orders that the then primate and everyone else were to obey him; and from that time until this day it has been the rule for military governors in Cherson to be appointed from here. So much, then, for the building of the city of Sarkel. From the Danube river to the aforesaid city of Sarkel is a journey of 60 days. In this land between are many rivers: the two biggest of them are the Dniester and the Dnieper. But there are other rivers, that which is called the Syngoul and the Hybyl *and* the Almatai and the Kouphis and the Bogou and many others. On the higher reaches of the Dnieper river live the Russians, and down this river they sail and arrive at the Romans. Patzinacia possesses all the land *as far as* Russia and Bosphorus and as far as Cherson and up to Sarat, Bourat and the 30 places. The distance along the sea-coast from the Danube river to the Dniester river is 120 miles. From the Dniester river to *the* river Dnieper is 80 miles, the so-called 'gold-coast'. After the

ἐμπειραν Theoph. Cont.^V ἐμπειρον V edd. Theoph. Cont. ἐν πείρᾳ *coni.* Kukules Kyriakides || 50 γεγονότα: γενόμενον V edd. || καὶ² *om.* edd. || 51 καὶ *s. v. add.* P¹ *in textum receperunt* V edd. || 52 ὀρίσας: θεσπίσας Theoph. Cont. διατάγματα πέμψας Cedr. || τὸν τότε πρωτεύοντα edd.: τὸν τε πρωτεύοντα Theoph. Cont. τῷ τότε πρωτεύοντι P || 53 τὴν: τῆς V edd. || 54 τοῦ Σάρκελ τοῦ κάστρου: κάστρου Σάρκελ edd. || 55 κτίσις: οἰκοδομὴ Theoph. Cont. || 58 Συγγούλ: Ὑγγούλ *coni.* Thunmann Brun || 59 Ὑβουλ Be || καὶ *add.* Moravcsik || Κούφισ P || καὶ ὀ³: ὁ καὶ *coni.* Marquart || 62 μέχρι *addendum coni.* Bayer Lehrberg μεταξὺ *addendum coni.* Makai || 63/4 τῶν λοιπῶν μερῶν *coni.* Lehrberg: ἔστιν ὁδὸς ἡμερῶν... *coni.* Šestakov Latyšev || 65 Δανάστρεως *coni.* Westberg Laskin Latyšev: Δανάπρεως P edd. || 66 τοῦ *add.* V edd. || 67 δὲ *om.* V edd. ||

mouth of the river Dnieper comes Adara, and there is a great gulf, called Nekropylya, where it is utterly impossible for a man to pass through. From the Dnieper river to Cherson is 300 miles, and between are marshes and harbours, in which the Chersonites work the salt. Between Cherson and Bosphorus are the cities of the Regions, and the distance is 300 miles. After Bosphorus comes the mouth of the Maeotic lake, which for its size everybody calls a sea. Into this same Maeotic sea run rivers many and great; on its northern side runs the Dnieper river, from which the Russians come through to Black Bulgaria and Chazaria and Syria. This same gulf of Maeotis comes opposite to, and within about four miles of, the Nekropylya that are near the Dnieper river, and joins them where the ancients dug a ditch and carried the sea through, enclosing within all the land of Cherson and of the Regions and the land of Bosphorus, which cover up to 1,000 miles or even rather more. In the course of many years this same ditch has silted up and become a great forest, and there are in it but two roads, along which the Pechenegs pass through to Cherson and Bosphorus and the Regions. Into the eastern side of the Maeotic lake debouch many rivers, the Tanaïs river that comes down from the city of Sarkel, and the Charakoul, in which they fish for sturgeon, and there are other rivers, the Bal and the Bourlik, the Chadir and other rivers very numerous. From the Maeotic lake debouches a mouth called Bourlik and flows down into the sea of Pontus where Bosphorus is, and opposite to Bosphorus is the city called Tamatarcha; the width of the strait of this mouth is 18 miles. In the middle of these 18 miles is a large, low island, called Atech. After Tamatarcha, some 18 or 20 miles from it, is a river called Oukrouch, which divides Zichia and Tamatarcha, and from the Oukrouch to the Nikopsis river, on which stands a city with the same name as the river, is the country of Zichia; the distance is 300 miles. Beyond Zichia is the country called Papagia, and beyond the country of Papagia is the country called Kasachia, and beyond Kasachia are the Caucasian mountains, and beyond the mountains is the country of Alania. Off the sea-board of Zichia lie islands, the great island and the three islands; and, closer to shore than these, are yet other islands, which have been used for pasturage

V 68 τὰ Ἀδάρᾳ: Τάνδαρα *coni.* Latyšev || καὶ ἐκείσε *edd.* || 69 Νεκρόπυλα V *edd.*: Νεκρόπηλα P || 70 μέσον: μέσῳ V *edd.* || 71 οἷς: αἷς V *edd.* || οἱ *om.* *edd.* || Χερσωνῆται P || 72 Βοσπόρου P || κλημάτων P || 76 μὲν *om.* *edd.* || 78 Συρίαν: Ζυχίαν *coni.* Kunik Συναίαν *coni.* Gibbon Μυρίαν seu Μορδιαν *coni.* Tomaschek || 79 Νεκροπόλων V *edd.*: Νεκροπήλων P || 80 σοῦδαν P || 82 κλημάτων P || τῆς: τὴν Ba Be || ,α: α' *edd.* || 83 πλειόνων Ba Be: πλέον P || σοῦδα P || 85 Πατζινακίται P || 86 κλήματα P || 88 Χωράκουλ V *edd.* || βερζήτικον P *edd.* || 89 καὶ ὁ: ὁ καὶ *coni.* Marquart || 92 ἦ: ὁ *edd.* || τῆς: τοῦ Migne || 94 μέσον: μέσῳ *edd.* || 97 Ταματαρχά P || 99 δὲ³ *om.* *edd.* || 102 Ἀλανίας] *litteras* ἀλανί *in ras. scr.* P¹ || 103 Ζηχίας P || νησίν P νησὴν P^x: νησί V νησίον *edd.* || 104 καὶ² *om.* V *edd.* || ἐπινημηθέντα *coni.* Jenkins: ἐπινηθθέντα P *edd.* ||

and built upon by the Zichians, Tourganirch and Tzarbaganin and another island; and in the harbour of Spalaton another island; and at Pteleai another, where the Zichians take refuge during Alan incursions. The coastal area from the limit of Zichia, that is, from the Nikopsis river, is the country of Abasgia, as far as the city of Sotirioupolis; it is 300 miles.

43. Of the country of Taron.

But concerning the northern Scyths sufficient has been made plain to you, beloved child, knowledge of which shall be all ways advantageous and useful to you in time of need; but also it is right that you should not be ignorant of the parts towards the rising sun, for what reasons they became once more subject to the Romans, after they had first fallen away from their control.

The late Krikorikios, then, prince of Taron, at first bent and submitted himself before the emperor of the Romans, but from the first he seemed double-faced, and while in word he pretended to esteem the friendship of the emperor, in fact he acted at the pleasure of the chief prince of the Saracens, and on various occasions led armies that came out of Syria against provinces subject to the emperor of the Romans, and everything that the Romans were planning in secret against their Saracen adversaries he would divulge to Syria, and would always keep the commander of the faithful informed secretly through his letters of what was going on among us; and while he wished to appear a partisan of the Roman cause, he was found, on the contrary, to prefer and favour the cause of the Saracens. However, he continually sent presents, such as appear valuable to the barbarians of those parts, to Leo, the glorious among emperors, and got in return more and better from the pious emperor, who also frequently urged him by letter to visit the imperial city and behold the emperor and partake of the bounties and honours bestowed by him. But he, fearing lest this might vex and offend the commander of the faithful, would trump up excuses, and falsely allege that it was impossible for him to leave his own country deprived of his assistance, lest it might be plundered by the Saracens.

Now, this same prince of Taron one day captured in battle the sons of Arkaikas, that is to say, the cousins of the patrician Krikorikios, father

43. 1 Ταρων P || 14 ἐμήνηεν: ἀνεμήνηε edd. || 15 ἡμῖν Bandurius Be: ὑμῖν P || ἀμερμουμένην P || 17 τιμῶν: φρονῶν V edd. || 20 εὐσεβοῦς edd.: εὐσεβοῦ P εὐσεβῶς *coni.* Bekker || 20/1 προυτρέψατο edd. || 21 καὶ *om.* Be || 24 τὴν *om.* edd. || 25 τῶν *om.* edd. || 26 ἐσκήπτετο (*etiam* Be): ἐσκέπτετο V Me Ba || 28 Κρικιορκῆ edd. ||

of the protospatharius Asotios, and he held them by him as prisoners. On their behalf the then prince of princes Symbatios sent letters to the same emperor, of most blessed memory, begging him to send to the Taronite and make efforts to recover these nephews of his, the sons of the said Arkaïkas, so that they might not be sent to the commander of the faithful; for the patrician Grigorios was a relative of Symbatios, the prince of princes. The emperor Leo, of most blessed memory, acceded to this request of Symbatios, and sent the late Sinoutis, the eunuch, who was then chief clerk to the foreign ministry, to the prince of Taron upon this business, and also to Adranasir, the curopalate of Iberia, on some other matters of business; and he furnished him with presents suitable to both. But when a calumnious charge was laid before the said glorious emperor against the said Sinoutis by Theodore, the Armenian interpreter, there was sent out as imperial agent in his stead the protospatharius Constantine Lips, keeper of the imperial plate, — he who is now patrician proconsul and commander of the great company, — with orders instructing him to take over the presents dispatched to the prince of Taron, Krikorikios, and himself to proceed to Taron, and to order Sinoutis to go on to Adranasir, the curopalate of Iberia, as he had been instructed to do. The said protospatharius arrived at Taron and gave to Krikorikios the gifts and letters of the emperor which had been sent to him, and took up the bastard son of the Taronite, who was called Asotios, and brought him to the imperial city; and the emperor honoured him with the rank of protospatharius and richly entertained him, and then sent him back to his father in the conduct of the same protospatharius. The same Constantine took thence Apoganem, brother of Krikorikios, prince of Taron, and brought him to the emperor, of blessed memory, together with the two sons of Arkaïkas; and him too the emperor honoured with the rank of protospatharius and many times bounteously entertained him, and sent him back again, in conduct of the same Constantine, to his country and his brother.

After this the said Constantine spent some time in Chaldia, and was then commissioned by imperial mandate to go to Taron and take Krikorikios, prince of Taron, and come to the imperial city; and this he did. When this same Krikorikios had entered the city protected of God, and had been honoured with the rank of magister and military governor of Taron, he was also given for his residence a house called the house of Barbaros, now the house of Basil the chamberlain. He was, moreover, honoured with an annual stipend of ten pounds in gold and a further ten pounds in miliaresia,

V 33 ἀμερμουμνήν P || 46 Κρικορίκιον edd.: Γρικορίκιον P || 49 ἀποδοῦς F
coni. Bekker: ἀποδιδούς P edd. || 51 ὀνομάζετο P || 55 ἐκεῖθεν: ἐκεῖνος edd. ||
post ἀδελφὸν add. τοῦ edd. || 56 Κρικορικίου Ba Be || 57 τοῦ om. edd. ||
68 δέκα edd.: ι' P || μιλιαρσιῶν P ||

making twenty pounds in all. After some sojourn in the imperial city, he was escorted back again to his country by this same protospatharius Constantine.

After this, Apoganem came once more to the emperor, of blessed memory, and was advanced by him to the rank of patrician; and he was also permitted to take to wife the daughter of the said Constantine, and on this ground he asked for a house as well and he too received the house of Barbaros, without a golden bull. After receiving the emperor's bounty, he then returned to his country, with intent to come again and complete the celebration of his marriage; but no sooner was he escorted back to his country than he ended his life, a few days afterwards. His brother Krikorikios sent letters asking that he might come to the imperial city and receive from the hands of the holy emperor the stipend granted to him and sojourn for some while in the city protected of God. Thereupon he proceeded to demand for his residence the house which had been set aside for his brother, and the emperor, of blessed memory, handed it over to him, both because he had lately submitted himself and in order to excite in other princes of the east a similar eagerness for submission to the Romans; but he issued no golden bull making a deed of gift of this house to him.

Several years later, when the emperor Romanus, of blessed memory, had laid hold upon the sceptre of the empire of the Romans, this same Krikorikios reported that he had not the means to keep the house of Barbaros, but demanded that he should receive in its stead a suburban estate in Keltzini, either that of Tatzates or some other, whichever the emperor directed, in order that, when the Agarenes should make an incursion into his country, he might be able to send thither his personal relatives and substance. The emperor, who did not possess an accurate knowledge of the facts, and supposed that the Taronite held the house of Barbaros in virtue of an imperial golden bull of Leo, of blessed memory, gave him the suburban estate of Grigoras in Keltzini and, of course, took back the house; but he too issued no golden bull in his favour in respect of the suburban estate.

Thereupon Tornikis, nephew of the Taronite and son of the late Apoganem, wrote to this same emperor: «The house of Barbaros was presented to my father by the emperor Leo, of most blessed memory, but after my father's death, because I was under age and an orphan, my uncle, in virtue of his authority, took possession of his house, always promising me that when I should come of age, I should take over the paternal house; and now, as I have

V 69 δέκα edd.: ι' P || ώς: ώστε edd. || 72 ό om. edd. || 73 post εις add. τήν edd. || 84 προχειρισθέντα F: πρό χωρισθέντα P προχωρισθέντα V edd. προ-
 χαρισθέντα con. Bekker || 82 Τατζάτου (*etiam* V¹ F Bandurius): Πατζάτου V
 edd. || 93 άλλον V edd. || κελύοι edd. || 94 έχη edd. || 99 ούτος: αυτός
 V edd. || 104 ό om. edd. || τούτου: τούτον Me Ba τοιούτον Be ||

learned, my uncle has given this house to your imperial majesty, and has received in exchange for it the suburban estate of Grigoros in Keltzini.»

And because of these imperial gifts bestowed on the prince of Taron, envy towards him was implanted and grew up in Kakikios, prince of Basparaka, and Adranasir, the curopalate of Iberia, and Asotikios, the prince of princes, who wrote to the emperor grumbling at the cause whereby the Taronite alone enjoyed an imperial stipend, while all of them got nothing. «For what service — they said — is he performing more than we, or in what does he help the Romans more than we do? Either, therefore, we too should be stipendiary as he is, or else he too should be excluded from this largess.» The emperor Romanus, of blessed memory, wrote back to them, that the stipend in favour of the Taronite had not been granted by him, that it should now lie with him to cut it off, but by the emperor, of most blessed memory; nor was it right that what had been done by former emperors should be undone by their successors. However, he wrote to this same Taronite informing him that the said parties were vexed and offended. He replied that he could provide neither gold nor silver, but promised to give, over and above the gifts regularly sent, tunics and bronze vessels up to ten pounds in total value, and these he did give for three or four years. But thereafter he reported that he could not provide this tribute, and demanded either that he should receive the stipend gratis as in the time of the emperor Leo, of most blessed memory, or else that it should be cut off. And so, that it might not cause offence to Kakikios and the curopalate and the rest, the said emperor Romanus, of blessed memory, cut it off. But to console him, as it were, he afterwards honoured his son Asotios, when he came to Constantinople, with patrician rank and entertained him munificently before sending him home.

On the death of the magister Krikorikios, Tornikios, son of Apoganem, reported that he heartily desired to come and behold the emperor; whereupon the emperor sent the protospatharius Krinitis, the interpreter, who brought the said Tornikios to Constantinople, and the emperor advanced the same Tornikios to the honour of patrician rank. He put forward his claims to the house of Barbaros, and, having heard that his uncle had resigned his ownership of it on receipt of a suburban estate in Keltzini, declared that his uncle had no power to effect an exchange in respect of his paternal inheritance, and demanded that he should be given either the house or the suburban estate, failing which, he was for resigning both to the emperor, so that his cousins might not have them. Therefore the emperor, since

V 110 ἀνεβλάστησεν: ἐβλάστησε edd. || 111 Κακικίου (*litteris xi s. v. additis*) P¹ Ba Be: Κικίου V Me || Βασπαρακακά edd. || 113 διαγονγγύζοντες P || 116 ἡμῶν edd.: ὑμῶν P || 118 βασιλεὺς om. V edd. || 120 μακαριωτάτου: μακαρίου V edd. || *post* βασιλέως *excidisse* Λέοντος *susp.* Jenkins || 122 αὐτὸν²: αὐτῶ V edd. || 123 τὸ om. edd. || 126 δέκα edd.: ἴ P || 131 μακάριος: μακαριώτατος edd. || 134 αὐτάρκως *scr.* Moravcsik: αὐταρκῶς P edd. || 135 *ante* Κρικορικίου *add.* τοῦ edd. || 140 τῶ τοῦ V edd.: τοῦ τῶ P || 145 παρεχώρει: προσεχώρει edd. ||

the old Taronite was now dead, resumed the suburban estate but did not give the house in exchange for it, because, as has already been stated above, no golden bull had been issued in respect of any of these transactions.

After this, the late Pankratios, eldest son of that magister Krikorikios the Taronite, came to the imperial city and was advanced by the emperor to the dignity of patrician and was also made military governor of Taron. He asked that he might also be given a wife from among the ladies related to the imperial family, and the emperor gave him to wife the sister of the magister Theophylact. And after his marriage he made a will, in which he stated: «If children are born to me of this woman, they are to have all my country for their ancestral inheritance.» Thereupon he asked the emperor that he might be given the suburban estate of Grigoros for the patrician lady, his wife, to reside there, and after her death this suburban estate should revert to his imperial majesty. The emperor sanctioned this too, and after presenting him with many gifts, sent him with his wife away to his country. Now, the sons of the magister Krikorikios, this same patrician Pankratios and the patrician Asotios, greatly vexed and oppressed their cousin, the patrician Tornikios, who, finding their aggressiveness unendurable, wrote to the emperor to send a trustworthy servant and take over his country, and conduct himself and his wife and their child to the emperor. The emperor sent the protospatharius Krinitis, the interpreter, to take him and conduct him to the city protected of God, in accordance with his demand. But when Krinitis arrived in that country, he found that *Tornikios* had already departed this life, having devised before his end that all his country should be subject to the emperor of the Romans, and that his wife and his child should go to the emperor; and to her, on her arrival, the emperor gave for her residence the monastery in Psomathia of the protospatharius Michael, formerly collector of Chaldia. The said Krinitis was sent back again by the emperor to take over the country of Apoganem, that is, the portion of the patrician Tornikios. But the sons of the Taronite, the cousins of the deceased, sent back thence a demand that they should give up Oulnoutin and retain the country of their cousin, for they were quite unable to live if the emperor were to occupy their cousin's country as his own. The emperor, yielding to his own goodness of heart, fulfilled their request and gave them the country of Apoganem, their cousin, and himself took Oulnoutin with all its surrounding territory.

V 153 και³ om. edd. || 155/6 τὸν γάμον P¹ V edd.: τῶν γάμων (?) P || 157 ἔχουσιν (*littera o in ras. scripta*) P¹ ἔχουσι V: ἔχωσι edd. || 158 τὸν om. edd. || 159 Γρηγορᾶ edd.: Γρηγορίου P || 160 αὐτῆς: τοιαύτης edd. τ(οι)αύτης Migne || 165 αὐτῶν] *litteram ω in ras. scr.* P¹ || 169/70 πρωτο-σπαθᾶριον Κρινίτην] *per comp. litteras α κρινίτ in ras. scr.* P¹ || 176 Χαλδίας <οἶκον> conit. Kyriakides || 177 τὴν τοῦ Ψωμαθέως μονήν: τοῦ Ψωμαθέως τὴν μονήν V Me Ba Ψωμαθέως τὴν μονήν Be || ἀπεστάλη V edd.: ἀπεστάλην P || 181 Οὐλνούτην P edd. || 185 Οὐλνούτην P edd. ||

The whole country of Taron was divided in two, one half of it being held by the sons of the magister Krikorikios, the other half by their cousins, *the* sons of the patrician Apoganem.

44. Of the country of Apachounis and of the city of Manzikiert and Perkri and Chliat and Chaliat and Arzes and Tibi and Chert and Salamas and Tzermatzou.

Before the time of Asotios, prince of princes, father of Symbatios, prince of princes, whom the emir of Persia Aposatai beheaded and who had two sons, Asotios, who was prince of princes after him, and Apasakios, who was afterwards honoured with the rank of magister, these three cities, Perkri and Chaliat and Arzes, were under the control of Persia.

The prince of princes had his seat in great Armenia, at the city of Kars, and held both these three cities aforementioned, Perkri *and* Chaliat and Arzes, and also Tibi and Chert and Salamas.

Apelbart possessed Manzikiert and was beneath the dominion of *Asotios*, the prince of princes, the father of Symbatios, the prince of princes. The same Asotios, prince of princes, gave to *this* same Apelbart also the city of Chliat and Arzes and Perkri: for the aforesaid Asotios, prince of princes, father of Symbatios, prince of princes, held all the countries of the east. On the death of Apelbart his son Abelchamit possessed his domain, and on the death of Abelchamit his eldest son Aposebatas possessed his domain. He, after the murder of Symbatios, prince of princes, by Aposatai, the emir of Persia, took possession, in absolute sovereignty, as an independent potentate, both of the city of Manzikiert and of the rest of the cities and the countries; and he submitted himself to the emperor together with his other two brothers, Apolesphouet and Aposelmis, after their cities and their countries had on various occasions been over-run and ravaged and destroyed by the commander-in-chief, and they paid the emperor of the Romans tribute in respect of their cities and their territories. But from the

44. 1 τοῦ¹: τῆς edd. || 2 Μαντζικιέρτ V edd. || Περκρή P || 3 Χλιάτ: Χαλιάτ Me conī. Laskin || 'Αρζές scr. Moravcsik: "Αρζες P edd. || 4 Τιβή P || 7 τοῦ² edd.: καὶ P || 8 ἀμηνὰς P || 'Αποσάτας F edd. || 11 'Αρζές scr. Moravcsik: "Αρζες P "Αρσες edd. || 14 Καρς (*sine acc.*) P || 15 Περκρή P || καὶ add. Moravcsik || "Αρζες edd. || Τιβή P || 16 Σαλαμιάς P || 17 'Απελκάρτ edd. || Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 18 'Ασωτίου add. Jenkins || 19 τῶ add. Moravcsik || 20 Χλιάτ: Χαλιάτ conī. Laskin || 21 'Αρζές scr. Moravcsik: "Αρζες P edd. || Περκρή P || 25 πρῶτος edd.: α' P || 26 ὁ om. edd. || 'Αποσεβατάς P || 27 'Αποσάτα edd. || ἀμηνὰ P || 29 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 30 τε om. edd. || 33 παρέχοντες: παρέχοντος Be ||

time of the aforesaid Asotios, prince of princes, father of Symbatios and grandfather of the second Asotios and of the magister Apasakios, until the lifetime of the second Asotios, prince of princes, these three cities were under the dominion of the prince of princes, and the prince of princes received tribute from them. Moreover, the city of Manzikiert with the country of Apachounis and Kori and Charka was under the dominion and control of the same prince of princes, up till the time when Aposebatas, emir of Manzikiert, and his two brothers Apolesphouet and Aposelmis submitted themselves to the emperor and paid tribute in respect of their cities and their territories; *and* since the prince of princes is the servant of the emperor of the Romans, being appointed by him and receiving this rank from him, it is obvious that the cities and townships and territories of which he is lord also belong to the emperor of the Romans.

When Symbatios, prince of princes of great Armenia, was captured by Aposatai, the emir of Persia, and by him beheaded, Aposebatas, with his seat at the city of Manzikiert, took possession of the city of Chaliat and the city of Perkri and the township of Arzes.

The second brother of Aposebatas, Apolesphouet, and his nephew and step-son Achmet took possession of the city of Chliat and the city of Arzes and the city of Altzike, and they too submitted themselves to the emperor of the Romans and came beneath his dominion and paid tribute in respect of their cities and their territories, as did the eldest brother Aposebatas.

The third brother of Aposebatas and Apolesphouet, Aposelmis, was in possession of the city of Tzermatzou with its territories, and he too submitted himself to the emperor of the Romans and paid tribute, as did his eldest brother Aposebatas and his second brother Apolesphouet.

On the death of Aposebatas, Abderacheim, son of Aposebatas, possessed the city of Manzikiert with its territories and all its domain, and on the death of Abderacheim, Apolesphouet, second brother of Aposebatas and uncle of Abderacheim, possessed the city of Manzikiert and all the

*scr. Moravcsik: Χαρκά P edd. || 42 'Αποσεβατάς P || άμηράς P || 43 Μανζικιερτ V Me: Μαντζικιερτ P Ba Be || 45 δὲ add. Moravcsik γάρ addendum conī. Bekker || 51 'Αποσάτα Ba Be || άμηρά P || 52 'Αποσεβατάς P || 53 Μαντζικιερτ Ba Be || 54 Περκρή P || 'Αρζες edd. || 55 'Αποσεβατά P || 'Απολεσφούετ edd.: 'Απολεσφούτ P || 56 'Αχμέτ edd. || 57 'Αρζες edd. || 'Αλτζικέ *scr. Moravcsik: 'Αλτζικε P edd. 'Αρτζικέ conī. V. Laurent || 59 πρώτος scr. Moravcsik: α' P om. V edd. || δ² V: α' P om. edd. || 59/60 'Αποσεβατάς P || 61 τρίτος edd.: γ' P || 'Αποσεβατά P || 62 τὸ²: τοῦ V edd. || 64 πρώτος scr. Moravcsik: α' P om. V edd. || 'Αποσεβατάς P || δεύτερος Be: β' P || 66 'Αποσεβατά P || τὸ κάστρον om. edd. || 67 Μαντζικιερτ Ba Be || 68 'Αβδηραχειμ edd. || 'Αποσεβατά P || 68/9 'Αβδηραχειμ edd. || 69 'Αποσεβατά P || 70 'Αβδηραχειμ Ba Be || Μανζικιερτ Me: Μαντζικιερτ P Μαντζικιερτ Ba Be ||**

countries aforesaid, and on his death the third brother, that is, the brother of Aposebatas and Apolesphouet, Aposelmis, possessed Manzikiert and all the countries aforesaid.

Aposebatas had a son Abderacheim, and *another*, Apelmouze.

Apolesphouet had a step-son and nephew, Achamet, for he had no son, but had instead of a son Achamet, his step-son and nephew.

Aposelmis had a son Apelbart, who now possesses Manzikiert.

On the death of Aposebatas, he left Abderacheim his son to be emir, but his other son, Apelmouze, was a mere infant, and hence was passed over as unfit to enter into the authority of his father and brother.

Aposebatas, the eldest brother, had his seat at the city of Manzikiert and possessed, as has been said, these countries, Apachounis and Kori and Charka, and paid tribute in respect to them to the emperor of the Romans; and on his death his son Abderacheim ruled, and he too paid the aforesaid tribute, his brother Apelmouze being, as was said above, quite an infant.

On the death of Abderacheim, since his brother Apelmouze was passed over as an infant, the possession of the city of Manzikiert and of the aforesaid countries beneath it fell to the second brother of Aposebatas, the aforesaid Apolesphouet, uncle of Abderacheim and of his brother Apelmouze, who had been passed over because of his infancy.

On the death of Apolesphouet, the third brother of Aposebatas, that is, Aposelmis, took possession of the city of Manzikiert with the territories aforesaid. The aforesaid Achamet, who was nephew and step-son of Apolesphouet, took possession, by consent and will of Apolesphouet, of Chliat and Arzes and Perkri: for Apolesphouet, having, as was said above, no son, made Achamet, his nephew and step-son, heir of all his substance and of his cities and territories.

On the death of Aposelmis, his son Apelbart possessed the city of Manzikiert with its surrounding territory. But Achmet possessed the three cities, the city of Chliat *and* the city of Arzes and the city of Altzike.

This Achmet too was servant of the emperor, as has been said above,

V 71 τρίτος edd.: γ' P || 72 'Αποσεβατά P || 73 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 74 'Αποσεβατάς P || υἱόν: υἱός *coni.* Bekker || 'Αβδηραχείμ Ba Be || 80 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 81 'Αποσεβατά P || 'Αβδηραχείμ V Me: 'Αβδηραχή P 'Αβδηραχείμ Ba Be || 82 ἀμηράν P || 'Απελμουζέ: 'Απελμουζέ *coni.* Marquart || 85 'Αποσεβατάς P || πρώτος edd.: α' P || 86 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 89 'Αβδηραχείμ Ba Be || 92 'Αβδηραχείμ Ba Be || 94 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 95 'Αποσεβατά P || προλεχθεις: προρρηθεις edd. || 'Αβδηραχείμ Ba Be || 98 τρίτος edd.: γ' P || 99 'Αποσεβατά P || 99/100 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 100 'Αχάμετ edd. 'Αχαμτ P || 102 'Αρζές *scr.* Moravcsik: 'Αρζες P edd. || Περκρή P || 104 'Αχάμετ edd.: 'Αχαμτ P || 107 Μαντζικιέρτ Ba Be || 108 'Αχάμετ edd. || τρία edd.: γ' P || καὶ *add.* Moravcsik || 109 'Αρζές Ba Be || 'Αλτζικέ *scr.* Moravcsik: 'Αλτζικε P edd. || 110 'Αχάμετ edd. ||

and paid tribute on his own behalf and on behalf of his uncle Apolesphouet. But Apelbart by guile and deceit slew him and took these three cities, the city of Chliat *and* the city of Arzes and the city of Altzike; and these the emperor should get back, as they are his property.

All these cities aforesaid and the aforesaid countries have never been beneath the dominion of Persia or beneath the dominion of the commander of the faithful, but were, as has been said, in the days of the lord Leo, the emperor, beneath the dominion of Symbatios, the prince of princes, and afterwards came beneath the dominion of the three brothers, the aforesaid emirs, Aposebatas and Apolesphouet and Aposelmis; and in their days were brought into servitude and made tributary and fell beneath the dominion of the emperors of the Romans.

If these three cities, Chliat and Arzes and Perkri, are in the possession of the emperor, a Persian army cannot come out against Romania, because they are between Romania and Armenia, and serve as a barrier and as military halts for armies.

45. Of the Iberians.

The Iberians, I mean, those who belong to the curopalate, pique themselves upon their descent from the wife of Uriah, with whom David, the prophet and king, committed adultery: for they say they are descended from the children she bore to David and are related to David, the prophet and king, and consequently to the most holy Mother of God also, inasmuch as she was by descent of the seed of David. For this reason also the great ones of the Iberians take in marriage their female relatives without impediment, believing that they are preserving the ancient ordinance; and they say that they originate from Jerusalem and were warned by an oracular dream to migrate thence and to settle over toward the region of Persia, that is to say, in the country where they live now. They who were warned by the oracle and came out of Jerusalem were the former David and his brother Spandiatis, which Spandiatis had received from God a boon, as they pretend, that in battle the sword should not touch him in any member of

114 καὶ *add.* *edd.* || "Αρζες Ba Be || 'Αλτζικε *edd.* 'Αρτζικέ *coni.* V. Laurent || 116 αὶ *s. v.* *add.* P¹ *in textum receperunt* V *edd.* || 119 τοῦ² *om.* V *edd.* || 121 τριῶν *edd.*: γ' P || 'Αποσεβατὰ P || 124 τῶν *om.* *edd.* || 125 τρία *edd.*: γ' P || 'Αρζές *scr.* Moravosik: "Αρζες P *edd.* || 126 Περκρή P || φοσσάτον P || 128 ἀπληχτα P.

45. 1 Περὶ τῶν Ἰβήρων (π̅ rubro atramento) *mg.* *add.* P¹, *unde in textum receperunt* V *edd.* || 8 μεγιστάνες P || 11 χρηματισθῆναι *om.* V *edd.* ||

his body save only in the heart, which he used to protect by a sort of covering in battles. On this account the Persians were dismayed at and feared him, and he overcame them and mastered them and settled his Iberian kinsmen in the difficult territories now possessed by them; whence by degrees they expanded and increased and grew into a great nation. Thereafter, when the emperor Heraclius marched against Persia, they united and campaigned with him, and as a result, through the dread inspired by Heraclius, emperor of the Romans, rather than by their own strength and power, they subdued a great number of cities and countries of the Persians. For once the emperor Heraclius had routed the Persians and had forcibly brought their empire to an end, the Persians were easily defeated and mastered, not by the Iberians only, but by the Saracens as well. And because they originated, as they themselves say, from Jerusalem, for this reason they are very loyal to it and to the sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, and from time to time they send large sums of money to the patriarch of the holy city and to the Christians there. Now, the aforesaid David, the brother of Spandiatias, begat a son Pankratios, and Pankratios begat a son Asotios, and Asotios begat a son Adranasi, who was honoured with the rank of europalate by Leo, the Christ-loving emperor of the Romans. But Spandiatias, the brother of the aforesaid David, died childless. And from their migration from Jerusalem to the country now inhabited by them it is 400 years, or rather 500 up to the present day, which is the 10th indiction, the year from the creation of the world 6460, in the reign of Constantine and Romanus, Christ-loving emperors of the Romans, born in the purple.

The Christ-loving and glorious emperor Leo, born in the purple, hearing that the Saracens had arrived in the place called Phasiane and had made the churches there into fortresses, sent the patrician Lalakon, military governor of the Armeniakoi, together with the military governor of Koloneia and the military governor of Mesopotamia and the military governor of Chaldia, and they destroyed these fortresses and liberated the churches and ravaged all Phasiane, at that time in the possession of the Saracens. And again afterwards he sent the magister Katakalon, the commander-in-chief, who arrived at the city of Theodosiupolis and ravaged the territory all about it, and gave up the country of Phasiane and the cities around it to the

V 17 σιεπάσματος: περισεπάσματος V edd. || 19 νενίκηκέ] *litteras ké in ras. scr.* P¹ || τε *om.* edd. || 19/20 ένοιχησεν P || 20 δυσκολίας: δυσχωρίας *coni.* Bekker || 21 και¹ *om.* Ba Be || ηύξήθησαν *scr.* Moravcsik: ηύξήθησαν P ηύξανθησαν edd. || 29 έξ: έκ τής Ba Be || 30 έχουσιν (*etiam* Ba): έχειν V Me Be || 31 ή *om.* V edd. *secl.* Moravcsik || 39 εισιν a P¹ *false post* ι' (40) *insertum huc transp.* Moravcsik || 40 έτος: έτη V edd. || 44 τόν¹ *om.* Be || 46 ό δεινα *per comp.* P: *om.* edd. *secl.* Moravcsik || 'Αρμενιακών edd. || 51 Κατακαλόν P ||

like destruction, and returned after inflicting thereby a great blow upon the Saracens. And in the reign of the lord Romanus, the emperor, the magister John Kourkouas, marching against the city of Tibi, utterly devastated in his passage the whole country of Phasiane, since it was in the possession of the Saracens. Moreover, the patrician Theophilus also, brother of the aforesaid magister John, when he was for the first time military governor of Chaldia, plundered this country of Phasiane, because then too it was controlled by the Saracens. For by the time that terms had been agreed with the Theodosiopolitans, no village had been left standing in the country of Phasiane, or about the city of Abnikon either. And the Iberians always maintained loving and friendly relations with the men of Theodosiupolis and Abnikon and Manzikiert and with all Persia, but in Phasiane they never acquired any territories.

The lord Leo, the emperor, and the lord Romanus and our own imperial majesty several times asked for the city of Ketzeon, so that we might take it over and introduce garrisons, in order to stop Theodosiupolis from being revictualled thence, assuring the curopalate and his brothers that, after Theodosiupolis had been taken, they should have this city back; but the Iberians did not consent to do this, out of their love for the Theodosiopolitans and in order that the city of Theodosiupolis might not be taken, and declared in answer to the lord Romanus and to our imperial majesty, saying: «If we do this, we shall become dishonoured in the eyes of our neighbours, such as the magister the ruler of Abasgia and the Basparakanite and the potentates of the Armenians, and they will say that 'the emperor holds the Iberians, the curopalate and his brothers, for faithless and does not trust them, and that is why he has taken over *the* city from them'; but let the emperor rather send a lieutenant-general or some imperial agent, and let him take up his quarters in the city of Ketzeon and let him watch.» And they were instructed by imperial mandate, to this effect: «What is the use of our sending either lieutenant-general or imperial agent? Even if he enters, whether he be lieutenant-general or imperial agent, he will enter with ten or a dozen men and will take up his quarters in the lodgings which you will provide for him; and since the roads leading to the city of Theodosiupolis are many, he cannot from the city see the caravans entering the city of Theodosiupolis; and caravans may enter Theodosiupolis by night, and they none the wiser.» And so, then, because the Iberians did not wish that Theodosiupolis should be taken, but rather that it should be

V 55 τοῦ¹ *om.* edd. || τοῦ² *om.* edd. || 65 Μαντζικιερτων Ba Be || 67 κύρη¹ P || κύρη² P || 75 κύρηη P || εἰ] *in ras. scr.* P¹ || 76 ποιήσομεν edd. || 77 εἰς τὸν *secl.* Jenkins || 81 τὸ *add.* edd. || ἄς (*sine acc.*) P || 82 ἄς (*sine acc.*) P || καθέζεται edd.: καθέζεται P || τὸ *om.* edd. || Κετζέου edd.: Κετζέος P || 83 ἄς (*sine acc.*) P || θεωρη Be: θεωρεῖ P || 85 δέκα edd.: ἰ' P || δῶδεκα edd.: ἰβ' P || 86 ἀπλήκτον P || ὑμῶν: ὑμῖν edd. || λάβη edd.: λάβει P ||

revictualled, for this reason they did not obey and give up the city of Ketzeon, although they received a sworn promise in writing that after the capture of Theodosiupolis this city should revert to them.

The Iberians never consented to raid or take prisoners in the environs of the city of Theodosiupolis or in its territories, or in the city of Abnikion or the territories about it, or in the city of Manzikiert or the area controlled by it.

Whereas regarding the territories of Phasiane the *curopalate* persists in his demand for all Phasiane and the city of Abnikon, and alleges that he has golden bulls of the emperor the lord Romanus, of blessed memory, and of our imperial majesty, copies of which he sent us by the hand of Zourbanelis the protospatharius, his 'azat', we examined these and found that they gave him no help. For, first, the golden bull of our father-in-law embodies a promise of this same *curopalate*, as he assured him on his oath and inscribed it with his own hand, that he will abide in loyalty to our imperial majesty, and fight against our foes and protect our friends, and subdue the east to our imperial majesty, and reduce cities and do great works for our comfort; and on the part of our father-in-law a promise was made to him that, if he continues in this loyal servitude and gratitude, he shall remain unshaken, both he and those of his family, in his rule and dominion; and *the emperor* will not move the boundaries of his territories, but will be content with the agreements made by former emperors and will not push beyond them; nor will he stop *the curopalate* from destroying Theodosiupolis and the rest of the cities of the enemy, whether he lays siege to them with his own unaided strength or with the assistance of this our army. Such are the main points contained in the golden bulls, and from them the *curopalate* gets no help: for that of our father-in-law lays it down that we will not disturb him from the ancient boundaries of his country, and that, if he can, whether by himself or with our army, he shall lay siege to and destroy Theodosiupolis and the rest of the cities of the enemy, but not so as to hold them in absolute sovereignty and lordship; while that of our own imperial majesty includes a provision that all the places of the Agarenes which both he and his nephew, the magister Adranase, may be able by their own power to reduce, or shall in future reduce, he shall hold as sovereign lord. And since by his own power he subdued neither Theodosiupolis nor

P || 108 τοὺς δὲ φίλους *corr.* Moravcsik: τοῖς δὲ φίλοις P edd. || 111 αὐτῶ *corr.* Tomašić: αὐτοῖς P edd. || πεμθεροῦ P || πιστὴν: πίστιν edd. || 113 μεταστήσῃ F || 115 στέρξει Be: στέρεῖ P στέρεῖ Me Ba || οὐχὶ *om.* edd. || *post* πραιτέρω *add.* μὴ edd. || ὑπερβήσῃται F || 116 τὴν *dis* P || 117 δι' αὐτοῦ: διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Me Ba τοῦ *secl.* Be || 119 πεμθεροῦ P || 120 παρασαλεύομεν V edd. || 122 καταστρέψει V edd.: καταστρέψῃ P || 126 Ἀδρανασέ *scr.* Moravcsik: Ἀδρανασαί P Ἀδρανασή edd. || 127 κατέχη edd. ||

Abnikion nor Mastaton, he has no right to hold them, lying as they do on this side of the Erax or Phasis river; because the city of Abnikion, on the one hand, has hitherto been independent and self-governing, under its own emir, and several times the army of our imperial majesty has raided it, yes, and the protospatharius John Arrhabonitis, the military governor, and the patrician Theophilus, who is now military governor of Theodosiupolis, and the rest of the military governors have taken great plunder and many prisoners in it, and burnt its villages, while the curopalate has never raided it at all. And when these villages had been utterly devastated by our imperial majesty, the Iberians crept in and took possession of them, and tried thereafter to possess themselves of the city. But the emir, after being several times warned by the patrician and military governor Theophilus, and seeing that he had no hope of survival from any quarter, submitted himself and consented to become the servant of our imperial majesty, and gave his son as a hostage. Mastaton, on the other hand, belonged to the Theodosiupolitans; and when the magister John had besieged Theodosiupolis seven months, because he was unable to take it he sent some men and took this same city of Mastaton and introduced into it the protospatharius Petronas Boilas, who was then captain-general of Nicopolis. And the magister Pankratios, who had joined the campaign of this same magister at Theodosiupolis, when *the latter* was about to retire, begged him to give him this city, and made him an oath in writing that he would retain it and never give it up to the Saracens. He, as the said Pankratios was a Christian and servant of our imperial majesty, trusted to his oath and gave it him, and he gave it back again to the Theodosiupolitans. And when Theodosiupolis was taken, the Iberians crept in and took possession of *Mastaton*; for these reasons they have no authority to demand either this city of Mastaton or that of Abnikion. But since the curopalate is our faithful and upright servant and friend, at his request let the frontier of Phasiane be the river Erax or Phasis, and let the Iberians possess the parts on the left hand side towards Illyria, and all the parts on the right towards Theodosiupolis, whether cities or villages, be beneath our imperial majesty, the river, that is to say, forming the frontier between the two, just as in his lifetime John Kourkouas, of blessed memory, when asked about this, declared that it was best for the river to be the frontier. Strict justice does not allow the curopalate any authority to exercise control either on this side of the river or on the other, since all these villages of the Theodosiupolitans were enslaved and

139 ἀμῆρας P || 140 ἰδὼν edd.: ἰδῶς P || 141 οὐδαμῶθεν: οὐδαμῶς edd. || δούλος γενέσθαι edd. || 143 Θεοδοσιουπολίτων P || 149 δῶση edd.: δώσει P || 152/3 τὸν εἰρημένον Παγκράτιον: τῷ εἰρημένῳ Παγκρατεῖω edd. || 155 τὸ τοιοῦτον κάστρον τὸ Μαστάτον: τοῦ τοιοῦτου κάστρου τοῦ Μαστάτου edd. || 159 Ἰβηρίαν: Ἰβηρίαν *coni.* Brosset Laskin || κατέχωσιν edd. κατέχουσιν P || 162 ὀ² *om.* edd. || 163 Κουρκουᾶς P || 166 Θεοδοσιουπολίτων P ||

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burnt by the armies of our imperial majesty, and never without our army did the Iberians come out and raid Theodosioupolis, but always maintained friendship with them and traded with them; and while they said they wished Theodosioupolis to be taken, in their hearts they by no means desired its capture. However, our imperial majesty, for our love of the curopalate, as has been said, has consented that the river Erax, or Phasis, shall be the frontier between the two, and they must be content with retaining this much, and demand nothing more.

46. Of the genealogy of the Iberians and of the city of Ardanoutzi.

Pankratios and David the Mampalis, which means 'all-holy', were sons of the elder Symbatios the Iberian. Ardanoutzi fell to the inheritance of Pankratios, and other country fell to David. Pankratios had three sons, Adranaser, Kourkenios and the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, and he divided his country among them, and Ardanoutzi fell to his son Kourkenios, who, dying childless, left it to his brother Asotios, called Kiskasis. The patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, married his daughter to the late magister Kourkenis, who, having grown great, revolted, and deprived his father-in-law Asotios of Ardanoutzi, and gave him in exchange Tyrokastron and the river region of Atzaras, which forms the frontier of Romania at Kolorin. Now, the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, had to wife the sister of the magister George, ruler of Abasgia. And when the magister Kourkenios and the magister George, ruler of Abasgia, fell out with one another, the patrician Asotios took the side of the ruler of Abasgia, and for that reason Kourkenios, gaining the upper hand, deprived him even of what he had given him in exchange for Ardanoutzi, and expelled him, and he departed to Abasgia. On the death of the magister Kourkenios, Ardanoutzi was left to his wife, the daughter of the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, as her father's heiress. Now when Asotios the curopalate and the magister George, ruler of Abasgia, and the magister Pankratios, brother of the aforesaid curopalate, were dividing up the country of the magister Kourkenios by

46. 2 'Αδρανουτζίου edd. || 3 *post* Δαυίδ *add.* καὶ edd. *omittendum coni.* Brosset || *post* ὁ³ *addendum* καὶ *coni.* Marquart || 5 'Αρδανούτζη P: 'Αδρανούτζη edd. || 6 τρεῖς V edd.: γ' P || 8 αὐτοῖς V edd. || 'Αρδανούτζη Moravesik: 'Αδρανούτζη P edd. || 12 πεμθεροῦ P || 13 'Αρδανούτζη P: 'Αδρανούτζη Ba Be || 15 *ante* 'Ρωμανίας *add.* τῆς edd. || Κόλωρην P || 20 ἀφείλετο V edd.: ἀφείλατο P || 21 'Αρδανουτζίου Moravesik: 'Αδρανουτζίου P edd. || 23 'Αρδανούτζη P: 'Αδρανούτζη edd. || 24 καὶ *add.* Moravesik ||

force of arms, they came to an accommodation and each took what was next to him. And Ardanoutzi lay next to Symbatios, son of the aforesaid David. Then all of them seized on the widow of the magister Kourkenios, that is, the daughter of the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, and said to her: «You, as a woman, cannot possess the city.» Then Symbatios gave the woman territories in exchange for the city, and took the city of Ardanoutzin.

These Iberians are related to one another in the following manner. The mother of David and the mother of Adranase the curopalate, father of the present curopalate Asotios, were the children of two brothers, that is to say, they were first cousins. Symbatios, the son of David, had to wife the daughter of the magister Pankratios, father of Adranasi who is now magister, and after her death Adranasi married the sister of Symbatios, son of David.

The city of Ardanoutzin is very strongly defended, and has moreover a considerable suburban area like a provincial city, and the commerce of Trapezus and of Iberia and of Abasgia and from the whole country of Armenia and Syria comes to it, and it has an enormous customs revenue from this commerce. The country of the city of Ardanoutzin, the 'Arzyn', is both extensive and fertile, and it is a key of Iberia and Abasgia and of the Mischians.

The emperor the lord Romanus, of blessed memory, sent the patrician Constantine, the lord admiral, who was at that time protospatharius and licitor, with a tunic of the magistracy in order to make Kourkenios the Iberian a magister. When the patrician Constantine, the lord admiral, had reached Nicomedeia, the monk Agapios of Kyminas came on the scene, who had at that time been visiting the holy city to fulfil a vow. In his passage through Iberia he had come to the city of Ardanoutzin. The patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, at feud with his son-in-law Kourkenios, had spoken thus to the monk Agapios: «I adjure you, by God and by the power of the honourable and life-giving Cross, to go to Constantinople and tell the emperor to send and take over my city, and have it beneath his dominion.» The monk Agapios came to Constantinople and related to the emperor all that the patrician

seu <Συμβατίου τοῦ υἱοῦ> τοῦ Δαβὶδ *coni.* Brosset Laskin || 'Αδρανασή edd. || 40 'Αδρανασή edd. || 42 'Αδρανούτζιν Ba Be || ὄχυρόν ἐστι πάνυ V edd. || 43 βραπάτην P || μέγαν V edd.: μέγαν P || χωρόπολιν: χωρόπουλον *sive* χωριόπουλον *coni.* Meursius || 44 τῆς² *om.* V edd. || πάσας τὰς χώρας τὰς 'Αρμενικὰς: πάσης τῆς χώρας τῆς 'Αρμενίας edd. || 46/7 'Αρδανουτζίου Moravcsik: 'Αδρανούτζιου P 'Αδρανούτζιου edd. || 47 'Αρζήν edd. || 48 κλειδὴν P || Μισχιῶν: Μοσχιῶν *coni.* Meursius Bandurius Laskin || 49 κύρης P || 50 Κωνσταντίνου *per comp.* P: Κώνσταντα edd. || 51 πρωτοσπαθαρίου καὶ μαγγλαβίτου τυγχάνοντος: πρωτοσπαθαρίῳ καὶ μαγγλαβίτῃ τυγχάνοντι *coni.* Brosset || 52 μαγιστράτου edd.: μαγιστράτον P || 53 Κωνσταντίνου *per comp.* P: Κώνσταντα edd. || 55 Κυμηνά P || καιρῶ: χρόνῳ edd. || 57 'Αδρανούτζιν edd. || 62 ἐχη edd.: ἔχει P ||

the patrician Constantine said to him: «Although the mandate contains nothing about the city of Ardanoutzin, none the less the monk Agapios came to the emperor and reported to him all that you had bidden him about the city of Ardanoutzin, and therefore *the emperor* has sent me, to take over the city and introduce into it the men I bring along with me.» And since, as has been said above, the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, was at feud with his son-in-law Kourkenios, he had made up his mind the rather to give his city to the emperor. The patrician Constantine had with him standards and he gave *one* to the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis. He put it upon a pike and gave it to the patrician Constantine, saying: «Set it up on top of the wall, that all may know that from this day this city belongs to the emperor.» The patrician Constantine did so and set the standard on top of the wall and made the customary salutations of the emperors of the Romans, so that it became known to all that the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, had made a present of the city of Ardanoutzin to the emperor. Now, the elder David made no offer of his country to the emperor, notwithstanding it marched with the county of Akampsis and with Mourgouli. So then the patrician Constantine reported to the emperor in two dispatches, the one containing the news of how he had honoured Kourkenios with the rank of magister, and of how Kourkenios had accepted the magistracy and saluted the emperor; and the other containing news about the city of Ardanoutzin, and of how he had taken it over from the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, and that the patrician Asotios and his son-in-law the magister Kourkenios had a great quarrel and feud with one another, and that the emperor should send succour for the garrisoning of this city, and that, should it be possible, the commander-in-chief should also come. When the Iberians, the magister Kourkenios and the magister David, brother of the curopalate Asotios, saw what was done, they wrote to the emperor: «If your imperial majesty approves this and enters our country, then we put off our servitude to your imperial majesty and make common cause with the Saracens, since we shall have fighting and hostilities with the Romans and shall, perforce, move an army against the city of Ardanoutzin and its country, and against Romania itself.» *The emperor*, having learnt

φλάμουλα P || 110 βαλόν: λαβών V edd. || *post* κοντάριον *add.* περιέθηκε και V edd. || 111 Κωνσταντίνω *per comp.* P V Me: Κώνσταντι Ba Be || 113/4 Κωνσταντίνος *per comp.* P V Me: Κώνστας Ba Be || 114 φλάμουλλον P || 116 Ἀδρανουτζιν edd. || 118 τούρμαν P || 119 Ἀκαμφῆ P || Μουργούλη Be: Μούργουλη P || Κωνσταντίνος *per comp.* P V Me: Κώνστας Ba Be || 121 Κουρκένιον edd. || 122 μαγιστράτον P || 123 Ἀρδανουτζίου Moravcsik: Ἀδρανουτζίου P edd. || 124 και Κισκάση V edd.: Κεκισκάση P || 126 τοῦ² *om.* edd. || 129 *post* Δαυίδ *add.* και edd. || 134 φοσσάτον P || Ἀρδανουτζίου Moravcsik: Ἀδρανουτζίου P edd. || 135 αὐτοῦ *coni.* Moravcsik: αὐτῶν P edd. ||

of these things through the letters of the aforesaid princes and having heard them from their envoys, and being terrified lest perchance they might make common cause with the Saracens and lead out the armies of Persia against Romania, denied it, saying: «I did not write to the protospatharius Constantine, the lictor, about this city and its country, telling him to take it over, but out of his own folly, so to say, he has done this.» So spoke the emperor in his desire to give them all satisfaction; and this same protospatharius Constantine, the lictor, received a mandate couched in terms of insult and menace: «Who instructed you to do this? Come you, the rather, out of the city and take Asotios, son of the late Adranase the curopalate, and conduct him hither, so that we may honour him with his father's rank of curopalate.» On receipt of these orders, the patrician Constantine abandoned the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis, in his city of Ardanoutzin, and himself took leave and departed to the elder David and gave him the mandate which he had for him, and returned and entered Iberia and found, met together in one place, the magister Kourkenios and the magister David, brother of Asotios the curopalate. And they began to quarrel with and to heap abuse upon the patrician Constantine, saying: «You are a sly and evil fellow in not revealing to us, concerning the city of Ardanoutzin, that you were about to take possession of it», and, «It is not the emperor's policy to possess himself of it, for we ourselves reported to the emperor on this affair and have received a reply that the emperor knows nothing whatsoever about this affair, but that you have done this out of love of the patrician Asotios, called Kiskasis.» The patrician Constantine made a reasonable defence to these charges, and took Asotios, son of Adranase the curopalate, and conducted him to Constantinople, and he was honoured by the emperor with the dignity of curopalate.

But what of events which have taken place at various times between the Romans and different nations? For it is worth while, my dearest son, that record of these things also should not escape you, in order that, should the same things come about on similar occasions, you may by foreknowledge find a ready remedy.

P || 146 τετελευτηκότος edd. || 149 Κωνσταντίνος *per comp.* P Me: Κώνστας Ba Be || 150 και Κισκάσην V¹ edd.: Κεμισκάσην P V || 'Αρδανούτζιν Moravosik: 'Αδρανούτζιν P edd. || 151 ἀπήει edd.: ἀπειη P || μέγαν edd.: μέγα P || 152 ἤνπερ εἶχεν: ἦν περιεῖχε edd. || 155/6 Κωνσταντῖνον *per comp.* P Me: Κώνσταντα Ba Be || 156 τυγχάνεις Ba Be: τυγχάνης P || 157 'Αρδανουτζίου Moravosik: 'Αδρανουτζίου P edd. || μέλλεις Be: μέλλης P || 158 Οὐ *om.* edd. || 162 και Κισκάση V edd.: Κεμισκάση P || Κωνσταντίνος *per comp.* P Me: Κώνστας Ba Be || 163 προσαπολογισάμενος P || 164 'Αδρανασή edd. || 166 Τί: "Ισθι Be Migne || 167 τῆν περι: περι τῆν Be.

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47. Of the migration of the Cypriots the story is as follows.

When the island was captured by the Saracens and remained uninhabited seven years, and the archbishop John came with his folk to the imperial city, a dispensation was made by the emperor Justinian in the holy sixth synod that he, with his bishops and the folk of the island, should take over Cyzicus and should make his appointments whenever a bishopric should fall vacant, to the end that the authority and rights of Cyprus might not be interrupted (for the emperor Justinian himself also was a Cypriot, as from the Cypriots of olden days the tale has persisted unto this day); and so it was ordained in the holy sixth synod that the archbishop of Cyprus should appoint the president of Cyzicus, as it is recorded in the 39th chapter of the same holy sixth synod.

But after seven years, by God's will the emperor was moved to populate Cyprus again, and he sent to the commander of the faithful of Bagdad three of the illustrious Cypriots, natives of the same island, called Phangoumeis, in charge of an imperial agent both intelligent and illustrious, and wrote to the commander of the faithful asking him to dismiss the folk of the island of Cyprus that were in Syria to their own place. The commander of the faithful obeyed the emperor's epistle, and sent illustrious Saracens to all the parts of Syria and gathered together all the Cypriots and carried them over to their own place. And the emperor, for his part, sent an imperial agent and carried over those who had settled in Romania, that is, at Cyzicus and in the Kibyrrhaiote and Thrakesian *provinces*, and the island was populated.

48. Chapter 39 of the holy sixth synod, held in the Domed Hall of the Great Palace.

Whereas our brother and fellow-minister John, president of the isle of the Cypriots, because of the barbarian assaults and to the end that they

Ba Be: τθ' P || 15 ἐπτὰ edd.: ζ' P || οικίσαι Be: οικεῖσαι P οικῆσαι V Me Ba || 16 ἀμερμουμνὴν P || 19 ἀμερμουμνή P || ἐν om. Be || 20 ἀπολύση Be: ἀπολύσει P || 21 πάσας τὰς Συρίας: πάσης τῆς Συρίας Be πάσας τῆς Συρίας Me Ba || 25 Κιβυρραιωτῶν edd.: Κιβυρρωτῶν P || Θρακησίωv corr. Moravcsik: Θρακήσιν P Θρακησίω edd. || ἐνομισθῆ P.

48. 2 Τρουλλῶ P || γεγωνίας: γενομένης V edd. || 3 Κυπρίων Mansi Ralles-Potles: Κυπρίου P Κύπρου Be Ralles-Potles in *apparatu* || 4 Ἑλλησπόντιον Meursius Be Mansi Ralles-Potles: Ἑλλισπονδον P || 5 τὰς βαρβαρικὰς

might be free from slavery to the infidel and be subject unfeignedly to the sceptre of his most Christian majesty, hath with his own folk migrated from the said isle to the province of Hellespont, by the providence and mercy of God and by the labour of our Christ-loving and pious emperor; we do resolve: that the privileges accorded unto the throne of the aforesaid by the fathers inspired of God at their sometimes meeting in Ephesus shall be preserved uninjured; that the new Justinianoupolis shall have the right of the city of the Constantinians; and that the most pious bishop who is set over it shall preside over all *the bishops* of the province of Hellespont, and shall be appointed by his own bishops, according to the ancient custom (for our fathers inspired of God have resolved that the practices in each church are to be preserved), the bishop of the city of the Cyzicenes being subject to the president of the said Justinianoupolis in like manner as are all the rest of the bishops under the said most pious president John, by whom as need shall arise the bishop also of the same city of the Cyzicenes shall be appointed.

But now that we have thus accurately formulated and set before you the matters concerning foreign nations, it is right that you should be certainly informed about reforms introduced, not only in the affairs of our city, but at various times over all the empire of the Romans, to the end that knowledge of things closer at hand and domestic may abide with you preeminently and may show you more worthy of affection to your subjects.

In the time of Constantine, son of Constantine, called Pogonatus, one Callinicus fled from Helioupolis to the Romans and manufactured the liquid fire which is projected through the tubes, by the aid of which the Romans gutted the fleet of the Saracens at Cyzicus, and gained the victory.

V Ba Be Mansi Ralles-Potles: τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ P || ἐθνικῆς edd. Mansi Ralles-Potles: ἐθνηκούς P || 6 τοῖς σκήπτροις edd. Mansi Ralles-Potles: τοῖς Κύπροις P || 7 μεταναστάντος edd.: μεταστάντος P Mansi Ralles-Potles *in apparatus* || 11 παρασχεθέντα προνόμια edd. Mansi Ralles-Potles: πραχθέντα προνοία P || 12 Κωνσταντινέων πύλεως: Κωνσταντινουπέλεως Me Mansi Ralles-Potles || 13 τῶν *add.* Ba Be Mansi Ralles-Potles || 14 Ἑλλησποντίων Ba Be Mansi Ralles-Potles: Ἑλισπόντων P || 15 τὰ γὰρ — 16 διεγνώκασιν *in parenthesi posuit* Be || 15 ἔθνη Ba Be Mansi Ralles-Potles: ἔθνη P || 19 ἀφ': ὑφ' Mansi Ralles-Potles || 24 πάσης τῆς V edd.: πᾶσι τῇ P || ἀρχῆς V edd.: ἀρχῇ P || 28 Κωνσταντίνου⁹ F: Κωνσταντίου P V F¹ edd. || 30 σιφόνων P || πῦρ ὑγρόν: πῦρ θαλάσσιον Theoph.

49. He who enquires how the Slavs were put in servitude and subjection to the church of Patras, let him learn from the present passage.

Nicephorus was holding the sceptre of the Romans, and these *Slavs* who were in the province of Peloponnesus decided to revolt, and first proceeded to sack the dwellings of their neighbours, the Greeks, and gave them up to rapine, and next they moved against the inhabitants of the city of Patras and ravaged the plains before its wall and laid siege to itself, having with them African Saracens also. And when a considerable time had gone by and there began to be dearth of necessaries, both water and foodstuffs, among those within the wall, they took counsel among themselves to come to terms of composition and to obtain promises of immunity and then to surrender the city to their yoke. And so, as the then military governor was at the extremity of the province in the city of Corinth, and it had been expected that he would come and defeat the nation of the Slavenes, since he had received early intelligence of their assault from the nobles, the inhabitants of the city resolved that a scout should first be sent to the eastern side of the mountains and spy out and discover if the military governor were in fact coming, and they instructed and gave a signal to their envoy, that if he were to see the military governor coming, he should on his way back dip the standard, so they might know of the coming of the military governor, but if not, to hold the standard erect, so they might for the future not expect the military governor to come. So the scout went off and found that the military governor was not coming, and began to come back, holding the standard erect. But, as it pleased God through the intercession of the holy apostle Andrew, the horse slipped and the rider fell off and dipped the standard, and the inhabitants of the city, seeing the signal given and believing that the military governor was coming undoubtedly, opened the gates of the city and sallied forth bravely against the Slavenes; and they saw the first-called apostle, revealed to their eyes, mounted upon a horse and charging upon the barbarians, yea, and he totally routed them and scattered them and drave them far off from the city and made them to flee. And the barbarians saw and were amazed and confounded at the violent assault upon them of the invincible and unconquerable warrior and captain and marshal, the triumphant and victorious first-called apostle Andrew,

V 49. 2 Σκλαβοὶ edd. || 5 τὰς V edd.: τοῦ P || 8 κατέστρεφόν τε: κατεστρέφοντο V edd. || 9 *ante* Σαρακηνούς *add.* καὶ edd. || 13 αὐτοῖς V edd. || 15 Σκλαβηγῶν Be Σκλαβινῶν Me Ba || 18 σκοπὸν edd.: σκοποὺς P || 20 ἀπεσταλμένῳ edd. || 21 κλίη Ba Be; κλήνει P || φλάμουλον P || 22 φλάμουλον P || 23 τοῦ *add.* Μορανεσικ || 25 φλάμουλον P || 27 φλάμουλον P || 28 ἰδόντες edd.: ἰδότες P || 30 Σκλαβηγῶν edd. || 34 ἰδόντες V edd.: εἰδότες P || *kai*² *om.* edd. ||

and were thrown into disorder and shaken, and trembling gat hold upon them and they fled for refuge in his most sacred temple.

Now when the military governor arrived on the third day after the rout and learnt of the victory of the apostle, he reported to the emperor Nicephorus upon the onset of the Slavenes and the foraging and enslaving and destroying and the plundering and all the other horrors which in their incursion they had inflicted on the regions of Achaea; and also upon the siege of many days and the sustained assault on the inhabitants of the city; and in like manner upon the visitation and aid in battle and the rout and the total victory won by the apostle, and how he had been seen revealed to their eyes charging upon and pursuing the rear of the foe and routing them, so that the barbarians themselves were aware that the apostle had visited us and was aiding us in the battle, and therefore had fled for refuge to his hallowed temple. The emperor, learning of these things, gave orders to this effect: «Since the rout and total victory were achieved by the apostle, it is our duty to render to him the whole expeditionary force of the foe and the booty and the spoils.» And he ordained that the foemen themselves, with all their families and relations and all who belonged to them, and all their property as well, should be set apart for the temple of the apostle in the metropolis of Patras, where the first-called and disciple of Christ had performed this exploit in the contest; and he issued a bull concerning these matters in that same metropolis.

These things the older and more ancient narrated, handing them down in unwritten tradition to them who lived in the after time, so that, as the prophet says, the coming generation might know the miracle wrought through the intercession of the apostle, and might rise up and declare it to their sons, that they might not forget the benefits done by God through the intercession of the apostle. And from that time the Slavenes who were set apart in the metropolis have maintained like hostages the military governors and the imperial agents and all the envoys sent from foreign nations, and they have their own waiters and cooks and servants of all kinds who prepare foods for the table; and the metropolis interferes in none of these matters, for the Slavenes themselves collect the necessary funds by apportionment and subscription among their unit. And Leo, too, the ever-memorable and most wise emperor, issued a bull containing a detailed

V 39 τρίτη edd.: γ' P || 41 Σκλαβηνῶν edd. || 45 τὸ om. edd. || 47 ὀράθη P || 48 ὡς: ὥστε edd. || αἰθεσθαι V edd.: αἶθεσθαι P αἰδεσθαι con. Jenkins || 50 αὐτοῦ νόον V edd. || 53 ἐκστρατιῶν P || 55 φαμηλιας P || 59 σιγγλον Be || αὐτῆ] *litteram ἦ in ras. scr.* P¹ || 63 ἀναστήσονται F Ba Be: ἀναστήσονται P || 64 ὄν: ἄς V || 65 Σκλαβηνοὶ edd. || 70 Σκλαβηνοὶ edd. || 72 σοφώτατος: αἰόδιμος edd.

account of what these same persons who are ascribed to the metropolitan are liable to provide, and forbidding him to exploit them or in any other way to hurt them unjustly at his whim.

50. Of the Slavs in the province of Peloponnesus, the Milingoi and Ezeritai, and of the tribute paid by them, and in like manner of the inhabitants of the city of Maina and of the tribute paid by them.

The Slavs of the province of Peloponnesus revolted in the days of the emperor Theophilus and his son Michael, and became independent, and plundered and enslaved and pillaged and burnt and stole. And in the reign of Michael, the son of Theophilus, the protospatharius Theoctistus, surnamed Bryennius, was sent as military governor to the province of Peloponnesus with a great power and force, viz., of Thracians and Macedonians and the rest of the western provinces, to war upon and subdue them. He subdued and mastered all the Slavs and other insubordinates of the province of Peloponnesus, and only the Ezeritai and the Milingoi were left, towards Lacedaemonia and Helos. And since there is there a great and very high mountain called Pentadaktylos, which runs like a neck a long distance out into the sea, and because the place is difficult, they settled upon the flanks of this same mountain, the Milingoi in one part, and in the other part the Ezeritai. The aforesaid protospatharius Theoctistus, the military governor of Peloponnesus, having succeeded in reducing these too, fixed a *tribute* of 60 nomismata for the Milingoi, and of 300 nomismata for the Ezeritai, and this they used to pay while he was military governor, as this report of it is preserved to this day by the local inhabitants. But in the reign of the lord Romanus the emperor, the protospatharius John Proteuon, military governor in this same province, reported to the same lord Romanus concerning both Milingoi and Ezeritai, that they had rebelled and neither obeyed the military governor nor regarded the imperial mandate, but were practically independent and self-governing, and neither accepted a head man at the hand of the military governor, nor heeded orders for military service under him, nor would pay other dues to the treasury. While his

κάστρου *add.* τοῦ *edd.* || *Ματῆς scr.* Moravcsik: Μαινῆς P Μαινῆς *edd.* || 5 τοῦ παρ' αὐτῶν τελουμένου πάκτου: τῶν παρ' αὐτῶν τελουμένων πάκτων *edd.* || 11 Βροεινίων P || 15 Ἐζερεῖται P || Μιληγγοί P *edd.* || 16 Ἔλος P || 19 δὲ *om.* Be || 20 Μιληγγοί P *edd.* || 20 μέρεσι² *om.* *edd.* || 22 ἐξέθετο (*etiam* Bandurius): ἐπέθετο *edd.* || 23 Μιληγγοῖς P Ba Be Μιλιγγοί *mg.* P⁸ || 27 εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ: ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ Be || 28 κῦρην P || Μηλιγγων P Μιληγγῶν Ba Be ||

report was on its way, it happened that the protospatharius Krinitis Arotas was appointed military governor in Peloponnesus, and when the report of the protospatharius John Proteuon, military governor of Peloponnesus, arrived and was read in the presence of the emperor, the lord Romanus, and was *found* to contain *news* of the revolt of the aforesaid Slavs and of their reluctant obedience, or, more properly, their disobedience to the imperial commands, this same protospatharius Krinitis was instructed, since they had gone so far in revolt and disobedience, to march against them and defeat and subdue and exterminate them. And so, beginning his war upon them in the month of March and burning down their crops and plundering all their land, he kept them to defence and resistance until the month of November, and then, seeing that they were being exterminated, they begged to negotiate for their submission and pardon for their past misdoings. And so the aforesaid protospatharius Krinitis, the military governor, fixed upon them tributes greater than they had been paying: upon the Milingoi 540 nomismata on top of the 60 nomismata which they had paid before, so that their total tribute was 600 nomismata, and upon the Ezeritai another 300 nomismata on top of the 300 nomismata they had paid before, so that their total tribute was 600 nomismata, which this same protospatharius Krinitis exacted and conveyed to the *Treasury of the Bedchamber* guarded of God. But when the protospatharius Krinitis was transferred to the province of Hellas and the protospatharius Bardas Platypodis was appointed military governor in Peloponnesus, and disorder and strife were aroused by this same protospatharius Bardas Platypodis and by protospatharii and nobles who took his part, and they expelled the protospatharius Leo Agelastos from the province, and straight away the Slavians made an attack upon this same province, then these same Slavs, both Milingoi and Ezeritai, sent to the lord Romanus, the emperor, requesting and praying that the increments to their tribute should be forgiven them, and that they should pay what they had paid before. And since, as has been said above, the Slavians had entered the province of Peloponnesus, the emperor, fearing lest they might join forces with the Slavs and bring about the total destruction of this same province, issued for *the latter* a golden bull providing that they should pay as before, the Milingoi 60 nomismata, and the Ezeritai 300 *nomismata*. Such, then, is the cause of the increase of the tribute of the Milingoi and Ezeritai, and of its remission.

V 38 τὴν *om.* edd. || 41 καταπολεμήση Ba Be: καταπολεμήσει P καταπολεμήσει V || ὑποτάξῃ Ba Be: ὑποτάξει P || ἐξολοθρεῦσει V || 42 αὐτοῦς: αὐτὸς Me || 45 καὶ *om.* V edd. || 46 αὐτοῦς *scr.* Moravesik: αὐτοῖς P(?) V edd.: αὐτ'ς (*inter τ et ε duabus litteris erasis*) PΥ || 48 Μιληγγοῖς Ba Be || 55 Πλατοπόδη P || 56 γενομένης edd. || 59 Σκλαβισιάνων P: Σκλαβησιανῶν edd. || 61 Μιληγγοὶ edd. || κύρην P || 64 Ἐπει δέ: Ἐπειδὴ Migne || Σκλαβισιάνοι P: Σκλαβησιανοὶ edd. || 66 Σκλάβοις edd. || 67 τοῦ τελεῖν αὐτοῦς: ἵνα τελῶσι τὰ V edd. || 68 Μιληγγοῦς edd. || νομισματα² *add.* edd. || 70 τε *om.* edd. || Μιληγγοῶν edd. || Ἐξερῖτων P ||

The inhabitants of the city of Maïna are not of the race of the aforesaid Slavs, but of the ancient Romans, and even to this day they are called 'Hellenes' by the local inhabitants, because in the very ancient times they were idolaters and worshippers of images after the fashion of the ancient Hellenes; and they were baptized and became Christians in the reign of the glorious Basil. The place where they live is waterless and inaccessible, but bears the olive, whence their comfort is. This place is situated on the tip of Malea, that is, beyond Ezeron towards the coast. Seeing that they are perfectly submissive and accept a head man from the military governor, and heed and obey the commands of the military governor, they have paid from very ancient times a tribute of 400 nomismata.

The province of Cappadocia was of old a county of the province of the Anatolikoi.

The province of Kephallenia, or the Islands, was of old a county of the province of Lombardy, but became a province in the time of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign.

The province of Calabria was of old a duchy of the province of Sicily.

The province of Charsianon was of old a county of the province of the Armeniakoi.

In the time of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign, the following hundreds were transferred from the province of the Boukellarioi to the province of the Cappadocians, viz., the garrison of Baretta, the garrison of Balbadona, the garrison of Aspona and the garrison of Akarkous; and from the province of the Anatolikoi to the province of the Cappadocians were transferred the following hundreds, viz., the garrison of Eudokias, the garrison of Haghios Agapitos, the garrison of Aphrazeia; and these seven hundreds, that is, the four of the Boukellarioi and three of the Anatolikoi, became one county, now called the Kommata.

In the time of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign, the following hundreds were transferred from the province of the Boukellarioi to the province of Charsianon, viz., the garrison of Myriokephalon, the garrison of Timios Stauros and the garrison of Berinoupolis, and they became the county now called Saniana. And from the province of the Armeniakoi to the province of Charsianon were transferred the following hundreds, viz., the garrison of Komodromos, the garrison of Tabia, and were added to the said county of Charsianon. From the province of the Cappadocians to the province of Charsianon the following hundreds were transferred, viz., the county of Kasi in toto and the garrison of Nyssa with Caesareia.

V 79 τὴν *om.* Be || 82 ἐκ παλαιάτου *edd.*: ἔκπαλαι τὰ τοῦ P || 83 *post ἡ add.* τῆς *edd.* || 86 Λογουβαρδίας Ba Be || 88 Καλαβρίας V *edd.*: Καλαβρία P || δουκάτον P || 90 τούρμα P || 91 Ἀρμενικῶν Be || 94 Βαλβαδῶνας P: Βαλβαδῶνος V *edd.* || 85 Ἀκαρκίους P || 98 ἐπτὰ *edd.*: ζ' P || 99 τέσσαρα *edd.*: δ' P || τρία *edd.*: γ' P || 100 τούρμα P || 105 Σανιάνα *edd.* || Ἀρμενικῶν *edd.* || 106/7 Κομοδρόμου P || 107 Ταβίας V *edd.* || τούρμαν P || 109 τούρμα P || 110 Νύσης P ||

In past times the province of Choazanon was beneath the Saracens and in like manner the province of Asmosaton also was beneath the Saracens. Chanzit and Romanopolis were frontier passes of the Melitenians. And from the mountain of Phatilanon all beyond belonged to the Saracens; Tekis belonged to Manuel. Kamacha was the extreme county of Kolonia, and the county of Keltzini was under Chaldia. Mesopotamia was not a province at that time. But Leo, the Christ-loving and ever-memorable emperor, brought the late Manuel out of Tekis upon a promise of *immunity*, and brought him to Constantinople and made him protospatharius. This same Manuel has four sons, Pankratoukas, Iachnoukas, Moudaphar and John. Pankratoukas the emperor made commander of the Hicanati and thereafter military governor of the Boukellarioi, and Iachnoukas he made military governor of Nicopolis, and to Moudaphar and John he gave crown land at Trapezus, and he honoured them all with dignities and conferred on them many benefits. And he made Mesopotamia a province and appointed the late Orestes, the Charsianite, to be military governor of it, and then gave the county of Kamacha to be under the province of Mesopotamia, and thereafter put the county of Keltzini also beneath the province of Mesopotamia. All these being now beneath the dominion of the Romans, in the time of the sovereign Romanus Romanopolis and Chanzit were added to the province of Mesopotamia.

In the time of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign, Larissa was a county of Sebasteia, and Kymbalaios was a county of Charsianon, and Symposion was a desert adjacent to the region of Lykandos. And in the reign of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign, Eustathius Argyrus was recalled from banishment and appointed military governor of Charsianon, while Melias was still a refugee at Melitene, as was Baasakios with his two brothers Krikorikios and Pazounis, and also the late Ismael the Armenian; these wrote to *the emperor* and to the aforesaid Argyrus, asking that they might receive a promise of *immunity* in form of a golden bull and might come out, and that Baasakios and his brothers might have their seat at Larissa and Baasakios be named frontier warden of Larissa, which was done; and that Ismael should be frontier warden of Symposion, which was done; and that Melias should be made lieutenant-general of Euphrateia, of the Trypia, and of the Desert, and that was done. But since the Melitenians came out and did away

V 113 κλησοῦραι P: κλεισοῦρα edd. || 114 Μελιτινιατῶν] *litteras* *νατ* *in ras.* *scr.* P¹ || 115 ὑπῆρχεν edd. || 116 τούρμα P || Κελτζινῆς P || τούρμα P || 118 ἀείμνηστος: αἰδιδμος edd. || 120 Ἔχει: εἶχε *coni.* Jenkins || 121 Ἰαχνοῦκαν P || 122 ἱκανάτον P || 123 Ἰαχνοῦκαν P || 128 τούρμαν P || 129 Κελτζινῆς P || τούρμαν P || *post* αὐτὴν *add.* τῆς edd. || 130/1 ἐξουσίαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων edd. || 134 Κυμβαλαίος P Κυμβαλαίος edd. || 135 Λικανδοῦ P || 138 προεχειρίσθη *coni.* Moravcsik: παρεχωρίσθη P ἐχωρίσθη edd. || 143 τὸν μὲν Be || 144 κλησουριάρχην P || 145 Εὐφράτιαν P || 147 Μελιτινιατῶν P ||

with that Ismael, Symposion remained deserted. And when Baasakios was accused of plotting treachery and exiled, Larissa became once more a county under Sebasteia, and Leo Argyrus, son of Eustathius, was appointed military governor there, he who afterwards became magister and commander-in-chief. But Melias had his seat at Euphrateia, and when Constantine Dux had been appointed in Charsianon, this Melias aforesaid came down and took possession of the ancient city of Lykandos and built it up and fortified it and took his seat there, and it was named a frontier pass by Leo, the Christ-loving emperor. After this he crossed from Lykandos to the mountain of Tzamandos and there built the city which is there now, and similarly this too was designated a frontier pass. And he took possession of Symposion also and made it into a county. And in the first reign of Constantine the Christ-loving sovereign, when his mother Zoë was associated with him, Lykandos became a province, and the first military governor to be nominated was the patrician Melias, who was, of course, at that time frontier warden of Lykandos. And this same Melias, both for the loyalty that was in him toward the emperor of the Romans and for his many and infinite feats of daring against the Saracens, was afterwards honoured with the rank of magister.

Abara used to be a county under the province of Sebasteia, but in the time of the sovereign Romanus it became a frontier pass.

By old-established rule the captain-general of the Mardaites of Attalia was appointed of course by the emperor; and therefore by Leo, the emperor, of most blessed memory, Stauracius, surnamed Platys, was appointed captain-general, who gave splendid service for several years, but disposed things ill at his ending. For when the protospatharius Eustathius, of the imperial chancellery, was sent as deputy *military governor* to the province of the Kibyrrhaiotai, certain jealousies and broils arose between them: and sometimes Stauracius Platys, who relied upon the patrician Himerius, the foreign minister, as one who had been his intermediary with the emperor, would fall foul of the deputy Eustathius and indeed flatly oppose him in matters where he saw him acting or giving orders beyond his competence; and sometimes, on the other hand, the deputy Eustathius would be at odds with Stauracius and would devise many assaults and artful accusations against him. For this reason the aforesaid Eustathius reported unfavourably on Stauracius, saying: 'The province of the Kibyrrhaiotai cannot have two military governors, me, that is, and Stauracius, captain-general of the

τοῦτο edd. τὸ *coni.* Bekker || 161 Λικανδὸς P || 162 Λικανδοῦ P || ὀνομάσθη P || Μελίας P V edd.: Μελείας (*littera e rubro atramento addita*) P^s mg. P^s || 163 κλεισουριάρχου Ba Be || Λικανδῶ P || 164 Μελίας P V edd.: Μελείας (*littera e rubro atramento addita*) P^s mg. P^s || 172 διέπρεψεν: διέτριψεν Be || ἱκανούς V edd.: ἱκανῶς P || 174 ἀσηκρίτης P || 178 ἐκ προσώπου Ba Be: ἐκπροσώπου P ἐκπροσώπω P^x V || 183 Κιβυρραιωτῶν edd.: Κιβυρρωτῶν P || 184 *post καὶ add.* τὸν edd. ||

Mardaïtes; for while I give one set of orders and try to administer them, the captain-general of the Mardaïtes will do something different, and being his own master acts wildly as he sees fit.» He reported other false charges besides, and concocted many artful accusations against him, composing some that had an air of probability and inventing others that were calumnious and wild. These things he wrote down, relying of course upon the patrician Himerius, the foreign minister. And at that time the patrician Himerius was more friendly with Eustathius than with Stauracius, though afterwards the two fell out and became full of enmity and replete with fury. The emperor, then, received this report of Eustathius and, acceding to the request of the patrician Himerius, gave the authority of this captain-general to the protospatharius Eustathius, the deputy. But when the emperor, of blessed memory, exchanged the things below for the things above, Alexander his brother took the position of senior emperor, and as he superseded all who had been appointed to any commands by the emperor his brother, of blessed memory, being thereto persuaded by malicious and foolish men, so he superseded the aforesaid Eustathius also, and made another in his stead. For the late Chase, who sprang from the race of the Saracens and continued a true Saracen in thought and manners and religion, the slave of the patrician Damian, this protospatharius Chase had at that time great freedom of intercourse with the lord Alexander the emperor, as had also the protospatharius Niketas, the brother of Chase, who was made military governor of the Kibyrhatoi by this lord Alexander the emperor; this Niketas, then, brother of the aforesaid Chase, made a request to the emperor, saying: «As I am your old friend, it is fitting you should do me a favour; and I have a thing to request of your imperial majesty, and it is right that you should grant it to me.» The emperor being taken by surprise and asking in his turn what this request might be and promising to grant it whatever it was, the aforesaid Niketas made his request, saying: «I request that your imperial majesty should make my son captain-general of the Mardaïtes of Attalia»; and the emperor, acceding to his request, on the occasion of a procession introduced into the Chrysotriclinus the son of the protospatharius Niketas, the spatharocandidate Abercius, and appointed him captain-general of the Mardaïtes of Attalia, just as Leo the emperor, of blessed memory, had previously appointed Stauracius, surnamed Platys. It is the old rule, established from the beginning, as was said at the start, that the captain-general of the Mardaïtes is appointed by the emperor.

192 ἐχθρανθέντες Be: ἐχθραν θέντες P || 193 Εὐσταθίου] *litteras* σταθ *in ras.* scr. Pⁱ || 196 καί: τῷ edd. || ἐκ προσώπου Ba Be: ἐκπροσώπω P || Τοῦ δὲ μακαρίου βασιλέως Be: τῷ δὲ μακαρίῳ βασιλεῖ P || 198 ὡς Meursius Be: ὅς P || 205 κῦριν P || 207 τοῦ αὐτοῦ V edd. || 208 *ante* βασιλέως *add.* τοῦ edd. || 213 ποιήση Ba Be ποιήση V Me: ποιήσει P || 216 σπαθαροκανδιδάτον P ||

In the time of the emperor Theophilus, Scholasticus the door-keeper was chamberlain, and in the time of Michael, son of Theophilus, the patrician Damian was chamberlain and after him, in the same reign, Basil, the Christ-loving emperor, was chamberlain. In the time of Basil, the Christ-loving sovereign, there was no chamberlain during all his reign. In the time of Leo, the Christ-loving sovereign, the patrician Samonas was chamberlain, and after him, in the time of the same emperor, the patrician Constantine. In the time of Alexander the emperor, the patrician Barbatus was chamberlain; and in the time of Constantine, the Christ-loving sovereign, the patrician Constantine, mentioned before in the time of the sovereign Leo, was *chamberlain* again; and in the time of the sovereign Romanus, the patrician Theophanes; and in the second reign of Constantine, the patrician Basil.

In the time of Leo, the Christ-loving and ever-memorable emperor, lived the late Ktenas, an aged cleric of great wealth, who was precentor of the New Church and was skilled in singing as was no other at that time. This same Ktenas besought the patrician Samonas, who was at that time chamberlain, to intercede for him with the emperor so that he might be made protospatharius and wear the shirt and go in procession to the Lausiacus and take his seat as protospatharius and receive a stipend of one pound, and in respect of this remuneration might give the emperor forty pounds. But the emperor could not bring himself to do this, saying that it was out of his power, and «to the great disgrace of my imperial majesty if a cleric becomes protospatharius». On hearing this from the patrician Samonas, this same Ktenas added to the forty pounds a pair of ear-rings valued at ten pounds, and a silver table with animals on it in gold relief, also valued at ten pounds. And the emperor, besought by the request of the patrician Samonas, the chamberlain, took the forty pounds of gold and the pair of ear-rings and the table with its gold on silver relief work, so that the total gift of the same Ktenas amounted to sixty pounds. Then the emperor made him protospatharius, and he received a stipend on that occasion of one pound. After being honoured with the rank of protospatharius this same Ktenas lived two years and then died; and he received a stipend of one pound for each of the two years.

τοῦ edd. || 233 πάλιν om. edd. || δεύτερον edd.: β' P || 243 τεσσαράκοντα edd.: σαράκοντα P || 244 τοῦτο Meursius Ba Be: τοῦτον P || 247 τεσσαράκοντα edd.: μ' P || 248 δέκα edd.: ι' P || τραπέζιου P V Ba Be: τραπέζιον P^y || ἀσίμην P || ἐνζῶδον Be: ἐνζοδον (*littera ζ in ras. scripta*) P¹ Ba ἐνδοξον V || 249 δέκα edd.: ι' P || 251 τεσσαράκοντα edd.: μ' P || 252 ἀσίμην P || 253 λίτρας V edd.: λίτραι P || ἐξήκοντα edd.: ξ' P || 256 δύο^α edd.: β' P.