

The misrepresented and interpolated item



The following notes are being published to report a serious misrepresentation of the contents of the *Compilation 'notitia dignitatum' (Cnd)*¹, and to attempt to prevent the further dissemination of that misrepresentation in scholarly publications. This concerns not simply the representation of speculation as fact, or the incorrect representation of the contents that existed in the *Cnd*; it concerns the interpolation into those contents of an item that is misrepresented as having been the first item in the *Cnd*.

The misrepresentation is contained in the book *A Companion to Late Antique Literature*, edited by Scott McGill² and Edward J. Watts³, and published by Wiley-Blackwell (Hoboken NJ, USA in 2018). The fly-leaf identifies this book as one in a series entitled: *BLACKWELL COMPANIONS TO THE ANCIENT WORLD* which states: "*This series provides sophisticated and authoritative overviews of periods of ancient history, genres of classical literature, and the most important themes in ancient culture. Each volume comprises approximately 25 and 40 concise essays written by individual scholars within their area of specialization. The essays are written in a clear, provocative, and lively manner, designed for an international audience of scholars, students, and general readers.*"

This *Companion to Late Antique Literature* contains, as its *Section #27*, an "essay" entitled *Handbooks, epitomes and florilegia* contributed by Marietta Horster⁴ and Christiane Reitz⁵. Within this *Section #27*, part #5, entitled *Other forms of compilation*, has the following statement on p.443:

"The so-called Notitia dignitatum (which had been originally two lists) is one such example; it explains in its first sentence what it is about: notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque (the list of dignitaries contains all civilian and military positions of both the eastern and western parts of the empire)."

which was written by Marietta Horster⁶.

This statement informs the reader that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" existed within the *Cnd*; and that it was the first item within that compilation ("*the so-called Notitia dignitatum [...] explains in its first sentence*"). Both statements are false.

The *Cnd* did not contain the sentence: "*Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque*", either as "*its first sentence*", or in any other part of its text. We know that this sentence did not exist in the *Cnd* because it does not exist in any primary copy of that compilation. And it is not reported in any edition that purports to represent the entire contents of the *Cnd*.

1 The *Compilation 'notitia dignitatum' (Cnd)*, which is now absent, was the immediate common exemplar of all those available graphic entities that were derived from a compilation of lists and 89 pictures that began with the list item *Notitia dignitatum [...] in partibus orientis* and ended with the list item *Ceteri praesides [...] dalmatiae officium habent*, and this immediate common exemplar, which was written in a script not used before the 8thC, occupied 164 pages in the codex Σ that existed in the library of the Speyer cathedral chapter, at least between 1426/7-1550/51.

Additional comments about the *Cnd*, and about the *pre-Cnd* exemplar(s) from which an unknown amount of its contents were derived, are most recently made in *Appendix 10: Masters of soldiers*, pp.2-4.

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3 Professor of History at the University of California, San Diego.

4 Professor of Ancient History (Lehrstuhl Alte Geschichte, Historisches Seminar) at the Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz.

5 Professor of Latin (Lehrstuhl für Latinistik, Heinrich Schliemann-Institut für Altertumswissenschaften) at the Universität Rostock.

6 As indicated by her in an email addressed to me, dated 12.Oct.2020.

Contrary to scholarly convention, Horster did not identify any source - or cite any evidence - in support of her statement. The *Bibliography* to *Section #27* did not refer to any primary copy of the *Cnd*, or to any edition representing it. The absence of any such reference in the *Bibliography*, when considered in conjunction with her statement that the first sentence in the *Cnd* was "*notitia [...] orientisque*", actually demonstrates that she did not consult any such primary copy or edition. Had she done so, she would have realised that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" did not exist in the *Cnd*.

Although Horster failed to disclose a source for the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", the ultimate source of that sentence is known. As indicated below, the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" was first published on the internet in 2000, and the misrepresentation of that sentence as the first sentence in the *Cnd* was first published in a Wikipedia article entitled "*Notitia dignitatum*" in May 2005. That misrepresentation was subsequently propagated in several other Wikipedia articles (within which it persists today), and one of these articles is apparently the direct or indirect source for the statement by Horster that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" was the first sentence in the *Cnd*.

Before describing the origin and propagation of that statement, it should be noted that the misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" as having been the first item in the *Cnd* represents an unprecedented attempt to interpolate words in order to justify or to support the invention of the title "*notitia dignitatum*" for that compilation.

Since the earliest attested use of the *Cnd* in the library of the Speyer cathedral chapter in 1426/27, most users of that compilation, and writers about it, have understood that it did not contain any title that comprehended its entire collection of lists and 89 pictures. Accordingly, most of those people, including leading pioneer scholars of Roman imperial laws, invented various descriptions for it, or for any copy of it, or, sometimes, for the entire codex containing such a copy⁷. None of these descriptions

⁷ A small sample from a long list of such invented titles will illustrate their variety (arranged here mostly from the earliest to the latest): Giordano Orsini (*liber de armis et insigniis romanorum antiquorum*), Pietro Donato (*cosmographia quae Scoti dicitur*), duke Humphrey (*liber de totius imperii romani dignitatibus et insignibus*), Piercandido Decembrio (*opus cum picturis omnium dignitatum et prouinciarum romanorum, or descriptio insignium dignitatum romanarum*), Andrea Alciato (*nescio cuius antiqui authoris de palatinis officiis ad Theodosium imperatorem, or Scotus de insignibus magistratum ad Theodosium imperatorem, or is qui sub Theodosio iuniore militiam rom(anam) descripsit, or liber officiorum Theodosii, or index dignitatum civilium militariumque in oriente, or catalogus generalis earum dignitatum quae in orientali imperio constituuntur, or formula occidentalis imperii*), Beatus Rhenanus (*liber in quo magistratum insignia depicta sunt, or liber de imaginibus magistratum ro(manorum), or liber vetustus qui praefecturas romanas recenset, or volumen de magistratibus romanis, or liber de palatinis officiis, or codex de insignibus magistratum romanorum, or liber gemini imperii formulas continens, or volumen noticiarum orientis occidentisque*), Jakob Ziegler | Gregor Haloander (*matricula imperii Iustiniani*), Bonifatius Amerbach (*formulae orientalis et occidentalis imperii*), Antonio Agustín (*notitia dignitatum, or notitia dignitatum orientis et occidentis, or notitia dignitatum orientis, or notitia dignitatum occidentis*), Lelio Torelli (*index magistratum*), Georg Fabricius (*catalogus romanarum dignitatum*), Wolfgang Lazius (*liber praefectarum, or codex noticiarum in descriptione reipublicae Archadianae, or codex praefectarum sive noticiarum, or codex praefectarum quem Marianus scripsit, or codex Mariani, or Scotus qui reipublicae romanae formulam descripsit, or Scotus in reipublicae Theodosii et Honorii explicatione, or Scotus in reipublicae Archadianae ac Honorianae descriptione*), Anton Schoonhoven (*libellus continet imperii romani praefecturas*), Hieronymus Froben (*notitia utraque cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honoriique tempora*), Pierio Valeriano (*canon prouinciarum et militum qui a Constantino usque ad Theodosium, Honorium et inferiores alios sub imperatore romano militabant, or canon imperialium militarium, or canon ordinum officiorumque eius [Theodosii] militiae*), Onofrio Panvinio (*descriptio magistratum et prouinciarum imperii occidentalis / orientalis*), Jacques Cujas (*liber de notitia romani imperii, or Marianus Scotus, or Mariani notitia*), Pieter van Dieven (*notitiae prouinciarum tam orientis quam occidentis, or liber noticiarum, or notitia prouinciarum*), Josias Simler (*notitia utriusque imperii, or liber noticiarum*), Abraham Ortelius (*libellus dignitatum et administrationum*), Jeronimo Zurita (*notitia prouinciarum romani imperii, or notitia Scoti*

comprised the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", and I have found no text in which any writer who invented or who used such a description, interpolated it to be a part of any representation of the contents of the *Cnd*.

Those invented descriptions did not include one that consisted only of the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" before 1567 when Antonio Agustin added that description to others that he had used since 1543. Subsequently, that two-word description did not gain its present notoriety until it was used by Otto Seeck in both his preliminary commentary in 1872,⁸ and in his edition in 1876,⁹ as the title for various entities.

The two words "*notitia dignitatum*" existed in the *Cnd* in four list items¹⁰, each of which differed from the other three. And, considering both the meaning of each of these four items, and the position of each one within the *Cnd*, none of them could be identified as having been the title for its entire compilation of lists and 89 pictures. But, because the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" are the only nouns that were common to all four items, these two words were used by Agustin as one of his descriptions, while Seeck used them as an invented title for at least three different graphic entities: (a) as the title for the compilation of lists and pictures that comprised his edition; (b) as his title for the absent *Cnd*; and, (c) as his imagined title for the earliest *pre-Cnd* compilation (sometimes called "original compilation").¹¹ This

provinciarum), Godescalc Stewech (*notitia imperii sive liber de dignitatibus tam civilibus quam militaribus*), Guido Panciroli (*notitia utraque dignitatum cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honorique tempora, or notitia utriusque imperii, or notitia dignitatum utriusque romani imperii, or notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis et occidentis*), Philippe Labbé (*notitia dignitatum imperii romani, or notitia utriusque romani imperii orientis et occidentis, or notitia dignitatum omnium utriusque romani imperii, or notitia romana, or notitia orientis occidentisque*), Eduard Böcking (<1834> *notitia dignitatum utriusque imperii, or <1839-53> notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis <and> Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus occidentis, or notitia dignitatum et administrationum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis et occidentis*), Otto Seeck (*Notitia dignitatum, or Notitia dignitatum in partibus orientis <and> Notitia dignitatum in partibus occidentis*).

⁸ Seeck, O., *Quaestiones de Notitia dignitatum*. (Berlin, Lange, 1872).
Earlier in the 19thC, Eduard Böcking, used two different titles: firstly, in his preliminary commentary, *Über die Notitia dignitatum utriusque imperii*. (Bonn, Marcus, 1834) and, secondly, in his edition, *Notitia dignitatum et administrationum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis et occidentis*. (Bonn, Marcus, 1839-1853) .

⁹ Seeck, O., *Notitia dignitatum - accedunt Notitia urbis constantinopolitanae et Laterculi prouinciarum* (Berlin, Weidmann, 1876).

¹⁰ *Cnd.1/2.1*: *Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis*
Cnd.34.2: *Omnis dignitatum et amministrationum notitia tam militarium quam civilium*
Cnd.85/6.1: *Noticia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus occidentis*
Cnd.116.2: *Notitia omnium dignitatum et ministrationum tam civilium quam militarium*

Each of the items *Cnd.1/2.1* and *Cnd.85/6.1* was the heading to the precedence list immediately followed by each of those items, not the title to all the lists *in partibus orientis* that followed the first precedence list nor the title to all the lists *in partibus occidentis* that followed the second precedence list. Moreover, the contents of the *Cnd* cannot be divided into the two parts corresponding to those which Seeck identified as a *notitia orientis* and a *notitia occidentis*. While all the lists and their associated pictures that existed in the *Cnd* can readily be divided into two groups, according to whether they relate to the eastern or western parts of the Roman state (as this existed by about the end of the 4thC), it is impossible to divide the entire *Cnd* into two such groups (*oriens / occidens*) because the relationship of the two pictures *Cnd.83*, *Cnd.84* to the rest of the compilation is unknown: that is, it is not known whether both pictures belonged to the eastern lists, or both to the western ones, or one picture to each group, or both pictures to neither.

¹¹ See *Appendix 17: Numerations and formats in the 19thC editions*.

use, by Seeck, of the invented title "*notitia dignitatum*" to refer to at least three different entities has created considerable confusion, not only because almost every writer who has used that title has not identified the entity being denoted by it, but also because most of those writers have not used that title to refer consistently to the same entity.

In order to prevent such confusion, and to avoid the invented title "*notitia dignitatum*", I refer to the compilation of lists and 89 pictures that existed in the codex Σ , by 1426/27, with a description that states exactly what that graphic entity was: namely, the C(ompilation of lists and 89 pictures that began in the codex Σ , by 1426/7, with a list item whose first two words were) 'n(otitia) d(ignitatum)'- and this description can be conveniently abbreviated to the acronym *Cnd*. This description uses the word *compilation* to name the class or category of the graphic entity and, within this, identifies the particular entity by its first two words: '*notitia dignitatum*'. This form of description is consistent with the customary references to untitled documents, including copies of some Roman imperial laws¹² and papal charters bearing the official seals, which are described by naming the class or sort of document, and by citing its first word or words: for example, *the constitution 'haec quae'*, or *the papal bull 'libertas ecclesiae'*. The description *Compilation 'notitia dignitatum'* (a) does not invent a title for the compilation that existed in Σ ; and (b) does not denote any representation of the *Cnd* in an edition; and (c) does not incorporate any speculation about the title, origin, production, use or transmission of any *pre-Cnd* compilation.

As indicated above, the statement published by Horster in the *Companion* in 2018 - namely, that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" existed in the *Cnd* as its first item - was not original and was derived by her from a source that she did not identify. But the ultimate source of that statement is known.

In March 1996, Ulrich Harsch (Augsburg) established a web-site entitled *Bibliotheca Augustana*¹³ and he has subsequently continued to maintain and to augment that web-site, which mostly comprises a large and valuable collection of copies of editions of classical texts, arranged in sections each according to a different language. Among these sections, the one named *Bibliotheca Latina*, includes a copy of the text of the edition produced by Otto Seeck and published by him in 1876 to represent the text contained in the *Cnd*. In 2000, that copy was placed on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site¹⁴ in which it was preceded by two pages. The home-page or first page¹⁵, contained the following text:

Notitia dignitatum, ca. 430

opus

Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.

which was linked to a second page¹⁶ that consisted of the following text which comprised hyperlinks to the copy of the text produced by Seeck:

Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium

in partibus Orientis

I - XX

XXI - XLX <>

in partibus Occidentis

I - IX

X - XXIX

XXX - XLV

¹² Such as the Iustinian *constitutiones* beginning *Haec quae* (528), *Summa rei* (529), *Omnem rei* (533), *Imperatoriam maiestatem* (533), *Cordi nobis* (534).

¹³ <https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/augustana.html>

¹⁴ https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_f.html (*versio electronica: Ulrich Harsch 2000*).

¹⁵ https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_intr.html

¹⁶ https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_dig0.html

and these links precede a note stating that the following copy (commencing on the third page) of the text produced by Seeck was derived from the transcript published by Halstein Sjøle on his web-site¹⁷. The transcript produced by Sjøle was not accompanied by copies of any of the 89 pictures that existed in the *Cnd*, but did note their position by the interpolation, in their place in relation to the text, of the notation *{pic}* and *{pics}*. In his copy of this transcript, Harsch replaced these notations, occasionally with a picture, but mostly with interpolated comments¹⁸. The "*Notitia dignitatum*" text that was published on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site in 2000 was accompanied by the first publication anywhere, in any medium, of the 3-sentence commentary *Notitia [...] provenit*.

Approximately six years later, *Wikisource.org* also published a copy of the text produced by Seeck, placing this on its *Vicifons* web-site¹⁹. This *Vicifons* text was first published on 16-17.June.2006²⁰, with a home-page containing the following text:

*| Anonymus | NOTITIA DIGNITATUM | V saeculum p.C.n | editio: incognita | fons: incognitus |
Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii
occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii
Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti
provenit.
| editio: incognita | fons: incognitus |
in partibus Orientis:
I - XX
XXI - XLV
in partibus Occidentis:
I - IX
X - XXIX
XXX - XLV*

Wikisource.org identified the person who contributed this copy of the text produced by Seeck as having also provided *Vicifons* with 10 other texts²¹, and included hyperlinks to each of these texts. These hyperlinks indicated that all 10 texts were derived from the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site. And the pseudonym of the person who provided these 10 texts to *Vicifons* was the same as that of the person who provided the "*Notitia dignitatum*" text to *Vicifons*²². Not surprisingly, therefore, the *Vicifons* home-page to that text had almost the same contents as those on the two pages preceding the "*Notitia dignitatum*" text on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site, including the identical 3-sentence commentary "*Notitia [...] provenit*" that was first published on the latter web-site in 2000. And the *Vicifons* copy of the text produced by Seeck contains most of the interpolated comments that existed within the "*Notitia dignitatum*" text on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site.

¹⁷ <https://www.pvv.ntnu.no/~halsteis/notitia.htm>

¹⁸ For example: Instead of the picture *Cnd.5* (=Seeck, p.9) the comment: *pictura ei, quam occ II,2 proponimus, similis est.* or *Cnd.7* (=Seeck, p.11): *pictura ei, quam occ V,1 proponimus, similis est.* These comments are clearly identified as interpolations, and distinguished from the copy of the text produced by Seeck, by being printed in *italics* throughout.

¹⁹ https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

²⁰ https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=10949 (16.Jun.2006)

https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=10972 (17.Jun.2006)

²¹ *Super Prometheo et Epimetheo epitoma, Panegyricus de consulatu Probinii et Olybrii, Historia Augusta - Hadrianus, Historia Augusta - Antoninus Pius, Epitaphium Vettii Agorii Praetextati, Breviarium historiae romanae, Chronographia (Theophanes), In Gildonem, Panegyricus de tertio consulatu Honorii Augusti, Epithalamium.*

²² As indicated on the *Vicifons* page: *Historia paginae "Notitia dignitatum"* in the entries 16.Jun. 17.Jun.2006: https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&action=history

At about the same time that the *Vicifons* text was published, the Catholic E-book *Documenta Catholica Omnia*²³ also added a copy of the text produced by Seeck to its web-site²⁴, but only the text "*in partibus Orientis*" (as defined by Seeck²⁵). This text on the *Documenta* web-site is in a .doc-format and has a creation date 06.Nov.2004, but was apparently not published on the web-site until 2006²⁶. The published text was derived either directly or indirectly from the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site, but without any of the pictures included in the latter, and without any of Seeck's interpolated numbering. Although that web-site was not acknowledged as its source, that source is identifiable by the observation that this *Documenta* copy incorporates many of the interpolated comments that exist within the "*Notitia dignitatum*" text on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site, and in the *Vicifons* copy of it²⁷, and includes, at its beginning, the 3-sentence commentary first published on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site²⁸.

Significantly, neither the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site, nor the *Vicifons* or the *Documenta* web-sites that re-published its 3-sentence commentary, contain any statement that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" existed within the *Cnd* or that it was the "*first sentence*" in that compilation.

In fact, such a conclusion could only have been made by someone who did not look at any primary copy or edition of the *Cnd* and, therefore, did not know the words that comprised the first item in the first list in the *Cnd*, causing that person to believe, from the position of the 3-sentence commentary, immediately preceding the copy of Seeck's text in the *Bibliotheca Augustana* publication (and in the *Vicifons* and *Documenta* copies of it), that those 3 sentences formed part of the text in the *Cnd*²⁹. And this misunderstanding, and the consequent misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", was first published in the German Wikipedia article entitled "*Notitia dignitatum*" in May.2005.

²³ <https://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/>

²⁴ https://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/04z/z_0400-0500__Anonymus__Notitia_Dignitatum__LT.doc.html

²⁵ See the comment in footnote 10.

²⁶ The *.html page for the document (see note 24) has the copyright notation: "© 2006 *Cooperatorum Veritatis Societas quoad hanc editionem iura omnia asservantur.*"

²⁷ For example, following the picture caption: *Insignia viri illustris magistri militum praesentalis*. the interpolated comment: *pictura ei, quam occ. V, I proponimus, similis est.*

²⁸ | 0400-0500 Anonymous{sic} - *Notitia Dignitatum* | *Notitia dignitatum* | [[Scriptor:]] | *V saeculum p.C.n.* | *Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit. | in partibus Orientis | Praefectus praetorio Orientis* | (etc).

²⁹ A progressive misrepresentation of the 3-sentence commentary is evident in the two copies of the *Bibliotheca Augustana* publication.

In the *Bibliotheca Augustana* publication, the commentary exists on one page, followed by a second page containing hyperlinks to the copy of the text produced by Seeck, followed by a third page in which the first list derived from Seeck's publication is preceded by his number "I" which is immediately followed by the first list item (*Cnd.1/2.1=Seeck Or.I.1*), published as "*Notitia dignitatum [...] in partibus orientis*". This arrangement made no attempt to represent the commentary (and its references to *aetas theodosiana*, *ultima redactio* and *saeculum quintum*) as having been a part of the text transmitted into the *Cnd*.

But in the *Vicifons* publication, the commentary and the hyperlinks to Seeck's text coexist on the same page.

And in the *Documenta Catholica Omnia*, the commentary exists below the heading "*Notitia dignitatum*" and is immediately followed by the words | *in partibus Orientis: | Praefectus praetorio Orientis* | omitting the words *Notitia [...] militarium* from its representation of *Cnd.1/2.1*. (see note 28 above). This could suggest that the text of the *Cnd* began with the 3-sentence commentary.

Wikipedia.org has progressively published several articles entitled "*Notitia dignitatum*", each in a different language, among which the main ones (in chronological order of their publication, from earliest to the latest) are those in German, English, French, Spanish, Latin (*Vicipaedia*), and Turkish³⁰.

The earliest German Wikipedia article entitled "*Notitia dignitatum*" was published on 04.March.2004³¹. This article contained the statement: "*Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: notitia dignitatum omnium tam ciuilium quam militarium in partibus orientis*". This statement expressed an opinion, speculating that the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" were part of the title of the entire *Cnd*, rather than part of the title of only the first list (the precedence list) in which the words "*notitia dignitatum [...] in partibus orientis*" comprised the first item. But at least this statement correctly identified the "*Textanfang*" of the *Cnd* as having comprised the item "*notitia dignitatum [...] partibus orientis*". This correct identification persisted in the following versions of the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" until, and including, the version dated 17.May.2005.

But in the next version, published on 23.May.2005, the text "*notitia dignitatum omnium tam ciuilium quam militarium in partibus orientis*" (derived from the first item in the first list of the *Cnd*) was replaced by the sentence: "*Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque*", while leaving the introductory sentence ("*Der Name [...] Dokumentes ab:*") unaltered. Consequently, the new text now stated: "*Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque*". This was the origin of the misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" as having been - and its interpolation to be - the first sentence in the *Cnd*. And this German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" (2005=>)³² was the explicit source of the French article "*Notitia dignitatum*" (2013=>)³³ and the implicit source of the Turkish one (2009=>).

The English article "*Notitia dignitatum*" had no introductory sentence until 25.Jul.2005 when it incorporated the 3-sentence commentary ultimately derived from the *Bibliotheca Augustana*, but later changed the first sentence of the commentary by deleting *continet* and the second *dignitatum*, before finally omitting the commentary altogether on 17.Oct.2007. The Spanish article (2006=>) adopted the 3-sentence commentary, as did the *Vicipaedia* Latin article (2007=>), both using the changes to the first sentence that had been made in the English article³⁴.

Between 2005 and 2016, the interpolation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" into the text derived from the *Cnd*, and the misrepresentation of it as having been the first sentence in that compilation, both occurred only on the internet and only in the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" and in the corresponding articles derived or adapted from it.³⁵

³⁰ See the *Attachment*, pp.10-12.

³¹ https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&direction=prev&oldid=718485

³² The symbol (=>) indicates that what was published at the date indicated, persists in the version available on the internet today (21.Nov.2020).

³³ (https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum) noting, under the heading *Le titre*, that *Le titre complet reprend la première phrase du document: "notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque" (Registre de l'ensemble des dignitaires tant civils que militaires de l'empire d'Occident et d'Orient)* and identifying the German Wikipedia article as its source by adding, in *Notes et références* that *Cet article et partiellement ou en totalité issu de l'article de Wikipédia en allemand intitulé 'Notitia dignitatum'*.

³⁴ See the *Attachment*, pp.10-12.

³⁵ Wikipedia.org published a copy of the German article entitled *Notitia dignitatum* on its *Heraldik-Wiki* web-site on 02.Sept.2010 (https://www.heraldik-wiki.de/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum). No later versions of the article *Notitia dignitatum* are recorded on this web-site.

But in 2016, the entire German Wikipedia article was copied into an E-book to comprise the complete commentary to an accompanying small-format facsimile reprint of the codex *München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, ms. Clm.10291*³⁶. And, finally in 2018, the same interpolation and misrepresentation were repeated by Horster in her statement published in the *Companion*, unaccompanied by any supporting evidence for that statement or the identification of the source or sources from which she derived her statement.

To recapitulate:

the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" (23.May.2005-onwards) states, under the heading: "*Bezeichnung*":

"Der Name {'Notitia dignitatum'} leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. ('Aufzeichnung der Würdenträger, enthält alle Würdenträger, sowohl die zivilen als auch die militärischen, des westlichen und des östlichen Reiches')".

and the statement by Horster published in the *Companion* (2018) on p.443 is:

"it {'the so-called Notitia dignitatum'} explains in its first sentence what it is about: notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque (the list of dignitaries contains all civilian and military positions of both the eastern and western parts of the empire)".

These two statements, arranged here in the chronological order of their publication, both allege:

- that the sentence "*notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque*" existed in the *Cnd*; and
- that this sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" was the first item in the *Cnd* ("*aus dem Textanfang*" or "*in its first sentence*").

The sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" in the two statements contains two conjunctive similarities: namely (a) the same words in the same sequence and (b) the same gap or error in the clause *notitia dignitatum continet [...] dignitatum*, which together cannot have been created twice independently. When these two similarities are combined with the observations, that the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" (c) does not exist in any primary copy of the *Cnd* and (d) was first published on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site in 2000 as part of its 3-sentence commentary, it must be concluded that this publication in 2000 is:

- the source of any unchanged copy of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" (such as on the *Vicifons* and *Documenta* web-sites, in the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*", in the French copy and Turkish adaptation of that article, in the reprint of that article by Ginner in an E-book and, finally, in the statement by Horster in the *Companion*); and
- the source of any changed copy of that sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" that is published in conjunction with a copy of the remaining two sentences in the commentary (such as in the Spanish and Latin Wikipedia articles "*Notitia dignitatum*" and in an English version of the article "*Notitia dignitatum*").

The sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" was the first sentence in a 3-sentence commentary produced to accompany a representation of the text of the *Cnd* on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site published in 2000. The *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site (and the texts on the *Vicifons* or *Documenta* web-sites derived

³⁶ Ginner, G. (ed.), *Notitia dignitatum: ein Weltreich verabschiedet sich!* (Epubli, Berlin-Kreuzberg, 2016):

1. Teil: vom Vorderdeckel bis zum 'Vicarius dioceseos ponticae' (Verkleinerte Faksimileausgabe neu zusammengestellt von Gerhart 'Ghino' Ginner). *NOTITIA DIGNITATUM CONTINET OMNIUM TAM CIVILIAM QUAM MILITARIUM DIGNITATUM UTRIUSQUE IMPERII OCCIDENTIS ORIENTISQUE VOL.I*

2. Teil: vom 'Vicarius dioceseos thraciae bis zum Hinterdeckel (Verkleinerte Faksimileausgabe neu zusammengestellt von Gerhart 'Ghino' Ginner). *NOTITIA DIGNITATUM CONTINET OMNIUM TAM CIVILIAM QUAM MILITARIUM DIGNITATUM UTRIUSQUE IMPERII OCCIDENTIS ORIENTISQUE VOL.II.*

The accompanying commentary is entirely derived from the German Wikipedia article entitled *Notitia dignitatum* and is consistent with the contents of the version published on 13.March.2016 (https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=152461815).

from it) did not contain any explicit statement, or interpolation, that misrepresented the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", or any other part of the 3-sentence commentary, as having been the first item, or any item, in the *Cnd*. That misrepresentation was first published in the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" on 23.May.2005 and persists there today.

Consequently, there are only two possible explanations for the origin of the identical misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" in both the German Wikipedia article and in the *Companion*: namely,

either

- both the editor of the German Wikipedia article and Horster, each independently of the other, misinterpreted the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" within the 3-sentence commentary published on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site (or in the copy of it on the *Vicifons* or the *Documenta* web-sites) as having been the first item in the *Cnd*;

or

- Horster, in the statement that she published in the *Companion*, derived the misinterpretation either directly from the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" (in any edition since 23.May.2005), or indirectly from a copy of that article.

Until Horster identifies the source from which she obtained the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", and until she explains how she came to misinterpret that sentence as having been the first sentence in the *Cnd*, the reader of this report will need to formulate a personal opinion about those two matters.

The *Cnd* was an important graphic entity³⁷. Indeed, in relation to the administration of the Roman state in the 4thC-6thC, the *Cnd* has been considered to be one of a trilogy of which the other two are the available copies of the *Codex Theodosianus*, the *Codex Iustinianus* (and the *Novellae* associated with each). And, by now, the contents of the *Cnd* have been represented by a large, and increasing number of copies on the internet - both as imprints of the editions produced by Böcking and by Seeck, and also as facsimiles of most of the primary copies of the *Cnd*. None of these primary copies or editions misrepresents the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" as having existed in the *Cnd*. It is undeniably a reasonable expectation that the writer of a single paragraph about a graphic entity as important as the *Cnd*, and represented in so many available copies, would be conversant with the contents of the first item in its first list; and, equally, it is incontrovertible that a writer who is ignorant of the contents of that first item is wholly unqualified to write anything useful about the compilation in which it occurred.

More important than this, however, is the immediate need to ensure that the misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*", as having been the first sentence in the *Cnd*, is not repeated in yet another scholarly publication

As long as the misrepresentation of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" was restricted to publications by *Wikipedia.org* on the internet, and to the E-book reprint of one such Wikipedia publication, the misrepresentation could be ignored with relative indifference, although with increasing annoyance and frustration. But that misrepresentation has now been published for the first time in a printed book - the *Companion* - which its publisher would expect to be held in high regard among scholars. Its appearance in such a book is both unacceptable and intolerable because, when such an error exists in a book that promises its readers that it "*provides sophisticated and authoritative overviews*", that error has the potential to create enormous damage in further studies about the *Cnd*, and in the use and the interpretation of the valuable historical evidence that it contained.

³⁷ Within the last century, the foremost historian of the late Roman empire, A.H.M. Jones, stated - correctly, in my opinion - that: *[...] any historian of the later Roman empire must make the utmost possible use of so valuable a document, [...]*. (*The later Roman empire 284-602. A social, economic and administrative survey*. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1964) vol.III, *Appendix II: The Notitia Dignitatum*, pp.347-380), p347.

Attachment

Sentences used in a commentary & in misrepresentations of the first item in the Cnd

- 1 notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.
- 2 hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana.
- 3 ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.
- 4 notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.

A copy of the first item in the Cnd

- 5 notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis

None of the preceding 1-5

**

Web site	Sentences	From	Until
<i>Commentary about the Cnd</i>			
Bibliotheca Augustana- <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1 + 2 + 3	2000 {38}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {39}
Wikisource.org -Vicifons- <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1 + 2 + 3	17.Jun.2006 {40}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {41}
Documenta Catholica Omnia- <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1 + 2 + 3	2006 {42}	
<i>A representation and several misrepresentations of the first item in the Cnd</i>			
Wikipedia-DE <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	5	04.Mar.2004 {43}	17.May.2005 {44}
<i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1	23.May.2005 {45}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {46}
Wikipedia-EN <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	**	17.May.2004 {47}	06.Jul.2005 {48}
<i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1 + 2 + 3	25.Jul.2005 {49}	-
<i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	4 + 2 + 3	04.Aug.2005 {50}	05.Oct.2007 {51}
<i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	**	17.Oct.2007 {52}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {53}
Wikipedia-FR <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	**	19.Jun.2005 {54}	13.Mar.2013 {55}
<i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1	17.Sept.2013 {56}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {57}
Wikipedia-ES <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	4 + 2 + 3	07.Feb.2006 {58}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {59}
Vicipaedia-LA <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	4 + 2 + 3	16.Oct.2007 {60}	16.Oct.2007 {61}
Vicipaedia-LA <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	4	16.Oct.2007 {62}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {63}
Wikipedia-TR - <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>	1	27.May.2009 {64}	now - 21.Nov.2020 {65}
G.Ginner in the <i>E-book Not.dig.</i>	1	2016 {66}	
M.Horster in the <i>Companion</i>	1	2018 {67}	

- 38 https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_intr.html
Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.
https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_dig0.html
- 39 https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_f.html
fontes - editiones: [...] ed.: E. Böcking, Bonn 1839/53; [...] ed.: O. Seeck, Berlin 1876 [...]; [...] ed.: R. Ireland, Stuttgart/Leipzig 1999; - versio electronica: Ulrich Harsch 2000
- 40 https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=10972
Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.
- 41 https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum
Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. Hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. Ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.
- 42 https://documentacatholicaomnia.eu/04z/z_0403-0437__Anonymus__Notitia_Dignitatum__LT.pdf.html
Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.
- 43 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=718483

Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: notitia dignitatum omnium tam ciuilium quam militarium in partibus orientis

- 44 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=6009757
- 45 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=6022503
Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque
- 46 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum
Bezeichnung. | Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque ("Aufzeichnung der Würdenträger, enthält alle Würdenträger, sowohl die zivilen als auch die militärischen, des westlichen und des östlichen Reiches").
- 47 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=3616087
- 48 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=18250785
- 49 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=19581845
The Notitia complete name is "Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit."
- 50 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=20291177
The Notitia derives its name from the description at the beginning of the manuscripts: "Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit."
- 51 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=162363383
- 52 https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=165273545
- 53 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum
- 54 https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=2226881
- 55 https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=89896309
- 56 https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=96744769
Le titre complet reprend la première phrase du document : « Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque »
Note et références- Note - (de) Cet article est partiellement ou en totalité issu de l’article de Wikipédia en allemand intitulé « Notitia dignitatum »
- 57 https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum
- 58 https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=2261924
La Notitia deriva su nombre de la descripción inicial de los manuscritos: "Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit."
- 59 https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum
- 60 https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=357832
Notitia Dignitatum est manuscriptum quod fastos magistratum provinciarum, indicem copiarum et indicem aedificiorum publicorum habet. Hoc modo incipit:
Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit
Textus Notitiae Imperium Occidentale anno 420 describet dum Imperium Orientale anno 400.
- 61 https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=357836
- 62 https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=357907
Notitia Dignitatum est documentum Imperii Romani saeculi V p.C.n. quod fastos magistratum provinciarum indicesque copiarum et aedificiorum publicorum habet. Hoc modo incipit:
Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.
Textus Notitiae Imperium Occidentale anni 420 describit, Imperium Orientale anni 400.
[...] Vide Notitiam Dignitatum apud Vicifontem.
- 63 https://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum
Notitia Dignitatum est documentum Imperii Romani saeculi V p.C.n. quod fastos magistratum provinciarum indicesque copiarum et aedificiorum publicorum habet. Hoc modo incipit, itaque nomen documenti:
Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.
Textus Notitiae Imperium Occidentale anni 420 describit, Imperium Orientale anni 400.

[..] *Vide Notitiam Dignitatum apud Vicifontem.*

- 64 https://tr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=5670003
Eser adini Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque seklinde baslayan metinden alir.
- 65 https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum
- 66 Ginner, 2016 (see note 36)
Bezeichnung. | Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque ("Aufzeichnung der Würdenträger, enthält alle Würdenträger, sowohl die zivilen als auch die militärischen, des westlichen und des östlichen Reiches").
- 67 Horster, 2018 (see p.1, paragraphs 2-3)
"The so-called Notitia dignitatum [...] explains in its first sentence what it is about: notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque (the list of dignitaries contains all civilian and military positions of both the eastern and the western parts of the empire)."

Wikipedia web-sites on 'Notitia dignitatum'

Belarusian

https://be.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum"

Bulgarian

"https://bg.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9D%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D0%94%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%83%D0%BC"

Breton

https://br.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum"

Catalan

https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Welsh

https://cy.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum"

Danish

https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

German

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque

English

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Spanish

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

La Notitia deriva su nombre de la descripción inicial de los manuscritos: Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.

Finnish

https://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

French

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Le titre complet reprend la première phrase du document : Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.

Galician

https://gl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

A Notitia deriva o seu nome da descrición inicial dos manuscritos: Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.

Hebrew

https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%98%D7%99%D7%98%D7%99%D7%94_%D7%93%D7%99%D7%92%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%98%D7%98%D7%95%D7%9D

Hungarian

https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Interlingua

https://ia.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Italian

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Japanese

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E3%83%8E%E3%83%86%E3%82%A3%E3%83%86%E3%82%A3%E3%82%A2%E3%83%BB%E3%83%87%E3%82%A3%E3%82%B0%E3%83%8B%E3%82%BF%E3%83%BC%E3%83%88%E3%82%A5%E3%83%A0>"

Latin

https://la.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Hoc modo incipit, itaque nomen documenti: Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque.

Lithuanian

https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Dutch

https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Norwegian

https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Polish

https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum

Portuguese

https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

A Notitia deriva o seu nome da descrição inicial dos manuscritos:Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque. hoc documentum rationem reddit de

structura et administratione imperii Romani aetate Theodosiana. ultima redactio notitiae dignitatum a primis decenniis saeculi quinti provenit.

Romanian

https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Russian

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Serbo-Croatian

[https://sh.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum"](https://sh.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum)

Slovenian

[https://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum"](https://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum)

Turkish

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Eser adini Notitia dignitatum continet omnium tam civilium quam militarium dignitatum utriusque imperii occidentis orientisque seklinde baslayan metinden alir.

Ukrainian

https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum

Chinese

[https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%99%BE%E5%AE%98%E5%BF%97"](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%99%BE%E5%AE%98%E5%BF%97)