

Chapitre XV, 2 (2): Wahrām et le roi des Turcs

Informations générales

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Informations éditoriales

Éditions

Pour le détail des manuscrits et éditions, voir Simonsohn, U., «Saʿīd ibn Baṭrīq», dans D. R. Thomas, A. Mallett (eds), *Christian-Muslim Relations: A Bibliographical History. Volume 2 (900–1050)*, (*History of Christian-Muslim Relations* 14), Leiden, 2010, p. 224-233 (voir bibliographie).

Texte arabe et traduction en allemand:

Breydy, M., *Das Annalenwerk des Eutychios von Alexandrien; ausgewählte Geschichten und Legenden kompiliert von Saʿīd ibn Baṭrīq um 935 AD*, (CSCO 471-472, script. ar. 44-45), Louvain, 1985, ici vol. 471 p. 76-80.

Texte arabe et traduction française:

Cheikh, L., Carra de Vaux, B., Zayyat, H. (eds.), *Eutychii patriarchae Alexandrini Annales*, (CSCO 50-51, Script. arab. 6-7), Louvain, 1906-1909.

Texte arabe et traduction anglaise:

Cachia, P., Montgomery Watt, W., *Eutychius of Alexandria: The Book of Demonstration (Kitāb al-burhān)*, (CSCO 192-193-209-210, Script. ar. 20-23), Louvain, 1960-1961.

Traduction italienne:

Pirone, B., *Eutychio patriarchae di Alessandria (877-940), Gli Annali*, (*Studia Orientalia Christiana monographiae* 1), Le Caire, 1987.

Texte arabe et trad. latine:

- Selden, J., Pococke, E., *Contextia gemmarum sive Eutychii patriarchae Alexandrini Annales*, Oxford, 1658-1659, 2 vols.
- traduction reprise in J. P. Migne, *Patrologia Graeca* 111, cols. 889-1232, ici col. 903-1156.

Références bibliographiques

- Griffith, S. H., « Eutychius of Alexandria », *EncIr* IX/1, 1998, p. 77-78.
<https://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/eutychius>
 - Michaelidis, E., « Eutychios Alexandreias », *Ekklesiastikos Pharos* 33, 1934, p. 7-27, p. 209-238, p. 344-365.
 - Simonsohn, U., « Saʿīd ibn Baṭrīq », dans D. R. Thomas, A. Mallett (eds), *Christian-Muslim Relations: A Bibliographical History. Volume 2 (900–1050)*, (*History of Christian-Muslim Relations* 14), Leiden, 2010, p. 224-233 (voir bibliographie).
- Liens

- Édition de [l'arabe](#) par Cheikho, L., Carra de Vaux, B., Zayyat, H. (eds.), *Eutychii patriarchae Alexandrini Annales*.
- Trad. sur le site de Roger Pearse: [Eutychios, Annales, 5, Chapitre 15](#)

Indexation

Noms propres [Āzād-mard](#), [Āzād-nar](#), [Narsai](#), [Narseh \(martyr\)](#), [Perses](#), [Turcs](#), [Wahrām V](#)
Toponymes [Ādurbādagān](#), [Arménie](#), [as-Saʿīd](#), [Rūm](#)
Sujets [khagān](#), [pyrée](#), [temple du feu](#)

Traduction

Texte

Chapter 15, 2 (2)
Wahrām and the king of the Turks

He reigned over the Persians, treating them well, and they loved him. Later, however, he preferred to abandon himself with young and entertaining company, to the point that the people began to disapprove, and neighboring kings thought they might take possession of his territory. In fact, he was attacked by Khāgān the Great, king of the Turks, at the head of twenty-five myriads of soldiers. Each king of the Turks was called Khāgān. He marched until he was encamped at as-Saʿīd. Then Wahrām was told: "O king, we must tell you to put aside your pleasures. Come, take care of yourself and the people, look after business, defend and throw off fear". Heedless of their words, Wahrām left the country and went to the regions of Ādurbādagān and Armenia, to live life as a hermit at the local fire temple.

But the people had no doubt that he had behaved in this way just to escape. Then they met in council and said: "We can not do anything against Khāgān. Let us pay a personal tax as a ransom for our people and our land." But Narseh, brother of Wahrām, and the judge Āzād-nar (Āzād-mard?) said: "We are not willing to

participate in this matter.” At the news of the submission of the population of Persis, Khāgān abandoned his military preparations and put down his arms. Then there went to Wahrām a man who told him the news, how the Khāgān believed everything peaceful and that he was safe from any surprise. Wahrām then marched against him and surprised him in the night, killed Khāgān with his own hands and then exterminated the men who had fled.

Wahrām then returned safe and sound, and he took the family of Khāgān, his soldiers and their wives, who had been taken prisoner, and put them at the disposal of the population. When the news spread in the territory of the Turks of what had happened to Khāgān, they fled to their more remote lands. Wahrām commended the governor of Khurasan and his brother Narseh and retired to Ādurbādagān. He stopped nowhere, nor did he enter into any dwelling except as a hermit and offered sacrifices of thanksgiving to God. When he came to the fire temple of Ādurbādagān, he dismounted and walked on foot, until he entered, thus showing the deep respect he had for that place and to thank God. He then gave orders to hang on the door of the temple the pearls, rubies and precious stones from the sword of Khāgān, a set of pearls. He then went into Iraq, where he remained for a few days. Then he marched towards [the country] of Rūm with the intention to invade.

Traducteur(s) Roger Pearse, avec son aimable autorisation.

Description

Analyse du passage

L'invasion du territoire perse par les Hephthalites d'Asie Centrale fut profonde, puisqu'ils pénétrèrent bien au-delà Khorassān. Après un semblant de négociation, les armées de Wahrām attaquèrent à Merw et remportèrent la victoire. Sur le contexte des guerres contre les Huns, voir Bakker H. T. (ed.), *Companion to Hunnic Peoples in Central and South Asia Sources for their Origin and History*, Fasc. I. *The Alkhan. A Hunnic People in South Asia*, Groningen: Barkhuis, 2020; Daryaei, T., *Sasanian Persia: The Rise and Fall of an Empire*, New York, 2013; Payne, R., «The Reinvention of Iran: The Sasanian Empire and the Huns», dans M. Maas (ed.). *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Attila*, Cambridge, 2015, p. 282-299; Rezaei, K., «East Iran in Late Antiquity», *ReOrienting the Sasanians: East Iran in Late Antiquity*, Edinburgh 2017, p. 1-256.

Édition numérique

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