

CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS

MANUSCRIPTS 167 AND 168 FROM THE RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

1. In an earlier investigation we made into the journal of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople¹, a rich source of archive material, we noted that [the Institute] «had acquired two [manuscripts] of geographical content: (‘Οδοιπορικών. Ἄρ. 1. Ἄπὸ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἕως τῆ Θεσσαλονίκης κλπ. καὶ 2. Περὶ τὴν Βάρναν²)»³. With no further information. Later on, after the publication of the Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts in the Library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad⁴ we were reminded of our previous observation and obtained more information⁵. From this and from internal evidence we now learn that the author had prepared the two manuscript books in order to sell them and that the Russians who were at the Archaeological Institute bought them in 1906. The Institute’s collection of manuscripts eventually came into the possession of the Library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad in 1931⁶. This collection consists of 192 manuscripts⁷. In

1. For a basic bibliography for the first years of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople see their journal: *Izvestija Russkago Archeologičeskago Instituta v Konstantinopole* (IRAIK) from the first volume (1896) onwards and also the journal *Vizantijskij Vremennik* (V.V.) vol. I (1894) 256-260 (for the foundation of the Institute) and 456-460 (for various pieces of information including the Institute’s charter), vol. 2 (1895) 489-492 and 723-725; vol. 3 (1896) 244-225 and 735-736; vol. 4 (1897) 303-305 and after p. 768: «Priloženie k IV tomu Vizantijskago Vremennika» p. 1-48 independent page - numbering; vol. 5 (1898) 354-355; vol. 6 (1899) 293-308; vol. 7 (1900) 574-588 and 588-590.

2. In Greek in the text.

3. See IRAIK 14 (1909) p. 203 (page-numbering of the whole volume) or p. 135 (page - numbering of the second part).

4. See I. N. Lebedeva «*Opisanie Rukopisnogo Otdela Biblioteki Akademii Nauk S.S. S.R.*, vol. 5: *Grečeskie rukopisi* (= An account of the manuscripts department of the Libraries of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, vol. 5: The Greek manuscripts), Leningrad (Nauka) 1973. (A catalogue with many errors). See book review of B. L. Fonkič, *V.V.* 38 (1977) 214-220.

5. *Op. cit.*, pp. 208 and 209-210.

6. See E. E. Granström, «*Grečeskie Srednevekovye Rukopisi v Leningrade*» *V.V.* 8 (1956) 194; M. Richard, *Répertoire des Bibliothèques et des Catalogues des manuscrits grecs*, Paris ²1958, pp. 112 and 135. For the whole organization of Soviet archives after 1917, see Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, «*Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR. Moscow and Leningrad*», Princeton, New Jersey (Princeton University Press) (1972), pp. 23-60.

7. See I. N. Lebedeva, *op. cit.*, p. 3; M. Richard (*op. cit.*, pp. 112 and 135) mention 195 manuscripts.

1974 the Institute for Balkan Studies acquired manuscripts 167 and 168⁸ on microfilm⁹ and in November 1976 we checked our information against an on-the-spot examination.

2. The Greek manuscript now in the Library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad (manuscripts department) listed as «RAIK¹⁰ No. 167» is entitled «Περιήγησις». It was written in 1848 by one Hatzioridanou on paper with no watermark and is an autograph of the author. The pages measure 19.8 × 12.0 and the text 17.0 × 10.5. The author numbered the pages at the bottom up till page 202. Pages 155-156 are bound in front of page 1 and in their place are unnumbered pages written in a different ink. The binding which is of cardboard with a leather spine is 19th century. The word «ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ»¹¹ is written on the spine in gold letters. On page 1 is a description of the city of Varna under the heading «περὶ τὴν Βάρναν»¹². It begins «αὕτη εἶναι πόλις καὶ καθέδρα πασᾶ μὲ φρούριον»¹³. On page 2 is the author's biography under the heading: «χρονολογικὸς»¹⁴ which concludes with the phrase: «καὶ .8. γρώσια κοστίζει αὕτη»¹⁵. Between pages 3 and 102 is inserted a description of the Balkan Peninsula Asia Minor and the Middle East which is divided into 134 chapters or «numbers». Each chapter gives the distance between one town and another in hours. Descriptions of towns, villages, churches, monasteries and other sights are accompanied by pieces of historical information. It begins «ἀριθμὸς 1, ἀρχή. Ἐπὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον, εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην,

8. As RAIK 167 was written in 1848 and RAIK 168 in 1843, as far as chronology is concerned we should examine first RAIK 168 and then RAIK 167, but the contents of the two manuscripts compel us to do the opposite since on p. 1 of RAIK 168 we read: «᾽Οδοιπορικὸν / συμπλήρωμα ὄν τῆς / Περιηγήσεως» and the «Περιήγησις» in question is RAIK 167. I. N. Lebedeva discusses RAIK 168 *op. cit.*, p. 208 and RAIK 167 *op. cit.*, pp. 209-210.

9. We owe our thanks to those responsible at the Library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad for sending the microfilms.

10. The letters stand for «*Russkij Archeologičeskij Institut v Konstantinopole*».

11. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 209) writes: «Περιήγησις: and gives as the manuscript's title, in Russian: «*Putevoditel' po Balkanskomu Poluostrovu i Maloj Azii, Sostavlennyj H. Iordanisom* (= Guide to the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor, compiled by H. Iordanis). In her Catalogue I. N. Lebedeva generally prefers to re-write correctly the Greek of the manuscripts, but in this she is not always successful.

12. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 209) writes: «Περὶ τὴν Βάρναν».

13. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 209) writes: «Αὕτη εἶναι πόλις καὶ καθέδρα πῶσα [sic] μὲ φρούριον».

14. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 209) writes: «Χρονολογικὸς».

15. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 209) writes: «8 γρώσια κοστίζει [sic] αὕτη» and remarks that this refers to the market value of the manuscript.

ὄραι 108,»¹⁶ and ends: «τζαμπουναρή, 1· ὄρ· χάνη. σαμσῶν, 2. ὄραι, τέλος»¹⁷. On the first page the author makes the following note: «παρατοῦ Χ'. ἰορδάνου ἐγήνη αὐτη περιήγυσης / ὀφθαλμόφανῶς, καὶ τετραγωνικῶς, διὰ χά/ριν τῆς πατρίδος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐγράφη ἰδιωχ/ειρώς ἢ Βύβλος αὐτη. (ἀπὸ τὴν κωμόπολην λεπ/τὸ ἴδωρ· (ἰντζέσου) τῆς καισαρίας, ἐπαρχία κα/ππαδοκίας·) εἰς τὰ 1848· φευρουαρίου, 28.»¹⁸. On page 1^v we read: «Περιήγησις / (and written in different ink) χρήσιμος διὰ γεωγράφους / φράγκα 12»¹⁹. On the second blank page after p. 102 is the following note: «V etoj rukopisi 102 (sto dva) lista + 2 l. ot perepleta. 11.11.1960. 0. Lihačev» (= This manuscript consists of 102 pages + 2 pages for the binding. 11.11.1960. 0. Lihačev). To conclude, this manuscript has been examined amongst others by the late George Soulisson (20.3.1963) and B. L. Fonkič (on 14.5.1965).

3. The other Greek manuscript in the manuscript department of the Library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad (listed as «RAIK No. 168») ²⁰ is entitled «ΟΔΙΠΟΡΙΚΩΝ» and was written in 1843 by Hatziiordanou. It is an autograph written in Athens on paper watermarked with a coat of arms with GHIGLIOFTZ written underneath. The pages measure 20.0 × 12.5 and the text, which has 29 lines to the page, 16.2 × 11.5. The manuscript is described in terms of leaves; 100 leaves (i.e. 199 pages). The text is sometimes written in two columns. The binding is 19th century, of cardboard with a leather spine. On the binding the title «ΟΔΙΠΟΡΙΚΩΝ» ²¹ is written in gold letters. On the page which is stuck to the inside of the cover is a print depicting a tomb. According to I. N. Lebedeva «it is perhaps the Ex-libris of the writer» ²². After our own on-the-spot examination, however, we are forced to reject this totally. Our conclusion is that this leaf of paper belongs to another book and was used by the writer or by whoever bound the manuscript. The

16. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 210) writes: «Ἀριθμὸς 1, ἀρχή. Ἐκ τὸ Βυζάντιον εἰς Θεσσαλονίκην ὄρας 108».

17. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 210) writes: «Τζαμπουναρή 1 ὄρα, Χάνη [sic] Σαμσῶν 2 ὄρας. Τέλος».

18. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 210) writes: «Παρά τοῦ Χ. Ἰορδάνου ἐγίνε αὐτὴ περιήγησις [sic] ὀφθαλμοφανῶς καὶ τετραγωνικῶς, διὰ χάριν τῆς πατρίδος αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐγράφη ἰδιοχειρῶς ἢ βίβλος αὐτὴ ἀπὸ τὴν κωμόπολην Λεπτό ὕδωρ (Ἰντζέσου) τῆς Καισαρίας ἐπαρχίας Καππαδοκίας εἰς τὰ 1848 φευρουαρίου 28».

19. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 210) writes: «Περιήγησις. Χρήσιμος διὰ γεωγραφίας [sic]. Φράγκα 12».

20. The manuscript's previous number was H 12. See I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208).

21. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) writes «Ἐδιπορικὸν» and gives as the manuscript's title in Russian: «*Putevoditel' po Balkanskomu Poluostrou i Maloj Azii, Sostavlennyy H. Iordanisom*» (= Guide to the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor compiled by H. Iordanis).

22. See I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208).

full title of the 'Οδοιπορικὸν is written at the end of the manuscript on page 117^v: «ὀδοιπορικῶν, δηλαδὴ βιβλιάριον τὸ ὁποῖον περὶ ἔχει τῶν πόλεων καὶ χωρῶν, τὰ διαστήματα κωμῶν καὶ θεσεων, διάφορα ὀνόματα, λεξικὰ δὲ γεωγραφικά, καὶ τινὰ μνημο/νεύματα βασιλειῶν κατὰ τάξιν σημείωσης, καὶ ἱστορικά / χρονολογία»²³. On the same page we find this note of the author as well: «ἐρανισθῆσα [the chronology] ὑπὸ Χ. Ἰορδάνου, τοῦ λεπτοῖδωρέου, (Ἰντζέσου) κωμό/πολις τῆς καππαδοκείας, χάριν φιλοτιμίας τῆς πατρίδος, / καὶ κατάγωγῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀποδείξεως· χρηματίσας δὲ / καὶ στρατιωτικῶς, ἑννέα ἔτη εἰς τὴν ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὰ / 1830· ἕως 1842: ἐγράφη δὲ ἰδιοχειρῶς, ἐν ἀθήναις 10· / ᾿μαρτίου, 1843. μ.Χ. ἔτη.»²⁴. On page 117 there is also the sentence: «τέλος καὶ τῷ Θεῷ δόξα / μὲ 5. γρωσίων ἔξωδα»²⁵. Page 1 has the following note of the author: «'Οδοιπορικὸν / (and in different ink) συμπλήρωμα ὄν τῆς / Περιηγήσεως / φράγκα 12»²⁶. On the same page there is the stamp of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople, the number of the manuscript, 168, and its previous number H 12. The main text is of geographical content and is divided by the author into 146 chapters or, as he calls them «numbers». In each chapter the distance from one town to the next is given in hours. Descriptions of towns, villages, churches, monasteries and other sights are accompanied by bits of historical information. The geographical content is to be found on pages 2-86^v. It begins: «ΠΙΝΑΞ ΟΔΙΠΟΡΙΚΩΝ, ἀριθμὸς 1. ᾿Απὸ τὸ βηζάντιον εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην, ὧραι, 108.»²⁷ and ends: «τέλος τῆς γεωγραφίας». After this (p. 87-117) the author has collected various extracts dealing with a variety of subjects²⁸. It is obvious from the

23. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) writes: «'Οδοιπορικὸν, δηλαδὴ βιβλιάριον τὸ ὁποῖον περιέχει τῶν πόλεων καὶ χωρῶν τὰ διαστήματα, κωμῶν καὶ θέσεων διάφορα ὀνόματα, λεξικά δὲ γεωγραφικά καὶ τινὰ μνημονεῖματα βασιλέων κατὰ τάξιν σημείωσης καὶ ἱστορικά χρονολογία».

24. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) writes: «'Ερανίσθησα ὑπὸ Χ. Ἰορδάνου τοῦ Λεπτοῦδωρέου (Ἰντζέσου) κωμοπολις τῆς Καππαδοκείας, χάριν φιλοτιμίας τῆς πατρίδος καὶ κατάγωγῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀποδείξεως, χρηματίσας δὲ καὶ στρατιωτικῶς ἑννέα ἔτη εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὰ 1830 ἕως 1842. Ἐγράφη ἰδιοχειρῶς ἐν Ἀθήναις 10 ᾿μαρτίου 1843 μ.Χ. ἔτη».

25. From this passage I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) published only the following: «μὲ 5 γρώσια ἔξωδα», and maintains that the writer is referring to the value of the manuscript. We cannot accept this view as it is apparent that he is referring to expenses which we may reasonably assume — although we cannot be certain today — to be the costs of producing the manuscript.

26. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) writes only: «1) 'Οδοιπορικὸν 2) Συμπλήρωμα ὄν τῆς περιηγήσεως». I think that the words «φράγκα 12» refer to how much the author asked or got when he sold the manuscript.

27. I. N. Lebedeva (*op. cit.*, p. 208) writes: «Πίναξ ὀδοιπορικῶν. ᾿Αριθμὸς 1. ᾿Απὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην ὧραι 108...».

28. I. N. Lebedeva makes no mention at all of these extracts (see *op. cit.*, p. 208).

style and language of these extracts that they have been copied from books and pamphlets which were in circulation at the time. The only noteworthy extract is one which appears on pages 89^v-94^v and is a Turko-Greek glossary mainly of place-names, in which the Turkish words are written in Greek characters. The last note of the author about the geographical part of the manuscript and about himself is on p. 177^v. «τοῦ παρόντος Βιβλιαρίου συγγραφεὺς, καὶ τοὺς 146. γεωγρα/φικοὺς ἀριθμοὺς, καὶ γεγραμμένας θέσεις ὀφθαλμοφαν/ῶς περιηγητῆς ὁ ἄνω ἠρειμένος, εἶναι ὁ αὐτός. εὐρέθειν / δὲ εἰς ἕξ πολέμους καὶ συμπλοκᾶς ἔκουσίως...». The manuscript has been examined amongst others by B. L. Fonkič (on 14.5.1965).

4. See the «biographical note» of the author of these two manuscripts RAIK 167 and RAIK 168. He gives us all the evidence we have, himself on p. 156 by his numbering or p. 2 (numbering of the Codex) of the manuscript RAIK 167:

Hatziordanou (he does not mention his Christian name) was born on 14th January 1811. He says nothing about his father but his mother's name was Akilina. On 7th May 1823 he left his village (Ἰντζέσου²⁹ or Λεπτὸν Ὑδωρ near Caesarea in Cappadocia) and went to Constantinople. On 25th September he left Constantinople and came to Greece where on 29th May 1831 he enlisted in the Cavalry which he left in June 16th 1835. In 1836 he was in Jerusalem and in 1837 «ἐχρημάτισε ἱππεὺς» («served as a cavalryman») in Babylon. In 1838 he came to Athens and joined the police force. In 1840 he was sentenced in Nafplion. In 1841 he was wounded during an incident in Kalamata. Eventually in 1842 he was released from the police force. In 1843 he returned to his homeland where on Saturday 29th January 1844 he married one Maria in the church. On 1st February 1848 he re-married this time a certain Sophronia at home. Of his four sons «ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἠθέλησε καν ἕνα» («God did not want one»). On January 23rd 1855 he oversaw the marriage of Evlambia; we do not know if she was his daughter or another relative. In 1860 he probably went to Constantinople with his wife and returned home in 1865. He tells us that at that time there was a cholera epidemic in Cappadocian Caesarea. His brother died the same year. This is what the author tells us about himself.

29. Ἰντζέ-σου according to J. Chloros [Λεξικὸν Τουρκο-Ἑλληνικὸν (= Turkish-Greek Dictionary), Constantinople (published by the Πατριαρχικὸν Τυπογραφεῖον) p. 2089] and «İncesu» according to *Türkiye Atlası* (edited by A. Tanoğlu, S. Erinç, E. Tümertekin, Istanbul 1961 pp. 1/f.). See also: M. Logothetis - Merlié, «Οἱ ἑλληνικὲς κοινότητες στὴ σύγχρονη Καππαδοκία» (The Greek Communities in Contemporary Cappadocia), *Δελτίο Κέντρου Μικρασιατικῶν Σπουδῶν* 1 (1977) 45.

5. Hatziiordanou's two manuscript books, whose respective contents are largely the same, are intended to provide only geographical information. For this reason we do not think there is any point in describing the two codices page by page. The writer is very fond of stating the distances between towns and villages. He describes though briefly, towns, occasionally local produce, and the inhabitants, churches and monasteries of the region. The two books deal with his travels in Greece (as it is now), Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Southern Russia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and finally Persia. We can see from his sketch of his life that Hatziiordanou was a restless soul, an adventurer. His style is clipped, with few adjectives and a certain simplicity, but he gives us a great deal of interesting geographical, topographical, archaeological, historical, religious, ethnological, economic, social and folklore information. The material is arranged into chapters which he terms «numbers». Each chapter deals with a district which is between two towns. He always gives us the distances between places and whatever else he considers worthy of mention. Generally speaking the two works are of secondary value as guide-books.

περί τῶν βάρων

αὗτη εἶναι πόλις καὶ καθίδρα παῖς μὲ φέρ
ρουσ νῖον, καὶ β. πύλας, στρατόνων, μίαν
βρίσιν ἄνωθεν αὐτῆς κρημίων ἀνεγέρθη ὑπο
σχετῶν μακρῶν, βί. καὶ ἐν πύργου παλαιόν ἔχου
ν διόδου θαλάσσιαν βάραν. 3000. οἴκας, κατὰ
κτλ. δε ἀρμυῖας, τέρμας, ρωμῆας, γύφους, ἔχει
4. ναῦς. ἡμεῖς, ὅποις, ἐπισυμμότερος εἶναι ὅτι
αἱ ἀθανάσις, καὶ μητροπόλις, παρατὴν γύφους,
ἐξυμμοῦσι () ἢ ὅποις ἔχει μέγας, δι' ἡρῶν
λημνῶν μέγαν ὅπουσιν, καὶ ἡμεῖς νούσι.
ὄνι καὶ βάραν τῶν ἡμεῖς. ἡμεῖς δὲ 1755.

παραδὲ Χ. ἰορδάνος ἐμνήνη αὗτη περιήγους
ὑφθαλμῶσανως, καὶ τετραγωνικῶς, διὰ χά
ριν τῆς πατρίδος αὐτῆς καὶ ἐγρέθη ἰδιωχ
κῶς ἢ βύβλος αὗτη. (ἀπο τὴν κωμῶσιν λεπ.
τὸ ἰδῶν (ἰντῆσ.) τῆς καισαρίας, ἐπαρχικῶς καὶ
παδοκῶς.) ἐν τὰ 1848. γενεσῶρις, 28.

ἡ ὀδοποιΐα, δὲ καὶ βιβλία ἄλλοι τὸ ὅποιον περιέχουσιν πνευ-
ματικὰ καὶ χροῶν, τὰ διαστήματα κερῶν καὶ θροῶν, διαγω-
ρὰ ὀνόματα, λέξιμα δὲ γλυφισθῆναι, καὶ πῶς μνησ-
τὸν κατα βασιλείων κατὰ τὰς ἐπισημῶν, καὶ ἱστορικῶν
χρονολογίᾳ.

ἐκνεκρῆσα ὑπὸ Α. Λορέαν, τὸ λεπτοῦδριον (ἰνθίσ) πρῶ-
τος τῆς ζωπιδουκίας, καὶ τῆς γηλοπρίας τῆς πατρίδος,
καὶ καταγωγῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀποδείξῃς, χειρῶν τῆς δὲ
καὶ σκατωτικῆς, ἐνέειν ἔτη. εἰς τὴν ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τοῦ
1830. ἕως 1842, ἔγραψεν δὲ ἰδιουχειρῶς, ἐν Ἀθήναις 10.
" μαρτίῳ, 1843. μ. α'. ἔτη.

τὸ παρὼν τὸ βιβλίον συγγραμμῶν καὶ τῆς 146. γλυφισ-
θῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ πνευματικῆς θείας, ἐκνεκρῆσα
δὲ πνευματικῆς ὁ ἀνεκνεκρῆστος, εἶναι ὁ αὐτὸς, ἐκνεκρῆσα
δὲ μετὰ πόλεμος καὶ σκατωτικῆς, ἐκνεκρῆσα.