



## Περίληψη :

The early Byzantine province of Phrygia Pacatiana (or Capatiana) of the diocese of Asiana was established in western Asia Minor in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century, with Laodicea as its metropolis. During the 7<sup>th</sup> century, its lands came under the jurisdiction of the themes of Opsikion and Anatolikon. The region was raided by the Arabs from the 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

## Άλλες Ονομασίες

Province of Phrygia Capatiana, province of Phrygia I

## Γεωγραφική Θέση

Western Asia Minor, modern western Turkey

## Ιστορική Περιοχή

Phrygia

## Διοικητική Υπαγωγή

Diocese of Asiana

### 1. Establishment of Phrygia Pacatiana

The early Byzantine province of [Phrygia](#) Pacatiana or Capatiana was first established under the name Phrygia I in the western lands of the region of Phrygia, in western Asia Minor, between the years 301 and 305, with [Laodicea](#) as its metropolis. In 314, it came under the jurisdiction of the newly established [diocese of Asiana](#). At the same time, the province of [Phrygia II](#) was established in the east, the later province of Salutaris, with [Synada](#) as its metropolis. The two provinces of Phrygia, along with [Caria](#), might have been one province for a short period of time, from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century until the year 297.<sup>1</sup> Only one province of Phrygia is mentioned in the records of the [First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea](#) (325), a province with seven bishoprics and Laodicea in the first place. Two provinces of Phrygia are mentioned in [Laterculus Veronensis](#) of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and in the records of the council of Sardica of the year 343. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the Byzantine name of the province was finally established: Phrygia Pacatiana or Capatiana.

### 2. Administration – Political geography

From 314 onwards, Phrygia I (Pacatiana) was situated in the center of the lands of the diocese of Asiana. It bordered with the province of Caria in the south, the [provinces of Caria](#) and [Lydia](#) in the west, the provinces of Phrygia Salutaris and [Pisidia](#) in the west and the province of [Bithynia](#) of the [diocese of Pontica](#) in the north.

The province of Phrygia Pacatiana was a consular province (its governor was a [consularis](#)). The metropolis of Laodicea was the seat of the governor of the province at first and the [metropolitan of Laodicea](#) later. At the beginning of his reign, [Justinian I](#) (527-565) upgraded the office of the consularis of the province to that of a [comes](#), which replaced the [vicarius](#) of Asiana as the leading military and political authority. From 535 onwards, the comes of the province was assigned with the administration of the two provinces of Phrygia. The office of [biokolytes](#) was then introduced, with law-enforcing responsibilities in the two provinces. It was replaced in 548 by the office of [dux](#). From then on, law enforcement and the handling of the [Isaurian](#) raids were assigned to the political officials and the bishops of the province.

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, following the year 669 in particular, the lands of the province of Phrygia Pacatiana came under the jurisdiction of the [kaballarika themes](#) of [Anatolikon](#) and [Opsikion](#). From then on, Phrygia Pacatiana was counted among the provinces of Bithynia and/or Lydia and/or Phrygia Salutaris, in order to facilitate the fiscal services of the [kommerkiarioi](#) of the empire.



In the [Synekdemos of Hierocles](#), compiled during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, no less than 36 cities, including Hierapolis and Eumeneia, have been recorded in the province of Phrygia Pacatiana. According to the [notitia](#) no. 1 of the [Patriarchate of Constantinople](#), offering information about the ecclesiastical administration during the early 7<sup>th</sup> century, the metropolis of Laodicea was responsible for no less than seventeen bishoprics and the [metropolis of Hierapolis](#) for no less than five.

### 3. History – Society

The mountainous region of Phrygia occupied the lands between the Aegean Archipelago and the plateau of central Asia Minor. Historically, it was of great strategic importance since the great roads of the Roman Empire crossed its lands. At the time of [Theodosius I](#) (379-395) [Goth](#) farmers settled in Phrygia. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, they rebelled under the leadership of comes rei military Tribigild in the city of Nakoleia of Phrygia Salutaris and raided the entire region. They then moved to neighboring provinces. During the Middle Byzantine period, the cities shrank. The image of the province as part of the themes of Anatolikon and Opsikion was, according to modern day researchers, that of a military camp.

Christian communities flourished in Phrygia early in history. During the Early Byzantine period, many of them were considered heretic. The communities of the [montanists](#) and the [novatians](#), the most important ones of the first christian centuries, survived until the 9<sup>th</sup> century and had many supporters in the region. At the same time, however, many people of Phrygia during the 6<sup>th</sup> century had not been converted to christianity. In the year 542, Justinian I (527-565) assigned bishop [John of Ephesus](#) with a mission in the diocese of Asiana in order to convert them to christianity.

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1. The presumption is based on indications. See Roueche, Ch., *Aphrodisias in Late Antiquity. The Late Roman and Byzantine Inscriptions Including Texts from the Excavations at Aphrodisias* (Journal of Roman Studies Monographs 5, London 1989), xxiv, nr. 2-4. Erim, T. K., *Aphrodisias: City of Venus Aphrodite* (London 1986), p. 32.

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[http://www.gottwein.de/latine/map/as02\\_phryg.php](http://www.gottwein.de/latine/map/as02_phryg.php)

## Γλωσσάριο :

- biokolytes**  
(Greek: *βιοκολύτης*, lit. the one who prevents violence): A short-lived dignity under Justinian I (527-565). *Biokolytes* 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 *comes Orientis* 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 senatorial 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.
- kaballarikon thema**  
(lit. «equestrian theme»). The term occurs in the Byzantine sources from the Middle Byzantine period on, and designates the thematic armies, not referring to any administrative division or theme in particular. The name implies that the soldiers forming the regiments were equestrian (*kaballarikon*<*equus caballus*); however, the term was used to designate the army corps in general, equestrian and common foot soldiers alike.
- 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 commerciarus 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 commerciarus".  
In the Late Byzantine era the commerciarus acted also as an individual entrepreneur who used to merchandise silk for his own interest.
- Laterculus Veronensis**  
A catalogue of the dioceses and the provinces of the Roman Empire, compiled around 313-315.
- 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.
- Novatianism**  
A Christian sect named after priest Novatianus in Rome; they were also called Katharoi (the pure). They believed there was no redemption for Christians who had sinned after their baptism. They survived until the 7th century.
- Synekdemus 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 Synekdemus, Berlin, 1866), and A. Burckhardt (Hieroclis Synekdemus, Leipzig, 1893). The



last and most authoritative edition is E. Honigmann (ed.), *Le Synekdèmos d'Hiéroklès et l'opuscule géographique de Georges de Chypre* (Brussels 1939).

 vicarius

The term refers to the substitute of various officials. Since the 3rd century, the vicarius replaced mostly procuratores from the equestrian class. The most important vicarii were those who replaced the Praetorian eparchs in the dioceses set up by Diocletian. In addition, the vicarii could have military (like the command of the garrison in Egypt) or even judicial responsibilities.

## Πηγές

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## Παραθέματα

### 1. The comes of Phrygia Pacatiana takes over from the vicar of Asiana:

...εκείνο μέντοι διορίζετο το χρήναι τον βικάριον της Ασιανής, όντα δε και άρχοντα της Πακατιανής Φρυγίας, μηκέτι μεν ούτω προσαγορεύεσθαι, αλλά του λοιπού κόμητα Φρυγίας Πακατιανής ονομάζεσθαι, και ...

Schöll, R. (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Civilis v. tertium: Novellae* (Dublin, Zürich<sup>10</sup>1972), p. 67.

### 2. The contributions of the governor of Phrygia Pacatiana to the benefit of the dignitaries of Justinian I (527-565):

Από του περιβλέπτου κόμητος Φρυγίας Πακατιανής ούτως:  
τοis περιβλέπτοις χαρτουλαρίοis 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 προστάγματος νομ.(ίσματα) ν' (= 50)

Schöll, R. (ed.), *Corpus Iuris Civilis v. tertium: Novellae* (Dublin, Zürich<sup>10</sup>1972), p. 81.

### 3. The abolition of the *biokolytes* at Phrygia Pacatiana

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, Zürich<sup>10</sup>1972), p. 711.

## Βοηθ. Κατάλογοι

### 1. The cities of Phrygia Pacatiana according to the Synekdemos of Hierocles:

Laodicea

Hierapolis



Mossyna

Attouda

Trapezoupolis

Kolossai

Keretapa

Themisionion

Valentia

Sanaos

Konioupolis

Titoupolis

Krassos

Lounda

Peltai

Eumeneia

Siblia

Pepouza

Bria

Sebaste

Ilouza

Akmonia

Alinoi

Sioucharax

Dioclea

Aristion

Kiduessos



Appia

Eudokias

Aizanoi

Tiberiupolis

Kadoi

Theodosiana

Ankara Synaos

Temenu Thyrai

Trajanoupolis

Poulcheriupolis

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

## 2. The bishoprics of Phrygia Pacatiana according to the *notitia episcopatum* no. 1 of the Patriarchate of Constantinople:

A. metropolis of Laodicea

Tiberiupolis

Azanai

Ankara Synaos

Peltai

Appia

Kadoi

Ikria

Ilouza

Tranoupolis

Sebaste

Eumeneia

Temenu Thyrai



Agathe kome

Alinoi

Tripolis

Atanassos

Siblios

B. metropolis of Hierapolis

Metelloupolis

Dionysioupolis

Anastasioupolis

Attouda

Mosyna

Darrouzes, J. (ed.), *Notitiae episcopatum Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae* (Paris 1981), no. 1.