



Summary :

The Avar-Byzantine wars of the 6th and 7th centuries culminated into the siege of Constantinople by the Avars in 626. This attack found Byzantium in a particularly difficult situation, since Emperor Herakleios was fighting the Persians on the eastern front at the time, and therefore could not participate in the city's defense. The heterogeneous composition of the invader forces (Avars, Slavs, Bulgarians, Gepids), the erroneous tactics at the sea and the fact that it was a quite ambitious operation, all led to the Avars' defeat. On the other hand, the Persians that appeared on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Constantinople did not take active part in the siege. The failure of the siege of 626 resulted in the breaking of the alliance among the Avar tribes.

Date

June 29 - August 7, 626

Geographical Location

Constantinople

1. Introduction

In the mid-6th C., the nomadic tribe of the Avars crossed the plains to the north of the Black Sea and reached from Asia to the Danube region, at the Byzantine frontier. Their arrival would overturn the balance of power at the northern frontier of the Empire and played a huge role in the Slavic settlement at the Balkan Peninsula. Already in 558, the Avars sent an embassy to Emperor [Justinian I](#), offering their aid against some nomadic tribes which were threatening the Empire those days. In 567 the Avars settled in Pannonia, where they formed an alliance with the Lombards and destroyed the state of the Gepids. The following year, the Lombards moved towards North Italy, leaving the domination of the valley of Pannonia to the Asian settlers. The Avar tribes formed a mighty alliance, into which the remnants of the defeated Gepids, part of the Slavs and the [Bulgarians](#) were incorporated. Without further ado, they turned on the Byzantine towns along the frontier: in 582 they took Sirmium, and in 584 Singidunum, Viminacium and Augusta. Soon afterwards they descended southwards and in 584 and 586 besieged Thessalonica without success. Their offensive against the Empire was continued during the reign of [Maurice](#) and reached its climax during the reign of [Herakleios](#) (610-641). Because the emperor was occupied with the war against [Persia](#) that lasted many years, he was forced to form a peace treaty with the Avars, which entailed a high annual tribute. During the meeting with the Avar [khagan](#) in 617, he almost fell a victim to an ambush. It was becoming clear that the aim of the Avars was taking over the European territories of the Byzantine Empire, including [capital city](#) of Constantinople.

2. The siege of Constantinople by the Avars

2.1. The blockade and the first operations (June 29 - July 30, 626)

The siege of Constantinople in 626 was a key event in the relations between Byzantium and the Avars. The latter were scheming for a long time to capture the Byzantine capital and they were not even abashed by their unsuccessful attempt against the emperor in 617. In spite of the large grants they received in 619 by the Byzantines – an annual tribute of 200.000 golden coins and prominent hostages – the ambitious khagan did not suspend his preparations for the siege of Constantinople. Taking advantage of the difficult situation for Byzantium in the eastern frontier, where Herakleios was from 622, the Avars violated the peace treaty, and along with the Persians they decided to lay siege on the Byzantine capital. Early in June 626, the Persian general Shahrbarāz appeared with his army before [Chalcedon](#), on the coast of Bosphoros in Asia Minor. While waiting the arrival of the khagan, Shahrbarāz set on fire the suburbs of Chalcedon, churches and mansions.

On Sunday the 29th of June 626, the advance guard of the Avars, counting almost 30.000 men, reached from Adrianople in front of the Long Wall, a defense system which the emperor Anastasios I had erected in the late 5th century. This was a high wall at a distance of 65 kilometers from Constantinople, that run from the coast of the Sea of Marmara to that of the Black Sea. The same day



the Byzantine army retreated from the suburbs inside the [walls](#) of Constantinople. Inside the city great disturbance prevailed, and some signs of increased panic appeared. The Byzantines sent envoys to the khagan stating that they were ready to satisfy his will if he lifted the blockade. In the meantime [magistros Bonus](#), regent at the capital along with in the [patriarch of Constantinople Sergios](#), hastened to organise the defense of the city. Sergios on the other hand was trying to calm down and to encourage the worried citizens. Emperor Herakleios, informed in time about the intentions of the Avars, sent a battalion from the far away region of [Lazika](#), where he had encamped with his army, and gave orders for the organisation of the defense.

Soon after that, around a thousand soldiers of the khagan reached the eastern district of Sykae and exchanged signal fires with the Persian forces at Chrysopolis, on the Asian coast of the Bosporos. In the area between Chalcedon and Chrysopolis the burnings did not cease at all, while signal fires appeared over the western suburbs of the city as well. Then the Avars destroyed the [aqueduct](#) that supplied Constantinople with water. Inside the capital, the anxiety and the fear were growing bigger.

Sure of his imminent and definitive success, the leader of the Avars, whose name is not preserved in the surviving sources, received at Adrianople a new embassy, sent by magistros Bonus and the Byzantine dignitaries. The Byzantines were confident in their strengths and they refused to surrender or leave the city. angry the khagan, whom the Byzantine writers call pig, leech, beast, wily snake as well as with the most insulting names, refused to accept the Byzantine envoy, showing indisputably that there would be no negotiations any more. An infuriated khagan declined the envoy and made clear that there would be no more negotiations.

In the small hours of the morning of Tuesday, July 29, 626, the main body of the Avar army closed in before the walls of the Byzantine capital. According to the sources of the period, it counted around 80,000 men, including the forces of the subjugated Gepids, Slavs and Bulgars. Anticipating the clash, magistros Bonus inspected the troops along the walls and issued the last orders. Patriarch Sergios performed a massive litany to hearten the defenders of the city. The next day the Avars brought forth their siege machines and made the last preparations for their assault.

2.2. The attempts against the city walls (July 31 - August 6, 626)

At the dawn of July 31 the Avars launched their attack, which is described by the contemporary poet and eyewitness Theodore Synkellos: he says that the Avars attacked to the city walls “rumble, thunder and hail.”¹ On the front line fought the lightly armed Slavs, and on the second one the heavy armored infantry of the Avars. Already in the first day the besiegers suffered heavy losses. This lifted the spirits of the defenders, who believed that they had on their side the Theotokos, whom they considered as the patron of the city.² On the next day, August 1, the Avars kept up their offensive with their siege machines: a dozen of wooden towers covered with skins and almost as tall as the walls. However, the defenders managed to burn some of the wooden towers, prompting the Avars to retreat.

The khagan also organised an attack by sea, knowing that Constantinople could not be conquered without navy forces and that the Golden Horn was the weakest point of the city's defences. But since the Avars were a people of the land, with no naval experience whatsoever, the khagan had ordered that this operation should be undertaken by the Slav *monoxyla*, little vessels cut in the trunk of trees.

In the meantime, the Byzantines were making further diplomatic efforts. Magistros Bonus proposed for yet another time to the Avars to lift the siege in exchange for tribute and generous presents. But the khagan once more made excessive and unacceptable demands, particularly when demanded from the population to abandon the city and leave their fortunes behind.

On Saturday, 2 August, the fights continued; however, the situation remained more or less unchanged. The khagan gravely warned the Byzantine embassy who had asked to come to his camp, that if the city did not surrender, he would destroy whatever found on his way. He threatened to transport three thousand Persians to the European coast of Bosporos and he even presented the Persian envoys of Shahrbarāz. The Byzantines did not accept this ultimatum and dropped the negotiations. On the same night they managed to capture the Persian envoys who were on their way back to Chalkedon. One of them was executed on the spot and the other two were dragged into the city. In the next morning, they were carried on the walls and left exposed to the besiegers' view. The



Byzantines cut off the hands of one of them and then sent him back to the Avars, along with the head of the envoy whom they had killed the previous night. Then they dragged the second one to Chalcedon, where they beheaded him before the Persians and threw his head on the seashore.

In the dawn of August the 4th, a sea battle took place between the Byzantine fleet and the Slav *monoxyla*. In this uneven battle the flotilla of the *monoxyla* was crashed and their crew was killed or got drowned. On the seventh and the eighth day of the siege (4-5 August) the khagan was hastily preparing for the final and decisive assault, and only skirmishing and local attacks took place. On Wednesday, August the 6th, a great fight broke out all along the walls, and continued into the night. The Avars suffered heavy losses, while on the Byzantine side the losses were much less.

2.3. The last assault and the retreat of the Avars (August 7, 626)

The final assault by land and sea was launched on the morning of August the 7th. The screams and the voices of the Avar besiegers broke the skies. The Slav *monoxyla* appeared in the [Golden Horn](#). The khagan counted on his land army to break into the city wall, and on the Slav boats to secure a way into the city by way of the Golden Horn and the [region of Blachernae](#), where the fortifications were most weak. But, although the Avars managed to occupy the church of the [Theotokos of Blachernai](#) and the surrounding area and to barricade themselves there, they suffered so many losses that they were not even able to gather their injured and their dead men. At the sea battle, the Byzantine fleet surrounded and destroyed the Slav *monoxyla*, and the Patriarch Nikephoros mentions that the sea became red from the blood.³ Theodore Syncellos writes that the sea near Blachernai was covered with dead bodies and empty boats floating aimlessly. Only a small number of the Slavs managed to get rescued. The khagan, who watched the course of the battle from a nearby hill, descended on foot, went to his tent and began hitting his chest and head with his fists in anger and despair. Scared that there might be retaliations on the part of the Avars, the Slavs abandoned their places and escaped in the mountains. The cavalry of the Avars turned to pursue them and suddenly almost the entire area in front of the walls of Constantinople remained deserted.

An exhilarated group of the city's defenders, among which women and children, attempted a sortie. But the ever cautious magistros Bonus ordered them back inside immediately. In the night, and under the protection of the darkness, the Avar warriors came back to gather the remnants of their siege machines and they burnt all of them along with their encampment. It was a symbolic recognition of their defeat. On the morning of August the 8th, 626, in front of the walls of the capital there was not even one Avar soldier.

3. Consequences

Despite the sense of relief and the celebrations for the victory at Constantinople, people would not come out of the city because some Avar troops were roaming the suburbs burning down whatever was on their way. The Byzantines rejected the proposal of the Avars for new negotiations. Realising that the aim was unattainable, the khagan abandoned the region of Constantinople. The Persian army, who did not participate in the battle but had waited, remained in the region of Chalcedon until the spring of 627, but this was of no strategic importance anymore.

The Byzantines retained the memory of the city's salvation by means of an annual celebration on August the 7th.

As for the factors of the Avars' defeat before the walls of Constantinople, the lack of provisions, the erroneous tactics at the sea, and the ethnic heterogeneity of the invaders (Avars, Slavs, Bulgarians, Gepids) should all be mentioned, along with the fact that it had been too ambitious an operation in the first place. The Avars never again fully regained their power after this failure, and their hold on the various tribes from a wide area - from the Central Europe to Caucasus - was diminished considerably. The empire of the Avars continued to exist until the beginnings of the 9th century, when it was crushed by Charlemagne, but it never regained its former strength and prestige. For the Avars, the defeat in front of the gates of Constantinople was the beginning of the end.



1. “Γενομένων δὲ βροντῶν καὶ ἄστραπῶν καὶ χαλάζης πεσοῦσης σφόδρα μεγίστης κατετιτρώσκοντο οἱ ἐν τῷ χερσαίῳ τείχει παρακαθήμενοι Ἄβαροι”: *Sermon of Theodore Syncellus*, ed. Sternbach L., *Analecta Avarica* (Cracovia 1900), p. 9, 37-38.
2. Pentcheva, B.V., “The supernatural protector of Constantinople: the Virgin and her icons in the tradition of the Avar siege”, *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 26 (2002), pp. 5-12 on the 7th-C. sources for these events, and pp. 22-27 on the tradition that developed later regarding the miraculous intervention of the Theotokos to protect the city.
3. Mango, C. (ed.), *Nikephoros, Patriarch of Constantinople, Short History* (Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 13, Washington D.C. 1990), p. 61.

Bibliography :

	Θεοφάνης , <i>Χρονογραφία</i> , de Boor, C. (ed.), <i>Theophanis Chronographia</i> , Leipzig 1883
	Haldon J.F. , <i>Byzantium in the Seventh Century. The Transformation of a Culture</i> , Cambridge 1991
	Νικηφόρος Πατριάρχης , <i>Ιστορία σύντομος</i> , Mango, C. (ed.), <i>Nikephoros, Patriarch of Constantinople, Short History</i> , Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae 13, Washington, D.C. 1990
	Howard-Johnston J.D. , "The Siege of Constantinople in 626", Mango, C. – Dagron, G. (ed.), <i>Constantinople and its Hinterland, Papers from the 27th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Oxford April 1993</i> , London 1995, 131-142
	<i>Πασχάλιον Χρονικόν</i> , Dindorf, L. (ed.), <i>Chronicon Paschale I</i> , Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, Bonn 1832
	Pernice A. , <i>L' imperatore Eraclio</i> , Firenze 1905
	Pohl W. , <i>Die Awaren</i> , München 1986
	Speck P. , <i>Zufälliges zum Bellum Avaricum des Georgios Pisides</i> , München 1980, <i>Miscellanea Byzantina Monacensia</i> 24
	Στράτος Α. , <i>Το Βυζάντιον στον Ζ' αιώνα 2</i> , Αθήνα 1966
	Κοναčević J. , <i>Avarski kaganat</i> , Beograd 1977
	Avenarius A. , <i>Die Awaren in Europa</i> , Bratislava 1974
	Кулаковскій Ю. , <i>История Византии. Том 3. 602-717</i> , Киев 1915
	Barišić F. , "Le siège de Constantinople par les Avars et les Slaves en 626", <i>Byzantion</i> , 24, 1956, 371-395
	Grumel V. , "La défense maritime de Constantinople du côté de la Corne d'Or et le siège des Avars", <i>Byzantinoslavica</i> , 25, 1964, 217-233
	Γεώργιος Πισίδης , <i>Εἰς τὴν γενομένην ἐφοδὸν τῶν βαρβάρων</i> , A. Pertusi (ed.), <i>Giorgio di Pisidia Poemi I: Panegirici epici</i> , Ettal 1959
	Θεόδωρος Σύγκελλος , <i>Ομιλία</i> , L. Sternbach (ed.), <i>Analecta Avarica</i> , Cracovia 1900



Webliography :

Theodore the Syncellus, Homily on the siege of Constantinople in 626 AD. English translation
http://www.tertullian.org/fathers/theodore_syncellus_01_homily.htm

Glossary :

khan (Ilkhan), khagan

This title was used in Turkic and Mongolian languages to designate the supreme ruler. The Byzantines used it to refer to the rulers of the Avars, Khazars, Turks and Bulgarians.

magistros

Higher office that Philotheos in his Kletorologion places above the anthypatos. This title lost its importance from the 10th century and gradually disappeared - most probably in the middle of the 12th century.

Sources

George Pisides, *Bellum avaricum*, ed. Pertusi, A., *Giorgio di Pisidia, Poemi I. Panegirici epici* (Studia Patristica et Byzantina, Ettal 1959), pp. 176-200.

Theodorus Syncellus, *Sermon*, ed. L. Sternbach, *Analecta avarica* (Seorsum impressum ex tomo XXX Dissertationum philologicarum Academiae Litterarum Cracoviensis, Cracoviae 1900), pp. 298-320.

Chronicon Pascale, ed. L. Dindorf (Corpu Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, Bonn 1832).

Theophanis Chronographia, ed. C. de Boor, I (Leipzig 1883)

Nikephoros Patriarch of Constantinople Short History, ed. C. Mango, CFHB 13 (Washington 1990).

Quotations

The lifting of the Avar siege after the victory that the Byzantines won off Blachernae (attributed to the aid of the Virgin)

Ἐξῆλθαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀρμένιοι τὸ τεῖχος Βλαχερνῶν, καὶ ἔβαλαν πῦρ εἰς τὸν Ἐμβολὸν τὸν παρεκεῖ τοῦ ἁγίου Νικολάου. καὶ νομίσαντες οἱ ἐξειλήσαντες κολύμβῳ ἐκ τῶν μονοξύλων Σκλάβοι Ἀβάρους εἶναι τοὺς ἰσταμένους παρὰ θάλασσαν, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πυρός, ἐκεῖ ἐξελθόντες ἐσφάγησαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀρμενίων. ἄλλοι δὲ ὀλίγοι Σκλάβοι ἐξειλήσαντες κολύμβῳ, καὶ ἐξελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος ἔνθα ἴστατο ὁ ἄθεος Χαγάνος, ἐσφάγησαν κατ' ἐπιτροπὴν αὐτοῦ. καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ κελεύσαντος διὰ τῶν πρεσβειῶν τῆς δεσποίνης ἡμῶν τῆς θεοτόκου, ἐν μιᾷ ῥοπῇ ἢ διὰ θαλάσσης γέγονεν αὐτῷ πτώσις. ἐξέβαλον δὲ ὅλα τὰ μονόξυλα εἰς τὴν γῆν οἱ ἡμέτεροι, καὶ μετὰ τὸ ταῦτα γενέσθαι ὑπέστρεψεν ὁ ἐπικατάρατος Χαγάνος τὸ φωσᾶτον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἤγαγεν τὰ μαγγανικά ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἃ ἦν παραστήσας καὶ τὴν σοῦδαν ἦν ἐποίησεν, καὶ ἤρξατο καταλύειν τοὺς πυργοκαστέλλους οὓς ἐποίησεν, καὶ τῇ νυκτὶ ἔκαυσεν τὸ σοῦδᾶτον αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς πυργοκαστέλλους, καὶ τὰς χελώνας ἀποβυσώσας ἀνεχώρησεν.

Chronicon Paschale, ed. L. Dindorf (CSHB, Bonn 1832), pp. 724.11-725.5.

Chronological Table

558 : negotiations between the Avars and Justinian I.

567 : arrival of the Avars in Pannonia.

582 : the Avars take Sirmium.

584 : the Avars take Singidunum (mod. Belgrade). Attacks against Thessalonica, without success



586 : new unsuccessful assault of the Avars against Thessalonica

617 : negotiations of Herakleios with the Avars.

619 : Byzantium raises the tribute paid to the Avars.

Beginnings of June 626 : the Persians reach Chalcedon

29 June 626 : the Avars from Adrianople arrive in front of the Long Wall.

29 June 626 : the Avar khagan with his army arrives before Constantinople

30 June 626 : preparations for the siege.

31 July 626 : launch of the Avars' assault against Constantinople

1-6 August 626 : clashes between the Avars and the Byzantines.

7 August 626 : final assault of the Avars against Constantinople. Defeat of the Avar army.