



Περίληψη :

In the Early Byzantine period Synada was under the administrative and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the province of Phrygia II or Phrygia Salutaris and the see of the namesake metropolis. The metropolis of Synada was founded around the mid-4th century AD. It is regularly mentioned in the *notitiae episcopatum* between the 7th and the 14th centuries.

Άλλες Ονομασίες

metropolis of Synnada, metropolis of Synaos

Γεωγραφική Θέση

central Asia Minor, modern central western Turkey

Ιστορική Περιοχή

Phrygia

Διοικητική Υπαγωγή

patriarchate of Constantinople

1. Metropolis of Synada

The metropolis of [Synada](#) was probably founded around the mid-4th century. Administratively and ecclesiastically belonged to the province of Phrygia II or [Phrygia Salutaris](#).¹ In the fourth Ecumenical Council of [Chalcedon](#) in 451, the metropolis of Synada included more than 15 bishoprics, while towards the late 13th century the number of bishoprics increased to 23-24.² The metropolis of Synada is attested in the Byzantine *notitiae episcopatum* from the 7th to the 14th c.³ Synada was glorified from early on by several martyrs, the most important being Trophimos, who was executed and sainted along with Dorymedon and Sabbatios in the years of Emperor Probus (276-282).⁴ Trophimos' skull was found reportedly near Şuhut, in a small Early Christian reliquary shaped like a sarcophagus and dated to the years before [Constantine the Great](#) (324-337).⁵ A church dedicated to Trophimos is mentioned even in the Middle Byzantine period.⁶ Bishops of Synada are mentioned already from the early 3rd century.⁷ Around 225-235 a local ecclesiastical council was held in Synada, and discussed the validity of baptisms performed by heretical priests.⁸ It remains unknown whether the bishop and subsequent saint Agapetos, known for his proselytizing activity in the early 4th century, actually served as bishop of Synada because some sources refer to him as bishop of Synaos.⁹

2. Distinguished Hierarchs of the Metropolis of Synada

The metropolitans of Synada participated in: a) the sixth Ecumenical Council of Constantinople in 680/681 (Kosmas), b) the [seventh Ecumenical Council of Nicaea](#) in 787 (Michael) and c) the council of 869/870 in Constantinople (Nikolaos). The most important among these metropolitans of Synada was [Michael](#), who participated in the seventh Ecumenical Council of Nicaea and also undertook crucial political roles as a diplomat. He was the head diplomat sent to the court of Caliph Harun ar-Rasid in Baghdad in AD 806 in order to sign the peace treaty with the caliph. In 811/812 Michael was sent to Rome to meet Pope Leo III (795-816), while he also travelled twice to the court of Charlemagne. In the years of [Leo V the Armenian](#) (813-820), the metropolitan Michael was exiled because he was an [iconodule](#). He died on May 23, 826.¹⁰

¹. *Le Synekdomos d'Hiérokles et l'opusculle géographique de Georges de Chypre*, Honigmann, E. (ed.), (Bruxelles 1939), p. 28.



2. Fedalto, G., *Hierarchia Ecclesiastica Orientalis. Series Episcoporum Ecclesiarum Christianarum Orientalium. I. Patriarchatus Constantinopolitanus* (Padova 1988), p. 167.
3. Darrouzès, J. (ed.), *Notitiae episcopatum Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae, Texte critique, introduction et notes, Géographie ecclesiastique de l'empire byzantin*, vol. 1 (Paris 1981), no. 1.27,330, 2.26,394 3.30,419, 4.27,350, 5.22, 6.22, 7.23,410, 8.24, 9.292, 10.346, 11.24, 12.23, 13.352, 14.26, 15.23, 16.23, 17.28, 18.28, 19.33, 20.23.
4. "Μαρτύριον των αγίων μαρτύρων Τροφίμου, Σαββατίου και Δορυμέδοντος", Migne, J. P. (ed.), in *Patrologiae cursus completus, Series Graeca* (Paris 1857-1866), pp. 115, 733-750, *Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae e Codice Sirmondiano*, Delehaye, H. (ed.), (Bruxellis 1902), pp. 57-58, 854.
5. Θρησκευτική και Ηθική Εγκυλοπαίδεια, vol. 11 (1967), pp. 553-554, s.v. Σύναδα (Ι.Σ. Μαρκαντόνης).
6. "De Sancto Constantino quondam Iudeo, Monacho in Bithynia", AASS, Nov. IV, 630.
7. *Eusèbe de Césarée, Histoire Ecclésiastique*, Bardy, G. (ed.), vol. 1-3 (Sources Chretiennes 31, 41, 55, Paris 1952-1967), esp. vol. 2, 118-119[18].
8. Hefele, C.J. – Leclercq H. (ed.), *Histoire des conciles d'après les documents originaux*, vol. 1-6 (Paris 1907-1915, reprint. Hildesheim, New York 1973), esp. vol. 1, 1.161.
9. See *Philostorgius' Kirchengeschichte. Mit dem Leben des Lucian von Antochien und den Fragmenten eines arianischen Historiographen*, Bidez, J. (ed.), bearbeitete Auflage von Winkelmann, F. (Berlin 1981), vol. 3, pp. 19-20 (§ 8), where Agapetus is reported as bishop of Synada. About saint and bishop Agapetus and the question of whether he was the bishop of Synada or Synaos see *Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques* 1 (1912), pp. 883-885, s.v. 2. Agapet (Salaville S.).
10. *Theophanis Chronographia*, de Boor, C. (ed.), vol. 1 (Lipsiae 1883), p. 482; Pargoire, J., "Saints Iconophiles", *Echos d'Orient* 4 (1900-1901), pp. 347-356, esp. pp. 347-350.

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	Belke K., Mersich N., Phrygien und Pisidien , Wien 1990, Tabula Imperii Byzantini 7
	Salaville S., "Agapet" , <i>Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques τομ. 1</i> , Paris 1912, 883-885
	Μαρκαντόνης Ι. Σ., "Σύναδα", Θρησκευτική και Ηθική Εγκυλοπαίδεια, τόμ. 11 , Αθήνα 1967, 553-554

Γλωσσάριο :

	Fourth Ecumenical Council (Chalcedon, 451)
The Fourth Ecumenical Council assembled in 451 at Chalcedon in order to retract the interpretation of the council of Ephesus (449) on the nature of Jesus Christ.	
	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.	



Πηγές

Catalogue of Byzantine Seals at Dumbarton Oaks and in the Fogg Museum of Art, vol. 3, Nesbitt, J. – Oikonomidès, N. (ed.), (Washington, D.C. 1996), no. 98.1: seal of the metropolitan of Synada Theodore (8th c. AD).

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Théodore Daphnopates, Correspondance, Darrouzès, J. – Westerink, L.G. (ed.), (Paris 1978).

Παραθέματα

1. On Trophimos and Dorymedon, martyred in Synada in the years of Emperor Probus (276-282)

α) "Μνήμη τῶν ἀγίων μαρτύρων Τροφίμου, Σαββατίου καὶ Δορυμέδοντος. Οὗτοι ύπτηρχον ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλείας Προβού· καὶ ὁ μέν Σαββάτιος ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως Αντιοχείας τῆς Πισιδίας ἡγωνίσατο, παραστὰς τῷ Βικαρίῳ· καὶ τυφθεῖς καὶ ξεσθεῖς καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἰσχθεῖς, ἐν αὐταῖς ταῖς βασάνοις παρέδωκε τὸ πνεῦμα. Ό δὲ Τρόφιμος κρηπίσι σιδηραῖς ύποδεθεῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐν αὐταῖς ἥλοις ἐμπαρεῖς, ἐπεστάλη Περινία Διονυσίῳ ἡγεμόνι Φρυγίᾳς Σαλονταρίᾳς ἐν τῇ νῦν τῶν Συνάδων μητροπόλει· καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τὰς πολλὰς ἐπινοίας τοῦ τυράννου, ἀς ἐπίγαγε, τῇ στερρότητι κενάς ἔδειξε· καὶ τὸν Δορυμέδοντα κοινωνὸν τῆς ἀθλήσεως προσλαβών καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ αὐθιτικάνως ἐναθλήσας, ἀπετεμήθη τὴν κεφαλήν, τὸ αὐτὸ τέλος καὶ τοῦ ἀγίου Δορυμέδοντος λαβόντος. Τελείται δὲ ἡ αὐτῶν σύναξις ἐν τῷ σεπτῷ ἀποστολείῳ τοῦ ἀγίου καὶ κορυφαίου ἀποστόλου Παύλου ἐν τῷ



όρφανοτροφείων."

Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae e Codice Sirmondiano, Delehaye, H. (ed.), (Bruxellis 1902), pp. 57-58.

b) "Λεόντιος δὲ τίς πρεσβύτερος λαβὼν τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἀγίου καὶ μυρίσας μετὰ τῶν ύπομνημάτων κατέθετο εἰς τόπον κατάσκιον, πολιτευομένου τινὸς ὄνόματι Δοξυμέδοντος ἐν Συνάδοις, ὃς ἐμαρτύρησε σὺν τῷ ἀγίῳ Τροφίμῳ."

Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae e Codice Sirmondiano, Delehaye, H. (ed.), (Bruxellis 1902), p. 854.

2. The miracles and the proselytizing activities of the sainted bishop of Synada, Agapetos

"Οτι περὶ Ἀγαπητοῦ τοῦ συναιρεσιώτου, ὃς καὶ ἐκ καταλόγου στρατιωτικοῦ πρεσβύτερος τε κατέστη παρὰ τῶν ὁμοφρόνων καὶ Συνάδων ἐπίσκοπος ὑστερον· περὶ γοῦν τούτου πολλὰ τερατολόγων, νεκροὺς τε αὐτὸν ἀναστῆσαι λέγει καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων παθῶν φυγαδευτήγενεσθαι καὶ ἐλατῆρα, οὐ μήν ἀλλὰ καὶ παραδόξων ἄλλων ἔργων δημιουργόν· καὶ πολλοὺς ἐξ Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὸν Χριστιανισμὸν μετατάξασθαι παρασκευᾶσαι."

Philostorgius' Kirchengeschichte. Mit dem Leben des Lucian von Antochien und den Fragmenten eines arianischen Historiographen, Bidez, J. (ed.), 3., bearbeitete Auflage von Winkelmann, F. (Berlin 1981), pp. 19-20 (§ 8).

3. Theodore, bishop of Synada (3rd c. AD)

"Προσέθηκεν δὲ τοῖς γράμμασιν ὅτι τοῦτο οὐδέποτε ἡκούσθη οὐδὲ νῦν γεγένηται, τὸ παρόντων ἐπισκόπων λαϊκοὺς ὄμιλεῖν, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως προφανῶς οὐκ ἀληθῆ λέγων· ὅπου γοῦν εὔρισκονται οἱ ἐπιτίθειοι πρός τὸ ὀφελεῖν τοὺς ἀδελφούς, καὶ παρακαλοῦνται τῷ λαῷ προσομιλεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγίων ἐπισκόπων, ὥσπερ ἐν Λαρανδοῖς Εὔελπις ὑπὸ Νέωνος καὶ ἐν Ικόνῳ Πιαντίνος ὑπὸ Κέλσου καὶ ἐν Συνάδοις Θεόδωρος ὑπὸ Αττικοῦ, τῶν μακαρίων ἀδελφῶν. Εἰκὸς δέ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις τοῦτο γίνεσθαι, ήμάς δὲ μὴ εἰδέναι."

Eusèbe de Césarée, *Histoire Ecclésiastique*, vol. 2, Bardy, G. (ed.), (Sources Chrétiennes 41, Paris 1952), pp. 118-119[18].

4. The participation of the metropolitan of Synada Michael in the diplomatic mission of AD 806 to the court of Caliph Harun ar-Rasid

"Τῷ δ' αὐτῷ ἔτει ἐπεστράτευσεν Ααρῶν, ὁ τῶν Αράβων ἀρχηγός, τὴν Ρωμανίαν ἐν δυνάμει βαρείᾳ ἀπὸ τε Μαυροφόρων καὶ Συρίας καὶ Παλαιστίνης καὶ Λιβύης χιλιάδων τ'. Καὶ ἐλθῶν εἰς Τύνανα ὡκοδόμησεν οἴκον τῆς βλασφημίας αὐτοῦ. Καὶ πολιορκήσας παρέλαβε τὸ τέ Ήρακλέως κάστρον ὀχυρώτατον πάνυ υπάρχον καὶ τὴν Θήβασαν καὶ τὴν Μαλακοπέαν καὶ τὴν Σιδηρόπαλον καὶ τὴν Ανδρασόν. Απέστειλε δὲ κοῦσον χιλιάδας ξ', καὶ κατήλθεν ἔως Αγκύρας, καὶ ίστορήσας ταύτην ὑπέστρεψεν. Ο δὲ βασιλεὺς Νικηφόρος φόβῳ καὶ ἀμηχανίᾳ συσχεθεὶς ἐξῆλθε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ἀπογνώσει, τὰ γενναία τῆς ταλαιπωρίας ἐπιδεικνύμενος· καὶ πολλὰ τρόπαια ποιήσας ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Ααρῶν τὸν μητροπολίτην Συνάδων καὶ Πέτρον, τὸν ἡγούμενον τοῦ Γουλαίου, καὶ Γηγόριον, τὸν οἰκονόμον Αμάστρης, αἵτων εἰρήνην γενέσθαι· καὶ πολλὰ διαλεχθέντων αὐτῶν ἐστοίχησαν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἵνα τὸ κάτ' ἔτος τελῆται αὐτοῖς ἀνά λ' χιλιάδων νομίσματα καὶ τοία νομίσματα κεφαλιτιων αὐτοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ τοία τοῦ νίον αὐτοῦ· ἀ καὶ δεξάμενος Ααρῶν ἥσθη καὶ ἡγαλλιάσατο ὑπὲρ μυρίων ταλάντων ταῦτα δεξάμενος, ὡς ὑποτάξας τὴν Ρωμαίων βασιλείαν. ἐστοίχησαν δὲ καὶ τὰ παραληφθέντα κάστρα μὴ κτισθῆναι· ὑποστρεψάντων δὲ τῶν Αράβων, ἔκτισεν εὐθέως τὰ αὐτὰ κάστρα καὶ κατωχύρωσεν. Καὶ τοῦτο μαθῶν Ααρῶν, ἀποστείλας πάλιν ἐλαβε τὴν Θήβασαν, καὶ πέμψας στόλον εἰς Κύπρον τὰς τε ἐκκλησίας κατέστρεψε καὶ τοὺς Κυπρίους μετέστησε καὶ πολλὴν ἀλωσιν ποιήσας τὴν εἰρήνην διέστρεψεν."

Theophanis Chronographia, de Boor, C. (ed.), vol. 1 (Lipsiae 1883), p. 482.

5. The martyrion of St. Trophimos in Synada

"Καὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ μαρτύριον γίνεται Τροφίμου τοῦ μάρτυρος, οὗ τοὺς ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ ἀγώνας ἡ πολιτεία θαυμάζουσα ναῷ τετίμηκε



σεβαστῷ, κατὰ τινος λεωφόρου τοῦτον ἴδρυσασα."

"De Sancto Constantino quondam Iudeao, Monacho in Bithynia", AASS, Nov. IV, 630.

Βοηθ. Κατάλογοι

a) List of reported metropolitans of Synada:

Pantaleon (late 9th c. - early 10th c.)

Philetos (mid-10th c. AD)

Leo (late 10th - early 11th c.)

Kosmas (11th c.)

David (11th c.)

Michael (11th c.)

Niketas (11th c.)

List compiled after the list of Fedalto, G., *Hierarchia Ecclesiastica Orientalis. Series Episcoporum Ecclesiarum Christianarum Orientalium*, vol. 1: *Patriarchatus Constantinopolitanus* (Padova 1988) and also based on information published by Belke, K. – Mersich, N., *TIB 7: Phrygien und Pisidien* (Tabula Imperii Byzantini X, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch, historische Klasse, Denkschriften, Wien 1990).

b) List of bishoprics under the metropolis of Synada:

Kotyaion

Dorylaion

Nacoleia (Nacolia)

Dokimion

Midaion

Akroïnon (Nicopolis)

Ipsos

Promnessos (Promessos, Prymnessos)

Merös

Sibindos (Sebindos, Sibindon)

Polybotos



Για παραπομπή :

Συγγραφή : IBE , Παπακοσιά Κωνσταντίνα

Μετάφραση : Βελέντζας Γεώργιος

IBE , Παπακοσιά Κωνσταντίνα , "Metropolis of Synada ",

Εγκυλοπαιδεία Μειζόνος Ελληνισμού, Μ. Ασία

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Phyteia

Hierapolis

Eukarpia

Lysias

Augustopolis

Brozos (Bryzos)

Otros (Itros)

Lycaon

Lystra

Bassanda

Stektorion

Gordorynia

Kamarkon

Kaborkion

Daphnoudion

Kleroi

Kinnaborion

Conni / *Demetrioupolis*

Skordapia (Skordaspia)

Nicopolis

Amadassa

Aurocla

Debalikia

Eulandra

Mallos



Metropolis

Prypniasa

After Darrouzès, J. (ed.), *Notitiae episcopatuum Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae, Texte critique, introduction et notes, Géographie ecclésiastique de l'empire byzantin*, vol. I (Paris 1981).