The Decline of the Opsikian Domesticates and the Rise of the Domesticate of the Scholae

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In this brief note I intend to put forward the hypothesis that the era during the so-called ‘Dark Ages’ of the Opsikian army - ‘guarded by God’- divided impressions in the mind of subsequent generations, but also initiated a number of crucial changes that were to regenerate Byzantine military institutions as early as in the second half of the eighth century.

At some stage not very long after the crushing of the Opsikian-supported orthodox emperor Artavasdos and, more evidently, immediately following the mutiny of 766 described in confused and horrified tones by


Theophanes the Confessor⁴, Opsikian military power began to decline rapidly. Emperor Constantine V (741-775) ‘appointed generals of like mind with him, worthy executors of his evil intentions’⁵: Michael Melissenos, as commander of the iconoclastic theme of the Anatolics, Michael Lachandracon, as commander of the equally iconoclastic theme of the Thracesians, and a third general with the ominous name of Manes, who was appointed to the command of the newly founded cavalry theme of the Bucellarii. This new cavalry unit curtailed substantially the area controlled till then by the military forces of the rebel and ostensibly orthodox Opsikian theme, which had to be not only humiliated after successive defeats in civil struggles, but also to be outranked. These initial changes took place in the fifth indiction, that is, the year 767.

One year later, in the sixth indiction, military changes had reached the imperial capital, Constantinople, which had also to acquire military commanders of the same mind as that of the emperor. Thus, the patrician Anthony was appointed domestic of the scholae (this is the first mention of what was later to become an illustrious institution); the magistros Peter on the other hand, according to Theophanes⁶, added his own highly-trained tagmata to the...
forces of the scholae, in order to carry out, together with the domestic of the scholae Anthony, imperial duties within the City-walls, while in the outer themes similarly evil deeds were carried out by the aforementioned generals (Michael Melissenos, Michael Lachanodracon and Manes). This reveals the preponderance-if not total domination-of these three iconoclastic themes over the erstwhile mighty ‘guarded by God’ Opsikion, and only time would show that this was just the beginning; in the twelfth indiction (A.D. 774) another military corps known till then as the Optimatæ was detached from the Opsikian theme and attached by emperor Constantine V to the iconoclastic tagmata under the command of Peter the magistros. The gradual dismemberment of the Opsikian theme was to reach completion, it seems, under Michael II (820-829), with the creation of the theme of Paphlagonia (detached from the Bucellarii and, partly also, from the Armeniæ), since its earliest days the Paphlagonian theme is known to have possessed warships under the command of a *katepanos*, a term that should be considered unique in the first half of the ninth century and substantially prior to the equally naval *katepanos* of the Mardaites of Attaleia, who, according to the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, was appointed by emperor Leo VI the Wise (886-912). The ships of the Paphlagonian theme together with those of the commanded the guard units and the creation and shaping of the future Opsikion. Cf. *infra*, n. 19.


8. *Theophanes Continuatus* (Bonn), 123: τὸν σπαθαροκανόν Πέτρωναν τοῦ ἐπονομαζομένου Κωματεροῦ, μετὰ χελικών βασιλικοπλοίων καὶ τῶν κατεπάνω τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἀπέστειλεν. The story is repeated by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De administrando imperio*, ch. 42, 1. 23-32, ed. G. Moravcsik - R. J. H. Jenkins, CFHB 1, 182 and Skylitzes, ed. Thurn, CFHB 5, 73, 1. 82-86, the latter not mentioning the ships.


10. *De Administrando Imperio*, ch. 50, 1.169 ff., 240-242; *De Cerimoniiis autae byzantinae* (Bonn), 657, 660, 668.
theme of Bucellarii were to appear in the mid-tenth century\textsuperscript{11}, while the Opsikian theme seems to have been transformed into a typical cavalry theme from the beginning of the ninth century onwards, with the appearance in its ranks of turmarchs\textsuperscript{12}, who were totally absent as long as the Opsikion maintained its original guard units character up to the end of the eighth century.

Thus, the process of disintegration and decline of status of the Opsikian army and territory\textsuperscript{13} from Constantine V to Michael II resulted in the creation of the themes of Bucellarii under a general (767), the Optimati under a domestikos (773/774) and the theme of Paphlagonia, initially under a strategos and a katepano simultaneously (826)\textsuperscript{14}. In his famous treatise \textit{De Thematibus} Constantine Porphyrogenitus asserts firstly that the theme of the Optimati had nothing in common with the other themes but was to be classified on a lower level (\textit{ουεμίαν κοινιόνιαν ἔχει προς θήματα})\textsuperscript{15} and, secondly, that the latter theme’s commander, i.e. the domestikos, was subject...
to the orders of a general (ιλτό χείρα ών στρατηγού)\textsuperscript{16}. The old but penetrating study of Ju. A. Kulakovskiy on the one hand\textsuperscript{17}, and the recent, extensively annotated \textit{Three military treatises} of Constantine Porphyrogenitus by J. F. Haldon on the other\textsuperscript{18}, combine to demonstrate the insignificant role played by the Optimati as well as by their domesticus during imperial campaigns in Asia Minor, something that Constantine Porphyrogenitus seems very eager to point out. The conclusion to be drawn is clear: created in or shortly before 773/4, the theme of the Optimati was, from its earliest stages, under the command of a somewhat down-graded domesticus, if compared with the past and future status of the \textit{domestici} in the Byzantine Empire. The low-ranked domesticus of the Optimati is, accordingly, considered as a corollary to the demotion and disgrace of the Opsikian army, and so on. In the latter evaluation we have a specific example of how a fair and plausible conclusion may well lead us to misconstruing the real course of events, especially if one takes into account the fact that the two-fold dismemberment of the Opsikian theme under Constantine V into the Bucellarii under a strategos and the Optimati under a domesticus, has generally been seen as two acts independent of one another. Sometimes, however, two seemingly unrelated procedures may turn out to be very closely connected, on account of common features that may be sought in a common ancestor, in our case the Opsikion.

A lead seal in the Zacos-Veglery collection reveals the existence of a \textit{οομέστικος τών Βουκέλλαρίων} in the first hall of the eighth century\textsuperscript{19}. His name is Theophilus but, in this particular case, we may presume that the name does not provide us with evidence of any great significance. The

\textsuperscript{16} \textit{De Thematibus}, 70.
\textsuperscript{17} \textsc{Kulakovskiy}, \textit{K voprosu o temach (= Istorija Vizantii III (ct. supra, note 1)), 399-418.}
\textsuperscript{18} \textsc{Constantine Porphyrogenitus}, \textit{Three Treatises on Imperial Military Expeditions}, ed. J. Haldon, \textit{CFHB} 28, ct. index s.v. \textit{optimatos} and the relevant mentions.
appearance of a domesticus of the Bucellarii much earlier than his corresponding strategos at the expense of the Opsikian theme in 767 can leave no doubt about its origins and dependency: he is to be counted amongst the Opsikian officers in the first half of the eighth century and -most importantly- the domesticus of the Bucellarii disappears for good after the promotion, shortly before 767, of the commander of the Bucellarii to the rank of strategos and his simultaneous detachment from the Opsikian theme.

Taking into account the fact that turmarchs appear in the Opsikian theme only after the end of the eighth century, one may reasonably surmise that in the first period of its existence (680-767) the Opsikion ‘guarded by God’ had a different internal structure from that of the other theme: something that has not been emphasized sufficiently and this different internal structure consisted not only in the title of its commander-in-chief, but also in its division into domesticates (ostensibly old-fashioned), like those of the Bucellarii and the Optimatii, and not into turmae, as, for instance, the theme of the Armeniacs, whose first turmarch appears as early as 627.

As pointed out by Kulakovsky, both themes (and institutions) of the Bucellarii and the Optimatii had their roots in the period of the enlistment of Goths into the Roman forces (the Bucellarii were also Romans) from the time of the reign of the western emperor Honorius (395-423) onward: according to the historian of the fifth century Olympiodorus of Thebes an can be seen in the term Έγοτθογραϊκος, employed by Theophanes. These Έγοτθογραϊκος having settled in Bithynia, were in amongst ‘the law breaking military crowds of the Opsikion’, who ‘run through the night and breaking into the houses of citizens, committed widespread slaughter sparing no one’. It may not be unreasonable to assume, that these Έγοτθογραϊκος (20, Theophanes, 325, 1. 3.

23. THEOPHANES, 386, 1. 5-7. Όι θεραμοι οινος του θεχ Έγοτθογραϊκος τη νυκτε εις τοις νοθαις των πολιτων διαδραμαντες μεγας, εγνατιαντο αλωσαν, μισον αυτοι οι θεραμοι. NICEPHORUS, ed. DE BOOR, 51,1. 23-25: Κ νοθαις επενεμονες εις τοις νοθαις των πολιτων ειπεραματες μεγας αυτο
715, or the Bucellarii and Optimati of gothic origin were commanded in the first half of the eighth century each by the long-established domesticus, given that in this fatal year of 715, the mutinous Opsikion army was certainly deprived of a patricius and comes as commander-in-chief\textsuperscript{24}, since, according to the \textit{Life} of Germanos, patriarch of Constantinople (715-730) and former metropolitan of Cyzicus, the army of the Opsikon ‘despised Anastasius the emperor’\textsuperscript{25} a comment that may be connected with those of Theophanes and Nicephorus describing the Opsikian mutiny against him.

Since the existence of domesticates and not of turmae in the ranks of the Opsikion seems to be certain, we can view the ‘deliberate reforms’ of Constantine V\textsuperscript{26} in a somewhat different light. The most Orthodox and, since the days of Justinian II, ‘guarded by God’ Opsikion (by conviction hostile, of course, to the iconoclast emperors), which sometimes controlled both shores of the sea of Marmara\textsuperscript{27}, had to be dismantled and surrounded by other forces, loyal to the iconoclast emperors, in order to avoid likely mutinies.

The Domesticate of the Scholae in the imperial capital appeared in 767/768, together with the tagmata led by the magistros. It was Constantinople rather than the Opsikon which acquired in the first half of the eighth

\textsuperscript{24}\textsc{Theophanes}, 383, 1 29-30 ‘Ο δε Αρτέμιος στρατηγούς ίκανωτατους προβάλλομενος εις τα καβαλλαρικα (Arternius-Anastasius appointed Leo the Isaunan to the high-command of the Anatolics and Artavasdos the Armenian to the high-command of the Armeniacs, but none was appointed by him as commander of the Opsikon which consisted mainly of infantry troops) The lack of a patricius and comes of the Opsikon in 716 is confirmed by the fact that the Opsikian soldiers revolted against Artemius and slaughtered the admiral deacon John.

\textsuperscript{25}Life of Germanos, ed \textsc{Lamza}, §12, 1 221-222, 216 ἀπεχθάνεται μεν Ἀναστάσιος ύπο τών εκ του Οψικιον θέματος ταξεωτών, a mention, which, although deriving from a later source, explains very well why Artemus-Anastasus did not place a commander to the high-command of the Opsikon.

\textsuperscript{26}The term ‘deliberate reforms’ belongs to \textsc{Haldon}, Praetorians, 209.

\textsuperscript{27}Opsikian garrisons in both shores of the Sea of Marmara (Propontis) in \textsc{Nicephorus}, ed \textsc{De Book}, 49, 1 5-9, in the year 713 Parallel mention in \textsc{Theophanes}, 383, 1 10-15 Cf also the mention κομής τον Οψικιον και υποπεριστηνος Ηλιατος in \textsc{Mansi}, XI, 209.
century new strong guard units, composed mostly of infantry troops. From this time onwards, the Opsikian troops were placed under the two-fold supervision of the Optimati (from the north-east) and the Bucellarii (from the east), while its southern approaches were to be guarded by the pro-Isaurian Anatolic and Thracesian troops. As the division of the Optimati was not strong enough in number, Constantine V united them with the tagmata, a move that was vindicated by later experience on campaigns in Asia Minor.

The creation of a new and hopefully powerful domesticate commanding imperial guard units required urgently the down-grading, if not abolition, of the old-style domesticates of the Opsikian army. Thus, in the case of the Bucellarii, the promotion of their commander to the rank of strategos abolished ipso facto their older commander-in-chief, while the domesticus of the Optimati was to decline into inglorious status, according to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, his command being divided neither into turmae nor drungoi (διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸ ὁμογενῶς καὶ μὴ τοῦμας μὴ τῷ δρουντῶς τετιμημένον/μάλιν: τετιμημένον, instead of τετιμημένον^30, exactly as in the case of the Opsikian army during its early phase (680-776)^31.

At the end of the reign of Constantine V the scholae, the tagmata and, probably, the Optimati as well, defended the capital against any rebellious attempt on the part of the severely diminished Opsikion, whose future commander, patricius and comes Petronas, would demonstrate for the last time the quality of his troops ‘guarded by God’: he was charged with the military protection of the Seventh Oecumenical Council, convoked by Eirene the Athenian in his seat, Nicaea in 787^32, as the tagmata in the capital had shown iconoclast sympathies. This was the last time, to the best of my

28. LOUNGIS, Obsequium, 56 and 59-60.
29. Given that the seal ZACOS - VEGLERY, Lead Seals, n^6 1656 belongs to the first half of the eighth century indeed.
31. Here, we have the doubtful seal of a certain Στυλιανός (or, rather, Στέφανος), δ[ρου]γά[ρ]ιος του Όψικίου in: K. Konstantopoulos, Byzantiai polikhrōmatikoi tov en Athinas Nomismatikou Museum, Athens 1917, n^6 192 (which could be dated between 750 and 850, something that does not contradict at all our conclusions).
32. MANSI, XII, 999B; ZACOS - VEGLERY, Lead Seals, n^6 2315.
knowledge, that the once glorious Opsikion army performed successfully on its own an imperially charged mission. What must draw our attention, in my opinion, is the fact that Constantine V, in order to outrank and humiliate the dangerous Opsikian theme, created a counter force in the capital, whose commander previously had a subordinate rank in the Opsikian army. Indeed, a patricius and comes having under his orders several domestici, confirms John Haldon’s theory, according to which the comes Obsequii is a genuine descendant of the late Roman comes domesticorum. Yet the reality after 767 would have meant, firstly, that from now on the comes of the Opsikion would be equal in status to a domesticus, previously his second-in-command; secondly, that imperial power as well as the citizens of the capital need no longer fear any likely bids for power on the part of the Opsikion as in 715 and 741; and, thirdly, that, instead of the old Opsikian hierarchy, staunchly orthodox since the times of the emperors Constantine IV, Justinian II and Artavasdos, a new domesticate commanding guards units could be counted among the supporters of the military Isaurian emperors. In other words, the military reforms of Constantine V aimed at the abolition of the long-established and potentially dangerous Opsikion, while stopping short of destroying totally its tradition, employed a part of the old-style Opsikian tradition -the domesticate- in the command of the imperial Guard. Such is almost everywhere and at any time the behaviour of great leaders: to build a new army (or fleet, according to Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet in 1941) one needs only a couple of years; to build a new tradition, people need centuries’ long experience. If the British στρατηγός τών καράβων (later Admiral of the fleet and First Sea lord) had read Byzantine history, he would probably have recognized in Emperor Constantine V one

33. In the third year of the reign of Leo IV (775-780), i.e. in 778, the leader of the Opsikionoi (no official title mentioned), together with those (generals) of the Thracians, the Anatolians, the Bucellarii and the Armenians took part in the march against Germanikeia, which resulted, as it seems, in its surrounding (THEOPHANES, 451, l. 13-17). It is difficult to conclude that Gregory of Musulakios, mentioned as leader of the Opsikionoi by THEOPHANES, had in his orders infantry or cavalry troops. Foot-soldiers must have participated also in this campaign ‘of the five generals’, amongst which the troops of the Opsikion are mentioned last.
of his noblest and, above all, like-minded (όμοφρονες) predecessors in safeguarding military tradition and in founding simultaneously a new one, in this case based on two main pillars of strength: the powerful theme of the Anatolics (sometimes also emperor-maker), to which the first Isaurian emperors had every reason to be indebted, and the domesticate of the scholae, which albeit a creation of the early Byzantine tradition—represented till 767 by the Opsikian army—was also to have a brilliant future. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the ‘guarded by God’ Opsikion had ended up as an ordinary theme like all the others.