



Περίληψη :

The early Byzantine province of Lycaonia in south Asia Minor was established in 370 AD on lands previously belonging to the provinces of Pisidia, Galatia and Isauria, with Ikonion as its metropolis. It belonged to the diocese of Asiana. During the Middle Byzantine period, the province of Lycaonia came under the jurisdiction of the theme of Anatolikon.

Γεωγραφική Θέση

South central Asia Minor, mod. south western Turkey

Ιστορική Περιοχή

Pisidia, Isauria, Galatia

Διοικητική Υπαγωγή

Diocese of Asiana

1. Establishment – Administration

The early Byzantine province of Lycaonia of the [diocese of Asiana](#) was established in south central Asia Minor around 370 AD by [Valens](#) (364-378 AD), on lands previously belonging to the provinces of [Pisidia](#), Galatia and [Isauria](#). [Ikonion](#), a city of Pisidia until then, became its administrative and ecclesiastical metropolis, as well as the seat of the [consularius](#) of Lycaonia and the [metropolis of Ikonion](#).

The province of Lycaonia was a frontier province of the diocese of Asiana. It was situated east of the provinces of [Pamphylia](#) and Pisidia. It bordered with the provinces of [Cappadocia II](#) in the east and [Galatia II/Salutaris](#) of the [diocese of Pontica](#) in the north and with the province of Isauria of the [diocese of Oriens](#) in the south.

In 471/2 AD, Leo I assigned the military command of the province of Lycaonia to a [comes](#). The main concern of the early Byzantine administration was the defence of Lycaonia due to the constant raids by [Isaurian](#) brigands. The undertaking of the military command of the region by a comes, a high-ranking military officer, did not meet the expectations of the central administration. In 535 AD, [Justinian I](#) assigned the civil and military command of the province of Lycaonia to a [praetor](#). Law enforcement duties were assigned to the [biokolytes](#) of Lycaonia until 548 AD and then to a [dux](#) until 552/3 AD, when a decision was made to assign law enforcement duties from then on to the bishops and administrative officials at the region.

In the 1st quarter of the 7th cent. AD, the Persians and subsequently the Arabs raided the province. During the Middle Byzantine period, following 669 AD, the province of Lycaonia came under the jurisdiction of the [theme of Anatolikon](#). Some [kommerkiarioi](#) of Lycaonia are mentioned in the sources until the end of the 7th cent. AD.

2. Cities – Economy

The province of Lycaonia occupied the infertile lands in the south part of the Anatolian plateau. It was surrounded by hills and mountains and consisted of wide pasture lands and small towns without important urban infrastructures. The indigenous population made the most of the region by taking up cattle-raising early in history. In [Hierocles' Synekdemosis](#), compiled in the 1st quarter of the 6th cent. AD, no less than 18 cities have been registered in the province of Lycaonia. According to the first [notitia episcopatum](#) of the [Patriarchate of Constantinople](#), the metropolis of Ikonion was responsible for no less than 14 bishoprics.



Βιβλιογραφία :

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	Βλυσίδου Β., Λουγγής Τ., Λαμπάκης Σ., Σαββίδης Α., Κουντούρα-Γαλάκη Ε. , <i>Η Μικρά Ασία των θεμάτων. Έρευνες πάνω στη γεωγραφική φυσιογνωμία και προσωπογραφία των βυζαντινών θεμάτων της Μικράς Ασίας (7ος-11ος αι.)</i> , Αθήνα 1998, Ερευνητική Βιβλιοθήκη 1

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	Atlas Antiquus: Lycaonia http://www.gottwein.de/latine/map/as02_lycaon.php
	Le Synekdèmos d'Hiéroclès et l'opuscule géographique de Georges de Chypre, Bruxelles 1939: charted are the lands of: Europe, Asia Minor, Near East http://soltm.com/sources/mss/hierocl/harta1.htm
	Notitia Dignitatum http://www.fh-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_dor2.html

Γλωσσάριο :

	biokolytes (Greek: <i>βιοκολύτης</i> , lit. the one who prevents violence): A short-lived dignity under Justinian I (527-565). <i>Biokolytes</i> had law-enforcement and military authority within a province. The office was abolished in 552/3.
	comes 1. A title in the Roman and the Byzantine Empires, designating an official with political but mostly military jurisdiction. Especially the <i>comes Orientis</i> held the position corresponding to that of a vicar in Early Byzantine period. In the years of Justinian I, the comes in head of wider provinces assumed political and military powers, while in the Middle Byzantine period the Opsikion theme was one of the few themes which was the jurisdiction of a comes instead of a strategos. 2. A nobility title in medieval Europe.
	consularis Provincial governor. According to the later roman and the early byzantine administrative organisation, the provinciae consulariae belonged to the jurisdiction of the consuli and later the consularii (consularis, vir clarissimus as far as the senatoral rank is concerned). The dignity of consularios had been an administrative innovation of Constantine I, relating to the exercise of the political authority.
	doukas (lat. dux) Antiquity: Roman military commander who, in some provinces, combined military and civil functions. Byzantium: a higher military officer. From the second half of the 10th c. the title indicates the military commander of a larger district. After the 12th c., doukes were called the governors of small themes.
	kommerkiarios (commerciarius) An official of the fiscal service in charge of the levying of the tax called commercion (δεκάτη<, 10%), that was imposed over the portage and the selling of articles. The jurisdiction of each commercarius was exercised either over specific urban centers with vivid commercial activity or over particular widespread territories of the empire. Since the official had been appointed by the emperor himself he used to be called "royal commercarius". In the Late Byzantine era the commercarius acted also as an individual entrepreneur who used to merchandise silk for his own interest.
	Notitia episcopatum



The Notitiae episcopatum are official documents of the Patriarchate of Constantinople and Antioch, containing the ecclesiastical dioceses in hierarchical order. These documents were modified regularly.

praetor

Political and juridical magistrate of the Roman Republic and the late Roman Empire. The title was originally borne by two magistrates who were chosen annually to serve as eponymous heads of the state, but the number of praetors increased within the years. The title was retained with intervals in the Early Byzantine Period. The office appeared again in the mid-9th cent. and denoted the governor of an administration unit of the empire. Hierarchically, the praetor was inferior to the strategos of the theme.

Synekdemos of Hierokles

A geographical text book composed a little before 535 by Hierokles the Grammarian. It constitutes a list of 64 provinces and 923 (originally 935) cities of the Empire, being the most important source for the administrative and political geography of the Byzantine Empire prior to the Arab raids. It is assumed to have been based on state documents, and presents the political, administrative, and, to an extent, the ecclesiastical geography from mid-5th c. However, it contains additions from the age of Justinian I, while some of its evidence is still under discussion. Constantine VII Porphyrogenetos used it as a major source, along with Stephen of Byzantium, for the composition of the work "De thematibus". This most important work of Hierokles was published by G. Parthey (Hieroclis Synecdemos, Berlin, 1866), and A. Burckhardt (Hieroclis Synecdemos, Leipzig, 1893). The last and most authoritative edition is E. Honigmann (ed.), *Le Synekdèmos d'Hiérokès et l'opuscule géographique de Georges de Chypre* (Brussels 1939).

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Παραθέματα

1. The contributions of the governor of Lykaonia to the benefit of the imperial officials in Justinian I's years (527-565):

Από του άρχοντος Λυκαονίας ούτως·

τοισ περιβλέπτοις χαρτουλαρίοις τρισί του θείου κουβουκλείου νομ.(ίσματα) θ' (= 9)

τω πριμικηρίω των λαμπροτάτων τριβούνων νοταρίων νομ.(ίσματα) κδ' (= 24)

τω αυτώ βοηθώ νομ.(ίσματα) γ' (= 3)

τη τάξει των ενδοξοτάτων επάρχων υπέρ προοστάγατος νομ.(ίσματα) μ' (= 40)»

Schöll, R. (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Civilis v. tertium: Novellae* (Dublin – Zürich¹⁰1972), pp. 83-84.

2. On the *praetor* of Lykaonia



Το Λυκαόνων έθνος μείζονι της νυν ούσης αρχής κατακοσμήσθαι δίκαιον ωήθημεν, αποβλέποντες εις τας πρώτας αρχάς όθεν αυτό συστήναι παρέδωσαν ημίν οι τα παλαιά συγγράφοντες τε και διηγούμενοι... . . . Ταύτα ημάς ανέστησεν εις το και ταύτην μίαν αποφήναι την αρχήν, ... και ταύτην την του πραίτωρος προσηγορίαν... . . . ει δε αυτόν και της πόλεων ευκοσμίας προνοείν και πρώτον μεν στάσεως απαλλάττειν τας υπ αυτόν τεταγμένας πόλεις, την ισότητα πανταχού διασόντα και του μηδέν τοις υπηκόοις ενδείν πάσαν τιθέμενον πρόνοιαν. Αλλά μηδέ των έργων των πόλεων αμελείν, όπως αν μηδέ κατά τούτο ελαττοίντο μήτε οι των υδάτων ολκοί μήτε οι των γεφυρών πάροδοι μήτε η των τειχών ασφάλεια μήτε η των οδών επιμέλεια· αλλά πάντα επανορθούν...

Schöll, R. (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Civilis v. tertium: Novellae* (Dublin – Zürich¹⁰1972), pp. 195-202.

3. The abolition of *biokolytes*:

ΩΣΤΕ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΙΠΟΥ ΜΗΔΕΜΙΑΝ ΑΔΕΙΑΝ ΕΧΕΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΔΟΥΚΑ ΗΤΟΙ ΒΙΟΚΩΛΥΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΦΡΥΓΙΑΝ ΕΚΑΤΕΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΣΙΔΙΑΝ ΠΑΡΑΓΙΝΕΣΘΑΙ Η ΤΙΝΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΗΚΟΝΤΩΝ ΣΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΝ ΤΙΝΑΣ, ΑΛΛΑ ΜΗΔΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΩΝ ΑΠΙΕΝΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΑΣ ΑΡΧΑΣ ΕΧΟΝΤΑΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΕ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΛΥΔΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΝΑΣ ΠΑΡ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΥΠΟ ΜΕΜΨΙΝ ΠΟΙΕΙΣΘΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΙΚΑΝΩΝ ΚΑΘΕΣΤΩΤΩΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΑΝΑΦΥΟΜΕΝΑΙΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΣΙΝ ΕΠΕΞΙΕΝΑΙ»

Schöll, R. (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Civilis v. tertium: Novellae* (Dublin – Zürich¹⁰1972), p. 711 (from the preface of the novella).

Βοηθ. Κατάλογοι

1. The cities of Lykaonia according to Hierocles' *Synekdemos* (6th cent. AD):

Ikonion

Lystra

Mistheia

Amblada

Ouasada

Omanada

Ilistra

Laranda

Derbe

Barata

Yde

Isauropolis

Korna



Sabatra

Perta

Kana

Gdanmaa

Reginon

Poina

Honigmann, E. (ed.), *Le Synecdemus d' Hierocles et l' opuscule de Georges de Chypre* (Brussels 1939).

2. The bishoprics of Lykaonia according to the *notitia episcopatum* of Constantinople no. 1 (7th cent. AD):

Ikonion

Lystra

Ouasada

Amblada

Oumanada

Mistheia

Laranda

Barata

Derbe

Sabatra

Kane

Verinoupolis

Galvanos

Perta

Darrouzes, J. (ed.), *Notitiae episcopatum Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae* (Paris 1981).