

The article is a preliminary attempt to attribute two lists of sources from Byzantine military treatises: the first one comes from the "Taktica" by the Byzantine emperor Leo VI the Wise (886-912), and the second - from "Taktika" by Nicephorus Uranus, the Byzantine strategist and dux of Antioch (1000s). A number of these sources are clear enough - they are the military treatises of Arrian ("Techne Taktike"), Aelian ("The Tactical Theory"), Onosander ("Strategikos"), Polyaeus ("Strategems"), Syrianus Magister, Maurice ("The Strategikon"), Nikephoros II Phokas ("The Praecepta Militaria"), as well as the unpreserved work of the great Carthaginian commander Hannibal. Also, there is no particular doubt about Uranus's use of the writings of the moralist Plutarch of Chaeronea. Mena, mentioned in the list of Leo's "Taktica", can be compared with a participant of the dialogue "Menae patricii cum Thoma referendario: De scientia politica dialogus" (first half of the 6th century). A further comparison of this "Dialogue" with Leo's "Taktika" can bring some clarity to this issue, because Uranus made only minor changes to the text of its original source. Uranus himself made extensive use of historical sources, and brought them into the title. In general, Uranus used the historical works of Diodorus Siculus ("Historical Library"), Dio Cassius Cocceianus ("Roman History") and Polybius ("The Histories"), as well as the works (letters, diaries) of Alexander the Great or a novel about him. A separate article will be devoted to the attribution of the work of Artaxerxes. Three sources from the lists are still unclear: Pelops, Alcibiades, and Heraclides. Some light on their attribution can be cast after the publication of the "Taktika" by Nicephorus Uranus, which is yet to be done, although the first 14 chapters were published four centuries ago (in 1617).

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