

## 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)*<sup>1</sup>, 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 McGill<sup>2</sup> and Edward J. Watts<sup>3</sup>, 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 Horster<sup>4</sup> and Christiane Reitz<sup>5</sup>. 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 Horster<sup>6</sup>.

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, presenting fiction as fact.

Actually, 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 item did not exist in the *Cnd* because it does not exist in any primary copy of that compilation - nor is it reported in any edition that purports to represent the entire contents of the *Cnd*. The absence of the sentence "*notitia [...] orientisque*" in any of these copies or editions is a demonstrable fact - not speculation or an opinion.

---

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  $\Sigma$  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.

2 Professor of Classics at Rice University.

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 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 descriptive titles for it, or for any copy of it, or, sometimes, for the entire codex containing such a copy<sup>7</sup>. None of these descriptive titles

---

<sup>7</sup> 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 Honorique 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*

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

Those invented descriptive titles did not include a title consisting only of the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" before their use by Antonio Agustin in 1567 as one of the five different titles he used from 1543 onwards. And, thereafter, that invented title did not gain its present notoriety until it was used by Otto Seeck in his preliminary commentary in 1872<sup>8</sup> and in his edition, published in 1876<sup>9</sup>.

The two words "*notitia dignitatum*" existed in the *Cnd* in 4 list items<sup>10</sup>, each of which differed from the other three and none of which was identified in the *Cnd* as the title for its entire compilation of lists and 89 pictures. But, because they are the only nouns that are common to all four items, the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" were extracted from them, initially by Agustin and finally by Seeck, as the title for the entire compilation (in the case of Seeck, solely on the basis of his speculation that those two words were the title of the earliest *pre-Cnd* compilation<sup>11</sup>). Apart from the confusion created by using the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" both as the title for the *Cnd*, and for the earliest *pre-Cnd* compilation (or "original compilation"), the only effect of using that invented title has been to engender, especially since the late-19thC, endless and futile controversy about the speculation upon which it is based, thus adding nothing to the historical evidence that was contained in the *Cnd*.

---

*dignitatum et administrationum*), Jeronimo Zurita (*notitia provinciarum romani imperii*, or *notitia Scoti 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*).

<sup>8</sup> 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).

<sup>9</sup> Seeck, O., *Notitia dignitatum - accedunt Notitia urbis constantinopolitanae et Laterculi provinciarum* (Berlin, Weidmann, 1876).

<sup>10</sup> *Cnd.1/2.1*: *Notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis*  
*Cnd.34.2*: *Omnis dignitatum et administrationum 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 administrationum tam civilium quam militarium*

It should be noted, incidentally, that although the lists and associated pictures that existed in the *Cnd* can easily be divided into two groups, according to whether they relate to the eastern or western parts of the Roman state (as this existed at 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 (i.e. it is not known whether both belonged to the eastern lists, or both to the western ones, or one picture to each group, or both pictures to neither).

<sup>11</sup> See *Appendix 17: Numerations and formats in the 19thC editions*.

In order to avoid this problem, I refer to the compilation of lists and 89 pictures that existed in the codex  $\Sigma$  by a description stating exactly what it was: namely, the  $\mathcal{C}$ (ompilation of lists and 89 pictures that, in 1426/7, began in the codex  $\Sigma$  with a list item whose first two words were) '*n*(otitia) *d*(ignitatum)'- and this long description can be abbreviated to form the acronym *Cnd*. This description uses the first two words of the compilation not as its title, but to identify it descriptively in the same manner in which many untitled documents or texts are often identified by their first two words, including some Roman imperial *constitutions*<sup>12</sup> and, most often, both medieval and modern papal documents bearing the official seal. The description *Compilation 'notitia dignitatum'* does not misrepresent the two words "*notitia dignitatum*" as the title of the compilation and does not incorporate any speculation about the title, origin, creation, use or transmission of the contents 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*<sup>13</sup> 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-site<sup>14</sup> in which it was preceded by two pages. The home-page or first page<sup>15</sup>, 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 page<sup>16</sup> 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*

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-site<sup>17</sup>. 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 comments<sup>18</sup>. The "*Notitia dignitatum*" text that was published on

---

<sup>12</sup> Such as the Iustinian constitutions *Haec quae* (528), *Summa rei* (529), *Omnem rei* (533), *Imperatoriam maiestatem* (533), *Cordi nobis* (534).

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

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not\\_f.html](https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_f.html) (*versio electronica: Ulrich Harsch 2000*).

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not\\_intr.html](https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_intr.html)

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not\\_dig0.html](https://www.hs-augsburg.de/~harsch/Chronologia/Lspost05/Notitia/not_dig0.html)

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

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-site<sup>19</sup>. This *Vicifons* text was first published on 16-17.June.2006<sup>20</sup>, 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 texts<sup>21</sup>, 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*<sup>22</sup>. 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.

At about the same time that the *Vicifons* text was published, the Catholic E-book *Documenta Catholica Omnia*<sup>23</sup> also added a copy of the text produced by Seeck to its web-site<sup>24</sup>, but only the text "*in partibus Orientis*" (as defined by Seeck<sup>25</sup>). 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 2006<sup>26</sup>. The published

---

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> [https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Notitia\\_dignitatum](https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum)

<sup>20</sup> [https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_dignitatum&oldid=10949](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](https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=10972) (17.Jun.2006)

<sup>21</sup> *Super Prometheo et Epimetheo epitoma, Panegyricus de consulatu Proбини 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.*

<sup>22</sup> 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](https://la.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&action=history)

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

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/04z/z\\_0400-0500\\_\\_Anonymus\\_\\_Notitia\\_Dignitatum\\_\\_LT.doc.html](https://www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu/04z/z_0400-0500__Anonymus__Notitia_Dignitatum__LT.doc.html)

<sup>25</sup> See the comment in footnote 10.

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 it<sup>27</sup>, and includes, at its beginning, the 3-sentence commentary first published on the *Bibliotheca Augustana* web-site<sup>28</sup>.

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*<sup>29</sup>. 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.

*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 Turkish<sup>30</sup>.

The earliest German Wikipedia article entitled "*Notitia dignitatum*" was published on 04.March.2004<sup>31</sup>. This article contained the statement: "*Der Name leitet sich aus dem Textanfang des Dokumentes ab: notitia dignitatum omnium tam civilium 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*

---

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

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

<sup>28</sup> | 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).

<sup>29</sup> 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.

<sup>30</sup> See the *Attachment*, pp.10-12.

<sup>31</sup> [https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_dignitatum&direction=prev&oldid=718485](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&direction=prev&oldid=718485)

*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=>)<sup>32</sup> was the explicit source of the French article "*Notitia dignitatum*" (2013=>)<sup>33</sup> 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 article<sup>34</sup>.

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.<sup>35</sup>

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*<sup>36</sup>. And, finally in 2018, the same interpolation and misrepresentation

---

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

<sup>33</sup> ([https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia\\_Dignitatum](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'*.

<sup>34</sup> See the *Attachment*, pp.10-12.

<sup>35</sup> 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](https://www.heraldik-wiki.de/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum)). No later versions of the article *Notitia dignitatum* are recorded on this web-site.

<sup>36</sup> 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](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_dignitatum&oldid=152461815)).

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*" 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 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

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

or



- Horster, in the statement that she published in the *Companion*, copied the misinterpretation that has existed in the German Wikipedia article "*Notitia dignitatum*" since 23.May.2005, either copying it directly from that article, 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 misintepret 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 entity<sup>37</sup>. 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.

---

<sup>37</sup> 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
<b><i>Commentary about the Cnd</i></b>			
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}	
<b><i>A representation and several misrepresentations of the first item in the Cnd</i></b>			
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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia_Dignitatum&oldid=165273545)
- 53 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia\\_Dignitatum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_Dignitatum)
- 54 [https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_dignitatum&oldid=2226881](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](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](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](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum)
- 58 [https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_dignitatum&oldid=2261924](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](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notitia_dignitatum)
- 60 [https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_Dignitatum&oldid=357832](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 Occidentalis anno 420 describet dum Imperium Orientalis anno 400.*
- 61 [https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Notitia\\_Dignitatum&oldid=357836](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](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](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](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](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)."*