

A Short (and rough) Guide to Byzantine Names for SCA personae

This is a listing of names that may be useful for constructing Byzantine persona. Having said that, please note that the term ‘Byzantine’ is one that was not used in the time of the Empire. They referred to themselves as Romans. Please also note that this is compiled by a non-historian and non-linguist. When errors are detected, please let me know so that I can correct them. Additional material is always welcomed. It is a work in progress and will be added to as I have time to research more books. This is the second major revision and the number of errors picked up is legion. If you have an earlier copy throw it away now. Some names of barbarians who became citizens are included. Names from ‘client states’ such as Serbia and Bosnia, as well as adversaries, can be found in my other article called *Names for other Eastern Cultures*. In itself it is not sufficient documentation for heraldic submission, but it will give you ideas and tell you where to start looking.

The use of (?) means that either I have nothing that gives me an idea, or that I am not sure of what I have. If there are alternatives given of ‘c’, ‘x’ and ‘k’ modern scholarship prefers the ‘k’. ‘K’ is closer to the original in both spelling and pronunciation.

Χρῶλφ

Baron, OP, Strategos tous notious okeanous, known to the Latins as Hrolf

Current update 12/08/2011

| | |
|--|----|
| Family Names | 2 |
| Male First Names..... | 6 |
| Female First Names | 10 |
| Castles, Villages, Towns and Cities | 11 |
| Themes, Districts, other nations etc..... | 18 |
| Geographical Features | 19 |
| Imperial Institutions, Offices and Ranks | 20 |
| Other Occupations | 26 |
| Possible and Definite Nicknames | 26 |
| Titles Suitable for Foreign Rulers..... | 27 |
| Terms and words..... | 28 |
| Bibliography | 29 |

Family Names

The family name ends in ‘us’, ‘as’, ‘os’ or ‘es’ if the person is male and ‘a’ or ‘ina’ if female. Thus Alexius Comnenus’ daughter is Anna Comnena. Sometimes a series of surnames would be put together to show genealogy by birth or marriage (eg Theodora Branaina Komnene Laskarina Cantacuzene Palaiologos, BL4). This was more common in later periods and much more common with females than males. Originally surnames were often taken from an adjective or common word, but could be from a Latin or other barbarian name. When talking of the whole family, in the plural, an ‘oi’ is used, thus Akrttoi or Comnenoi.

- Acritas: see Akritas
- Areobindus (Ἀρεόβινδος): Flavius A, Consul in 506 (W)
- Agapetas (Ἀγαπητός): John IX, 12th century Patriarch, (AC521)
- Akindynos (Ἀκίνδυνος): Gregory Γρηγόριος 14th century monk (BL69)
- Akritas or Acritas (Ακρίτας): Basil Digenis A, soldier and hero of an epic poem, Digenis Akritoi, see Akritoi (L221)
- Akropolites (Ἀκροπολίτης), George A, megas logothetes (BM246); his son Constantine 13th century scholar (BL42)
- Alakaseus: John A, patrician & military leader of Alexius I (AC303)
- Alyates: Theodore A, general at Manzikert (AC409)
- Amenas: Michael A (BM585)
- Ammonathas: Apa A, monophysite priest (BP8)
- Ampelas: 12th century general (AC455)
- Anargyros: Cosmas & Damian saints (BL93)
- Anemas: Michael A, 12th century rebel (AC382)
- Angelus (Ἄγγελος) (fem Angelina) Isaac II, 1185-1195; Alexius III, 1195-1203, Alexius IV, 1203-1204
- Anicia: Juliana A, patrician (BM203)
- Antiochi: rebel family (AC382)
- Apion: country family founded by Theodore (W), family records date 488-625 (W); prominent patrician family in Egypt 6-7th centuries, Flavius Strategius A (BM464)
- Apocaucus: see Apokaukos
- Apokaukos or Apocaucus: John (BL86) Alexius, megas doux (BM223)
- Argyros: (Ἀργυρός) (BM 145) Romanus Ρωμανός III, 1028-1034 (BM145)
- Aristenos (Ἀριστηνός): Alexios A 9th century jurist and commentator on canon law, (PL562)
- Armenopoulos: see Harmenopoulos
- Armatus: Flavius A, 5th century magister militum (BM243)
- Artemius (Ἀρτέμιος): Anastasius II A, Emperor 713-15 (BP13)
- Asenes (Ἀσάνης) (fem Asenina): Eirene Asenina Cantacuzene, Bulgarian Princess and Empress 1347-1354 (BL71), John III Asen was 13c Tsar of Bulgaria
- Asidenus (Ἀσιδηνός), Sabbas A, 13th century sebastokrator (BM107)
- Aspietes: Michael 12th century general (BM129)
- Asticus: Fulvius, 4th century governor of Asia (BM461)
- Attaleiates (Ἀταλειάτης): Michael A, 11th century judge (PL584)
- Autoreianus (Ἀυτωρειανός): Michael IV, Patriarch of Constantinople (BM444) Arsenios I A, 13th century Patriarch (BL33)
- Balsamon (Βαλσαμών): Theodorus B (Θεόδωρος), 12th century canonical commentator & Patriarch of Antioch (PL600, PL562)
- Baradaeus (other spellings include Al Baradai, Burdoho, Burdeono, Burdeana, or Burdeaya): Jacob 6th century Monophysite leader (AC465)
- Bardanes (Βαρδάνης): Philippicus B, Emperor 711-715 (W)
- Barsymes (Βαρσύμης): Peter B, 6th century consul (BM243)
- Basilacius: George 12th century general (BM585)
- Basilides (Βασιλείδης): magister (BM630)
- Beccos: see Bekkos
- Bekkos or Beccos: John XI, 13th century Patriarch (BL38)
- Berhoiotes: George, megas diermeneutes (BM440)
- Bessarion (Βησσαρίων): Basilios B 15th century cleric from Trebizond who became a Latin Cardinal (BP128)
- Blastares: Matthew, 14th century monk, legal commentator, and opponent of reconciliation (MoL 193)
- Boilas: Eustathius 11th century magnate (PL572)
- Botaneiates or Botaniates (Βοτανειάτης): Nicephorus III, 1078-81 (BM65)
- Botaniates: see Botaneiates
- Boutoumites (Βουτουμίτης): Manuel, doux of Alexius I (AC271) (BM56)
- Branaina: Theodora, nun (BL4)
- Branas (Βρανᾶς): Alexius, 12th century general (BM48)
- Briennius or Bryennius (Βρυέννιος): Nicephorus, the Younger, husband of Anna Comnena

- Bringas (Βρίγγας): Michael VI B Gerontas 1056-7 (BM137)
- Bryennius: see Briennius
- Burtzes: Michael, 10th century general (AC481)
- Byzantios (Βυζάντιος): Stephanos, Στέφανος 6th century geographer (BM160)
- Cabasilas: see Kabasilas
- Caloethus: Nicholas, grammaticus (BM441)
- Camytzes or Kamytzes (Καμύτζης): Manual, protostrator 1201 (BM106); Eustathius C, 12th century general (AC408)
- Cantacuzenus or Kantakouzenos (Καντακουζηνός): John VI, Emperor 1347-1354 (BM161); Matthew K, Emperor 1353-1357 (W)
- Castamonites: Nicetas, 12th century rebel (AC382)
- Cecaumenus: Catacalon C, 11th century archon (AC289, PL608)
- Cephalas (Κέφαλος): Constantine, 11th century anthologist (BM 106)
- Cerularius: Michael I Patriarch of Constantinople 11th century (PL589)
- Chalintzes: Nicetas, 11th century diplomat (AC357)
- Cheilas: Nikephorus, 15th century courtier (BP138)
- Choerosphactes (Χοιροσφάκτης): Leo C, 9th century envoy (L194)
- Choniates (Χωνιάτης): Nicetas, doux (BM435)
- Chortasmenos: John C, 15th century theologian (BP139)
- Choumnos (Χοῦ μνος) (fem Choumnaina): Eirene-Eulogia Choumnaina Palaiologina, 14th century Princess and Abbess (BL59)
- Chrysoberges (Χρυσοβέργης): Andrew C, 15th century Latin convert (BP143), Louka C, 12th century Patriarch (L231)
- Chrysokokkes: George C, 15th century scholar (BP129)
- Chrysoloras: Manuel or Emmanuel C, 15th century theologian & teacher (BP139)
- Cinnamus (Κίνναμος, Κίναμος or Σίνναμος): John, 12th century writer (BM38)
- Climacus (Κλίμακος): John C, 7th century theologian and saint, sometimes called John of the Ladder Κλίμαξ (PL623)
- Comnenus: see Komnenos
- Constantine: Tiberius II, 578-582 ()
- Contostephanus: see Kontostephanos
- Critopoulo: Chostantin (BM538)
- Curcuas: see Kourkouas
- Curticius: Michael 10th century admiral & rebel (AC382)
- Cydones: see Kydones
- Dabatenus: D, 11th century doux of Trebizond (AC386) (BM438)
- Dalassena: *thalassocrator* under Alexius I (AC270); maiden name of Anna, mother of Alexius I (PL573)
- Dandolo: Enrico, Patriarch of Grado (BM334); nephew doge of Venice ()
- Daphopates: Theodorus, secretary to Romanus I (PL618)
- Daphnomeles (Δαφνομήλης): Eustathios, 11th century strategos (AC304)
- Diogenes (Διογένης): Romanus IV, 1068-1071 (BM124), Adralestos D, diplomat (AC418)
- Domentianus: craven 7th century commander in Egypt (HK155)
- Doukas (Δούκας) (fem Doukaina): surname taken from the title dux; Helena D, Queen of the Two Sicilies 1258-1266 (BL11), her father despot of Epiros (BL12); Constantine X D, basilius 1059-1067 (BM159); Alexius V D, basilius 1204;
- Dragasēs (m) /Dragasē (f): Greek form of Dragaš, taken as dynastic name by Constantine XI, the last Emperor (W), Elenē D, his mother, Serbian princess and wife of Manuel II Palaiologos (taken from 15th century miniature).
- Ducas (fem Ducaena): see Doukas
- Eirenikos: Theodore II, Patriarch of Constantinople (BM444)
- Eroticus: Manuel 10th century prefect (AC335)
- Eudocia, Eudokia or Eudoxia: Aelia E, augusta, wife of Theodosius II (BM201); Licinia E, augusta, wife of Valentinian III (BM201)
- Eudoxia: see Eudocia
- Eugenikos (Ευγενικός): Mark (of Ephesus) E, 15th century theologian (BP135), nickname became a family name.
- Euphorbenus: George, soldier of Alexius I (AC271)
- Exazenus: rebel ducas (AC390)
- Ferro: brothers (BM230)
- Flaccilla: Aelia, augusta, first wife of Theodosius I (BM491)
- Gabalas (Γαβαλαῖς): John & Leo, brothers and 13th century rulers of Rhodes (BM525)
- Gabras (Γαβραῖς): Theodore, governor of Trebizond and rebel (AC350)
- Garidas (Γαριδαῖς): Eustratius, 11th century Patriarch (AC521)
- Gemistos (Γεμιστός): Georgius, 15th century scholar, later called Plethon (BP130)
- Genesisius (Γενέσιος): Joseph, 10th century historian, may not be a real person (BM224)
- Harmenopoulos or Armenopoulos (Αρμενοπουλο): Constantine H, 14th century jurist (MoL241)
- Herakleios or Heraclius (Ἡράκλειος): Flavius H, Emperor 610-641 (BM17) (L152)

- Heraclonas (Ἡράκλειος): Constantinos H, Emperor 641 under H (BM 625)
- Holobolos: Manuel 13-14th century writer & translator (BL36)
- Humbertopoulos: Constantine, general of Alexius I (AC298)
- Hyaleas: Nikephorus, 12th century soldier (AC390)
- Hyrtakenos (Υρτακηνός): Theodore, 14th century scholar (BL56)
- Iasitas: Michael I, brother-in-law John II (W)
- Ingerina (Ιγγερίνα): Eudokia was mistress to Michael III & wife of Basil I (PL574)
- Justin(us) (Ἰουστίνος): Emperor Flavius J I, 518-527 (BM177); Emperor Flavius J II, 520-578 (BM177); both reigned under family name
- Justinian (Ἰουστινιανός): Flavius Petrus Sabbatius J I, Emperor 527-565 (BM7)
- Kabasilis or Cabasilis: Alexander, 12th century general (AC408)
- Kabasilas or Cabasilas: Nicholas, 14th century theologian and saint (BL93)
- Kalamodios: 12th century money lender (BM245)
- Kalekas (Καλέκας): John XIV K, 14th century Patriarch (BL86)
- Kalliergis: Zacharias was 15th century refugee & printer of Greek texts (BL105)
- Kallistos: K I, 14th century Patriarch (BL78)
- Kamateros or Camaterus (Καματηρός): John X, Patriarch of Constantinople (BM444)
- Komnenos or Comnenus (Κομνηνός): Isaac I, 1057-1059 (BM 137); Alexius I, 1081-1118 rest of dynasty to 1185; Adrian Komnenos son-in-law of Constantine X (W).
- Kamytzes: see Camytzes
- Kaspax (Κάσπακος): Nikephorus (?), admiral (AC346)
- Kokkinos (Κόκκινος): Philotheos K, Patriarch 1354-55 & 56 (BL2)
- Kommene: Helena Cantacuzene K, Empress of Trebizond 15th century (BL120)
- Kontostephanos or Contostephanus (Κοντοστέφανος): Issac, 11th century admiral (AC388)
- Kourkouas or Curcuas (Κουρκούας): John, 10th century general & catepan of Italy (PL592)
- Ktenas: 10th century protospathios (BM186)
- Kydones or Cydones (Κυδώνης): Demetrius, 15th century Latin convert & chancellor under 3 Emperors (BP143)
- Kymineianus: Eustathius, Drungarius under Alexius I (AC304)
- Kyr diniates: Nicholas, 11th century Patriarch (AC499)
- Lagudes: (PL611)
- Lampenos: Alexios, 14th century poet (?) (BL56)
- Lascaris (Λάσκαρις) (fem Laskarina): Theodore I, basilicus 1204-1222; Theodore II, basilicus 1254-1259; John IV, basilicus 1258-1261
- Laurentius (Λαυρέντιος): see Lydas: John
- Lebournes: George, 12th century general (AC455)
- Lecapenus or Lekapenos (Λακαπίνος): Romanus I, basilicus 920-944; Basil L, the eunuch parakoimōmenos c960 (W)
- Limenius: 4th century prefect (BM 388)
- Longibardus: John, grammarian (AC495)
- Lydas (Λυδός): ‘the Lydian’ John Laurentius ‘L’, writer, the real surname is usually ignored (BP12)
- Makrembolitissa (Μακρεμβολίτισσα): Eudocia M, wife of Romanus IV, Empress 1067-1068 (L225)
- Macrodocas: Constantine, 11th century (BM128)
- Malalas (Μαλάλας): John, historian, his surname is possibly Syriac for orator (BP12)
- Maleinus (Μαλεΐνος): Eustathius M was a magnate under Basil II (PL568)
- Mangaphas (Μαγκαφᾶς): Theodore M, twice attempted to usurp the throne in the 12th century leading to his nickname *Morotheodoros* (Μωροθεόδωρος) or Theodore the Fool (BM438)
- Maniakes or Maniaces (Μανιάκης): George M, known as Gygir in Scandanavian sagas, 11th century general & catepan of Italy (BM281)
- Marcian: Flavian M, Emperor 450-457
- Maurocatalon: Gregory M, 11th century, worth 40,000 numismata in ransom (BM 267)
- Mauropous (Μαυρόπους): John M, 11th century writer & poet, his surname means ‘black-foot’ (BM140)
- Mavrozomes: Theodore M, 12th century strategos (BM128)
- Mavrocatalon: Nicholas M, admiral (AC314)
- Melissenos (Μελισσηνός): Nikephorus M, 11th century rebel (BM428)
- Mesopotamites: George M, 11th century doux of Philippopolis (BM431)
- Metochites (Μετοχίτης): Theodore M, Megas Logothete in 1305, became a monk as Theoleptos (BL42)
- Monachus: Epiphanius M, 9th century monk (W)
- Monasteriotes: Leo M, 12th century krites (BM587)
- Monomakhos (Μονομάχος): Constantine IX M, basilicus 1042-1055 (BM137)
- Moschus (Μόσχος): John M, wrote a Lives of the Saints in the 6th century, nickname The Abstemious (εγκρατεΐς)
- Mouzalon (Μουζάλων) (f - Μουζαλώνισσα): family known from 11th to 15th century, George, husband of Theodora Raoulina (BL34)
- Musurus (Μουσοῦρος): 15th century refugee family (BL107)

- Nazianzen: (of Nazianzus) Gregory, wrote a collection of sermons 11th century (PL557) named after an earlier theologian (?)
- Nepos: Julius, last Western Emperor (BM405)
- Nikephoros or Nicephorus (Νικηφόρος): Gregoras N, 14th century historian etc, coined the phrase “Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned” (BL50)
- Nicerites: Leo, 12th century general & eunuch (AC408)
- Nicomachi (Νικόμαχος): consular family
- Nikerites: Leon, 12th century *mega dux* of Cyprus (BL105)
- Notaras (Νοταράς): Anna N Palaiologina, refugee daughter of the last Megas Doux (BL96)
- Opsaras: John O, 11th century magnate (BM191)
- Ouranus (Οὐρανός): Nikephorus O, doux & writer (BM610)
- Pachymeres (Παχυμέρης): George P, 13-14th century writer (BM47)
- Paidianites: Anna P 12th century (BM584)
- Pakourianus or Bakouriani (Πακουριανός): great Georgian immigrant family (PL584) Apasios P, 11th century soldier (BP92); Gregory, his brother (W)
- Palaeologus (Παλαιολόγος): Michael VIII P, basilicus 1261-1282 (BM114)
- Palaiologina: Theodora Angelina P, mother of Michael VIII Palaeologus (W)
- Palamas (Παλαμάς): Gregory P, 14th century saint (BL68)
- Panaretos (Πανάρετος): Michael P, 14th century Trebizond historian (BL122)
- Panukomites: Nicetas P, diplomat, (AC370)
- Pegonites: Niketas P, 11th century commander (W)
- Pepagomenos (Πεπαγωμένος): Demetrios P, 13th century doctor (W)
- Pepagomenos (Πεπαγωμένος): Demetrios P, 15th century courtier (BP138)
- Petraliphas (Πετραλίφας): originally Norman, became noble, Theodora Petraliphaina (Πετραλίφαινα) became wife of the Despot of Epiros (BL15)
- Petzias: 12th century general (AC372)
- Philes: Manuel P, 14th century court poet (BL56)
- Philanthropenos (Φιλανθρωπηνός): Alexios Doukas P, admiral and megas doux, 13th century ()
- Philanthropenos (Φιλανθρωπηνός): Alexios P the Younger, rebel general 13th century, son of above (BL46)
- Philokales or Philocales (Φιλοκάλης): Eumathios P, 12th century strategos (AC362) & dux of Cyprus (AC353)
- Phocas (Φωκᾶς): Nikephorus II P, basilicus 963-969 (BM104), Komentiolus P, 7th century, brother of Flavius P (BM415); Flavius P, Emperor 602-610, known by his family name (W) (f) Phokaina (Φώκαινα),
- Photias: Patriarch 858-867 (W)
- Placidia: Galla P, 5th century regent of the West (BM365)
- Plakanos: Leo P (BM584)
- Planoudes (Πλανούδης): Maximus P, 13th century court poet (BL40)
- Plethon (Πλήθων): see Gemistos
- Probus: 6th century senator (BM202)
- Plousiadenos: John P, 15th century priest & composer (BL99)
- Prodromos (Πρόδρομος): Theodore P, 12th century poet, nickname Ptochoprodromus (Πτωχοπρόδρομος) ‘Poor Prodromus’ (BP104-5)
- Psellus (Ψελλός): Michael P, 11th century author (PL603)
- Pulcheria: Aelia P, Augusta and later wife of Theodosius III (BM365)
- Pyrrhos: Theophanes P, 7th century Patriarch (?) (BM584)
- Rangabè (Ραγκαβές) Michael I R, basilicus 811-813
- Raoul fem Raoulaina (Ραούλαινα): Theodora was a 13th century scholar, twice widowed & became a nun (Eulogia), the family was originally Norman (BL33)
- Romaios: Eustathius R, judge early 11th century (PL561)
- Rizocopus: John R, 8th century patrician and exarch of Ravenna (BM669)
- Skleras or Sclerus: Bardas S, general and rival of Basil II (PL556); Maria Scleraina: famous lover of Constantine IX (PL576)
- Scylitzes (Σκυλίτζης): John S, 11th century historian (BM103)
- Servopoulos: John S, 15th century scholar & refugee in England (BL99); Frankoulis S, 15th century refugee (BL99)
- Sgouros (Σγουρός): Leo S, 13th century independent ruler of Morea (BM437)
- Skaliarius: Seljuk convert and general (AC409)
- Scylitzes (Σκυλίτζης): John, author (PL560)
- Solomon: John S, 12th century senator & rebel (AC382)
- Sophianos: Paul S, 15th century courtier (BP138)
- Spandounes: Matthew S, 15th century refugee family (BL104)
- Sphrantzes (Φραντζής): George S, last logothete & historian (BL96)
- Stethatus (Στηθαῦτος): Nicetas S, 11th century theologian (PL612)

Strategopoulos (Στρατηγόπουλος): Alexios S, 13th century general, probably a Komnenos by birth (BL18)
 Stypiotēs: Michael S, 10th century soldier (AC474)
 Synadenos (Συναδηνός): John S, 11th century kouropalates (W); Euphrosyne (F) Synadene, 14th century nun (W)
 Syrghiannes: possibly Mongol descent; John S, 13th century megas domestikos (W)
 Tarchaniotes (Ταρχανειώτης): Catacalon T, son of Joseph (BM581); Joseph T, general under Alexius I (AC299); Gregory T, 10th century catepan of Italy (W)
 Taronites: John T, 11th century sebatos (BM431)
 Tarsites: John T, 12th century scholar (BL105)
 Trytherus or Trithurios: Theodore T, 7th century treasurer & commander under Heraclius in Syria (HK81) (L199)
 Tornikes: George T, 12th century priest (PL627)
 Tornikios (Τορνίκιος): Leo T, 11th century rebel (BM137)
 Tzablakon: Demetrios T, 14th century megas stratopedarkhes (BM212)
 Tzetzes (Τζέτζης): John T, 12th century writer (BM507)

Tzimisces (Τζιμισκής): John I T, basilius 969-976 (BM104)
 Tzintzouloukes: Andronicus, general (AC353)
 Tzipoureles: 12th century general (AC455)
 Tzourillas: John T, Bogomile preacher (PL639)
 Vatatzes (Βατάτζης): John III V, basilius 1222-1254 (BM129)
 Verinus or Verina: Aelia wife of Leo I (BM491)
 Vlastos (Βλαστός): 15c refugee family (BL107), family can be noted from the 1st century, arms Gules, three plates 2 & 1, argent.
 Xanthopoulos (Ξανθόπουλος): Nicephorus Callistus (Κάλλιστος) X, 14th century writer & theologian (BM444)
 Xerus: Bardas (BM585) (?)
 Xylokarabes: Mark X, 15th century Patriarch (BL117)
 Xphias (Ξιφίας): Nikephorus X, 11th century Strategos of Philippopolis (L193)
 Zautzes (Ζαούτζης): Stylanus Z, 10th century commander of the Mikra Hetaireia (BM302)
 Zeno (Ζήνων): Flavius Z, Emperor 474-476 (BM200)
 Zonaras (Ζωναράς): John Z, 12th century historian & commentator on canon law (PL562)

Male First Names

Abramius: possibly the 12th century saint (BP2)
 Achmet (Αχμέτ): ibn Seirim (υιός Σειρείμ), 8th century author working in Constantinople (PL564)
 Acacius (Ακάκιος): son Archelus and 6th century general (W)
 Adralestos (Ἄδραστος): Diogenes A, diplomat (AC418)
 Adrian (Ἀδριανός): A Komnenos son-in-law Constantine X (W)
 Aemilianus: Patriarch of Antioch 1062-75 (BM581)
 Alexander (Αλέξανδρος): A Kabasilis, 12th century general (AC408); A Emperor 912-913 (BM197)
 Alexandros: Metropolitan of Nicea (PL571)
 Alexius / Alexios (Ἀλέξιος): A Aristenos 9th century jurist and commentator on canon law, (PL562) A I Komnenos, 1081-1118 (BM6); A Branas, 12th century general (BM48); A Strategopoulos, 13th century general, probably a Komnenos by birth (BL18)
 Ammonios (Ἀμμώνιος): komes (BM 347)
 Anastasius (Ἀναστάσιος): A II Artemius, Emperor 713-15 (BP13)
 Andronicus / Andronikos (Ἀνδρόνικος): A I Komnenos 1183-1185 (BM88), A, 7th century Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria 616-22 (HK144)

Anthemius (Ἀνθέμιος): A of Tralles, architect of Constantinople for Justinian I (BM219), Prefect of the East under Constantine I (W)
 Apasios: A Pakourianos Πακουριανός, 11th Georgian century soldier (BP92)
 Apa: A Ammonathas, monophysite priest (BP8)
 Appollos: 7th century hypodektes of Ammonios (BM347)
 Arcadius (Ἀρκάδιος): Emperor 395-408 (BM17)
 Archelaus (Ἀρχελάου): (BM 389)
 Arsenios (Ἀρσένιος): A Autoreianos, 13th century Patriarch (BL33)
 Artemios: general & saint (tb27)
 Artavasdus (Ἀρταύασδος): Emperor 741-743 (W)
 Athanasios (Ἀθανάσιος): A I, Patriarch 1289-93 & 1303-10 (BL2)
 Atticus: Patriarch 406-25 (AC495),
 Bacchus or Bakchos (Βάκχου): saint, possibly married to St Serge (MoL145)
 Bardas (Βάρδας): B, brother of Basilissa Theodora & founder of Magnaura University (PL556); B Skleras, general and rival of Basil II (PL556)
 Basil (Βασίλειος): several emperors, first is 867-886 B I the Macedonian (Ὁ Μακεδών) (BM196), B Lekapenos, the eunuch parakoimōmenos c960 (W),

- B Digenis Akritas, soldier and hero of an epic poem, Digenis Akritoi, see Akritoi (L221)
- Basilios (Βασίλειος): B Bessarion (Βησσαρίων): 15th century cleric from Trebizond who became a Latin Cardinal (BP128)
- Basiliscus (Βασιλίσκος): Emperor 475-476 (BM398)
- Belisarius (Βελισάριος): 6th century general under Justinian (BM 165) (L90)
- Benjamin: 7th century Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria (HK144)
- Caecilianus: 4th century bishop of Carthage, became St Cyprian (BM331)
- Callinicus (Καλλίνικος): C of Heliopolis 7th century inventor of Greek fire (AC517) (HK329); C patricus (BM410)
- Calliparius: 11th century krites kai exisotes (BM 430)
- Candidus: 6th century bishop of Sergiopolis (BM261)
- Catalan: C Tarchaneiotes, son of Joseph (BM581); C Cecaumenus, 11th century archon (AC289, PL608)
- Chostantin: Critopoulo, 15th century, an office in the mint (BM538)
- Christodoulos (Χριστόδουλος): 11th century first Abbot of St John at Patmos (W)
- Chrysobalantites (Χρυσοβαλαντίτης): Theophanes C, 10th century physician (W)
- Comentiolus see Komentiolus
- Constans (Κώνστας): C II, Emperor 641-668 (BM222)
- Constantine (Κωνσταντίνος): C Akropolites (BL42), basilicus 668-85 (BM280); C Harmenopoulos, 14th century jurist (MoL241); C IX Monomakhos, basilicus 1042-1055 (BM137); Heraclonas (Ἡράκλειος): C Heraclonus, Emperor 641 under H (BM 625)
- Cosmas (Κοσμάς): saint (BL93); C Indicopleustes, general, also trader and writer of an account of a journey to Malabar in 522 (BM656); C Patriarch under Alexius I; name also used by Bulgars
- Cyril / Cyrillus (Κύριλλος): 9th century Saint and missionary (W)
- Cyrus (Κύρος): to Arabs al-Muqawqis, 7th century Chalcedonian Patriarch of Alexandria (HK145), 8th century Patriarch and saint (W)
- Damian (Δαμιανός): saint (BL93)
- Daniel: 12th century Kievan abbot who wrote about Constantinople (BM112)
- David (Δαβίδ): last Emperor of Trebizond 1458-1461 (W)
- Demetrios or Demetrius (Δημήτριος): D saint, patron of Thessalonika (BL49); D Kydones, 15th century Latin convert & chancellor under 3 Emperors (BP143); D Pepagomenos, 13th century doctor (W); D Pepagomenos, 15th century courtier (BP138); D Tzamlakon, 14th century megas stratopedarkhes (BM212)
- Dionysios (Διονύσιος): 15th century bishop of Philippopolis and briefly Patriarch (BL117)
- Dositheos: 15th century metropolitan of Trebizond (BP129)
- Elias (Ἠλίας): (AC314)
- Emmanuel or Manual: E Chrysoloras, 15th century theologian & teacher (BP139)
- Enrico: E Dandolo, Patriarch of Grado, uncle of the infamous Doge (BM334)
- Epiphanius: protospatharios (BM268); E Patriarch 520-35 (W); E Monachus 9th century monk (W)
- Eudaemon: (BM316)
- Eufasius (BM 329)
- Eumathius or Eumathios (Εὐ μάθιος): E Philokales, 12th century strategos (AC362) & dux of Cyprus (AC353)
- Eustathius (Εὐ στάθιος): E Kymineianus, Grand Dungarius (AC363); E Daphnomeles, strategos under Alexius I (AC304); E Romaios, judge early 11th century (PL561); E Maleinus, magnate under Basil II (PL568); E Garidas, 11th century Patriarch (AC521)
- Euthymius: 11th century monk & writer against the Bogomils (PL562)
- Eutychius: also known as Sa'īd ibn Batrīq, Christian Arab chronicler (HK92)
- Evaristus: monk (PL569)
- Falkon: 11th century landholder (PL602)
- Felicianus: (BM380)
- Festus: 6th century caput senatus (BM490)
- Flavius: F Areobindus, Consul in 506 (W); F Armatus, 5th century magister militum (BM243); F Phokas, Emperor 602-610, known by his family name (W); F Heraclius, Emperor (as H) 610-641 (BM17) (L152); Emperor F Justin I, 518-527 (BM177); Emperor F Justin II, 520-578 (BM177); both reigned under family name; F Petrus Sabbatius Justinian I, Emperor 527-565 (BM7); F Zeno, Emperor 474-476 (BM200)
- Fulvius: F Asticus, 4th century governor of Asia (BM461)
- Frankoulis (Φραγκούλης): F Servopoulos, 15th century refugee (BL99)
- Genesis: son of Falkon, 11th century, becomes a monk (PL602)
- Gennadios (Γεννάδιος): G II Scholarios, Patriarch 1454-6 under Ottomans (BL9)
- George (Γεώργιος): G Akropolites, megas logothetes (BM246); G Chrysokokkes, 15th century scholar (BP129); G Emperor of Trebizond 1266-1280 (); G Euphorbenus, soldier of Alexius I (AC271); G

- Gemistos, 15th century scholar (BP130); G Maniakes, 11th century general & catepan of Italy (BM281); G Mesopotamites, 11th century doux of Philippopolis (BM431); G Pachymeres, 13-14th century writer (BM47); G Sphrantzes, last logothete & historian (BL96); G of Pisida or G Psidias P 7th century poet (W)
- Gregory, Gregorios or Gregoras (Γρηγόριος): G Akindynos 14th century monk (BL69); G Nikephoros, 14th century historian etc (BL50); G Palamas, 14th century saint (BL68); G ‘the domestikos’, 11th century composer (PL584), nephew of Alexius I (); G Tarchaniotes, 10th century catepan of Italy (W)
- Habib: 6th century monophysite Bishop of Nekress (BP8)
- Hilarion: 4th century saint (BP5)
- Himerius (Ἱμέριος): 10th century *protospatharios* (PL599)
- Hypatius (Ἰπάτιος): H (BP18); H bishop of Ephesus (tb24); H of Gangra (W)
- Isaac (Ἰσαάκιος or Ἰσαάκ): several, I I Komnenos 1057-1059 (BM137); I Kontostephanos, 11th century admiral (AC388)
- Isidore (Ἰσίδωρος): I of Meletus, one of the architects of Hagia Sophia (W); I 15th century heironomk (BP139)
- Jacob: (BM 317)
- Joasaph: monastic name of Emperor John VI Cantacuzene (BL78)
- John or Johannes (Ἰωάννης): J IX Agapetas, 12th century Patriarch, (AC521); J X Kamateros, Patriarch of Constantinople (BM444); J Cinnamus, 12th century writer (BM38); J Climacus, 7th century theologian and saint (PL623); J, diakonos (BM656); J Kourkouas, 10th century general & catepan of Italy (PL592); J XIV Kalekas, 14th century Patriarch (BL86); J Mauropous, 11th century writer & poet (BM140); J Opsaras, 11th century magnate (BM191); J Plousiadenos, 15th century priest & composer (BL99); J Scylitzes, 11th century historian (BM103); J Solomon, 12th century senator & rebel (AC382); J Taronites, 11th century sebatos (BM431); J Tarsites, 12th century scholar (BL105); J Tzetzes, 12th century writer (BM507); J I Tzimisce, basilicus 969-976 (BM104); J III Vatatzes, basilicus 1222-1254 (BM129); J Alakaseus, patrician & military leader of Alexius I (AC303); J Synadenos, 11th century kouropalates (W); J Syrgiannes, 13th century megas domestikos (W)
- Joseph (Ἰωσήφ): J Tarchaniotes, general under Alexius I (AC299)
- Joshua (Ἰησοῦς): J the Stylite, 6th century chronicler (BM174)
- Karas: 12th century soldier (AC409)
- Karoulos: Greek name of Charlemagne 7th century western barbarian ruler (L141)
- Katarodon: 12th century soldier (AC454)
- Komentiolus or Comentiolus (Κομεντίολος): K Phocus 7th century, brother of Emperor Flavius Phocas (BM415)
- Kostas (Κωστας): 11th century nephew of a Gemma (PL572)
- Koulean: 12th century Manichean preacher (AC467)
- Kousinos: 12th century Manichean preacher (AC467)
- Kroummos: Bulgarian ruler Krum (L173)
- Leo (Λέων): several Emperors, first is 457-474 (BM175), L Choerosphactes, 9th century envoy (L194); L Monasteriotes, 12th century krites (BM587); L Nicerites, 12th century general & eunuch (AC408); L Sgouros, 13th century independent ruler of Morea (BM437)
- Leonard: L of Chios, 15th century writer (BM545)
- Leontius (Λεόντιος): Emperor 695-698 (BM421), also 6-7th century bishop of Neopolis (W), 7th century general (HK150)
- Libanius (Λιβάνιος): 4th century teacher of rhetoric (BM59)
- Longinius (Λογγίνος): 5th century rebel (?) (BM194)
- Loukas (Λουκάς): L Chrysoberges: 12th century Patriarch (L231); L Notaras 15th century noble, first ‘national martyr’ of Greece (BL96)
- Lysas: freedman of Annius Plocamus (BM277)
- Macarius: 4th century saint (BP2) name still used
- Macedonius (Μακεδόنيος): M II, Patriarch of Constantinople 496-511 (BM190)
- Manuel (Μανουήλ): (BM 55) several emperors, first is 1143-1180; M Chrysoloras, 15th century theologian & teacher (BP139); M Philes, 14th century court poet (BL56); M Planoudes, 13th century court poet (BL40)
- Marcellinus: 6th century chronicler (BP17)
- Mare: monophysite monk (BP8)
- Mark (Μάρκος): M (of Ephesos) Eugenikos, 15th century theologian (BP135); M Xylokarabes 15th century Patriarch (BL117)
- Marianus: M Mavrocatalon, 11th century soldier (AC302)
- Maro: 5th century monophysite saint (BP1)
- Matthew (Ματθαίος): M Kantakouzenos, Emperor 1353-1357 (W)
- Maurice (Μαυρίκιος): Emperor 582-602
- Maximian: 5th century Patriarch under Justinian (W)
- Maximos (Μάξιμος): M Planoudes, court poet (BL40)
- Melitas: scribe of Patriarch Gregory II (BL43)

- Menas: 7th century Coptic martyr to Chalcedonian persecution (HK145); M, Patriarch 536-52 (W)
- Methodius (Μεθόδιος): 9th century Saint and missionary (W)
- Mezezius (Μιζιζίτιος): 7th century general, briefly held Sicily for himself (BM 421)
- Michael (Μιχαήλ): several Emperors, M I Rangabè, basilicus 811-813 (BM197); M I Cerularius, Patriarch (PL589); M Panaretos, 14th century Trebizond historian (BL122); M Psellos, 12th century scholar, (BM137); M Stypiotes, 10th century soldier (AC474); M Curticius, 10th century admiral & rebel (AC382); M Iasitas, brother-in-law of John II (W); M Psellus, 11th century author (PL603)
- Moagaritos: early 8th century Egyptian connected with the mint (BM361)
- Modestos: Patriarch of Jerusalem 632-4 (BM472)
- Monoastres: 12th century mercenary of unknown barbarian ancestry (AC306)
- Mossele: Armenian, founded a monastery (PL583)
- Narses: N Kamsarakan, 6th century eunuch & general (BM332)
- Nathanael or Nathaniel: monastic name of Nicephoros Choumnas (BL65)
- Neboulus (Νέβουλος): Bulgar general who defected to the Arabs during the crucial battle of Sebastopolis in 692 (BM 631)
- Neon: archon (BM298)
- Neophytos: 1153-4 Patriarch (BP93)
- Nicephorus or Nikephoros (Νικηφόρος): N Bryennus, husband of Anna Comnena (W), N Xphias, 11th century Strategos of Philippopolis (L193); N Melissenos, 11th century rebel (BM428); N Ouranus, doux & writer (BM610); N II Phocas, basilicus 963-969 (BM104); N Callistus Xanthopoulos, 14th century writer & theologian (BM444); N Xphias, 11th century Strategos of Philippopolis (L193)
- Nicetas or Nicetos (Νικητάς): N Castamonites, 12th century rebel (AC382); N ? (PL612); N Chalintzes, diplomat (AC357); N Panukomites, diplomat, (AC370); N Stethatus, 11th century theologian (PL612); N Pegonites, 11th century commander (W)
- Nicholas (Νικόλαος): N Kabasilas, 14th century theologian and saint (BL93); N Kyrdiniates, Patriarch under Alexius I (AC294)
- Nikephoros (Νικηφόρος): (BL 50) Gregoras, historian
- Olympiodorus (Όλύμπιόδωρος): O of Thebes, 6th century pagan teacher & writer (BM192)
- Pachomius or Pakhomius (Παχώμιος): 4th century saint & inventor of monasteries (BP2)(HK141)
- Palladius (Παλλάδιος): chronicler (BP6)
- Pamphronius: 6th century patrikios (BM407)
- Panterius: soldier, helped repel Kievian Rus in 941 ()
- Parasceviotes: jailer (AC499)
- Paul (Παύλος): P Sophianos, 15th century courtier (BP138)
- Peter (Πέτρος): P Barsymes, 6th century consul (BM243)
- Petros (PL 572) nephew of a Gemma, 11c,
- Philaretus or Philaretos (Φιλάρετος): 8th century Patriarch of (?) (BM419)
- Philippicus (Φιλιππικός): P Bardanes, Emperor 711-715 (W)
- Philoromus: monk (BP8)
- Philotheos (Φιλόθεος): P Kokkinos, Patriarch 1354-55 & 56 (BL2)
- Pholos (Φόλος): 12th century Manichean preacher (AC467)
- Photius (Φώτιος): 858-67 & 877-86 Patriarch and scholar, known as the Great (W)
- Poemon: 5th century ropemaker and saint (BP6)
- Procopius (Προκόπιος) of Caesarea (Ὁ Καισαρεύς): 6th century historian (BP12)
- Romanus (Ρωμανός): R I Lecampus 920-944; R III Argyrus 1028-1034 (BM145)
- Sabbas (Σάββ[β]ας): S Asidenus, 13th century Sebastokrator (BM107); 6th century saint (BP5)
- Sanutius: 7th century Coptic noble (duqs) in Egypt (HK163)
- Sergius or Serge (Σεργίου): 10th century Patriarch (BP3); S saint, possible married to St Bakchos (MoL145)
- Silvanus (Σιλουανός): saint (BP6)
- Simeon (Συμεών): Stephanos' name as a monk (PL583)
- Sissinius: S II, Patriarch 996-9 (PL595)
- Sophronius (Σωφρόνιος): 7th century Patriarch of Jerusalem at Conquest (BP 39, HK90)
- Staurikos (Σταυράκιος): 9th century, briefly Emperor on the death of Nikephoros (L180)
- Stephanos (Στέφανος): S Byzantios, 6th century geographer (BM160); S, eunuch and admiral, later monk (PL583).
- Strategius: Flavius S Apion, 6th century patrician (BM464)
- Stylianus (Στυλιανός): fem is Styliane (AC495); S Zautzes, 10th century commander of the Mikra Hetaireia (BM302)
- Symeon (Συμεών): S of Trebizond 15th century Patriarch (BL117)
- Tarasios (Ταράσιος): iconodule, Patriarch 784-806 and saint (tb26)
- Taticus (Τατίκιος): 11th century son of a slave & general (AC 343)
- Terbelis: Bulgar ruler Tervel (L173)

- Theodore (Θεόδωρος): T Balsamon, 12th century canonical commentator & Patriarch of Antioch (PL600, PL562); T Trithurios, 7th century commander under Heraclius in Syria (HK81), (L199) others (BM118 for 1204-1222), T Gabras, governor of Trebizond and rebel (AC350); T Hyrtakenos, 14th century scholar (BL56); T Maurozomes, 12th century strategos (BM128); T Prodromos, 12th century poet (BP104); T Trytherus, 7th century treasurer & commander under Heraclius in Syria (HK81)
- Theodoret (Θεοδώρητος): T of Cyrillus, 5th century hagiographer (BP5)
- Theodosius (Θεοδόσιος): 408-450 (BM224); T Diakonis, 10th century poet (W)
- Theoleptos: 13th century bishop of Philadelphia (BL61); T name taken by Theodore Metochites on becoming a monk (BL42)
- Theopemptus (Θεοπέμπτους): logothete (BM658)
- Theophanes (Θεοφάνης): 9th century saint (BL44); T Chrysobalantites, 10th century physician (W)
- Theophano (Θεοφανο): nephew of John I (BM270)
- Theophilus (Θεόφιλος): Emperor 829-867, last iconoclast (BM190)
- Theophylact (Θεοφύλακτος): 11th century Archbishop of Achrida (BL46)
- Theophylactos (Θεοφύλακτος): 8th century bishop (tb26)
- Tiberius (Τιβέριος)(BM 175) several, II is 578-582
- Vahan: V Trithurios: 7th century commanders under Heraclius in Syria (L199)
- Victor: 6th century bishop (?) (BM317)
- Vitus: (BM 245)
- Z'ura: monophysite monk (BP7)
- Zachariah or Zacharias: Z of Mitylene, writer (BM177), 7th century soldier in Egypt (HK155); Z Kalliergis was 15th century refugee & printer of Greek texts (BL105)
- Zygobenus: monk (AC500)

Female First Names

Note that female names are much harder to document than male. There was a tendency for women to be recorded as “wife of”, “mother of”, and even “widow of” unless they were very prominent in their own right. Note that, if a woman has a middle name it may be the family name of her grandfather.

- Aelia (Αελια): A Eudocia, augusta, wife of Theodosius II (BM201); A Pulcheria, Augusta and later wife of Theodosius III (BM365)
- Anastasia (Αναστασία): name taken as nun by Anna of Savoy, originally Giovanna, wife of Andronicus III (BL93)
- Angelina (Αντζελίνα): Theodora A Palaeologina, mother of Michael VIII Palaeologus (W)
- Anna (Αννα): A Dalassena, mother of Alexius I (PL573), A Notaras, refugee, daughter of the last Megas Doux (BL96); A Paidianites, 12th century (BM584)
- Ariadne (Αριάδνη): wife of Anastasius I (W)
- Danelis (Δανηλίζ): 9th century magnate, awarded the honour of Basileomētōr for her support of Basil I (PL574, MoL235)
- Despina (Δεσποίνα): Maria D Palaiologina, illegitimate daughter of Michael VIII and wife of Abakha (Mongol) (L143)
- Eirene see Irene:
- Elenē: see Helena
- Erythro (Ερυθρό): Greek name of Rotrud, daughter of Charlemagne and betrothed of Constantine VI in the 8th century (L138)
- Eudokia or Eudocia (Ευδοκία): sister of Andronikos II (BL51), E Makrembolitissa, wife of Romanus IV, Empress 1067-1068 (L225), daughter of Heraklios (L153), wife of Constantine X (); E Ingerina, mistress to Michael III & wife of Basil I (PL574)
- Eugenia (Ευγενία): niece of Michael VIII (BL34), name taken as a nun by Irene Gattilusio (W)
- Eulogia (Ευλογία): abbess & *basilissa* 14th century, said “Virtue comes more easily in well-appointed surroundings” (BL59)
- Euprepia: 11th century sister of Constantine IX Monomachos (W)
- Euphrosyne (Ευφροσύνη): daughter of Loukas Notaras (BL97), E Palaiologina, illegitimate daughter of Michael VIII and wife of Nogai (Mongol) (L143); E Synadene, 14th century nun (W)
- Galla (Υάλλα): G Placidia, 5th century regent of the West (BM365)
- Gemma: widow in Italy (PL569)
- Glyceria (Υλύκτισμα) (?): poor widow (PL583)
- Helena (Ελενα): H mother of Constantine I (), H Dragasē, Serbian princess and wife of Manuel II Palaiologos and later nun (taken from 15th century miniature)
- Hypomone (Ὑπομονή): (Patience) name taken by Helena Dragaš as a nun (W)
- Irene (Ειρήνη): 780-792 (BM 80), I Gattilusio, 15th century wife of John VII Palaiologos, later nun (W); Palaiologina, formerly Yolanda of Montferrat, Empress 1288/9-1317 (BL48)
- Juliana: J Anicia, patrician (BM203)

Kale (καλλονή) (?): 'Beauty', mother of Saint Thomaïs (PL600)
 Licinia: L Eudoxia, augusta, wife of Valentinian III (BM201)
 Loukia (Λουκία): 11th century (PL602)
 Macrina: sister of Gregory of Nyssa (tb19)
 Maria (Μαρία): wife of Michael VII, in Serbian, Mara, (BL 110), M Despina Palaiologina, illegitimate daughter of Michael VIII and wife of Abakha (Mongol) (L143); M Scleraina: famous lover of Constantine IX (PL576)
 Martina: wife of one Emperor Heraclius and mother of the next (HK157)
 Melania or Melanie (μελανια): M the Younger, 5th century desert mother (BM202)
 Metrodora (Μητροδωρα): author of a medical book for women (PL618)
 Olympias (Ολυμπίας) follower of John Crysostom (tb19)
 Procopia: wife of Michael I (BM197)
 Simonis (Σίμωνίς): S Palaeologina, daughter of Andronikos II (BL5)

Styliane: feminine of Stylianus (AC495)
 Syncletia: 4th century Desert Mother and Saint (BP2)
 Thamar or Ithamar (Θαμαρ): daughter of Despot of Epiros, Princess of Taranto 1294-1309 (BL24)
 Thecla (Θεκλα) the Augusta, mistress of Basil I (MoL239)
 Theoctiste: (PL631)
 Theodora (Θεοδώρα): regent T 1055-1056; T Angelina Palaeologina, mother of Michael VIII Palaeologus (W); T Petraliphaina became wife of the Despot of Epiros (BL15); T Raoulaina, 13th century scholar (BL33)
 Theodule: name chosen as a nun by a Theodora (BL4)
 Theophanu or Theophano (Θεοφανώ): wife of Romanus II (W)
 Thomaïs (Θωμαΐς): 9th century Saint from Lesbos (PL572)
 Verina: 7th century Empress (BP18)
 Zampea (BL 84) originally Isabella, lady-in-waiting to Anna of Savoy (BL84)
 Zoë (Ζωή): regent 1028-50 (BM226); Z Karbonopsina, wife of Leo VI (W)

Castles, Villages, Towns and Cities

A place name could be used as a surname, thus John Damascene is also John of Damascus and a person associated with Attica would be Atticus.

Abydos (Άβυδος): town on the Hellespont (AC 437)
 Achyraus: town south of Constantinople, Turkic Balikesir (BM110)
 Acroenum (Ακροϊνόν): becomes Nicopolis after 740, now Turkic Afyonkarahisar (BM124)
 Adana: town in Cilicia (AC365),
 Adramyttium (Άδραμυττηνόν): also known as Demetrias, seaport city in Samos, Turkic Edemrit (BM83, BL39, AC437)
 Adrianopolis (Ανδριανούπολις): city in Macedonia /Pisidia, Turkic Adaras (M9)
 Adrianopolis (Ανδριανούπολις) city in east Thrace, Turkic Edirne (BL73)
 Aenus (Αἴ νος): town on the south-east coast of Thrace, Turkic Enos, now Enez (BM79)
 Agathonike: village near Adriatic (AC306)
 Aigialoi: port (AC453)
 Aila: becomes Aqaba, port in the Red Sea (RS33)
 Akrokos (AC 455) village near Nicea,
 Akronion (AC 487) town in Iconium,
 Aleppo (M9) city in Mesopotamia, Arabic Halep
 Alethina (AC 455) village near Nicea,
 Alexandretta (BM415), Turkic Iskenderun
 Alexandria (BM 174) city in Egypt
 Alexiopolis: also known as Neocastron (AC 468) , city build for converts from Manicheanism,

Altaluogo: see Ephesus
 Amasia (M9) city in Armeniac, Turkic Amasya
 Amastris (AC 446) town in Paphlagonia,
 Amida: city (BP16), Turkic Diyarbakir, Kurdish Amed (L126)
 Amira (AC 431) town in Lapara,
 Amisus or Aminosos (BM49), Turkic Samsun
 Amnia (BM 209)
 Amorium (M9) city in Anatolia, Turkic Ümraniye
 Amphipolis (BM 79)
 Ampous or Ampoun (AC487) town in Iconium, Turkic Ambanaz
 Amasya (Άμάσεια): capital of the Armeniac theme.
 Anabarza (AC 431) city in Cilicia,
 Anaea or Ania (BM49), Turkic Kadi Kalesi
 Anastasiopolis: see Dara
 Anazarbus (BM 104)
 Anchialos: town in Thrace, Turkic Ankhialo, (BP106, AC305), now Bulgarian Pomorie (L174)
 Ancyra / Ankara, (BP 16) city in Bukellarian,
 Andronopolis: see Dryinopolis
 Andros (BM 601)
 Anemurium (BM112), Turkic Anamur
 Angelocastrum: see Choma
 Ani (BM 212)
 Antaeopolis (BM 354)

- Antinoe: 7th century town in Middle Egypt (HK167)
- Antinopolis: 7th century capital of Middle Egypt (HK159)
- Antioch (M9) city in Mesopotamia, Arabic Antakya
- Antioch (BM117) city on the Meander River, Turkic Karapınar
- Antioch (BM 110) city in Isauria
- Antioch (BM54) city in Pisidia, Turkic Yalvaç
- Antaras (AC 354) town
- Anydroi Pirogoi (BM 140)
- Apamea: provincial capital in Syria (BP 16, HK69) also known as Celaenae (BM 127), Turkic Dinar
- Aphrodisias: also known as Stauropolis (BM122) Turkic Geyre
- Aphrodito: town in upper Egypt (BM347), now Kūm Ishqaw (HK341)
- Apollinopolis Magna (BM 349)
- Apollonos Ano (BM 350)
- Apologos: Persian/Arab known as Ubulla, port on Tigris near Basra, first town encountered by Arabs that made white bread (HK124)
- Apros / Aprus (AC 326) town
- Aramisos (AC 431) castle in Lapara,
- Arcadiopolis: also known as Vorgeles or Bergula (BM81) Bulgar Lüleburgaz
- Archelais: see Coloneia
- Argos (BM 79)
- Argyrocatron (AC 365) port in Cilicia,
- Armiro: see Halmyros
- Arsamosata (M 9) city in Mesopotamia,
- Artach (AC 430) town in Koele-Syria,
- Ason (AC 316) town
- Athens (M 9) city in Hellas,
- Athyra (AC 319) town
- Arta (BL 12) city in Epiros,
- Artach (BM 104)
- Aspona (BM 73)
- Astipalia (BM 53)
- Astytzium (BM433) possibly Turkic Kızkulesi
- Athens (BM 57)
- Athos (BM 210) monastery on Iberon
- Athos (BM 201) monastery on Lavra
- Atroa (PL 611)
- Attalia: also known as Satellia or Setalia (M9) port-city in Cibyrhaeot, Turkic Antalya
- Attica (BM 85)
- Augustopolis (AC 487) town in Iconium, Turkic Sülmenli
- Aureus Mons (BM 73) city on the Danube
- Avlona (AC 310) Dalmatian town
- Babylon: major citadel on the Nile delta, Old Cairo was built near it (HK143), Arabic Qasr al-Shama (HK151)
- Bacchenus (AC 386) village,
- Backovo: also known as Batzokova (PL 584) now in Bulgaria, Bulgar Bachkovo
- Balabista (AC 379) town,
- Bari (M 9) city in Longibardia,
- Bassianae (BM 73)
- Batzokova: see Backovo
- Bergula: see Arcadiopolis
- Belgrada (BM 37) modern Belgrade or Beograd
- Berrhoe: also known as Berra (BM 80), Turkic Stara Zagora
- Berrhoea (BM 260) in Syria
- Berytus: see Beyrout
- Beyrout or Berytus (M 8) town in Mesopotamia, modern Beirut
- Beroa (AC 431), Turkic Chalep, city in Cilicia,
- Bizye (BM 79) Turkic Vize
- Blachernae () Monastery of Constantinople and home of famous icon
- Bosporous (BM 50) town in Crimea
- Bouleuteria (PL 580)
- Brandiez: see Brundusium
- Brundusium or Brandiez (BM 37) Turkic Braničevo
- Buzaea (BP 3) village
- Boüsa (AC 315) Dalmatian town
- Brusa (M 9) city in Opsikion,
- Brysis: also known as Urisio (BM 81)
- Byzacena (BM289)
- Caballa (BM 126) probably Turkic Gevele Dağ
- Caesarea (M 9) city in Charsianon, Turkic Kayseri
- Caffa: also known as Chafa (BM 46), Turkic Feodosiya
- Calamus (BM 108)
- Calaonorus or Coracaesium (BM 50), Turkic Alanya
- Camacha (BM 609)
- Campania (BM 376)
- Canbaluc: Latin from Mongol Qanbaliq, Beijing (L168)
- Candelloro: also known as Celenderis (BM 50), Turkic Gilindire
- Canina: (AC 408) town,
- Caria: (BM 57)
- Carthage: one of the greatest of Roman cities, in North Africa (BM 289)
- Cassandra: (BM 88)
- Castamenon: Turkic Kastamonu (BM40)
- Castoria (BM 35)
- Catania (BM 407)
- Cataonia (BM 62)
- Cavusin (PL 571)
- Cedrea: Turkic Bayat (BM123)
- Celaenae: see Apamea
- Celenderis: see Candelloro
- Ceos (BM 660)

- Ceuta: town near Tangier, last Roman town in Africa (HK311)
- Chaffa: see Caffa
- Chalcedon: Turkic Kadiköy (BP7)
- Chalcis: (BM261) also known as Chalkis (HK76), later Qinnasrīn, town south of Aleppo (HK76)
- Charax (BM 55) probably Turkic Çardak
- Charsianon (PL 583) suburb of Constantinople
- Chele (AC 307) village in Bithynia,
- Cherson: also known as Kherson, (M9) city & theme on north shore of Black Sea,
- Chiarenza or Glarentsa (BM 534), Turkic Killini
- Chimara (AC 315) Dalmatian town
- Chios (BM 51)
- Chirovachi (AC 396) town in Dalmatia,
- Chliara: city, Turkic Soma, now Kirkağaç (AC437)
- Chliat: a stronghold on the north-west shore of Lake Van in Armenia, now modern Akhlat (L224)
- Choma: also known as Angelocastrum: town, Turkic Homa (AC348)
- Chonae: also known as Collossae (BM 55), Turkic Honaz
- Chonios (AC 431) castle in Lapara,
- Christoupolis (BM 212)
- Chrysopolis (BM 658) in Bythnia, Turkic Üsküdar
- Cibotos (BM 40)
- Cius (BM 622)
- Claudiopolis (BM 112), Turkic Bolu
- Clysma: becomes Qulzum, port in the Red Sea near where Suez now is (RS33)
- Collossae see Chonae
- Coloneia: also known as Archelais (AC 387) fortified town, Turkic Aksaray
- Colonia (BM 624) near Nicopolis, Turkic Şebinkarahisar
- Constantia: town on Cyprus (BM415), Turkic Salamis
- Constantinople: city in Thrace, known as Miklagard to the Rus, often referred to in writing as New Rome (BM656)
- Coracaesium: also known as Calaonorus
- Corinth (BM 50)
- Corone (BM 52)
- Corycus (BM 245)
- Cotyaеum (BM 112), Turkic Kütahya
- Cratia (BM 112), Turkic Gerede
- Cypsella (BM 81)
- Cyrrhus (Κύρρου): capital of the district of Cyrrhестica (BM 623)
- Cyzicus: city near Nicea (BP16) on south of Sea of Marmara (HK329)
- Dadybra (BM 112), Turkic Iskilip
- Damascus (M 9) city in Mesopotamia, Turkic Dimashk
- Damatrys (BM 133)
- Daonium (BM 83)
- Daphni, () town and monastery in Greece
- Dara: (BM 261), town in south-east Turkey, also known as Anastasiopolis, modern Oğuz (L259)
- Dāthin: village near Gaza (HK73)
- Decervion (BM 44) probably Turkic Celbianum
- Dekanos / Dekatera (AC 395) town in Dalmatia,
- Dekapolis (MoL 239) town,
- Demetrius: see Adramyttium
- Demotika (AC 9) city in Macedonia,
- Deure (AC 408) town in Dalmatia,
- Develtus (BM 82), Turkic Bourgas
- Diabolos (AC 404) town in Dalmatia,
- Doux (AC 430) town in Koele-Syria,
- Dorylaeum (M 9) city in Opsikion, Turkic Eskişehir
- Drama (BL 53) town in Eastern Macedonia, site of estate of Eirene Palaiologina,
- Drizupara (BM 81)
- Didymoteichon (BL 72) town in Thrace, Turkic Dimetoka
- Docea (BM 557). Turkic Tokat
- Durazzo (M 8) city in Dyrrachium,
- Dryinopolis: also known as Andronopolis (BM 35), Turkic Argyrokaстро
- Dyrrachium: also known as Epidamnos, (AC310), Dalmatian town in theme of same name (M 9), Turkic Dürres
- Edessa (BM 79) in Macedonia
- Edessa (M 9) city on River Skirtos in Mesopotamia, Arabic Urfa
- Eilisson (BM 281)
- Elatea (BM 450)
- Emesa (M 9) city in Mesopotamia,
- Empythium (BM 208)
- Ephesus: also known as Altaluogo or Hagios Theologos (M 9) city in Samos, Turkic Selçuk
- Epibati (BL 79) town on the Bosphoros,
- Epidamnos: see Dyrrachium
- Eriza (BM 108), Turkic Dere Köy
- Euboa: also known as Negroponte (BM 51), Turkic Evvoia
- Euchaita (BM 123), Turkic Avkat, now Mecitözü
- Ezerum (BM 83)
- Faustinopolis (BM 73)
- Finica (BM 112), Turkic Finike
- Focie: see Phocaea
- Gabala (AC 365) port in Cilicia
- Gaïta (BM 126), Turkic Akait
- Galata (BL 76) town across the Golden Horn from Constantinople
- Gangra (Γαγγρών) (BM 40), Turkic Çankırı
- Ganus (BM 274), Turkic Ganos, now Gaziköy

- Gaza: coastal city in Palestine (BM201, HK73)
 Geranion (AC 395) town in Dalmatia,
 Gerash: town in Syria, becomes Jerash (HK66)
 Germaniceia: also known as Germanicea (AC 430)
 town in Koele-Syria, Turkic Maraş
 Glabinitza (AC 409) town in Dalmatia,
 Glarentsa: see Chiarenza
 Göreme (PL 640) in Cappadocia, convent only?
 Graecia (BM 38) in Romania
 Graos Gala (BM 130)
 Hadrianopolis: see Adrianopolis
 Hagios Theologos see Ephesus
 Hagios Macarius : see St M)
 Hagios Menas: see St M
 Hagios Metras: see St M
 Halmyros: also known as Armiro (BM 52), Turkic
 Almiros
 Hebraike: also known as Heraclea town (AC342),
 Pontic town (BM118), Turkic Ereğli
 Helenopolis (BM 63), Turkic Yalova
 Helenopontus (BM 98)
 Heleopolis (AC312) town in Egypt, Arabic On
 Heliopolis: in Syria, becomes Ba'alkak (HK66)
 Heraclea (M 9) city in Bukellarian,
 Heraclea: see Hebraike
 Heracleopolis (BM 354)
 Hexamilium (BM 631), Turkic Evreşe
 Hierapolis (BM 42) city in Phrygia, Turkic Pamukkale
 Hierapolis (M 9) city in Syria
 Hiericho (AC 408) town
 Hierissus (BM 86)
 Homs: city in northern Syria (HK74)
 Honorias (BM 98)
 Iantium (BM 385), Turkic Meaux
 Iconium: city in Anatolia, Turkic Konya (M9) (L97)
 Ionia (BM 48)
 Ioannina (BL 12) city in Epiros,
 Isaura (BM 416)
 Isauria (BM 57)
 Isinda (BM 108), Turkic Korkuteli
 Iuliopolis (BM 73)
 Iviropoulos (BP 94)
 Jerusalem (BM 201)
 Justinianopolis (BP 16) city
 Kalliopolis (BL71), Turkic Gelibolu now Gallipoli,
 port in Thrace,
 Kabalion (AC 315) Dalmatian town
 Kaltzierin (AC 431) castle in Lapara
 Kars (BM 212)
 Kato Hexapolis (BM 624)
 Kauka (AC 430) castle in Koele-Syria,
 Kedros / Kedrea, (AC 480) town,
 Kelbianos (AC 438) city
 Kherson: see Cherson
 Khimara (BM 35)
 Khoirobakkhoi / Cherevach (BM 65)
 Kibotos (AC 453/ AC 333) province and town
 Koiloi (AC 445) port in Asia,
 Kokkinobaphos (PL 577)
 Kommermoeri (AC 431) town,
 Kosinitza (BL 117) town in Thrace,
 Kotoiraekia (AC 472) town near Nicea,
 Krisis / Krisei (BL 40) suburb of Constantinople,
 Laodicea (AC 348) town in Mesopotamia
 Lacerium (BM 42), Turkic Dazkırı, now Baklan Ovası
 Laconia (BM 57)
 Lagbe (BM 108)
 Lampe (AC 348) town
 Lampascus (BM 74), Turkic Lapseki
 Laodicea (BM 42), Turkic Ladik, now Denizli
 Larada (BM 43), Turkic Karaman
 Larissa / Sezer, (AC 319) town in Koele-Syria
 Larissa (M 9) city in Hellas,
 Latros (PL 617)
 Lavra (PL 580)
 Lazica (BM 50) near Trebizond
 Lembos (BM 49) monastery
 Leptis Magna: becomes Arabic Labla, city in
 Tipolitania (HK207)
 Leros (BM 53)
 Leucate (BM 589)
 Leukia (AC 479) town near Nicea,
 Lifetti (BM 46) probably Turkic Yevpatoriya
 Limnae (BM 143), Turkic Hoyran, now Eğridir Gölü
 Limnia (BM 116)
 Lipso (BM 53)
 Longinias (AC 365) town in Cilicia,
 Lopadion / Lopadium / Lupar (AC 453) town near
 Nicea, Turkic Uluabat
 Loulou (AC 430) castle in Koele-Syria
 Lycaonia (BM 54)
 Lykandos (BM 55)
 Macre (BM 83) in Lycia, Turkic Fethiye
 Macre (BM 83) in Thrace
 Madytos (AC 445) port in Asia,
 Magnesia (BM 118), Turkic Manisa
 Maina (BM 52)
 Malvagia (BM 51), Turkic Monemvasia
 Mamistra (AC 365) town in Cilicia
 Mandraklou (BM 68)
 Manzikert () village
 Marash (AC 360) town in Cilicia,
 Marchapin (AC 365) port in Cilicia
 Marcianopolis (BM 389)
 Maresch (BM 42) probably Turkic Araç
 Margus (BM 73)

- Marycatus (BM 622) near Miletopolis
Mastura / Mastaura (PL561) town on the Meander River, Turkic Nazilli
Mavrocastro / Maocastro (BM 46), Turkic Akkerman, now Cetatea
Mazamia (BM 143)
Medicion (PL 605)
Mekran (AC 431) village
Melitene (BM 239), Turkic Malatya
Meletus (Μιλήσιος) (W)
Mesampeloi (AC 336) town
Mesanacta (BM 124), Turkic Ortaköy
Mesembria (M 8) town in Thrace, Turkic Nessebur
Mesanakta (AC 483) town in Iconium,
Methone (BP 130) Peloponnesian port,
Miletus / Palatia / Balat (BM 49), Turkic Milet
Mistra (BL 15) city in Lacodemia, silk production
Mnizus (BM 99)
Moesia (BM 57)
Moesia Secunda (BM 404)
Monastir: city in Zab (Algeria) (HK212)
Mopses (AC 365) town in Cilicia,
Mopsuestiae (AC 431) city in Cilicia,
Mt Mauros (AC 430) town in Koele-Syria
Mosynopolis (BM83), Turkic Messoune
Mylasa-Melanudium (BM122), Turkic Milas-Bafa
Mylos (AC 397) town in Dalmatia
Myra (BM 112)
Myriokephalon (BP110) Turkic Tzybritze, Tzibrelitzemani or Cybrilcymani
Nacolia (BM 140), Turkic Seyitgazi
Naissus / Nit (BM 37), Turkic Niš
Narbo (BM 246), Turkic Narbonne
Naupaktos (BL 27) harbour in Epirus, known as Lepanto to the Latins
Naxos (BM 53)
Negroponte: see Euboia
Nemara: fort on the western edge of the Syrian desert (HK34)
Neocaesarea (BM40), Turkic Niksar
Neocastron: see Alexiopolis
Neopatras (BM 83)
Neopolis (Νεαπόλεως): city in Cyprus (tb24)
Neoutzikon (BM 432)
Nerezi: see Scopia
Nicaea or Nicaea (Νίκαια): city in Opsikion, Turkic Iznik (M9)
Nicaea or Nicaea (Νίκαια): in Thrace (BM81)
Nicodemia (AC 307) town, Turkic Izmit
Nicolopolis (Νικόπολις): means 'city of victory', town south of Constantinople, former Acroenum, now Turkic Afyonkarahisar (BM 80)
Nikiu: small town and bishopric in the Nile delta (BP 34, HK29)
Nymphaeon (AC438) city, Turkic Nif, modern Kemalpaşa
Ochrida / Achrida / Lucretia (BM36), Turkic Okhrid
Oenaeum (BM133), Turkic Ünye
Olympia (BM 64)
Optatiana (BM 622) near Nicomedia
Opus (AC 323) town
Orcistus (BM140), Turkic Alikel
Oreus (BM 80)
Oxyrhynchus (Ὄξυρρυγχος): in Egypt 160km south of Cairo, modern El-Bahnasa (BM 347)
Paipert (AC 350) town
Pales (AC 314)
Palmyra: city in the Syrian desert (HK66)
Pamphylia (BM 57)
Panasium (BM130), Turkic Banaz Ovası
Panephris (BP 2)
Panium (BM 79)
Panopolis (BM 459)
Parnassus (BM 99)
Paros (PL 631) town
Patara (BM 112)
Patmos (Πάτμος): one of the northernmost of the Dodecanese, has a monastery of St John (BM53)
Patras (BL 15) city in Peloponnesus
Paurae (BM42), Turkic Bafra
Pegae (BM108) probably, Turkic Biga
Pegasios (AC 324) town
Pelekanum (AC 325) area
Pelagonia (BL17) Macedonian town, Turkic Monastir
Pella: city in Jordan (HK78)
Pelusium: town on coast near Port Said (HK148), Arabic Farāma
Pergamon: also Pergamum, (AC438) city in Samos, Turkic Bergama
Peristera (BM 88)
Peritheorium (BM 83)
Pessinus (BM 622)
Petra: city in Nabatea east of the Negev (HK66)
Petrola (AC 397) town in Dalmatia,
Pharsalus (M 9) city in Hellas,
Pherae (BM 89) monastery of Theotokos Kosmosotira
Pherme (BP 2)
Phersia (AC 430) town in Koele-Syria,
Philadelphia (BL61), Turkic Alaşehir
Philea (PL568) town on Black Sea,
Philippi (BM36)
Philippopolis (BL117) town & bishopric in Macedonia, Bulgar Plovdiv
Philita (BM114)

- Philomelion: also known as Philomelium (AC348) town, Turkic Akşehir
- Phocaea or Focie (BM49), Turkic Eski, now Yeni Foça
- Pithecas (BM12)
- Plastra (AC431) town in Lapara,
- Pliska (BM280)
- Podandus (BM104)
- Poemanenon (AC453) town,
- Polybotos (AC348) town, Turkic Bolvadin
- Pontus (BM50)
- Pora (BM83)
- Porthmus (BM80)
- Poutze (AC303) stronghold
- Pracana (BM125) probably Turkic Alakapı
- Priene: also known as Sampson (BM61), Turkic Samsun
- Prilep (BM219)
- Prusa (AC453) town near Nicea, Turkic Bursa
- Prusias (BM118), Turkic Düzce
- Ptelion (BM51)
- Pylae (BM49)
- Qus: monastery in Upper Egypt (HK145)
- Raetia Secunda (BM384)
- Ragusa (M8) town in Dalmatia,
- Ras (BM525)
- Reake (BP5) village
- Reggio (M8) town in Calabria
- Registo: see Rhaedestus
- Rhaedestus, Registo, Rudistio or Rodisto (BM46) Turkic Tekirdağ
- Rhages: Persian town of Rayy (HK176)
- Rodisto: see Rhaedestus
- Rodosto (M8) port in Thrace,
- Romaïna (AC431) town in Lapara
- Rousia / Rusa (BM35) probably Keşan
- Rudisto: see Rhaedestus
- Sabratha: becomes Arabic Sabra, city in Tipolitania (HK207)
- Sagaudaous (AC474) village near Nicodemia,
- St Macarius: Coptic monastery in Wadi Natrun (HK164)
- St Menas: becomes Mina after Conquest, town in the Nile delta (HK145)
- St Metras: Coptic monastery in Alexandria (HK164)
- Salamis (M9) town in Cyprus
- Salona (BM57), Turkic Split
- Samnium (BM558)
- Samos (BM53)
- Samosata (M8) town in Mesopotamia,
- Sampson: see Priene
- Santabaris (AC480) town, Turkic Bardakçı
- Sarai: (BM548) Arabic al-Sara, Turkic Sarra
- Sarbanos (AC431) castle in Lapara,
- Sardes (AC348) city in Thracian
- Sardis (BM122). Turkic Sart
- Sarsapin (AC431) town
- Sasima (BM99), Turkic Gölcük-Hasköy
- Satellia: see Attalia
- Savaria (BM384), Turkic Szombathely
- Savia (BM384)
- Scodra (BM37), Turkic Shköder
- Scopia: also known as Nerezi (BM 89)
- Scythopoulos: city in Jordan (HK78)
- Sebasteia: also Sebastea, city (BP16) in Sebastea theme, Turkic Sivas
- Sebastopolis (BM631)
- Sebeitla: city in southern Tunisia (HK207)
- Segermes: city south of Carthage (HK204)
- Selucia or Isauriae (M9) city in Cilicia, Turkic Silifke
- Selymbria (BM52), Turkic Silivri
- Semlin: Kosovo (L229)
- Serdica, Hesternit or Straliz (BM37), Bulgar Sofia
- Sergiopolis (BM261)
- Serres / Serra (BM35)
- Sestus (BM478)
- Setalia: see Attalia
- Sgenin (AC431) city in Cilicia, castle in Lapara,
- Side (BM317), Turkic Selimiye, now Eski Antalya
- Sidera (BM83) in Thrace
- Singidunum (BM73)
- Sinianda (BM149) possibly Turkic Kızılviran
- Sinope (BM42), Turkic Sinop
- Sinopoli, Sozopolis or Sinope (BM46) in Thrace
- Sirmium (BM73), Serbian Sremska Mitrovica
- Sirogellis (BM81)
- Sis (M9) town in Cilicia, Turkic Kozan
- Siscia (BM378), Turkic Sisak
- Smolena (BM88)
- Smyrna (AC438) city in Samos, Turkic Izmir
- Solkhat or Sorghati (BM549), Turkic Staraya Krim
- Soudi (AC343)
- Souetios (AC430) town in Koele-Syria,
- Sozopolis (AC384) town ?
- Sozopolis (BM42) in Pisidia probably Turkic Uluborlu
- Sozopolis (BM47) in Thrace, Bulgar Sozopol
- Sparta or Lacedaemonia (BM52), Turkic Sparta
- Spalatum: Split (L164)
- Stadia (BM122), Turkic Datça
- Stauropolis: see Aphrodisias
- Sthlabotilin (AC431) castle in Lapara,
- Sthlanitza (AC374) town
- Stiva: see Thebes
- Stobi (BM79)
- Strumitsa (BM88) monastery of Theotokos Eleousa

Studion: town (PL569). also known as Studium (MoL241)
 Studium: see Studion
 Sugdaia or Saldadia (BM549), Turkic Sudak Sura (BM261)
 Syhe (C363) port in Cilicia,
 Sykeon (BP1) city in Mesopotamia,
 Synnada (BM123), Turkic Şuhut
 Syracuse (M8) town in Calabria
 Tabens: Coptic monastery in Alexandria (HK158)
 Tadmor (M9)
 Taik (BM212)
 Tana (BM547)
 Tantalus (BM126) probably Turkic Dandal
 Tarsus (BP16) city
 Tauchira: becomes Arabic Tokra, city in Cyrenaica (HK206)
 Tebenna (AC386) village,
 Telchampson (AC431) castle in Lapara,
 Telouch (AC430) town in Koele-Syria
 Tentyra (BM459)
 Thebes or Stiva (BM51)
 Themisionium (BM108)
 Theodosiopolis (BM212), Turkic Erzurum
 Theotokos Petritzonitissa (BM89) monastery at Batzokova
 Thessalonika (M9) city in the theme of Thessalonika,
 Thyateira (BM108)
 Ticium (BM378), Turkic Pavia
 Timgad: city west of Carthage near foot of Mt Aures (HK map), founded by Trajan (SBS)
 Timoros (AC412) town in Dalmatia,
 Trajanopolis (BM88)
 Tralleis or Tralles (Τραλλιανός): town in the Thracesian theme, Turkic Aydın (BM129)
 Trapezus: see Trebizond
 Trebizond: also known as Trapezus or Tribusonda (M9) city in Chaldea, (AC386), Turkic Trabzon

Tribusonda: see Trebizond
 Triglia (BM51) probably Turkic Tirilya
 Trikkala (BM83)
 Tripolis (BM118) in Lydia
 Tripolis (BM56) in Syria, Arabic Tarabulus
 Tripoliana (BM289)
 Troezen (BM80)
 Troy: (BM62), Turkic Truva
 Tyana: (BM73), Turkic Niğde
 Tyre: city in Palestine (BM627)
 Tzurullum: (BM81), Turkic Çorlu
 Tzybritze, Tzbrelitzzemani or Cybrilcymani (BM126), Turkic Çivrilçimeni
 Tzykanisterin: (AC510)
 Urisio: see Brysis
 Usuze: (BM79)
 Varna: (BM46)
 Vatopedi: Athonite monastery (PL579)
 Venetia / Venice: provincial town in Italy (M8)
 Vicina or Vezina: (BM46) probably Turkic Păcuiul lui Soare
 Viminacium: (BM73)
 Vinnensis: (BM289) town and diocese
 Volubilis: city on plains in Mauretania (HK212)
 Vonitza: castle in Epiros (BL27)
 Vorgoles: see Arcadiopolis
 Xerigordos: town (AC312)
 Xerolophos: hill and area in Constantinople (BL63)
 Zab: Arabic Zāb, region in Algeria around Aurès (HK212)
 Zadar: now Ladar in Croatia, 9th century capital of the Dalmatian theme (L164)
 Zagora or Zaorra (BM46)
 Zapetra (M9) city in Lykandos
 Zara (M8) town in Dalmatia
 Zetunium (BM37)

Themes (Θέμα), Districts, other nations etc

The same applies for the larger areas as for the towns. The locative was often added and could become a surname.

Achaia: province from the Hellespont into Greece, became the theme of Hellas (BM 57)
 Aegean (M 9) = Insulae, 10c theme,
 Aegyptos (BM 170) diocese
 Aetos (theme, AC 431)
 Africa Proconsularis, area around Carthage, (BM167) diocese (BM165) prefecture or exarchate, (BM289)
 Aigaion Pelagos (BM 651) theme
 Akrilevo (AC 306) district in Balkans

Anatolia: 10th century theme in Asia (M9), in 7th century name for most of Turkey (HK map 1)
 Antares (AC 431) military district in Cilicia,
 Antartes (AC 431) military district in Cilicia,
 Arabia (BM 178) province
 Armenia (Ἀρμενιάκων): 7-11th centuries, theme in Asia, sometimes divided into Armenia Prima, Secunda, Tertia, capital Amasya Ἀμάσεια (M9)
 Asia (BM 57), theme
 Aurès: mountains in western Algeria (HK212)

- Balaneus (AC 431) military district in Cilicia,
Bithynia (AC 307) province
Borze (AC 430) military district,
Bukellarian (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Bulgaria (BM 35) theme and kingdom
Byzacena: a western province in North Africa
(HK202)
Calabria (M 9) 10c theme in Italy,
Cappadocia (M 9) 10c theme in Asia, sometimes
Cappadocia Prima and Secunda.
Carthagera (BM 405) Spain
Casiotis (AC 431) theme in Cilicia,
Cephalonia (M 9) 10c theme in Europe,
Chalcedon: modern Kadıköy (L69)
Chaldea (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Charsianon (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Cherson (M 9) 10c theme in Crimea,
Chrysopolis: modern Üsküdar (L69)
Cibyrrhaeot (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Cilicia / Seleucia / Kilikia (AC 358, M 9) theme in
Asia,
Colonea (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Chrovia: Croatia (L163)
Cyclades (BM 559) islands and apotheke
Cyprus / Cipri (M 9) 10c theme,
Cyrenaica: in 7th century North Africa west of Egypt
(HK200)
Cyrrestica (Κυρρηστική): district in north-west Syria,
main towns Hierapolis Bambyce, Zeugma, Europus,
Birtha?, Beroea (modern Aleppo), Batnae, and
Cyrhus
Dacia (BM 168) diocese
Diocleia: theme, becomes Serbian Duklja (L165)
Dyrrhachium / Dyrrhakion (M 9) 10c theme in Europe,
East (BM 168) prefecture
Epiros (Greek Despotate)
Gabala (AC 431) military district in Cilicia,
Galatia (BM 54) sometimes Galatia Prima and
Secunda
Galliae (BM 289) diocese
Halys (BM 609) river = Kızılırmak
Hellas (Ἑλλάδος): theme, south-east Greece and (until
8th century) the Peloponnese (M9)
Hellaspontus (BM 57) apotheke
Iconium (AC 487) province,
Illyricum (AC 379) province / prefecture,
Indus (BM 122) river in Dalaman
Italia (BM 167) prefecture
Kalymnos: island off the west of Asia Minor (HK324)
Kappadokia (BM 100) theme
Kathismatin (AC 431) district,
Khalidia (BM 184) theme
Kharsianon (BM 103) theme
Kibotos (AC 453/ AC 333) province and town
Kibyrrhaioton (BM 58) theme
Kilikia (BM103) see Cilicia
Koloneia (BM 184) theme
Koele-Syria (AC 430) province,
Kos: island off the west of Asia Minor (HK324)
Lapara (AC 431) theme,
Limnii (AC 431) theme,
Longbardia (M9) 10c theme in Italy,
Lybia Inferior (BM 179) district
Lybia Superior (BM 180) district
Lydia (BM 660) district
Lykandos (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Macedonia / Makedonia (M 9) 10c theme in Europe,
Marakes (AC 353) district
Marakeus (AC 431) military district in Cilicia
Mare Nostrum: Mediterraneum (HK325)
Meletene (BM 103) early theme
Mesopotamia: theme in Syria (M9)
Moesiae (BM 373) district and diocese
Monembasia (BP 130) Pelopennesian See,
Morea (Μωρέας): Despotate, centred at Mistra, after
1261 often used as a title for the Emperor's heir.
Neokastra (BM 131) theme
Nicopolis (Νικόπολις) theme in western Greece (M9)
Ohrid (or Ochrida) (PL 629, BL46) Bulgarian
bishopric
Opsikion: theme in Asia, 10th century (M 9) 9th
(L178), also Osequium (BM621)
Optimaton: 10th century theme in Asia (M9), 9th
(L178)
Oriens (180) diocese
Pagras (AC 430) military district,
Palaestina Prima (BM 179) district
Palatza (AC 430) military district,
Paphlagonia (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Pedias (BM 98) district
Pelagonia (AC 404) district in Dalmatia,
Pelopennesus (Πελοπόννησος): the peninsula of
Greece, theme from the 8th century, sometimes
known as the Morea (M9)
Philadelphia (BL 61) town & bishopric in Asia Minor,
Philippopolis (BL 117) town & bishopric,
Pisidia (Πισιδία): contains Termessus, Selge, Cremna,
Sagalassos, Etenna, Antiochia, Neapolis, Tyriacum,
Laodiceia, Katakekaumene and Philomelium (BP35)
Podandon (AC 431) theme,
Pontica (BM 163) diocese / theme
Prokonesses: island in the Sea of Marmara (HK332)
R(h)omania: district, Rumania (BM51)
Rhosia: Russia by 10th century later Rossiya (L153)
Samos (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
Scutari (AC 306) district near Adriatic,

Sebastea (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
 Seleucia / Seleukeia (BM 103) theme
 Servloi: Serbia 10th century (L164)
 Serres (BL 57) district in Macedonia,
 Sosthenion (AC 323) district near Constantinople
 Sparta (BM 52) Lacademonia = Sparti
 St Elias (AC 430) military district,
 St Symeon, (M 9) 10c port of Antioch Strymon theme
 in Europe,
 Taugast: Wei China, from Turkic Tabghach (L168)
 Terbounia: theme, becomes Serbian Travuni (L165)
 Thrace (M 9) 10c theme in Europe,

Thracasian (M 9) 10c theme in Asia,
 Thebais Inferior and Superior (BM 179) district
 Thessalonike (BM 57) theme
 Thracia / Thrace (BM 51) theme
 Tracheia (BM 98) district
 Tres Provinciae (BM 329) Sicily, Sardina and Corsica
 Valania (district AC 353)
 Voleron (BM 159) theme
 Zeugitania: a central province in North Africa
 (HK202)
 Zoume (AC 431) theme,

Geographical Features

Aegina (PL 593) island,
 Akheloos (BM 61) river
 Arabia Petrae: 'stony Arabia' desert area now part of
 Jordan
 Athyras (BM 66) river
 Azala (AC 341), hill near Nicea
 Baake (AC 307) lake near Philippopolis,
 Balearic Islands (BM 399)
 Caÿster (BM 62) = Küçük Menderes
 Cephalonia /Cephalenia (BL 18) Adriatic island
 Charzanes (AC 410) river in Dalmatia,
 Chryse Pyle: Golden Gate (of Constantinople) (L73)
 Cordissus: small river near Dara (L260)
 Corfu (AC 360) Adriatic island,
 Cos (AC 361) island
 Crete /Creti (BM 51) island
 Cyclades (BM 660) island group
 Cyndus (BM 63) river at Tarsus
 Cyprus / Cipri (BM 51) island
 Danastris: Dneister River (L155)
 Dibolis (AC 399) river in Dalmatia,
 Dorylaeum (AC 341) plain near Nicea
 Drakon (BM 63) river, becomes Kırk Geçid
 Droa (BM 65) river, becomes Drava
 Drymon (AC 393) river in Dalmatia
 Echinadian (BM 61) islands
 Elissos (AC 393) river in Dalmatia,
 Euboea (AC 336) Greek island,
 Euxine Sea (Black Sea)
 Exo Teichos: Outer Wall, the furthest wall from
 Constantinople also known as the Proteichisma
 (L73)
 Forty Martyrs (BM 124) lake = Akşehir Gölü
 Halys (AC 356) river near Ancyra (see book for Turk)
 Hypanis: Bug River (L155)
 Iberon (BM 210) island
 Indus (BM 122) river = Dalaman Çayı

Iotabé: island and 6th-7th century trade base at the
 mouth of the Sinus Aelanitieux, becomes Tinān
 (RS28)
 Kephallonia (AC 360) island?
 Khābūr: river and part of the border with Sasanids
 (HK70)
 Kleisoura (BM 183): narrow pass
 Lavros (BM 201) island
 Lemnos (BM 57) island
 Lesbos (Λέσβος): island in the Aegean (BM588)
 Leucas (AC 360) island?
 Lychnis (AC 393) lake in Dalmatia,
 Makron Teikos: 'Long Wall', 45km, needed a garrison
 of 10,000 (L91)
 Meander / Maeandros / Maeander (PL 561) river =
 Büyük Menderes
 Mega Teichos: Great Wall of Constantinople (L72)
 Melas (BM 66) river
 Nestos (BM 645) river
 Onopniktes (BM 64) river (Parmenios?)
 Patara (AC 361) island
 Peneios (BM 64) river
 Petra (AC 409) mountain pass in Dalmatia,
 Proteichisma: see Exo Teichos.
 Pyle Regio: 'Gate of Rhegium' aka Pyle Rousiou
 'Gate fo the Reds' now Mevlevihane Gate (Yeni
 Mevlevihane Kapisis (L74)
 Pyle Rousiou: see Pyle Regio.
 Rekhios (BM 64) river (possibly = Vardar)
 Rhodes / Rhodi (M 9) island in Cibyrrhaeot,
 Rhodope (BM 645) province
 Roda: an island in the Nile at Fustāt, renamed Jazirat
 al-sina^ca (HK338)
 Samos (AC 361) Aegean island,
 Sangaris / Sangarios (AC 307) river in Bithynia =
 Sakarya
 Sazonia: Saxonia in eastern Germany (L149)
 Siberis (BM 64) river
 Simoesis (BM 62) river

Sinus Aelanitius: Bay of Aqaba in Red Sea (RS33)
 Skamandros (BM 62) river = Menderes
 Skirtos (BM 63) river
 Skopas (BM 64) river
 Sperchios: river in Greece (L191)
 Strymon (BM 83) river
 Tanais: Don River (L155)
 Taormina: mountain in Sicily (L217)

Taurocomas (AC 305) mountains
 Tenedos (BL 78) island off Thrace,
 Theodosianon Teichos: the Theodosian Wall of
 Constantinople (L72)
 Vardar (BM 65) river = Vardarios
 Voleron (BM 159) theme
 Zacynthos (AC 360) island?

Imperial Institutions, Offices and Ranks

There are a multitude of titles and ranks that were used to convey both real and symbolic honour in the Empire. This multitude meant that it was often impossible to tell exactly who outranked whom in precedence and honour. This was useful when there were more than one to be honoured and the Emperor wanted each to feel superior to the others. By what he said (which only the recipient might hear) each could think that they had the higher title. Per Wikipedia ‘Byzantine Aristocracy and Bureaucracy’ “In the 8th-11th centuries, according to information provided by the *Taktikon Uspensky*, the *Klētorologion* of Philotheos (899) and the writings of Constantine Porphyrogennetos, below the imperial titles, the Byzantines distinguished two distinct categories of dignities (ἄξια): the ‘dignities by award’ (διὰ βραβείων ἄξια), which were purely honorific court titles and were conferred by the award of a symbol of rank, and the ‘dignities by proclamation’ (διὰ λόγου ἄξια), which were offices of the state and were conferred by imperial pronouncement. The former were further divided into three subcategories, depending on who was eligible for them: different sets of titles existed for the ‘Bearded Ones’ (βαρβάτοι from Latin *barbati*, i.e. not eunuchs), the eunuchs (ἔκτομιαί) and women. State officials usually combined titles from both main categories, so that a high official would be both ‘magistros’ (an ‘awarded’ title) and logothetēs tou dromou (a ‘proclaimed’ office).” Any Latin title is an earlier one that is phased out in favour of a later Greek one.

Ab actis: Latin, in charge of acts, a clerk (BM181, B340)

Adiutores: Latin, originally law students attending to learn, aide, assistant, secretary (BM181, B370)

Agentes in rebus (ἄγγελιαφόροι or μαγιστριανοί): ‘agents for things’, detached junior official on any special duty (BM 190) (L108)

Akolouthos (ἄκόλουθος): ‘Acolyte’ or ‘follower’ the chief of the Varangian Guard from the 10th century (W)

Amiralios: Admiral, term comes into use towards the end of Empire as a deputy of the megas doux (W)

Anagrapheus (ἄναγραφεύς): commissioner appointed to codify laws and collect information (BM431)

Anthypatos (ἄνθυπατος): ‘proconsul’, originally the highest rank for provincial governors, in the 9th century, became an honorific title. Disappeared by the end of the 12th century (BM185) (W)

Anthypatos (ἄνθυπατος): proconsul (BM185)

Apoeparkhōn (ἄποεπάρχων or ἄπὸ ἐπάρχων), a translation of the Latin *ex praefectis* (BM 656)

Apo hypatōn: former consul (BM 194)

Apothēkarios/ apothecarius: keeper of a storehouse (BM242)

Apothēkē tōn basilikōn kommerkiōn: (BM 626)

Apparitor: Latin, ‘public servant’ (BM 187)

Argyros (Αργυρος): (?) (BM 197) tou bestiou / tōn stephanōn (BM 276)

Ārchēgētēs: alternatively hoplitarchēs, commander of all infantry in a large army from the 10th century (W)

Archon (ἄρχων): one term that can be translated as Prince (L147)

Archōn tēs kharagēs: (?) (BM 412)

Asekretis: early subordinate official in the Chancery (W)

Assessor: assistant judge (BM178)

Autokrator (αὐτοκράτωρ): ‘autocrat’ ‘self-ruler’ one term used by Heraclius to describe himself (W)

Basileus (βασιλεύς): term for the Emperor and replaced Augustus or Augustos. Female is basilissa (W)

Basileomētōr: (βασιμητέρα) ‘Mother of the Emperor’, given to the magnate Danelis for her support (PL 574, MoL 235)

Basileopatōr (βασιλεοπάτωρ): ‘Father of the Emperor’ a title granted twice to father-in-laws; Stylianos Zaoutzes under Leo VI the Wise and Romanos I Lekapenos briefly as regent for Constantine VII (W)

Basilikos mandatōr (βασιλικός μανδάτωρ): ‘imperial messenger’ (W)

Bouleutēs (βουλευτής): councillor of an organisation (BM190)

- Cancellarius: Latin for Chancellor (BM 165, B379)
- Castrensis sacri palatii: a servant (unknown level) in the Imperial household (BM203, B382)
- Chartularius: see Khartoularios
- Chartophylax (χαρτοφύλαξ): usually archivist of the Patriarch, but see also Khartoularios (MoL 241)
- Chiliarchēs: alternatively taxiarchēs commander of an infantry regiment, usually 1,000 men (taxiarchia or chiliarchia) (W)
- Circitor: a junior cavalry NCO tasked to makes rounds to check sentries (BM166)
- Clarissimus, vir: Latin ‘very famous man’ and early Empire title given to Senators (BM 244, B390)
- Collator: Latin, one who contributes to the state, taxpayer (BM332, B395)
- Comes or komēs: literally ‘companion’, lower rank of nobles (BM178) (BM388). Many suffixes can be used to indicate an area where they work.
- Comes domesticorum: Latin ‘companion of the house’ head of the Domestici, a trusted unit of Palace guards (BM187, B397)
- Comes domorum: Latin, superintendent of Palace buildings (BM179, B397)
- Comes sacri patrimonii per Italium: chief of the administration of the Emperor’s patrimony in Italy (BM404, B397)
- Comitatus: see Comes
- Comitiva or comes sacrarum largitionum: early term for the chief financial officer (BM187, B397)
- Consiliarius: Latin, counsellor, adviser (BM165)
- Consularis: Latin, former consul (highest ruling magistrate) and sometimes governor of a province (BM165, B411)
- Cubicularius or koubikoularios (κουβικουλάριος): Latin or Greek, Imperial chamber servant, eunuch (BM227, B419) or chamberlain of the bed-chamber (L64)
- Cubiculum sacrum: Latin, chamber servant of a holy place (BM333)
- Curator thesauri: Latin, keeper of the store or treasure (?) (BM411)
- Curiales: Latin, ‘office holders’, members of a Municipal Council (L210, B422)
- Curiosus: Latin, spy or scout, but become agentes in rebus (BM 608, B422)
- Cursus clabularis: Latin, another name for the platys dromos (BM294, B422)
- Cursus publicus: Latin, another name for the dēmosios dromos (BM294, B422)
- Cursus velox: Latin, another name of the oxys dromos (BM295, B422)
- Dekharkhēs: (?) (BM182)
- Dēmosios dromos: ‘public transport’ (?) (BM294)
- Despotēs (δεσπότης): despot or master (BM164), female ‘despoina’. In the 12th century Manuel I Komnenos made it the highest awarded title.
- Devotus or devotissimus: Latin, title given to a junior official referring to their devotion to the Emperor (BM243, B434)
- Dioiketēs: ‘chief financial officer (?)’ (BM414)
- Dishypatos (δισύπατος): ‘twice consul’, rare dignitary seen after the 8th century (W)
- Domestikoi: domestic official, most officials with this title were eunuchs, even the military ones (BM 433)
- Domestikos epi tes trapezes (δομέστικος τῆς βασιλικῆς τραπέζης): official responsible for attending to the imperial table and for banquets (W)
- Domestikos tēs hypourgias (δομέστικος τῆς ὑπουργίας): assistant of the domestikos epi tes trapezes (BM305)
- Domestikos tōn optimatōn: (?) (BM312)
- Domestikoi presentales: (?) (BM187)
- Domestikos tōn skholōn: military commander of a Tagma, the Scholai (BM104)
- Domestikos tou thematos: commander of the themes, one for Asia and one for Europe (W)
- Domus Divina per Cappadocium: Latin, the Imperial property or household in Cappadocia (?) (BM55, B422)
- Doux, Dux or Doukas (Δούκας), Dux or doux: Latin, leader or commander usually of a military district (BM165, B446)
- Droungarios (δρουγγάριος): any of the senior naval commanders below Admiral, usually headed a fleet, one of the lowest ranks to carry a title (BM182)
- Droungarios tōn ploimōn (δρουγγάριος τοῦ [βασιλικοῦ] πλοῖμου): Commander of the (Imperial) Fleet based around Constantinople (BM184)
- Ducenarius: Latin, leader of two hundred (BM166)
- Dux: see Doux
- Dux et Augustalis: commander and emperor (BM170)
- Eidikon / isikon / eidikos, ‘epi tou eidikou’: ‘one responsible for special affairs’ an official in charge of monopolies, factories, storehouses and treasuries, an evolution of the comes rerum privatarum (BM192, B397)
- Eparch (Ἐπαρχος) (of Constantinople): urban prefect of Constantinople, keeps law and order, runs jails and the taxiōtai (W)
- Ethnarchēs (Ἐθνάρχης): ruler of a barbarian tribe (W)
- Eudokimotatos: something to do with a village headman (?) (BM244)
- Eusebestatē augousta: ‘Most Pious Augusta’ form of address for the Empress (W)

- Exarkhos or exarchus (ἔξαρχος): governor of remote parts of the empire such as Italy or Africa (BM407)
 Exceptor: Latin, scribe or minute taker, literally ‘one who catches up’ (BM181, B461)
 Exercitus: Latin, the army (BM423, B462)
 Exisōtēs: (?) (BM414)
 Hetaireiarchēs (ἠταιρειάρχης): leaders of the barbarians who form guard units (‘the Company’), such as the Chazaroi and the Pharganoi (W)
 Hoplitarchēs: alternatively archēgētēs, commander of all infantry in a large army from the 10th century (W)
 Horeiarios: official in charge of distributing food from the state granaries (W)
 Hypatos (ὕπατος) literally ‘highest’ actually ‘consul’ (BM185) eventually became a temporary honorary title (W)
 Hyperarithmoi (υπεράριθμος): supernumary (BM186)
 Hypeourgia basilikē: (?) (BMx)
 Hyperprōtopanasebastohypertatos: ‘Above first all venerable above ruler’ (W)
 Hypostratēgos (υπόστρατηγός): ‘under commander’, second in command of an army (L236)
 Kaisar (καῖσαρ) or Caesar: often used for the heir to the throne (BM 164), gradually went down the list of precedence after despotēs and Sebastokratōr. (f) kaisarissa.
 Kanikleios (κανίκλειος): the keeper of the imperial inkstand, one of the senior officials of the imperial chancery (W)
 Kastrensios: a chamberlain in the palace (W)
 Katepanō (κατεπάνω): ‘the one placed above’, the governor of a area combining two or more themes (W)
 Katholikos (καθολικός): ‘universal’, title of the Nestorian and Antiochan bishops, possibly also used for an early supervisor of accounts (BM377)
 Kavallarios: Hellenized Latin, originally meaning a cavalry soldier, from the 12th century this became a minor court title (W)
 Kellarios oikeiakos basilikos: (?) (BM305)
 Kentarkhos: centurion, the senior one is the prōtokentarchos (BM182)
 Kephale (κεφαλή): ‘head’, the governor of a small province, usually a town and its surrounding territory, although people were referred to by this name, it never became a formal title (W)
 Khartoularios or Chartoularios (χαρτουλάριος): although usually translated as Chartulary, started as mere clerks but by the 9th century a secretary or senior minister is the normal function. (BM181)
 See below for some of the different functions recorded:
- Khartoularios tou arklōn (τῶν ἀρκλῶν): literally ‘of the money box’, senior financial official outside Constantinople (BM420) (W)
 Khartoularios tou sakellion (τοῦ σακελλίου): in charge of the Sakellion treasury (BM318)
 Khartoularios tou stablou (τοῦ στάβλου): secretary of stables, incharge of the Imperial stud farms and provisioning the baggage train (BM312)
 Khartoularios tou tagmata (τῶν ταγματῶν): in charge of the pay and finances of the tagmatic troops (W)
 Khartoularios tou thematos (τῶν θεμάτων): in charge of income from a theme (BM414)
 Khartoularios tou vestiariou (τοῦ βεστιαρίου): in charge of the Vestiariou treasury (BM410)
 Khrysepsēteion: something to do with gold (?) (BM259)
 Khrys(o)epsētēs: something to do with gold (?) (BM427)
 Khrysōnēs: something to do with gold (?) (BM341)
 Khrysiurgion: something to do with gold (BM 260)
 Kleisourarkhēs: (?) (BM 182)
 Koitōn basilikos (κοιτῶν βασιλικός): eunuch chamberlain of the Emperor (BM160)
 Koitōnitēs: see Cubicularius (BM191)
 Kommerkiaros: (?) (BM 592)
 Komes tou stablou (κόμης τοῦ στάβλου): in charge of the horses and pack horses of the army until replaced by the Konostaulos (BM 312)
 Konostaulos (κονόσταυλος): Greek form of Comes stabuli, replaced the Komes tou stablou and then eventually becomes the leader of Frankish mercenaries (W)
 Kortē basilikē: (?) (BM272)
 Koubikoularios (κουβικουλάριος): from the Latin cubicularius, ‘chamberlain’, title for eunuchs (W).
 Kouratōreion or kourator: curator, usually a financial official (BM104)
 Kouropalatēs (κουροπαλάτης): from the Latin *cura palatii*, ‘charge of the palace’ possibly best rendered as ‘mayor of the Palace’ (BM 185) (L147)
 Kritēs thematos (κριτής θεματικές): chief judge of a theme (BM430)
 Kyria (κυρία): ‘lady’ (W)
 Kyrios (κύριος): ‘lord’ (L197)
 Lamprotatos (λαμπρότερος): ‘most splendid’ (BM 244)
 Largitionales: Latin, treasury officers (BM 387, B536)
 Logothetēs tōn agelōn (τῶν ἀγελῶν): in charge of the State herds of horses and mules (BM311)
 Logothetēs tou dromou (λογοθέτης τοῦ δρόμου): literally ‘accountant of course’ (BM 220), in charge of dealings with foreigners and of the Platys Dromos and the Oxys Dromos. Sometimes

- rendered as Postal Logothete. Term in use 8th to 12th centuries superceded by the *logothetēs tōn sekretōn*.
- Logothetēs tōn sekretōn* (λογοθέτης τῶν σεκρέτων): 12th century term mutating into the *megas logothetēs* in charge of all fiscal matters (W).
- Logothetēs tou genikou* (λογοθέτης τοῦ γενικοῦ): (general logothete) in charge of tax collection (BM410) (L134)
- Logothetēs tou stratiōtikou* (λογοθέτης τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ): military logothete or chief paymaster (BM410) (L134)
- Magister militum*: Latin, originally the sole ‘master of war’, eventually one for each theme, superceded by *stratēgoi* (BM165, B571)
- Magister officiorum*: Latin, master of officers (BM388, B571), highest public servant post-5th century until *Logothetēs* began to be used (L50)
- Magister (rationalis) rei privatae*: Latin, administrator of the Emperor’s private property (BM377, B572)
- Magistros* (μάγιστρος): ‘master’, the title ceased to be used in the 12th century (BM185)
- Megaphylarch*: ‘paramount (tribal) chief’ (L197)
- Megas diermēneutēs*: great interpreter (?) (BM440)
- Megas domestikos*: ‘Grand Domestic’ chief of the army from about the 9th century (BM159)
- Megas droungarios*: head of the navy until the creation of the *Megas Doux* in the 11th century (W)
- Megas doux* (μέγας δούξ): great or over leader, equivalent to the Lord High Admiral and towards the end of the empire became the head of the public service (BM181)
- Megas logothetēs* (μέγας λογοθέτης) or *Megas logariastēs* (τῶν euagōn sekretōn): final term used for the head of all public finances (BM 208, 432) (W)
- Megas stratopedarkhēs*: see *stratopedarkhēs* (BM 212)
- Meriarkhēs*: ‘commander of a Meros’ (BM182) (general of up to 7,000 troops) (L236)
- Mētaton*: something to do with the quartermaster of a unit (?) (BM311)
- Metrētai*: Latin, measurer (BM318)
- Mesazōn* (μεσάζων): ‘mediator’ final replacement for the Grand Logothete as the chief minister (W)
- Minsouratōr*: Latin, mensurator, measurer (BM305)
- Moderator*: Latin, ruler or manager (BM178, B585):
- Moneta*: Latin, either money itself or the mint (BM276, B586)
- Moneta publica* or *fiscalis*: Latin, the public treasury (BM390, B586, 473)
- Monetarius*: Latin, master of the mint (BM 326)
- Mystikos* (μυστικός): a private secretary (W)
- Nauarchos*: the captain of a ship (W)
- Nykterparchos* (νυκτέπαρχος): ‘night prefect’, night time deputy of the Eparch (W)
- Nipsistiarios* (νιψιστιάριος): title for eunuchs (W)
- Nobelissimos* (νωβελίσσιμος): from the Latin *Nobilissimus* (‘most noble’): originally a title given to close relatives of the Emperor, subordinate only to the kaiser until 11th century, succeeded by *Prōtonobelissimos* (W)
- Numerarius*: Latin, keeper of accounts or auditor (BM 166, B602)
- Officium* or *offikion* (Οφφίκιον): an office or its staff (BM165)
- Oikeiakōn, epī tōn* (ἐπὶ τῶν οἰκιακῶν): logothete with unclear duties to do with the Emperors household (BM434)
- Opifices monetae*: Latin, makers of money (BM321)
- Ostiaris* (ὁ στιάριος): from the Latin *ostiaris*, ‘doorkeeper, usher’, title for eunuchs (W)
- Oxys dromos* (οξύς δρόμος): ‘smart road’ (?) Imperial messenger service (BM295) (L109)
- Palatinus /i*: Latin, all persons or people in civil or military service in the Palace (BM 388) (B616)
- Panhypersebastos* (πανυπερσεβάστος): ‘venerable above all’ (W)
- Pansebastos* (πανσεβαστός): ‘all venerable’ (W)
- Papias*: great concierge of the Imperial palaces, responsible for the opening and closing of the palace gates each day (W)
- Parakoimōmēmos* (παρακοιμώμενος): literally ‘one who sleeps nearby’, servant of the bedchamber (BM104)
- Patrikios* or *Patricius* (πατρίκιος): patrician or noble, one of the highest dignities until its disappearance in the 12th century, (f) *patrikia* (BM185) (W)
- Pinkernes* (πιγκέρνης): originally the emperor’s cupbearer, later a senior honorific title (W)
- Phylarch* (φύλαρχος): ‘tribal chief’ (L197)
- Phylax* (φύλαξ): sentinel, watcher (BM310)
- Platys dromos* (πλατύς δρόμος): ‘broad road’, Imperial freight service (BM294) (L109)
- Porphyrogennētos* (πορφυρογέννητος): ‘born-in-the-purple’, born in a particular room in the palace lined with porphyry. This was not reserved to the Imperial family but could be allowed to a favoured person. (W)
- Praefectura /us*: Latin, prefect or president (BM 165, B642)
- Praefectus Augustalis*: Latin, ‘prefect of Augustus’, title of the prefect of Egypt from the 4th century (BM179, B643)
- Praefectus urbi(s)*: Latin, prefect of the city (of Rome, later Constantinople) (BM 194, B644)

- Praefectus vigilum: Latin, prefect of the virgiles (city police and firemen) (BM140, B644) see Praitor tou demoi
- Praipositos or Praepositus (πραιπόσιτος): from the Latin praepositus, ‘placed before’, overseer (BM459)
- Praepositus sacri cubiculi: Latin, chamberlain of the Imperial household (BM179, B645)
- Praepositus (sacrorum) thesaurorum: Latin, overseer of the Imperial treasure (BM345)
- Praeses: Latin, ‘guardian’, governor of a province (BM 165, B646)
- Praetor / praitōr (πραιτώρ): head, leader or chief, originally only applied in Constantinople, but gradually came to apply to a theme (BM178)
- Praitor tou demoi (πραιτώρ τῶν δήμων) or Praetor populi: leader of the people, in charge of police and fire services in Constantinople (BM180) (W)
- Praktōr (πράκτωρ): officer, usually one who exacts judgement (BM99)
- Primicerius or Primikērios (πριμικήριος): from the Latin primicerius, ‘first in the list’, title given to eunuchs (BM 166)
- Primikērios tou (oikeiakou) vestiariou: (BM 440) see Khartoularios tou vestiariou
- Prokathēmenos tou vestiariou (BM 440) see Khartoularios tou vestiariou
- Proconsul: Latin, one who, at the end of his consulship, becomes a governor of a province (BM178, B653)
- Procurator monetae: Latin, manager of the mint (BM316, B655)
- Proedros (πρόεδρος): ‘chairman’, originally reserved for eunuchs, it was opened up in the mid-11th century to ‘Bearded Ones’ as well, especially military officials. Highest title for officials. (W) came to mean ‘privileged one’, used as President (of the Senate) (BM 185) (f) (προέδρισα) proedrissa, reserved dress is ‘a rose-colored and gold-embroidered tunic, a gem-encrusted belt, and a white *chlamys* (cloak) trimmed with golden bands and with two gold *tablia* (square patches) and decoration of ivy leaves.’
- Prosecutores: Latin, escort or attendant (BM387, B658):
- Protectores (Latin) or protiktōres (προτίκτορες): members of the Scholai, bodyguards of the Emperor (BM 622) (B658)
- Prōthanypatos (πρωτανθύπατος): a form of anhypatos or ‘proconsul’, created in the 11th century bolster the term, disappeared by the end of the 12th century (W)
- Prōtokarabos: (?) (BM 191)
- Prōtomagistros (πρωτομάγιστρος): first among the Magistroi (W)
- Prōtomanglavitēs (πρωτομαγλαβίτης): chief of the Manglavitai, it was a rank held by Harald Haadrada (W)
- Prōtonobelissimos: high title originally reserved for the Imperial family, it was succeeded by Prōtonobelissimohypertatos (W)
- Prōtonobelissimohypertatos: high title originally reserved for the Imperial family, eventually degenerates by the 13th century to a provincial official (W)
- Prōtonotarios (πρωτονοτάριος) tou thematos: principal clerk of the court of a theme (BM305)
- Prōtoproedros: see proedros (BM58)
- Prōtopatharaton: (?) (BM186)
- Protasekretis (πρωτασηκρή τις): an earlier title for the head of the chancery, responsible for keeping official government records (W)
- Prōtopatharios (πρωτοσπαθάριος): literally ‘first swordsman’, title often given to senior military leaders until the 13th century (BM185) (W)
- Prōtostratōr (πρωτοστράτωρ): initially the Emperor’s stable master, from the 11th century it became a title given to the second in command of an army (BM259)
- Protostratotius: (‘chief equerry’, Basil I held this position for Michael III before their marriage, MoL234)
- Prōtosymboulon (πρωτοσύμβουλος): ‘first councillor’ (L146)
- Prōtovestiarios: takes care of the emperor’s personal wardrobe (BM 192). The Empress has vestiaria & protovestiaria (W)
- Quaestor sacri palatii: Latin, principal legal advisor to the Emperor (BM404, B644)
- Quaestura / quastor exercitus: the office of magistrate (BM104)
- Rationalis: Latin, treasurer, took over from procurator and was replaced by comes (BM 381) (B677)
- Rationalis rei summae: Latin, ‘treasurer of high things’, chief of the financial administration (BM329) (B678)
- Rhaiktōr: (?) (BM 184)
- Sakellion or sakellarios (σακελλάριος): ‘shieldlet’ under Heraclius, an honorary supervisor of the other palace administrators, logothetes, etc. Later, the chief financial comptroller of the Empire. Still used as the ‘purse holder’ of a monastery (BM192) (W).
- Sebastokratōr (σεβαστοκράτωρ): ‘Venerable Ruler’ a title created by Alexios I Komnenos as a combination of autokratōr and sebastos (BM89). (f) Sebastokratorissa.

- Sebastos (σεβαστός): ‘August One’ (f) Sebastē, originally reserved for the Imperial family was debased and changed by the use of prefixes (W)
- Sekreta: see Logothetēs tōn sekretōn (BM410)
- Semissalis: Latin literally ‘half another’, junior NCO, possible lance-corporal equivalent (BM166)
- Silentiarios (σιλεντιάριος): originally a group of courtiers responsible for the maintenance of order in the palace (W).
- Spatharios (σπαθάριος): ‘sword-bearer’ the spatharioi were initially a special corps of imperial guards. The title survived until the early 12th century (BM 185) (L64)
- Spatharokandidatos (σπαθαροκανδιδάτος): special picked guards (named from their white tunics) (BM 185)
- Spatharokoubikouliarios (σπαθαροκουβικουλάριος): sword chamberlain (W)
- Spectabilis: Latin, literally ‘spectacle’, a title for high officers (BM 180) (B712)
- Stratēlatēs (στρατηλάτης): a translation of the Latin magister militum, only used before 8th century (W)
- Statio: Latin, post or station of military guards (BM 331) (B714)
- Stratēgos or Stratēgia (στρατηγός): general or admiral (BM138, 624), ‘commander’ (L236) often also with the title ‘doux’
- Stratelatēs: military command (?) (BM656)
- Stratopedarchēs, stratopedarkhein or startopedarkhēs (στρατοπεδάρχης): Master of the Camp, official in charge of making sure the army was stocked with food and arms (BM133)
- Stratōr (στράτωρ): ‘groom’ (W)
- Susceptor: Latin, contractor or collector of taxes, tax farmer (BM 331) (B726)
- Taxiarchēs (ταξιάρχος): alternatively chiliarchēs: commander of an infantry regiment (taxiarchia or chiliarchia) (W)
- Thalassocrator: ‘one who has dominance on the sea’, High Admiral (AC270)
- Topotērētēs (τοποτηρητήης): literally ‘place-warden’ it is used for the deputy at various levels in the army and navy (W)
- Tourmarchēs or Tourmakhēs (τουρμάρχης): tourma commander (PL583) (BM182)
- Trapeza basilikē (βασιλική τράπεζα): literally ‘table of the Emperor’, Royal Bank (BM186)
- Trapeza genikē: bank of the Logothetēs tou genikou (BM411)
- Trapeza idikē: bank of the epi tou eidikou (BM411)
- Tribunus et notarius: Latin, tribunes (captains) and clerks (BM187)
- Vestarkhēs or Vestarches (βεστάρχης): adopted in the latter half of the 10th century for high-ranking eunuchs, it was awarded to ‘bearded’ senior military officers and judicial officials of Constantinople from ca. 1050 on. It disappeared in the early 12th century. (BM185) (W)
- Vestēs or Vestes (βέστης): senior honorific title, first attested under John I Tzimiskes. Awarded to both eunuchs and non-eunuchs, it survived until the early 12th century. (BM 185) (W)
- Vestētōr (βεστήτωρ): officers of the Imperial wardrobe (Latin vestiarius & vestiaritai) (BM433)
- Vestiariion oikeiakon basilikou: officer of the Imperial wardrobe (BM197)
- Vicarius: Latin one who acts in another’s place as a substitute (BM178) (B763)
- Zostē patrikia (ζωστή πατρικία): ‘Girded patrician’ Title was given to the empress’ ladies of honour, and, ranked very high in hierarchy just below the kouropalates. From the early 9th century, and disappeared in the 11th century (W)
- Zygotatēs demosios: master of weights of the imperial treasury (?) (BM317)

Other Occupations

- Allectores: Latin ‘person who attracts’ business negotiator (?) (BM387)
- Apokrisiaros / apocrisiarius (ἀποκρισιάριος): delegate or deputy, particularly the Pope’s legate in Constantinople (BM351)
- Aurifices: Latin goldworker (BM 389)
- Balnitōr: bath attendant (BM656)
- Blattion (βλάπτιον) purple dye maker, literally ‘purplish’, by the 10th century comes to denote silk itself (BM630) (W)
- Conductor: Latin one who leases (BM332, B576)
- Ergodosia (εργοδοσία): employers (BM629)
- Grammaticus: Latin, teacher of language (AC495)
- Sabastos: quarrier of gravel or rock (?) (BM89)
- Scalptores: Latin, engraver or carver (BM389)

Possible and Definite Nicknames and Descriptors

Barbari: from βάρβαροΦώνος (barbarophonos or ‘of incomprehensible speech’), becomes Arab ‘barbar’ and thence Berber (HK205)

Pogonatos: ‘the Bearded’, Emperor Constans II (BM222)

Bucinator: Latin ‘the trumpeter’ (HK328)

Cataias: John C, 7th century (BP39)

Chrysostom: ‘golden mouthed’ St John C (Ἰωάννης ὁ Χρυσόστομος) Metropolitan ()

Diakonīs (Διάκονος): ‘the Deacon’, Theodosios D, 10th century poet (W)

Diblatius: Bogomile preacher (AC497)

Digenis (Διγενής): ‘of two races’, Basil D hero of a 12th century epic poem (PL608)

Elei_ mosýni_ do_ ri_ tí_ s (ελεημοσύνηδωρητής): ‘almsgiver’ John the A, 7th century Patriarch of Alexandria (BM204)

Eukratas (εγκρατεΐς): ‘The Abstemious’ nickname of John Moschus ()

Eugenikos (Ευγενικός): ‘the courteous’, Mark (of Ephesus) E, 15th century theologian (BP135)

Gerontas (Γέροντας): the Old, Michael VI Bringas G, Emperor 1056-7 (BM137)

Gymnós (γυμνός): ‘naked’ (PL 631)

Honestus: Latin, honoured or distinguished (BM244, B488)

Indicopleustes: ‘who sailed to India’, Cosmas, trader and writer of an account of a journey to Malabar in 522 (BM656)

Karbonopsina (Καρβωνοψίνα): Zoe K, ‘with the coal-black eyes’, wife of Leo VI (W)

Ladder (Κλίμαξ), of the: John Climacus, 7th century theologian and saint (PL623)

Macedonian, the (ὁ Μακεδών): Basil I the M Emperor 867-886 (BM196)

Mavrocatalon (AC 302) Marianus

Morotheodoros (Μωροθεόδωρος): ‘Theodore the Fool’, See T Mankaphas

Néa (Νέα): ‘New’, Basil the N, 10th century seer and saint (PL584)

Néos Theológos (Νέος Θεολόγος): ‘New Theologian’ Simeon the NT, 11th century mystic and saint (PL584)

Orphanotrophos (Ὀρφανοτρόφος): bringer up of orphans (BM297), John O, parakoimōmemos under Romanus III (W)

Pachýs (ὁ παχύς): ‘fat’, John (the F) Comnenus, attempted coup leader against Alexios III Angelos (BM225)

Pantechnes: Michael P, ‘many skills’ (AC510)

Ptochoprodromus (Πτωχοπρόδρομος): ‘Poor Prodromus’: see Theodore Prodromus.

Rhinotmetos (ὁ Ῥινότμητος): ‘slit or cut-nosed’, Justinian II R, 7th century Emperor (L137)

Phileote (PL 584)

Psellos (Ψελλός): ‘the Stammerer’ Michael P, 12th century scholar, (BM137)

Scholasticus (Σχολαστικός): ‘pedantic’ John S 6th century Patriarch of Constantinople and saint (BP19)

Sklavenoi: the Slav (L60)

Studite: any resident of the monastery of Hagios Ioannes Prodromos en tois Stoudiou (Saint John the Forerunner at Stoudios) founded by the Consul Stoudios in 462, the most important monastery in Constantinople (PL597)

Stylite: from ‘pillar’, any saint who sat on a pillar to be removed from the world, Joshua S (BM174)

Thaumaturgus (θαῦμα ἔργον): miracle worker Symeon T, holy man (BP19)

Titles Suitable for Foreign Rulers

These are taken from the *Book of Ceremonies*, a complete protocol for running a complex court establishment written in the seventh century. It included such items as the robes suitable for different ranks, stations and titles. “Salaried titles without duties, sinecures that is, became annuities in modern terms when sold to raise capital funds, and they could be especially valuable gifts for useful foreigners.” This entire section, unless noted, is from L132.

- Variations on ‘outside ruler’

Exousiarches

Exousiaokrator

Exousiastes

- Variation on an ancient term for ruler or high official, more loosely ‘prince’

Archegetes

Arhegos

Archon

Archon of archons

Exarchon

- Variation on ‘overlord’

Hegemon

Hegemonarches

Kahegemon
 Prohegemon or proegemon
 • Variants from Spartan ‘overseer’
 Dynastes
 Epheoros
 Hegetor
 Prohegetor
 Protos
 • Variants on ‘great rule giver’
 Diataktor
 Hyperechon
 Hypertatos
 Koiranos
 Megalodoxos
 Panhypertatos
 • King
 Rēgas (term for Westerners) (W)
 Rex
 • ‘Prince’
 Prinkips (from Latin *princeps* first citizen)
 • ‘Duke’
 Doux (from Latin *dux* regional commander)
 • Variants on ‘tribal chief’
 Ethnarkes
 Patarchos
 Phylarchos
 Toparches
 • Variants on ‘general’
 Stratarches
 Strategos
 Stratelates
 Stratiarchos
 • Variants on ‘infantry formation commander’
 Taxiarches
 Taxiarchos
 • Variants on ‘magnificent’
 Megaloprepes
 Megaloprepestatos
 Pepothemenos
 • Variants on ‘most esteemed’

Endoxos
 Endoxotatos
 • Variations on ‘distinguished’
 Periphanes
 Periphanestatos
 Peribleptatos
 Peribleptos
 • Variations on ‘well born’
 Eugenes
 Eugenestatos
 • ‘Lord’
 Kyrios
 Kyriotatos
 • Various
 Aglaos
 Aglaotatos
 Amantor
 Aragos
 Ariprepes
 Ariprepestatos
 Boulephoros
 Entimos
 Entimotatos
 Epikouros
 Epirrophos
 Eritimos
 Eritimotatos
 Gerousiotatos
 Gerousios
 Hegoumenos (currently abbot)
 Olbios
 Olbiotatos
 Phaidimos
 Phaidimotatos
 Pro(h)egemoumenos
 Prōtosebastos: ‘First Venerable One’ given in the 12th
 century to the Doge of Venice and the Sultan of
 Iconium (W).
 Satrapes (taken from the Persian title)
 Synkletikos

Terms and words

Akritai (plural: ἄ κρίται, singular: Akritēs, ἄ κρίτης):
 eastern light infantry border warriors (L221)
 Armamentum / on: (Latin) the entire aggregate of
 equipment and techniques available to a practitioner
 (BM331)
 Atsinganoi: a tribal group. Originally a Sind tribe,
 known as the Jat, horticulturists, probably
 untouchables, known as thieves and rogues, around
 the 10th century they were transported to Syria by
 Arabs to around Ain Zarba. There they were known

as the Zutt. They were captured by the Romans in
 the 11th century and moved into the Empire.
 Probably later became the Rom or Gypsies (HK307)
 Bandae: 8th century unit size, 5 per drungi (L179).
 Caelicolae: Latin, ‘heaven fearer’, a person who
 follows Jewish rites without converting (L210)
 Capitatio: Latin, the manpower of an area (L201)
 Century: 8th century unit size 2 per bandae (L179).
 Collatio lustralis: Latin, a tax on wealth, buildings,
 animals, tools & slaves (L201)

- Consistorium: Latin, place of assembly of a decision-making council (BM190, B408)
- Dolabra: trenching tool (L23?)
- Dromos (δρόμος): road
- Drungi: 8th century unit size, two per 'mere' or 'turmae' (L179).
- Episkepsis (επίσκεψη): literally 'visitation' an injunction or denunciation (BM58)
- Eporptēs (ἐ πόπτης): spectator or eyewitness thus one who is admitted into the highest grade of holy mysteries (BM414)
- Fabrica or phabrix: Latin, usually the state workshop of artisans (BM416, B466)
- Gaon: '(school) head' (L211)
- Genikon: belonging to the race or tribe (BM140)
- Gynaecium (γυνήϊοι κος): women's quarters (BM560)
- Hetaireia megalē (greater), mesē (middle) and mikra (little): divisions of the Hetaireia, the barbarian troops (BM 186)
- Hugron pir: 'liquid fire' (L214)
- Jugatio: yield of an area (L201)
- Khazaroi: pertaining to the Khazars, especially a military unit part of the Hetaireia (BM186)
- Khōneia: foundry, possibly for gold (BM225)
- Khrysioplysiā / oi: 'places for the washing of the gold', possibly same as khōneia (BM225)
- Koine (κοινή): language (W)
- Limitanei: Latin, connected with the State borders (BM166)
- Manglavitai (μαγ[γ]λαβίται): A category of palace guards, armed with sword and cudgel (manglavion) (BM191) (W)
- Mansio: lodging place, abode (BM73)
- Mere: 8th century unit, alternative to 'turmae', 2 per Tagmata (L179).
- Meros: 6th century (pre-reform) unit of up to 7,000, 3 per 'army', commanded by a Merarch (L236)
- Myriocephalon: 'a thousand mountainpeaks', a battle in Anatolia in the 12th century (L231)
- Panaghia Muchliotiōtissa: 'All Saints of the Mongols', church in Constantinople (L144)
- Pharganoi: may be a period mis-spelling of Pharangoi (Varangians) or else pertaining to some central Asian mercenaries, military unit part of the Hetaireia (BM186)
- Pyle (πύλη): gate (L73)
- Scholae or Skholai: military unit of Tagmata (BM186)
- Scholarii or skholarioi: belonging to the scholae (BM243)
- Scribo (BM 190): to write, I write, something written
- Scrinium (BM 390): book box or letter case
- Skēnē basilikē: Imperial theatre (?) (BM272)
- Soula: moat (L73)
- Spatha: sword
- Stathmos (σταθμός): 28km, the distance between two stations on the Persian Royal Road (BM99)
- Stratiōtikou (στρατιωτικοῦ): military (BM410)
- Tagma ton Teikan: battalion of the walls, from 8th century (L75).
- Tagmata: 8th century unit size of 4,000 men, usually translated as battalion, but brigade is more accurate (BM130) (L179). Four of the six were the *Scholai*, the senior unit, the *Exkoubitoi*, the sentinels, the *Hikanatoi*, the able ones, and the *Noumera*. (BM622)
- Tamieion (Ταμείον) basilikon / koinon: inner rooms of the Emperor (?) (BM131)
- Taxiōtai (ταξιῶται): urban police of Constantinople (W)
- Teikos: Wall (L72)
- Thyranoixia: 'Gate-opening' a service of dedication for a new church.
- Turma /tourma: pre-reform troop or squadron (BM193)
- Turmae: 8th century unit, alternative to 'mere', 2 per Tagmata (L179)
- Xenodokheion: place for strangers to lodge (BM134)
- Zupania or Zupanate: county, ruled by a Zupan, 10th century (L164)

Bibliography used (commonly available lists of Emperors and Saints are not mentioned)

- Ariès, Phillipe and George Duby (general editors) *A History of Private Life Vol 1 From Pagan Rome to Byzantium* Paul Veyne (1992) (translated Arthur Goldhammer) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, ISBN 0 674 39974 9. A very readable account of customs and morés. (citations use PLxxx)
- Berger, Adolph (1953) *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Roman Law*, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Vol43, part 2 (citations use Bxxx)
- Boswell, John (1996) *The Marriage of Likeness: Same-Sex Unions in Pre-modern Europe* Fontana Press, London, ISBN 0 00 686326 4. Establishes a long history of such marriage. Includes texts of hetero- and homosexual matrimony. Fascinating reading by a master linguist and historian. (citations use MoLxxx)

- Cavallo, Guglielmo (editor) (1992) *The Byzantines* (translated Thomas Dunlap, Teresa Lavender Fagan & Charles Lambert) The University of Chicago Press, London, ISBN 0 226 09792 7. Gives a sketch of some of the different social groups that made up the culture. (citations use tbxxxx)
- Comnena, Anna (1150) (translated E. R. A. Sewter) *The Alexiad* Penguin Books, London (this edition 1969), ISBN 0 14 044215 4. A Byzantine Princess, exiled to a convent for plotting against the Emperor, writes a history of the Emperor's predecessor - her father). Essential reading for a balanced view of the First Crusade. (citations use ACxxx)
- Hendy, Michael F. (1985) *Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy c300-1450* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, ISBN 0-521-24715-2 (citations use BM xxx)
- Jeffreys, Elizabeth and Michael, Ann Moffat (editors) (1978) *Byzantine Papers: Proceedings of the First Australian Byzantine Studies Conference*, Humanities Research Centre, ANU, Canberra. ISBN 0 86784 009 9. For specialists only, some illustrations. (citations use BPxxx)
- Kennedy, Hugh (2008) *The Great Arab Conquests: How the spread of Islam changed the world we live in* Phoenix, London, ISBN 978 0 7538 2389 7, Best account of the period I have read, superb detail using most up to date transiterations. (citations use HKxxx)
- Luttwak, Edward N. (2009) *The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire* Belknap Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, ISBN 978-0-674-03519-5, DD 335.0335 (citations use Lxxx)
- Nicol, Donald M. (1996) *The Byzantine Lady: Ten Portraits 1250-1500* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, ISBN-0-521-57623-7. Unusual both in dealing with Byzantine women and with the lateness of the portrayal. (citations use BLxxx)
- Treharne, R. F. (1982) *Muir's Atlas of Medieval and Modern History* George Phillip, London, ISBN 0 540 05434 8. (citations use Mxx)
- Wikipedia: (citations use W) only used if well referenced to reliable academic sources that I do not have available. Of especial utility is the page *Byzantine aristocracy and bureaucracy*.