In this paper, I continue my research into the Russian-Byzantine treaty of 971, the first part of which I presented in November 2004 and published in *Revue des études Byzantines* in 2007.

I have to amend my previous report, since new literature has appeared on the Primary Chronicle and on the Chronicle of Simeon the Logothete. D. Ostrowski reviewed his ideas on the composition of the Primary Chronicle, suggesting that it appeared as one text in the 1110s and that one cannot discern any previous historical texts, the remnants of which Shakmatov had proposed to have been preserved in the Novgorod First Chronicle. Shakhmatov's opinion was affirmed by A. Gippius and L. Müller. S. Wahlgren published a collated edition of thirty manuscripts containing the work of Simeon the Logothete in 2006. There he corrected Kazhdan and pointed out that the Slavonic version of Simeon the Logothete was translated quite late. However, these works do not alter my conception that a work from the family of Simeon's Chronicle was used in the composition of the Primary Chronicle. Elsewhere, I have argued that an anonymous Russian writer borrowed a number of details concerning Sviatoslav's Balkan campaigns from such a work, which most likely included a continuation covering John Tzimiskes' reign. A different work stemming from the Logothete's family of chronicles was used in Skylitzes. I also furthered Shakhmatov's and Siuziumov's ideas on the common data between the Primary Chronicle and Skylitzes. Whereas both scholars proposed a Bulgarian Chronicle similar to Skylitzes', I suggest that it was in fact a Byzantine work. The common pieces of data include: two Rus campaigns; similar Sviatoslav's speeches; similar descriptions of Bulgaria and Pereiaslavets; the transition of the story from Preslav to Dristra; two exchanges of envoys; common places, Dristra and Preslav (=Pereiaslavets); common heroes, Sviatoslav, John Tzimiskes, and common metathesis in the name of Philotheos; and the death of Sviatoslav in the Pecheneg ambush during his journey back home. Most importantly, as I. Sorlin observed, this is the only Russian-Byzantine treaty that was recorded in the Byzantine sources and which has the same date as the one deduced from description of the Byzantine seizure of Dristra. None of the earlier treaties was attested to in the Byzantine sources, nor their dates could be verified.

In this paper, I propose that once we accept this idea of Shakhmatov, we have to disagree with his *stemma codicum* of the works preceding the Primary Chronicle, since not only was the entire Russian-Byzantine treaty of 971 omitted in the Novgorod First Chronicle, but so also was the paragraph before it. This paragraph mentions the transition of military activities from Pereiaslavets, i.e. Preslav, to Dristra. If using Shakhmatov's stemma, one has to prove that the composers of eleventh century Rus chronicles stopped before this paragraph while using data from