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 Constantinople\(^1\), a rich source of archive material, we noted that [the Institute] «had acquired .... two [manuscripts] of geographical content: ('Οδοιπορικόν. 'Αρ. 1. 'Απὸ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἕως τή Θεσσαλονίκη κλπ. καὶ 2. Περὶ τήν Βάρναν\(^2\)»\(^3\). 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 Leningrad\(^4\) we were reminded of our previous observation and obtained more information\(^5\). 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 1931\(^6\). This collection consists of 192 manuscripts\(^7\). 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.


7. See I. N. Lebedeva, op. cit., p. 3; M. Richard (op. cit., pp. 112 a1d 135) mention 195 manuscripts.
1974 the Institute for Balkan Studies acquired manuscripts 167 and 168 on microfilm 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 «RAIK» No. 167 is entitled «Περιήγησις». It was written in 1848 by one Hatziordanou 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» is written on the spine in gold letters. On page 1 is a description of the city of Varna under the heading «περί την Βάρναν». It begins «Άυτη είναι πόλις καὶ καθέδρα πασά με φρούριον» . On page 2 is the author's biography under the heading: «χρονολογικός» which concludes with the phrase: «καὶ 8. γρώσια κοστίζει αύτη» . 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 «άριθμος 1, ἀρχή. Απὸ 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: «Οἰδιπο- ρικόν / συμπλήρωμα ἀν τῆς / Περιηγήσεως» and the «Περιηγήσεως» 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 Archeologiceskij Institut v Konstantinopole».

11. I. N. Lebedeva (op. cit., p. 209) writes: «Περιηγήσεως» and gives as the manuscript's title, in Russian: "Putevoditel' po Balkanskomu Poluostrovu i Maloj Azii, Sostavlenyj 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.


15. I. N. Lebedeva (op. cit., p. 209) writes: «8 γρώσια κοστίζει [sic] αύτη» and remarks that this refers to the market value of the manuscript.
�αι 108,"\(^n\) and ends: "τζαμπουναρή, 1 \(\delta\) χάνη. σαμσών, 2. \(\delta\) ραι, τέλος"\(^m\). On the first page the author makes the following note: "παρατού \(X^\prime\). ιορδάνου ἐγήντη Δωτη περιήγυσης / ὀφθαλμόδραφος, καί τετράγωνικός, διὰ χάριν τῆς πατρίδος ἀυτοῦ καὶ ἐγράφηθη ἰδιώς / εἰρώς ἡ Βύβλος ἀυτή. (ἀπὸ τὴν κωμόπολην λεπτὸ τὸ ἰδιωρ. (Ἰντζέσου) τῆς καισαρίας, ἑπαρχία καὶ παπαδοκίας') εἰς τὰ 1848: Φεβρουαρίου, 28."\(^n\). On page 1\(^v\) we read: "Περιήγησις / (and written in different ink) χρήσιμος διὰ γεωγράφους / φράγκα 12"\(^m\). 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 Soulis-on (20.3.1963) and B. L. Fonkić (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")\(^m\) is entitled «ΟΔΙΠΟΡΙΚΩΝ» and was written in 1843 by Hatzioordanou. It is an autograph written in Athens on paper watermarked with a coat of arms with GHIGLIOFTZ written underneath. The pages measure 20.0 \(\times\) 12.5 and the text, which has 29 lines to the page, 16.2 \(\times\) 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»\(^m\) 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 is perhaps the Ex-libris of the writer»\(^n\). 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

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 "Οδιπορικόν" and gives as the manuscripts' title in Russian: ""Putevoditel' po Balkanskomu Poluoestrovu i Maloj Azii, Sostavlennyj H. Iordanisom" (= Guide to the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor compiled by H. Iordanis).
full title of the Οδοιπορικόν is written at the end of the manuscript on page 117v: «οδοιπορικών, δηλαδή βιβλιάριον τό ὅποιον περὶ ἔχει τῶν πόλεως καὶ χωρῶν, τὰ διαστήματα καὶ χώραν καὶ θέσεων, διάφορα δὲ γεωγραφικά καὶ τινὰ μνημείων βασιλείων κατὰ τάξιν σημείώσεις, καὶ ἱστορικὰ / χρονολογία.» 23. On the same page we find this note of the author as well: «ἐρανίσθησα [the chronology] ὑπὸ Χ. Ιορδάνου, τοῦ λεπτοίδωρέου, (Ιντζέσου) κομικὸ/πολίς τῆς καππαδοκείας, χαρίν φηλοτιμίας τῆς πατρίδος, / καὶ κατάγωγης ἐλληνικῆς ἀποδείξεως χρειματίσας δὲ / καὶ στρατιωτικῶς, ἐννέα ἔτη· εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπό τὰ 1830 ἕως 1842: ἐγράφη δὲ ἱδειοχείρως, ἐν ἄθηναις 10 μ.Χ. ἔτη.» 24. On page 117 there is also the sentence: «τέλος καὶ τῷ Θεό δόξα / μὲ 5 γρώσια ἐξώδω» 25. Page 1 has the following note of the author: «Οδοιπορικὸν / (and in different ink) συμπλήρωμα ἡν 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 Η 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. It begins: «ΠΙΝΑΞ ΟΔΙΠΟΡΙ­ΚΩΝ, ἀριθμός 1. Ἀπὸ τῇ Βυζαντίον εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην, ὁμοιόμορφα, οἱ πόλεις, 108...» 27 and ends: «τέλος τῆς γεωγραφίας». After this (ρ. 87-117) the author has collected various extracts dealing with a variety of subjects 28. It is obvious from the

23. I. N. Lebedeva (op. cit., p. 208) writes: «Οδοιπορικόν, δηλαδή βιβλιάριον τό ὅποιον περιέχει τῶν πόλεως καὶ χωρῶν τὰ διαστήματα, καμάρων καὶ θέσεων διάφορα δνόματα, λεξικά καὶ γεωγραφικά καὶ τινὰ μνημείων βασιλείων κατὰ τάξιν σημείώσεις καὶ ἱστορικὰ χρονολογία».  
24. I. N. Lebedeva (op. cit., p. 208) writes: «Ἐρανίστησα ὑπὸ Χ. Ιορδάνου τοῦ Λεπτοίδωρέου (Ιντζέσου) κομικὸ/πολίς τῆς Καππαδοκίας, χαρίν φηλοτιμίας τῆς πατρίδος καὶ κατά­γωγης ἐλληνικῆς ἀποδείξεως, χρειματίσας δὲ καὶ στρατιωτικῶς ἐννέα ἔτη εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὰ 1830 ἕως 1842. Ἐγράφη δὲ ἱδειοχείρως ἐν Ἀθήναις 10 μ.Χ. ἔτη.»  
25. From this passage I. N. Lebedeva (op. cit., p. 208) published only the following: «μὲ 5 γρώσια ἐξώδω», 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) Οδοιπορικόν 2) Συμπλήρωμα δεν 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 Οδοιπορικόν. Ἀριθμός 1. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην ὁμοιόμορφα, οἱ πόλεις, 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 89v-94v 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. 177v. "του παρόντος Βιβλιαρίου συγγραφεύς, και τούς 146. γεωγραφικούς άριθμούς, και γεγραμένας θέσεις δραματουργικόν/ός περιηγητής ὃ ἄνω ἦρεμόνος, εἶναι ὁ ἀυτός. ἐυρέθειν / δὲ εἰς ἐξ πολλοὺς καὶ συμπλοκάς ἕκουσιάς...». The manuscript has been examined amongst others by B. L. Fonkić (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 Λεπτόν Ὕδωρ 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 ἵππευς» («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 Θεός δὲν ἦθελες κανέναν» («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. Ἰντζέςου according to J. Chloros [Λεξικόν Τουρκο-Ελληνικόν (= Turkish-Greek Dictionary), Constantinople (published by the Πατριαρχικόν Τυπογραφείον) p. 2089] and «İncesu» according to Türkiye Atlası (edited by A. Tanoğlou, S. Erinç, E. Tümertekin, Istanbul 1961 pp. 1/ff.). See also: M. Logothetis - Merlić, «ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΣΤΗ ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΗ ΚΑΠΠΑΔΟΚΙΑ» (The Greek Communities in Contemporary Cappadocia), Δελτίο Κέντρου Μικρασιατικών Σπουδών 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, arcaeological, 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.
'Αφείας Π'λ'βιανον το ανθρωποφαγον αρρητον
και χρωματα εισαγεντο και βαλσαι σιαγο
ει σιχωρατα, λεκιναι δι γηλυκειναι, και τινα
ποπον

και μεριμναριου ως των αναμνεσιως, και εισηγητικα
και νεεονατοριαν.

'Εκαναφησαυ υπο χολοκεντο τα αντιδιδωειν. (ιππεσος) νυμφη
της μεν της γενεανειας, χαριν γυναιρισθαι της παραδος
και παταγωγης ηλικιωναι αποδημης θεωρηματικο
και ορισματικος, ιναι την ζωην. ιναι την γηλαδα αποτο
1830. έως 1842. Ιερνον δι εορταιρον. ιν θυρωναι 10.
μεγαλια, 1843. μ. Χ. έτη.

το πατησις Κβπλατα υπερασπιστη τινη 146. του χαρ
ευμενης αφθαρα, την ομαλα τηλεσα έμφασης δι
ευμενους ο ανε κεντρικος ειναι ο ανθρωπις
ει εις ετοκες και συγκεκριμενοι

Manuscript RAIK No. 168, p. 117.