

IV. APPENDIX: ENGLISH TRANSLATION

IV. English Translation

The Annales barenses and the Annales Lupi Protospa-tharii appear here for the first time in English. The translation is not word-for-word; rather, every effort has been made to render the sense and the information of the original in clear, readable and smooth, if not quite colloquial English.

Personal names and place names

Personal names and place names receive some special treatment. The chronicles speak of persons of several ethnic and linguistic spheres. When these persons can be identified, they are mentioned in the translation by the correct form of their names, in transliteration in the case of Greeks and Arabs.¹ Natives of the Italian peninsula appear in Italian guise; 'Stephanus archiepiscopus' becomes 'archbishop Stefano', 'Pandolfus' becomes 'Pandolfo'. Norman names are usually rendered by their English equivalents; where there is none, then a French form is used; thus 'Guidelmus comes' becomes 'Count William', but 'Petronus' becomes 'Pierron'. Where English equivalents exist for Greek personal names, these are used; otherwise the names appear in transcription; thus 'Constantine', not 'Kōnstantinos', but 'Boioannes' for 'Bujano'. The Popes

¹The principles which govern the transcription of Arabic and Greek names are to be found in Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary (Springfield, Massachusetts 1965), p. 26, except that the Arabic article is usually transcribed 'al', and the Greek χ is transcribed as kh; vowel quantities are not always indicated.

and the German emperors are already known in the English-speaking world under English forms, and these are retained in the present translation. The same practice is followed for well-known Byzantine emperors. Where it seemed useful, persons are further identified in the translation, usually by including a little further information in brackets after the name; thus 'papa Vrbanus' becomes 'Pope Urban [II]', and 'imperator Constantinus' becomes 'the Emperor Constantine [VII Porphyrogenitus]*.

Places noted in the chronicles are rendered in the translation by the modern name of the place; thus 'ciuitas Montispilosi' is rendered by 'the city of Irsina', 'apud montem Majorem' becomes 'at Montemaggiore', 'Ciperanum' appears as 'Ceprano'. When the place is well known under an English form, however, this is used; thus 'Rome', 'Naples' and not 'Roma', 'Napoli'.

Numbers

The numbers which precede each paragraph of the translation refer to the corresponding paragraph of the Latin text. The index nominum et rerum and the commentary are keyed to these numbers as well to facilitate reference from one part of the work to the other.

ANNALES BARENSES

- 1 The year 605. The death of Pope St. Gregory. Phocas reigned eight years.
- 2 The year 612. Domitian reigned fifteen years, Heraclius twenty-six.
- 3 The year 782. This year King Charles celebrated Holy Easter in Rome, and his son Pepin was baptized by Pope Adrian.
- 4 The year 902. This year Ibrāhīm ibn Ahmad, the king of the Saracens, descended on Calabria, and died in Cosenza in the church of St. Pancratius.
- 5 The year 924. This year Oria was captured by the Saracen people in the month of July, and the death of Eusebius in Clauso.
- 6 The year 928. This year Michael [of Zachlunia], king of the Slavs, captured the city of Siponto on the feast of St. Felicity, Monday [10] July, in the fifteenth indiction.
- 7 The year 929. This year Taranto was captured by the Saracen people on the Solemnity of St. Mary in the month of August.
- 8 The year 931. This year Ambrose, bishop of Milan, died.
- 9 The year 949. This year the Hungarians invaded Italy, and went all the way to Otranto. And there was death among the cattle. And Platipodi besieged Conversano.
- 10 The year 979. This year the monastery of St. Benedict in Bari was begun by the venerable abbot, Dom Gerolamo.
- 11 The year 981. This year the inhabitants of Siponto and those of Ascoli fought a battle in the valley of the Somilo.

12 The year 996. This year Matera was besieged for three months running by the wicked race of the Saracens, and in the fourth month -- that is, September -- they took it by force; a certain woman ate her son there.

13 The year 1003. This year the city of Bari was besieged by Saphi [=Luke], the apostate and qā'id. The siege lasted from May until 22 September, and then the city was liberated by Pietro [II Orseolo] the Doge of Venice, of happy memory.

14 The year 1011. This year on 9 May Longobardia rebelled with Melo against [John] Kurkouas, and they fought a battle in Bitetto, where many Baresi fell. And Ismā'īl fought a battle with the Greeks, at Irsina; and Patianos fell there.

15 The year 1013. This year Bari was besieged by the catepan Basil, surnamed Mesardonites, on 20 April, and after sixty-one days he made peace with them, and entered the citadel of Bari, where the chief Greeks now have their headquarters.

16 The year 1021. Here Basil Boioannes fought a battle with the Franks [=Normans] and beat them in the city of Canne.

17 The year 1027. This year Orestes the koitonites came to Italy with a large army -- that is, an army of Russians, Vandals, Turks, Bulgarians, Vlachs, Macedonians and others -- to take Sicily; and Reggio was rebuilt by the catepan Boioannes. But in the following year, burdened by sin, the Emperor Basil [II] died, and all of these men returned with nothing accomplished.

18 The year 1035. Here, on the feast of the Epiphany,

the bishop Bisanzio died. He was a most pious father to the orphans, the founder of the holy church of the diocese of Bari, the guardian and defender of the whole city, terrible and fearless against all Greeks. Romualdo the protospatharius was elected by the whole people in that diocese, but in the month of April the emperor summoned him into exile in Constantinople. And on 9 August Nicola was elected.

19 The year 1040. Here on 9 January the catepan Nicephorus Dokeianos died in the city of Ascoli; and on 5 May, Michael the judge, known also as Khoirosfaktes, was killed under the castle of Mottola by the konteratoi, and on the twenty-fifth they all came into the city of Bari with Argiro, the son of Mel. Then Argiro wounded Musondo, who was first among them, and after binding his hands, threw him into prison with Giovanni of Ostuni; and all the konteratoi were dispersed.

20 The year 1041. Here the protospatharius and catepan Michael, known as Dokeianos the younger, came from Sicily into Longobardia. In the month of November he entered Bari; and he ordered that four men be hanged on a gibbet on the Bilitonto wall.

21 On 17 March, there was a battle between the Normans and the Greeks near the river Olivento, and many Russians and Opsikianoï fell there. But Dokeianos himself took flight to Irsina with the part of the army that survived the battle.

22 Then in the month of May, when all the Greeks had gathered together at Montemaggiore near the river Ofanto, a battle was begun on the fourth; in it perished many Anatolikoi

and Opsikianoï, Russians, Thracians, Calabrians, Longobardi and troops of the catepan; and the priest Angelo, bishop of Troia, and Stefano, bishop of Acerenza, were killed there. For indeed, as is said by all who know these things, there were hardly more than 2000 Normans, but there were 18,000 Greeks, not counting the servants.

23 Then Michael, on his return from the battle, crushed, along with the few men who survived -- and those only half alive, for fear of the savage Normans -- wrote to Sicily, and the wretched Macedonians and Paulicians and Calabrians came <at his summons>. And after they had gathered together with the others in a redoubt at Irsina, then the catepan <Boioannes>, the son of Boioannes, arrived in Apulia; and Michael, at the Emperor's command, returned to Sicily whence he had come.

24 The year 1042. This year, on 3 September, the armies of the Greeks came down from Irsina, and the Normans from the castle on Monteserico. Between the two mountains they engaged in a very great battle, in which all the wretched Macedonians fell; and few were left of the rest of the army. Indeed, Boioannes was taken alive there, and carried through all Apulia to the district of Benevento. For -- as those who took part in that battle say truly -- there were seven hundred Normans, and ten thousand Greeks.

25 Afterwards, when the third battle (just mentioned) was over, the inhabitants of Matera and Bari entered into a pact with the Franks [=Normans] since there was no one who could deliver them out of their power. Then in the month of February, the

Normans and the citizens of Bari elected Argiro, the son of Melo as their Prince and Seigneur.

26 In the month of April, Maniakes the magistros arrived in Taranto, united all the Greek forces, and built a palisade in a place called Tara. Then Argiro wrote to the Normans in Aversa and in Melfi, and all of them, about seven thousand, gathered together in Mottola. Then the evil Maniakes, along with the entire army, terrified with an excessive fear of the enemy, fled by night; and they closed themselves up in Taranto. But the Normans, while they were stationed before the land gate seeking battle, and there was really no one to challenge them, plundered the entire district of Oria; and thus they went home.

27 But in the month of July the wretched inhabitants of Giovinazzo, after a pact had been made with the Greeks who were staying in Trani --- the Prince Argiro surrounded the wretched city of Giovinazzo with the Normans and the Baresi, and -- alas! -- on the third day of the siege, it was taken by force, and stripped of everything movable. Moreover, the Greeks who were there were killed, sixteen if I am not mistaken. As to the people, both men and women, the prince freed them from the hands of the Normans, by urgent entreaty.

28 But afterwards, when the inhabitants of Trani did not agree with the Baresi in carrying on evil, in the last week of the month of July, the prince with the Normans and the Baresi besieged it for thirty-six days; and he hemmed it in closely with battles and calamities, for he had had built there a tower

of timbers -- it was such as has nowhere been seen human eyes in modern times.

29 But Argiro, after receiving imperial letters confederatory and the honors of a patrician-anthipatus and vestes, ordered all the siege engines to be burned. And thus they returned to Bari, and with their fellow citizens they acclaimed the holy Emperor Constantine [IX] Monomachus.

30 But enough of this; now I will return the report to Maniakes' impious behavior. So then, as I said, when the Normans were far from his borders, and the army was gathered together in one body, in the month of June, Maniakes marched off to Matera, in one night; there, impious wretch, he caused to be killed before the eyes of the inhabitants of Matera all those he had captured earlier in the fields or wherever, more than two hundred persons. The impious man did not fear to do the same when he made a second march to Monopoli.

31 The year 1043. In this year in the month of September, Tubakes the protospatharios, Pardos the patrician, and Nicola the archbishop arrived in Otranto with a gold-sealed letter of pardon. Then the iniquitous Maniakes, going out to meet them with a false peace, ordered Pardos killed immediately by the sword, and Tubakes imprisoned; and in the month of October he had Tubakes, too, killed in the same way.

ANNALES LUPI PROTOSPATHARII

32 The year of the Lord 855, the third indiction, two
 hundred fifty-two years after the death of Pope St. Gregory.

33 The year 860, the eighth indiction. This year the
 city of Bari was captured by the emperor of Constantinople.

34 The year 861, the ninth indiction. This year the Em-
 peror Michael [III] died, and his parakoimomenos Basil [I]
 ascended the throne, and reigned twenty-one years himself
 alone, and nine with his sons.

35 The year 866, the fourteenth indiction. This year
 the Emperor Louis [II] entered Benevento.

36 The year 867, the fifteenth indiction. This year Ma-
 tera was burned by the Emperor Louis [II]; and the same Emper-
 or Louis entered the city of Oria.

37 The year 868, the first indiction. This year the
 Agarenes were driven out of the city of Bari by
 the Franks, on 3 February; and in the same year the afore-
 mentioned Louis was taken prisoner in Benevento.

38 The year 875, the eighth indiction. This year the
 Greeks entered Bari in December, on Christmas day, a Tuesday;
 Gregory was the strategos, and was also called the Baileulos.

39 The year 880, the thirteenth indiction. This year the
 Agarenes evacuated Taranto.

40 The year 884, the second indiction. This year Prince
 Aio ascended the throne [of Benevento] in the month of October.

41 The year 885, the third indiction. This year the Em-
 peror Basil [I] died, and Leo [VI] and Alexander, his sons,

began to rule; they ruled twenty-six years by themselves, and nine years with him.

42 The year 886, the fourth indiction. This year there
 was a disaster in Bari in the month of June, when the Prince [Aio] fought a battle with the strategos [Constantine, the epi tēs trapezēs] and the Greeks.

43 The year 890, the eighth indiction. This year Prince Aio died, and his brother Ursus ascended the throne.

44 The year 891, the ninth indiction. This year the Greeks entered Benevento in the month of October, and the strategos Sabbatikhios entered Siponto in the month of June.

45 The year 894, the twelfth indiction. This year the Greeks were driven out of Benevento in the month of August, by the Franks.

46 The year 900, the third indiction. This year the strategos Melisianos arrived in Apulia.

47 The year 901, the fourth indiction. This year Ibrāhīm ibn Aḥmad, the king of the Saracens, descended on Calabria, went off to the city of Cosenza, and was struck down by a bolt of lightning.

48 The year 912, the fifteenth indiction. This year is the fifth centenary of the death of St. Martin [of Tours].

49 The year 913, the first indiction. This year Constantine [VII Porphyrogenitus], the son of the aforementioned Leo [VI] was crowned emperor, and reigned for forty-seven years.

50 The year 916, the fourth indiction. This year the Agarenes evacuated Garigliano. And three hundred fifty years

have passed since the Longobardi invaded Italy under their King Alboin.

51 The year 919, the seventh indiction. This year, eighty years have passed since the Agarenes invaded Italy.

52 The year 920, the eighth indiction. This year the Hungarians -- that is, the Huns -- invaded Italy in the month of February.

53 The year 921, the ninth indiction. This year the strategos Oursoleon died in battle at Ascoli in the month of April; and Landolfo [I of Benevento] took Apulia.

54 The year 924, the twelfth indiction. This year Oria was taken by the Saracens in the month of July. And they killed all the males, but led the rest away to Africa, and sold them.

55 The year 926, the fourteenth indiction. This year Michael [of Zachlunia], king of the Slavs, took Siponto in the month of July.

56 The year 927, the fifteenth indiction. This year the fall of Taranto was brought about, and all those who fought bravely were cut down; but the rest were carried off to Africa. This happened in the month of August, on [the fifteenth] the festivity of St. Mary.

57 The year 929, the second indiction. This year the Princes Landolfo [I of Benevento] and Guaimario [II of Salerno] invaded Apulia.

58 The year 936, the ninth indiction. This year the Hungarians reached Capua.

59 The year 939, the twelfth indiction. This year, on Tues-
 day [=Friday], 19 July, at the third hour, the sun was eclipsed
 and the stars appeared; the moon was in its twenty-ninth day.

60 The year 940, the thirteenth indiction. This year
 the Hungarians invaded Italy in the month of April. And in
 the same year there was a battle in Matera between the Greeks
 and the Longobardi, with the strategos Limnagalaktos; and he
 executed Pao in the sea.

61 The year 942, the fifteenth indiction. This year
 prince Landolfo [I of Benevento] died on 21 April.

62 The year 945, the third indiction. This year Romanus
 and Hugo died in the month of December. And the Hungarians
 were killed by King Otto [I].

63 The year 946, the fourth indiction. This year a slaughter
 was committed in Bari, in the month of December -- among the
 citizens.

64 The year 947, the fifth indiction. This year the Hun-
 garians invaded Italy and went all the way to Otranto. And
 Platopodes besieged the city of Conversano. And in the same
 year there was the death of cattle throughout all the land.

65 The year 950, the eighth indiction. This year the
 Greeks besieged Ascoli, and took it.

66 The year 951, the ninth indiction. This year Mala-
 kianos fought a battle with the Saracens in Calabria, and
 fell there.

67 The year 955, the thirteenth indiction. The patrician
 Marianos arrived in Apulia.

68 The year 956, the fourteenth indiction. This year

Maranzio, Clemente and Excelsula were burned [to death] in Bari.

69 The year 960, the third indiction. This year the
 Emperor Constantine [VII Porphyrogenitus] died after a reign
 of forty-seven years; and his son Romanus [II] ascended the
 throne. And there was a battle between Adralisto and Ismā^CII.

70 The year 961, the fourth indiction. This year the
 island of Crete was taken by the Greeks under Romanus in the
 month of March; and Taormina was captured by the Saracens.
 And the sun was eclipsed.

71 The year 963, the sixth indiction. This year the Em-
 peror Romanus [II] died, and Nicephorus [II Phocas] was raised
 to the throne, and reigned seven years. And King Otto [I]
 entered Rome; and the sun was eclipsed.

72 The year 965, the eighth indiction. This year the pa-
 trician Manuel invaded Sicily, and died there.

73 The year 966, the ninth indiction. This year the ma-
 gistros Nicephorus entered the city of Bari. And four hundred
 years have passed since the Longobardi entered Italy.

74 The year 967, the tenth indiction. This year old King
 Otto [I], King Otto [II]'s father, descended [into Italy]; he
 fought with Abū al-Qāsim, the king of the Saracens, and killed
 him.

75 The year 969, the twelfth indiction. This year King
 Otto [II] invaded Apulia in the month of March, and laid
 siege to the city of Bari, but with no results. And in the
 following year he invaded Calabria in the month of October.
 And the sun was eclipsed in the month of December.

along with their king, Abū al-Qāsim by name.

85 The year 982, the tenth indiction. This year the city of Bari was betrayed into the hands of the patrician Kalokyros, called also Delphina, by the two brothers Sergio and Teofilatto, on the eleventh of June. And King Otto [II] died at Rome.

86 The year 983, the eleventh indiction. This year the aforementioned patrician Delphina captured the city of Ascoli in the month of December.

87 The year 985, the thirteenth indiction. This year the patrician Romanus arrived in Apulia with his son.

88 The year 986, the fourteenth indiction. This year the Saracens captured the city of Gerace, and laid waste all of Calabria.

89 The year 987, the fifteenth indiction. This year the protospatharius Sergio was killed by the Baresi in the month of February, on the fifteenth. And in the same year Adralisto was killed by Nicholas the krites in the month of August, the fifteenth day. And the sun was eclipsed.

90 The year 988, the first indiction. This year the Saracens depopulated the suburbs of Bari, and led the men and women off to Sicily as captives.

91 The year 989, the second indiction. This year in the month of February the patrician John Ammiropoulos arrived, and killed Leo of Canne and Nicholas the krites and Porphyrios.

92 The year 990, the third indiction. This year Bubali and Peter the exkoubitos were killed in the month of March.

93 The year 991, the fourth indiction. This year Count Atto fought a battle with the Saracens in Taranto, and he fell there with many Baresi.

94 The year 992, the fifth indiction. This year there was great famine in all of Italy, and grain was very expensive.

95 The year 993, the sixth indiction. This year Archbishop Pao died, and Chrysostom was raised to the throne.

96 The year 994, the seventh indiction. This year Matera was besieged by the Saracen people for three months, and was taken by them in the fourth month.

97 The year 997, the tenth indiction. This year the merarch Theodore the exkoubitos was killed in the city of Oria by the brothers Smaragdo and Pietro.

98 The year 998, the eleventh indiction. This year the qā'id Abū as-Sayyid came with the above mentioned Smaragdo to Bari in the month of October, and the said Smaragdo, mounted, entered Bari by force at the western gate, and then went out again. Then Abū as-Sayyid realized the delusion, and went away.

99 The year 999, the twelfth indiction. This year the catepan Gregory Tarchaneiotes arrived, laid siege to the city of Gravina, and made a prisoner of Teofilatto.

100 The thousandth year since the Lord's Incarnation, the thirteenth indiction. This year the above mentioned Smaragdo was captured by Tarchaneiotes in the month of July, on the eleventh. And in the same year King Otto [III] died in Rome.

101 The year 1002, the fifteenth indiction. This year the

qā'id Saphi [=Luke] besieged Bari from 30 May until the feast of St. Luke in the month of October [18 October]; and then the city was liberated by Pietro [II Orseolo], Doge of the Venetians.

102 The year 1003, the first indiction. This year the
 ~~~~ Saracens laid siege to Montescaglioso in the month of March, but gained nothing.

103     The year 1005, the third indiction. This year Durrës  
 ~~~~ was restored to the Emperor's power through Theodore.

104 The year 1006, the fourth indiction. This year the
 ~~~~ catepan Xyphias arrived in the month of July.

105     The year 1007, the fifth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~ afore-mentioned catepan died in the city of Bari.

106 The year 1008, the sixth indiction. This year the
 ~~~~ patrician [John] Kourkouas arrived in the month of May.

107     The year 1009, the seventh indiction. This year there  
 ~~~~ was an extraordinarily heavy snowfall, and because of it the olive trees withered up, and the birds and fish died. And in the month of May the rebellion was begun. And in the month of August the Saracens took the city of Cosenza after breaking the treaty; the qā'id was called Sati [=Luke].

108 The year 1010, the eighth indiction. This year [John]
 ~~~~ Kourkouas died, and the catepan Basil Mesardonites arrived in the month of March. And Silitto burned the men in the city of Trani.

109     The year 1014, the twelfth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~ Emperor Henry [II] came to Rome in the month of February, and Cassano was burned down in the month of August.

110 The year 1015, the thirteenth indiction. This year
 ~~~ a comet appeared in the month of February. And King Samuel  
 [Komitopoulos of Bulgaria] died, and his son [Gabriel Romanus]  
 began to reign.

111      The year 1016, the fourteenth indiction. This year  
 ~~~ [Gabriel Romanus] the son of the afore-mentioned Samuel was  
 killed by his cousin [John Vladislav], the son of Aaron, and
 he began to reign. And the city of Salerno was besieged by
 the Saracens, by land and by sea, but they accomplished nothing.

112 The year 1017, the fifteenth indiction. This year the
 ~~~ catepan Mesardonites went away to Butrint. And in the month  
 of November his brother, Leo Argyros, was killed. And in this  
 year the catepan [Kontoleon] Tornikios arrived in the month  
 of May. And the exkoubitos Leo Patianos fought a battle with  
 Melo and the Normans. Again on 22 June the afore-mentioned  
 catepan Tornikios fought a battle with and beat Melo and the  
 Normans; and Patianos died there. And in the same year Kontoleon [Tornikios] arrived.

113      The year 1018, the first indiction. This year the  
 ~~~ catepan Basil -- he was also called Boioannes -- and the  
 patrician Abalantes arrived in the month of December. And
 the topoteretes Ligorios fought a battle in Trani, and the
 protospatharius Joannacius was killed there; and Romoaldo
 was captured and deported to Constantinople.

114 The year 1019, the second indiction. This year the
 ~~~ above-mentioned Boioannes fought a battle with the Franks  
 [=Normans] in the month of October, and won, and Melo fled

koitonites Orestes arrived in the month of April. And then Giovanni, bishop of Bari, died, and Bisanzio was made archbishop.

124      The year 1029, the twelfth indiction. This year Eustace arrived with his sons and an imperial mandaton, and brought the office of catepan to Christopher; and the aforementioned Orestes went to Constantinople with Boioannes.

125      And in this year the Emperor Constantine [VIII] died on the vigil of the feast of St. Martin [11 November]; while he was still alive, he set Romanus [III Argyros] on his throne, and gave him as wife his daughter Zoe.

126      In the meantime, Rayca and Jacfar [al-Akhal] laid siege to the town of Uggiano, where the inhabitants made peace with them by handing over the foreigners.

127      And in the month of July the catepan Pothos [Argyros] came and fought a battle with Rayca in Bari.

128      In this year died Guaimario [IV], Prince of Salerno.

129      The year 1031, the fourteenth indiction. This year, in the month of June, the Saracens took the city of Cassano. And on 29 July, Pothos [Argyros] fought a battle with the Saracens, and the Greeks fell.

130      The year 1032, the fifteenth indiction. This year <...> oikeiakōn and koitonites [Michael] arrived, and brought with him the Anatolikoi.

131      The year 1033, the first indiction. This year on 1 May Constantine the protospatharius, also called Opos, the catepan

of Italy, arrived.

132 The year 1034, the second indiction. This year on  
11 April, the Emperor Romanus [III Argyros] died, and the  
 Emperor Michael [IV the Paphlagonian] ascended [the throne]. And  
 Argiro of Bari departed for Constantinople.

133 The year 1038, the sixth indiction. This year the  
patrician and duke Michael, also called Spondyles, arrived,  
 and with the patrician [George] Maniakes he crossed  
 over to Sicily.

134 The year 1039, the seventh indiction. This year in  
the month of February the catepan Nicephorus, who was also  
 called Dokeianos, arrived.

135 The year 1040, the eighth indiction. This year the  
afore-mentioned Dokeianos gathered the konteratoi from Apulia;  
 and the afore-mentioned konteratoi killed Khoirosfactes, the  
 imperial kritēs, below Mottola, and Romano of Matera in the  
 month of May.

136 And in the same month Argiro the son of Mele laid siege  
to the city of Bari; he wounded Musando and put him in chains,  
 and entered Bari with him; and the konteratoi were dispersed.

137 The year 1041, the ninth indiction. This year [Michael]  
Dokeianos arrived from Sicily and went off to Ascoli. And in  
 the month of March the Lombard Arduino called together the  
 Normans in Apulia, in the city of Melfi; and the afore-mentioned  
 Dokeianos fought a battle with the Normans on Tuesday [17 March]  
 and the Greeks fell. And in the month of May, on Wednesday  
 [4 May], the Normans again fought with the Greeks; and Dokela-

nos fled to Bari.

138      The year 1042, the tenth indiction. This year <Boio-  
 ~~~ annes> †the distinguished† came and fought a battle with the  
 Normans on 3 September, and was taken on the battlefield and
 carried off to Melfi.

139 And in the month of December the Emperor Michael [IV
 ~~~ the Paphlagonian] died, and his nephew, the Caesar Michael by  
 name, was elevated to the throne.

140      And in the month of February Argiro was made Prince  
 ~~~ of Bari and Duke of Italy.

141 And in the month of April the magistros [George] Mania-
 ~~~ kes arrived in Taranto; and in the month of June he sailed to  
 the city of Monopoli, and went off to the city of Matera and  
 there committed great slaughter.

142      And in the month of September, William was elected  
 ~~~ count by Matera.

143 And this year the afore-mentioned Caesar Michael [V
 ~~~ Kalaphates] was deposed from the kingdom and blinded at the  
 order of the sisters Zoe and Theodora, and Constantine [IX]  
 Monomachus was made emperor.

144      And on 3 July Giovinazzo was captured by the Duke Ar-  
 ~~~ giro. And in the month of August the afore-mentioned Argiro  
 went to besiege Trani, and was encamped before it for one month.

145 The year 1043, the eleventh indiction. This year Bari
 ~~~ returned to the emperor's power. And in the month of Sep-  
 tember the patrician Pardos arrived with much gold, but Mania-  
 kes had him killed, and had himself proclaimed emperor by all.

And in the month of October he came to Bari, but it refused to receive him. But in the month of February the magistros and catepan Theodorokanos arrived, and the afore-mentioned Maniakes reached Durrës.

146      The year 1044, the twelfth indiction. This year William, Tancred's son, with Prince Guaimario [V of Salerno], descended on Calabria, where they built the castle of Stridula.

147      The year 1046, the fourteenth indiction. This year the patrician Argirowent to Constantinople, and the catepan Eustace Palatianos recalled all the exiles to Bari, and went to Taranto. On 8 May he began a battle with the Normans, and the Greeks fell.

148      And in this year Conrad [II, =Henry III], King of the Germans, came to Rome, because there were three popes there: Sylvester [III] in the church of St. Peter, Gregory [VI] in the Lateran, and Benedict [IX] in Tusculum. When these had been thrown out, a pope by the name of Clement [II] was consecrated by the afore-said Emperor. Then the afore-said Emperor came to Benevento, but the Beneventans, to his injury, cut the stirrups of his horse.

149      And in this year William [Ironarm] died, and his brother Drew became count.

150      The year 1047, the fifteenth indiction. This year the town of Stira was taken by the Varangians in the month of October, and in the month of December they depopulated Lecce.

151      And in the month of June the afore-said Pope Benedict [IX] killed Pope Clement [II] by means of a poisoned drink.

157      The year 1055, the eighth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~ Emperor Constantine [IX] Monomachus died.

158 The year 1056, the ninth indiction. This year the
 ~~~~ Augusta Theodora, the sister of the Empress Zoe, began to  
 reign.

159      And Humphrey died, and his brother Robert [Guiscard]  
 ~~~~ became duke.

160 And this year died Pietro, archbishop of the church
 ~~~~ of Cosenza.

161      The year 1057, the tenth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~ Augusta Theodora died, and Michael Bringas [VI Stratiotikos]  
 became emperor.

162 The year 1058, the eleventh indiction. This year the
 ~~~~ patrician [Leo Thrymbos] had the scribones killed in the city  
 of Crotone.

163      The year 1059, the twelfth indiction. This year Mi-  
 ~~~~ chael Bringas [VI Stratiotikos] died, and Isaac Comnenus be-  
 came emperor.

164 The year 1060, the thirteenth indiction. This year
 ~~~~ Constantine [X] Ducas was raised [to the throne] as emperor.

165      The year 1061, the fourteenth indiction. This year  
 ~~~~ Duke Robert [Guiscard] captured the city of Acerenza.

166 The year 1062, the fifteenth indiction. This year
 ~~~~ [the bishop] of Lucca became Pope Alexander [II].

167      And in this year Duke Robert [Guiscard] entered the  
 ~~~~ city of Oria. And again, he took the city of Brindisi and  
 the merarches.

168 The year 1063, the first indiction. This year Taranto
 ~~~~ was taken by the Normans.

169      This year Matera was taken by Count Robert [of Monte-  
 ~~~~ scaglioso] in the month of April.

170 The year 1065, the third indiction. This year Duke
 ~~~~ Robert [Guiscard] invaded Sicily, and killed a multitude of  
 Agarenes; and he took a hostage from the city of Palermo.

171      The year 1066, the fourth indiction. This year  
 ~~~~ Count Geoffrey, son of Pierron, wanted to invade Byzantine ter-  
 ritory with many people, but a certain leader of the Greeks,
 called Mabrikas, prevented him.

172 And in this year Prince Richard [I of Capua] invaded
 ~~~~ the land of Campania, laid siege to Ceprano and took it,  
 and went all the way to Rome, laying waste as he went.

173      The year 1067, the fifth indiction. This year in the  
 ~~~~ month of May the Emperor Constantine [X] Ducas died, and his  
 son Michael [VII Dukas Parapinakes] took up the imperial power.

174 And in this year [Halley's] comet appeared, and the
 ~~~~ Norman Count Robert [=William] fought a battle with Harold,  
 the King of the English, and Robert [=William] won, and be-  
 came King over the English people.

175      The year 1068, the sixth indiction. This year, on  
 ~~~~ 16 February, Duke Robert [Guiscard] besieged the city of Ir-  
 sina; and since he was accomplishing nothing there, he went
 off with a few men to Uggiano, and took it. And through the
 treachery of a certain Goffredo, the Duke entered the afore-
 mentioned city of Irsina.

176 The year 1069, the seventh indiction. This year, in
 ~~~~ the month of September, the afore-mentioned Duke Robert [Guis-  
 card] laid siege to the city of Bari.

177      And Romanus [IV] Diogenes, who was holding the imperial  
 ~~~~ power with his stepson, the afore-mentioned Michael [VII], by  
 the treachery of the afore-mentioned Michael his stepson, was
 captured near a certain city of Armenia, and blinded.

178 The year 1070, the ninth indiction. This year in the
 ~~~~ month of January there was great slaughter in the city of  
 Brindisi; for while the Normans wanted to capture it, forty  
 of them were captured, along with forty-three others, their  
 sergeants; and the heads of all these men were sent off to  
 the Emperor.

179      The year 1071, the ninth indiction. This year Duke  
 ~~~~ Robert [Guiscard] entered Brindisi, after leaving the siege  
 of Bari; for the Duke had had a causeway built,
 with which to close the port of the afore-mentioned city of
 Bari.

180 And in this year, Bisanzio Guirdeliku was assassinated
 ~~~~ in Bari through the treachery of a certain Argirizzo, the son  
 of Giannazzo.

181      And on 15 April Duke Robert took the city of Bari.  
 ~~~~

182 And in the month of July the afore-mentioned Duke
 ~~~~ crossed the Adriatic sea, and arrived in Sicily with  
 fifty-eight ships.

183      The year 1072, the tenth indiction. This year on  
 ~~~~ 10 January Duke Robert [Guiscard] entered Palermo, a city

in Sicily.

184 The year 1073, the eleventh indiction. This year
 ~~~~  
 very many Normans entered Trani with the Count Pierron on  
 the octave of the Epiphany. But Duke Robert [Guiscard] entered the city on the Purification of St. Mary [2 February], after Pierron had been thrown out.

185      The year 1076, the fourteenth indiction. This year  
 ~~~~  
 a certain nephew [grandson?] of the King of Africa was captured by Roger, Duke Robert's brother, who was in charge of Sicily, with a hundred and fifty ships in the city of Mazara.

186 And in this year the afore-mentioned Duke gave his
 ~~~~  
 daughter as daughter-in-law to the Emperor of Constantinople.

187      The year 1077, the fifteenth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~  
 city of Salerno was besieged by Robert [Guiscard], the Duke of the Normans, and taken by him.

188 The year 1078, the first indiction. This year Naples
 ~~~~  
 was besieged by Prince Richard [I of Capua], but in no way was it taken.

189      And Duke Robert [Guiscard] laid siege to Benevento,  
 ~~~~  
 but his siege was lifted by Radulfo <and?> Count Pepino.

190 And in this year the afore-mentioned Prince Richard
 ~~~~  
 died.

191      The year 1079, the second indiction. This year Pierron  
 ~~~~  
 entered Trani; and Bari rose in rebellion and threw out the Duke's garrison; and Humphrey's son Abelard took Ascoli.

192 And in this year the afore-mentioned Emperor Michael
 ~~~~  
 [VII] was deposed, and a certain [Nicephorus III] Botaneiates

became emperor; he took the wife of the afore-mentioned Michael and abused her.

193 And this year many men died in Matera.  
 ~~~

194 The year 1080, the third indiction. This year the
 ~~~ body of blessed Canio was discovered in Acerenza by Archbishop Arnaldo. And the same Archbishop began to build the new cathedral, that is, the Church of Mary the holy Mother of God.

195 This year the city of Bari returned to the domin-  
 ~~~ ion of Duke Robert [Guiscard], and the said Duke besieged the city of Taranto, and captured it in the month of April. And again, he besieged Castellaneto, and took it.

196 And in this year the Emperor Michael [VII] arrived in
 ~~~ Apulia, seeking help from Duke Robert against [Nicephorus III] Botaneiates.

197 And on 27 July the excellent Count Robert [of Monte-  
 ~~~ scaglioso] died, and the Normans were elected a second time by Matera; and his son Count Geoffrey began to reign in his place in Matera on the vigil of St. Mary in the month of August [14 August].

198 The year 1081, the fourth indiction. This year Duke
 ~~~ Robert [Guiscard] entered Tricarico in the month of October.

199 And in the month of April, Argirizzo went to Michael  
 ~~~ [of Serbia] the King of the Slavs, and gave his daughter as wife to the king's son.

200 And Duke Robert reached Otranto with the afore-men-
 ~~~ tioned Emperor Michael. He sent ahead ships to the island of Corfu, and they captured it; and he went there himself after

a short time, along with the Emperor. And in the month of July they laid siege to Durrës, both by land and by sea; but the Venetian fleet came and broke the blockade, and opened the sea to the inhabitants of Durrës.

201 This year [Nicephorus III] Botaneiates was made a monk,  
and Alexius [I Comnenus] was made emperor.

202 And Henry [IV], King of the Germans, came to Rome  
to expel Pope Gregory [VII].

203 The year 1082, the fifth indiction. This year 6281  
years have passed since the beginning of the world, and 1824  
since the founding of the City

204 And this year the Emperor Alexius [I Comnenus] gathered  
a large army and began a battle with Duke Robert not far from  
Durrës, and he was forced to turn and flee. More than 6000  
his men fell in that battle; there had been more than 70,000  
men in his army. And in the month of January Duke Robert took  
the city of Durrës through the treachery of a few of the Vene-  
tians.

205 And at this time the afore-mentioned King Henry [IV]  
laid siege to Rome, in order to enter it by force and to make  
the Archbishop of Ravenna Pope, but he was unable to do it. But  
Duke Robert returned from Durrës, leaving his son Bohemund in  
charge there, and brought help to Pope Gregory, when the King was  
already tarrying in the region of Liburia [=Tuscan coast] to make  
war on the province of Matilda, who was of Pope Gregory's party.

206 And this year Abelard went to Alexius, Emperor of Con-  
stantinople, looking for help.

207 And in the same year, on 16 May, the new temple in  
 ~~~ honor of St. Eustace in Matera was dedicated by the Archbishop  
 Arnaldo, under Dom Stefano the Abbot, who had built the church.

208 The year 1083, the sixth indiction. This year, 517
 ~~~ years have passed since the Longobardi invaded Italy. This  
 is the twenty-eighth year of the solar cycle, the seventeenth  
 of the lunar cycle, the first of the nineteen-year cycle; and  
 there are no epacts of the moon.

209 And at this time the people of Rome, deserting their  
 ~~~ allegiance to Pope Gregory [VII], sent ambassadors to the afore-  
 mentioned king, to get him to come to Rome. But the duke antici-
 pated this, and sent more than thirty thousand gold pieces to
 the Romans, to reconcile them to himself and to the Pope; and
 that is what happened.

210 The King came, nonetheless, and took all the region
 ~~~ of Trastevere, in which rises the temple of the Prince of the  
 Apostles. And in the month of June, he left his garrison and  
 his son in a castle which he built there to fight against  
 Pope Gregory, who was confining himself to the Lateran and the  
 Celian hill; he took forty hostages from Rome, and withdrew to  
 the region of Tuscany.

211 And in the month of May the Duke laid siege to Canne,  
 ~~~ a city in Apulia, and took it in the month of June.

212 The year 1084, the seventh indiction. This year Duke
 ~~~ Robert gathered a multitude of Normans and Longobardi and  
 other peoples, and went to Rome to liberate Pope Gregory, who  
 was being kept under close siege; and this was accomplished.

For the Duke captured most of the city on coming to Rome, manfully rescued the Pope from it, and escorted him to Salerno.

**213**     The year 1085, the eighth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~  
 afore-mentioned Duke came to Brindisi with a huge naval detachment and an innumerable army of men. And after arranging there his naval strategy, he entered the Adriatic sea, and came to an island called Cassiope, where the Venetian fleet -- and the son of the Doge -- with many ships was hostile to Duke Robert.

214 But when a sea battle took place between them, the
 ~~~~  
 Normans had the victory. In the battle, more than five thousand men were killed; and besides that, five ships were captured, and two were sunk with all hands, so that those who were able to avoid the sword of the warrior were swallowed up in the depths of the sea.

**215**     In this year in the month of May, the afore-mentioned  
 ~~~~  
 Pope Gregory finished his last day while he was staying at Salerno. At his death there was so violent a thunderstorm, with hail, that everyone there expected to die from this terrible tempest.

216 In the month of July, while the said Duke was staying
 ~~~~  
 in the place which is called <Vonitsa>, after the Venetians had been defeated, and while his army was stationed in Cephalonia in order to take a certain city, while he himself was residing in the said place with a part of the army, preparing to go by sea with a large naval force and an innumerable multitude of soldiers to the Royal City, by the command of God, almighty and most merciful, who reproves and brings to naught the

thoughts and plans of princes which do not proceed from his own, the Duke died of a flux.

217      The year 1086, the ninth indiction. This year Roger  
 ~~~~ [Borsa], the son of the afore-mentioned Duke Robert, became duke.

218 The year 1087, the tenth indiction. This year in the
 ~~~~ month of May, the body of the most blessed Saint Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra, was taken from the afore-said Myra by a few Baresi, and brought to Bari, the head of all the cities of Apulia.

219      This year Desiderius, abbot of St. Benedict's Monte  
 ~~~~ Cassino, was made Pope of Rome through the consensus of a few of the Roman nobles, while Pope Clement [III], who had been Archbishop of Ravenna, was still alive.

220 The year 1088, the eleventh indiction. This year in
 ~~~~ the month of September there was a great earthquake throughout all Apulia, so that in some places, it is reported that towers and houses collapsed. Then was begun the war between Duke Roger and his brother Bohemund.

221      This year Syracuse, the former capital of Sicily, was  
 ~~~~ taken by Count Roger; it is reported that men and children were eaten there because of the length of the siege.

222 The year 1089, the twelfth indiction. This year there
 ~~~~ was a synod of all the bishops of Apulia, Calabria and the Abruzzi, in the city of Melfi; even Duke Roger attended with all the counts of Apulia and Calabria and the other provinces. It was decreed in this synod that the holy Truce of God would

be kept by all their subjects.

223      This year died Ursus, Archbishop of Bari; and Pope  
 ~~~~ Urban [II] came into the city of Bari and consecrated there  
 the shrine of St. Nicholas, and the Archbishop Elia, even
 though Pope Clement [III] was still living. And the afore-
 mentioned Pope Urban consecrated the church of Brindisi.

224 The year 1090, the thirteenth indiction. This year
 ~~~~ in the month of August, Acerenza was burned down spontaneously,  
 in a prodigious way.

225      And in this year Prince Jordan [I of Capua] died.  
 ~~~~

226 The year 1091, the fourteenth indiction. This year
 ~~~~ the Truce of God was sworn by the Normans, and since the begin-  
 ning of the world, 6291 years have passed; the twenty-ninth  
 epact of the moon.

227      The year 1092, the fifteenth indiction. This year,  
 ~~~~ while the city of Oria was being besieged by Bohemond, with  
 the help of a few men, the inhabitants broke his siege; and
 when Bohemund himself took flight, they captured all his bag-
 gage and standards.

228 The year 1093, the first indiction. This year Eugenia,
 ~~~~ the abbess of the monastery of St. Benedict in Matera, died in  
 the month of December.

229      And in the same month of the same year, Pope Urban [II]  
 ~~~~ came to Matera and stayed at the cenobium of Saint  
 Eustace, along with a great crowd of his retainers.

230 The year 1095, the third indiction. This year, in the
 ~~~~ month of April, in the night of Wednesday the fourth, suddenly  
 many little fires were seen falling from the heavens like stars



throughout all Apulia, and they filled all the surface of the earth. And from that moment, the peoples of Gaul -- indeed, of all Italy, too -- began to go to the Lord's Sepulcher with arms, bearing the sign of the cross on their right shoulders.

231     The year 1096, the fourth indiction. This year Roger, Count of Sicily, with twenty thousand Saracens, and with an innumerable multitude of other peoples, and all the counts of Apulia besieged Amalfi. And while they were persevering there, suddenly, by God's inspiration, Bohemund abandoned the siege with other counts and with more than five hundred knights; they all put the sign of the cross on their cloaks on their right shoulders. Then they crossed over the sea and arrived at the Royal City, with the intention of reaching Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord Jesus Christ, our Redeemer, with the help of the Emperor Alexius [I Comnenus], by fighting the pagans.

232     The year 1097, the fifth indiction. This year Bohemund, with Count [Raymond] of Saint-Gilles and Count [=Duke Robert] of Normandy, and the other counts of the West, left the Royal City in the month of April with an innumerable multitude. Then they crossed over and took back the lands which the Turks had taken away from the Emperor. And when battle had been joined with the Turks, Christ gave the victory to his Christians. It is reported that there were 140,000 pagans. This happened near the city of Nicaea.

233     The year 1098, the sixth indiction. This year in the

month of October a comet appeared, and the Christians, fighting, went all the way to Antioch and laid siege to it. And when they took it in the month of April, they killed more than sixty thousand people there. And when they joined battle again, the Christians won and took many spoils from the Turks.

234      And in this year Capua was taken by Count Roger [of  
 ~~~~ Sicily].

235 The year 1099, the seventh indiction. This year in
 ~~~~ the month of October Pope Urban [II] convened a general synod in the city of Bari, which was attended by one hundred eighty-five bishops.

236      And in this year in the month of June, on the feast  
 ~~~~ of St. Peter the Apostle [29 June], the city of Jerusalem was taken by the Christians; and they killed all whom they found there. It is reported that 200,000 persons were killed there. And then the Christians raised up for themselves a king, Godfrey [of Bouillon], who had been Duke of the Swabians.

237 Then in the month of July the afore-mentioned Pope
 ~~~~ Urban [II] died, and Paschal [II] was elected pope.

238      The year 1100, the eighth indiction. This year the  
 ~~~~ afore-said Godfrey was killed by a bear -- he was coming out of a wood -- which he himself had hunted earlier, wounding it grievously.

239 The year 1101, the ninth indiction. This year Caesarea
 ~~~~ was taken by the Christians, and razed to the ground.

240      And in this year in the month of September Count  
 ~~~~ Geoffrey died, and his son Alexander entered Matera, and the higher places began to be inhabited by the mountaineers.

241 This year Arnaldo, the Archbishop of Acerenza, died;
~~~  
and Roger, the Count of Sicily, died in the month of June.

242        The year 1102, the tenth indiction. This year, in the  
~~~  
month of November, Stefano, the abbot of Matera, died, and
Simeone succeeded him as abbot. And in the month of May,
Pietro was elected Archbishop of Acerenza.