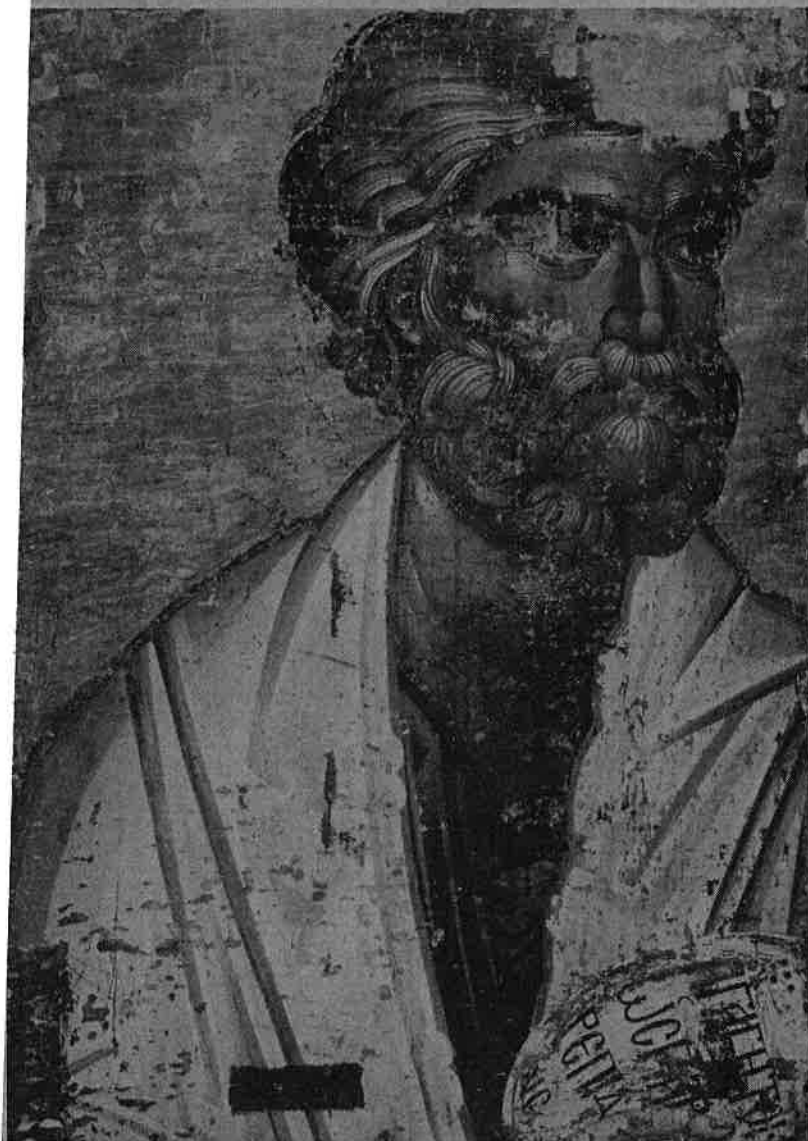


10



BULLETIN OF BRITISH
BYZANTINE STUDIES

BULLETIN OF BRITISH BYZANTINE STUDIES

10

ISSN 0265-162

MARCH 1984

Contents

1. Foreword.....	1
2. Recent and Forthcoming Publications: Work in Progress.....	2
3. Texts in Progress.....	11
4. Fieldwork.....	12
5. Theses (a) successfully completed since BBBS 9.....	13
(b) not previously mentioned in BBBS.....	14
(c) begun in 1983-84.....	14
6. Calendar of (a) Meetings, by location	14
(b) Recent Conferences, by location	16
(c) Forthcoming Conferences, by date.....	16
7. Resources.....	18
8. Notices.....	18
9. 1983 Symposium: summaries of papers given at the XVIIth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Birmingham, "LIFE AND DEATH IN BYZANTIUM"	20
10. Abstracts of Doctoral Theses, 1981-83 (Drs. S.A. Harvey, A. Harvey, A. Palmer, A. Salem, J.N. Smith, M.J. Whitby, L.M. Whitby, O.P. Nicholson)	30
11. The Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines.....	35
12. The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies	36

1 Foreword

This Bulletin is the first of The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies and the tenth of the British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines. It differs from its predecessors in two main respects. First: it has been greatly enlarged to give members of the Society better value for their £5 subscription, with the inclusion of abstracts of recent research theses and summaries of papers given at the annual Symposia which the Society promotes - this partly at the expense of a section of the Calendar, which has inevitably been more of record than announcement. Second: the Bulletin's free circulation is now limited to members of the Society as part of their subscription. Non-members may subscribe to *BBBS* at £6 p.a. (Cheques should be made payable to "The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies" and sent to the Treasurer, Dr. Michael Angold, Dept. of History, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY; details of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Professor Anthony Bryer, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, which is also the address of the Editors of *BBBS* 10).

We congratulate members on New Year Honours: Sir Steven Runciman, C.H. (President); Sir Dimitri Obolensky, Kt. (past Secretary); and Dr. Robin Fletcher, O.B.E. The BNC offered a dinner to the President on his 80th birthday. *Maistor*, the *Festschrift* offered to Professor Robert Browning (past Chairman) on his 70th birthday, recurs so often in the following pages that we give its full title here: *Maistor: Classical, Byzantine and Renaissance Studies for Robert Browning*, ed. Ann Moffatt, Byzantina Australiensia 5 (Canberra, 1984).

1 FOREWORD, 2 WORK IN PROGRESS

The cover photographs are of the late Byzantine icons of St Peter, acquired in 1983 by the British Museum (front), and Dumbarton Oaks (back) respectively.

We are glad to say that BBBS 10 does not differ from its predecessors in reflecting the widespread and careful response of British Byzantinists to our questionnaire, for which we remain most grateful.

ANTHONY BRYER

Editors

ROWENA LOVERANCE

2 Recent and Forthcoming Publications: Work in Progress

This serves also as a list of members of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, which will no longer be issued separately. The sigla are:

Ω = Member of the Executive Committee of the SPBS, being the British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Études Byzantines, serving under the aegis of the British Academy.

¶ = Honorary Member of the SPBS.

¥ = Member of the SPBS.

= Nominated member of the SPBS.

(Dates in parenthesis after addresses are those of election to the former British National Committee, or SPBS.)

- ¥ Dr. D.S.H. ABULAFIA, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Elected 1979).
Publications: 'Maometto e Carlomagno: le due aree monetarie dell' Italia medievale, dell' oro e dell' argento', Storia d'Italia Einaudi, Annali vol.vi, Economia naturale, economia monetaria, (Turin, 1983); 'Sul commercio dell grano siciliano nel tardo Duecento', XI Congresso della Corona d'Aragona, vol.ii (Palermo, 1984). Forthcoming: 'The Crown and the economy under Roger II and his successors', DOP 37 (1983); 'Ancona, Byzantium and the Adriatic, 1155-1173', PBSR 52 (1984). In progress: studies on Catalan merchants of the thirteenth century; the Anconitan privileges in the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Levant trade of Ancona; the Pisan bacini and the trade routes of the Mediterranean: an historian's viewpoint; the Norman Kingdom of Africa and the Normans in Majorca & Spain.
- ¥ Dr. M. ALEXIOU, School of Hellenic & Roman Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Dr. A. ANGELOU, 74 Muswell Hill Road, London N.10. (Elected 1982). Publications: 'Matthaios Gabalas and his Kephalaia', Maistor, 259-268.
- Ω Dr. M.J. ANGOLD, Dept. of History, William Robertson Building, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1980-5, elected Treasurer 1983-5). Forthcoming: The Byzantine Empire 1025-1204. A Political History (Longman); The Byzantine Aristocracy from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries (B.A.R., Oxford, 1984); 'The shaping of the medieval Byzantine city', in Perspectives in Byzantine History and Culture, edd. J.F.Haldon and J. Koumoulides (Amsterdam, 1984).
- # Dr. D. BALFOUR, The Old Mill, Kingsclere, Newbury, Berks. RG15 8SJ.
- ¥ Dr. M. BALLANCE, Durham Thorpe, Eton College, Windsor, Berks. SL4 6ET. (Elected 1975).
- # Dr. E.K. BANAKAS, Dept. of Law, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ.

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- # Mrs. H. BANAKAS, 23 Roddam Close, Colchester CO3 3UN. In progress: Peira: studies in family law decisions of an eleventh-century Byzantine judge; 'Oikonomia' in eastern and western ecclesiastical law: a comparative historical study.
- ¥ Dr. L.W. BARNARD, Dept. of Theology and Religious Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. (Elected 1974).
- ¥ Dr. R.M. BEATON, Dept. of Byzantine & Modern Greek Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1982). In progress: the case of Rapsomates: life and death in Byzantium: the literary perception; the emergence of Modern Greek literature 1071-1669.
- ¥ Mr. J.E. BECKWITH, Flat 12, 77 Ladbroke Grove, London W.11. (Elected before 1966).
- ¥ Mr. S. BENDALL, 50 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London SW.3. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Professor J.N. BIRDSALL, Dept. of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Mr. T.J. BOATSWAIN, Dept. of Language & Literature, The Polytechnic of North London, Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, London NW.5. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ Dr. S.P. BROCK, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford. (Elected 1975). Publications: 'From antagonism to assimilation: Syriac attitudes to Greek learning' in *East of Byzantium: Syria and Armenia in the Formative Period*, edd. N. Garsoian, T. Mathews & R. Thomson (Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C., 1982) 17-34; 'The Homily of Marutha of Tagrit on the Blessing of the Epiphany Waters at Epiphany', *Oriens Christianus* 66 (1982) 51-74; 'Some Syriac legends concerning Moses', *Journal of Jewish Studies* 33 (1982) 237-55; (with M. Vasey) *The Liturgical Portions of the Didascalia* (Grove Liturgical Study 29, 1982); 'Dialogue Hymns of the Syriac Churches', *Sobornost/ECR* 5:2 (1983) 35-45.
- ¥ Dr. T.S. BROWN, Dept. of History, George Square, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. (Elected 1981). Publications: 'La chiesa di Ravenna durante il regno di Giustiniano', *XXX Corso di Cultura sull'arte Ravennate e Bizantina* (Ravenna, 1983) 23-47; *Gentlemen and Officers. Imperial Administration and Aristocratic Power in Byzantine Italy A.D. 554-800*, British School at Rome Monograph (London, 1984). In progress: (with R.A. Markus) *Ravenna in late antiquity and early Middle Ages*.
- Ω Prof. R. BROWNING, 17 Belsize Park Gardens, London NW.3. (Elected before 1966, representative for C.F.H.B., elected Exec. Committee 1976, Chairman 1976-82, delegate International Committee 1981, Vice-président du Bureau Internationale de l'A.I.E.B.). See Foreword.
- Ω Prof. A.A.M. BRYER, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1972, co-editor *BBBS* 1984, 1975-6; co-editor *BMGS* 1982-3; elected Exec. Committee 1976-85, Secretary 1979-85, member Historical Geography Commission of A.I.E.B., delegate International Committee 1983). Publications: 'The question of the Byzantine mines in the Pontos: Chalybian iron, Chaldian silver, Koloneian alum and the mummy of Cheriana', *Anatolian Studies*, 32 (1982) 133-50; 'Greeks and Turks' in *Greece Old and New*, edd. T. Winnifrith and P. Murray (London, Macmillan 1983); 'The Faithless Kabazitai and Scholariot, Maistor, 309-28; 'Une eglise "à la demande du client" à Trebizonde', *Proche-Orient chrétien*, 32 (1982) 217-32.
- ¶ Prof. H. BUCHTHAL, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. (Elected Hon.Member 1980). Publications: *Art of the Mediterranean World A.D. 100-1400*, Art History Series, V (Washington D.C., 1983). In progress: the author portrait of a Seneca manuscript in Barcelona and its Byzantine source.
- ¥ Dr. D.F. BUCKTON, Dept. of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1979). Forthcoming: 'The beauty of holiness: opus interrabile from a late antique workshop', *Jewellery Studies*, 1. In progress: (with C. Entwistle) *Late Antique and Byzantine balances and weights*.

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- ¥ Dr. P. BURRIDGE, The School of Architecture, Brunswick Avenue, Hull, North Humberside. (Elected 1979).
- ¶ Prof. Alan CAMERON, Dept. of Greek and Latin, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A. (Elected 1975, elected Hon. Member 1983).
- Ω Prof. Averil CAMERON, Dept. of Classics, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1975, elected Exec. Committee 1980-5, Chairman, delegate International Committee 1983). Publications: Images of Women in Antiquity, edd. A. Cameron and A. Kuhrt (Croom Helm, London, 1983); Constantinople in the Eighth Century: the Parastaseis Syntomoi Chronikai, Columbia Studies in the Classical Tradition, edd. A. Cameron, J. Herrin et al. (Columbia, 1983). Forthcoming: 'Art' in Okeanos: A Tribute to I. Ševčenko, Harvard Ukrainian Studies, 7 (1983).
- ¶ Mr. M.V. CAREY, Kennedy, Ponsonby & Prideaux, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BT. (Elected Hon. Member 1983).
- ¶ Mr. C.J. CARRAS, 31 Southampton Row, London SC1B 5HW. (Elected Hon. Member 1976).
- Mrs L. CARRAS, 31 Southampton Row, London SC1B 5HW. Publications: 'The Life of St. Athanasia of Aegina, an edition with introduction', Maistor, 199-224.
- ¥ The Revd. Prof. H. CHADWICK, Magdalene College, Cambridge CB3 0AG. (Elected before 1966). Publications: History and Thought of the Early Church (Variorum, 1982, repr. 1983); 'The Chalcedonian definition', in A.J. Festugière, Actes du Concile de Chalcedoine, III-IV, (Geneva, 1983). Forthcoming: 'Oracles of the End in the conflict of Paganism and Christianity in the fourth century', Memorial A.J. Festugière, (Geneva, 1983). In progress: Atlas of the Christian Church.
- Mr. N. CHRISTIE, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU.
- ¥ Dr. J. CHRYSOSTOMIDES, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX. (Elected 1972). Publications: 'A Byzantine historian: Anna Comnena', in Medieval Historical Writing in the Christian and Islamic Worlds, ed. D.O. Morgan (London, 1982) 30-46; 'Italian women in Greece in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries', Miscellanea Agostino Pertusi, v.2, Rivista di Studi Bizantini e Slavi (1982) 119-32.
- Ω Dr. R. CORMACK, Flat 5, Parkstead Lodge, 31 Upper Park Road, London NW3 2UL. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-8, 1983-5; member Wallpainting and Mosaic Commission of the A.I.E.B.). Publications: A major new discovery: the Icon of Saint Peter (Barbican Art Gallery, London, 1983). Forthcoming: A Byzantine Mosaic and its Grammar. In progress: The Company of Saints: Icons in Byzantine Society.
- Dr. A.F. COWAN, School of English and History, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 8ST. Editor News on the Rialto: a Newsletter for Students of Venice 5 (1983). Available on subscription from the editor.
- ¥ Dr. A. CRABBE, Dept. of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN. (Elected 1981).
- # Dr. P. CRONE, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford. Forthcoming: 'Did al-Ghazali write a Mirror for Princes?', Meccan Trade.
- ¥ Mr. J.G. CROW, Frankham High Houses, Fourstones, Hexham, Northumberland. (Elected 1980). Publications: (with B. Croke) 'Procopius and Dara', JRS 73 (1983) 143-59. Forthcoming: 'The function of Hadrian's Wall: comparative evidence of late Roman "Long Walls"', in Kongress-Akten Limes-Kongress in Aalen 1983, Forschungen und Berichten zur Vorund Frühgeschichte in Baden-Wurtemberg.
- Miss M. CUNNINGHAM, Americal School of Classical Studies, 54 Odos Souedias, Athens 140.
- ¥ Dr. C. DAUPHIN, Somerville College, Oxford. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'Survey of Roman and Byzantine sites in the Golan Heights', in Archaeological Survey in the Mediterranean Area, edd. D.R. Keller and D.W. Rupp, B.A.R. International Series 155 (Oxford, 1983) 353-355; 'A seventh century measuring rod from the ecclesiastical farm at Shelomi in western Galilee',

- Akten XVI Int. Kongr. Byz. Stud. II/3. JOB 32/3 (1983) 513-22; 'Villes et 'villages-campements' byzantins du Golan', Akten XVI Int. Kongr. Byz. Stud. II/4. JOB 32/4 (1983) 615-24; 'Sur la route du pèlerinage en Terre Sainte: la basilique de Dor', *Archeologia* 180/1 (1983) 68-75. Forthcoming: 'Golan byzantin', *Rev. Bibl.*; 'On the Pilgrim's Way to the Holy City', *Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society*; 'Golan Survey, 1981-2', *Israel Exploration Journal*; 'Settlement pattern survey in the Golan', *Hadashot Arkheologiot* (in Hebrew); 'Une propriété monastique byzantine en Phénicie Maritime: le domaine agricole de Shelomi', *Mélanges offerts en hommage au Professeur N. Svoronos*, Athens; 'Farj in Gaulanitis: a model of rural urbanization'; 'Farj en Gaulanitis: 'refuge' judéo-chrétien?' *Proche-orient chrétien*.
- Dr. M.C. DAVIES, Trinity College, Oxford. Publications: 'An emperor without clothes? Niccolo Niccoli under attack'; *Maistor*, 269-308.
- Mrs. H. KRIKOS-DAVIS, School of Hellenic and Roman Studies, University of Birmingham B15 2TT. Publications: 'Moirat at birth in Greek tradition', *Folia neohellenica* IV (Amsterdam, 1982).
- Mr. A.W. DUNN, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Publications: A Handlist of the Byzantine lead seals and tokens in the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, (Birmingham 1983). Forthcoming: 'Preliminary reports on archaeological survey in 1983', AD.
- ¥ Miss M. ELLIOTT, The Library, Kings College London, The Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1983).
- # Mr. S.P. ELLIS, Lincoln College, Oxford.
- ¥ Dr. M. FITCH, 21 Avenue de Budé, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland. (Elected Hon. Member 1976).
- ¥ Dr. R.A. FLETCHER, Trinity College, Oxford. (Elected before 1966).
- # Mr. M. FORD, 5 Westfield, St. John's Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- ¥ Dr. S.C. FRANKLIN, Clare College, Cambridge. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'The Empire of the Rhomaioi as viewed from Kievan Russia: aspects of Byzantine-Russian cultural relations', *Byzantion* 53 (1983) 507-37. Forthcoming: 'Who was the uncle of Theodore Prodromos?' *BS* 44.2 (1983); 'Literacy and documentation in early medieval Russia', *Speculum* (1985).
- # Dr. J.D. FRENDO, Dept. of Classics, University College, Cork, Ireland. Publications: 'The poetic achievement of George of Pisidia', *Maistor*, 159-88.
- # Mr. M.L. GALLAGHER, Courtauld Institute, 20 Portman Square, London W1H 0BE.
- # Major C.A. GAUCI, 36 Worthy Down Court, Prince Imperial Road, Woolwich, London SE18 4JP. Forthcoming: *The Palaeologi Today* (Malta 1984/5).
- ¥ Mrs. Z. GAVRILOVIĆ, 3 Rowley Avenue, Stafford. (Elected 1981).
- ¥ Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE, Worcester College, Oxford. (Elected 1983). Forthcoming: 'Leontius of Neapolis: a seventh-century defender of Holy Images', *Cistercian Studies*. In progress: early Byzantine icon cult and image-theory.
- # Dr. M.T. GIBSON, Dept. of History, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX.
- ¥ The Revd. Prof. J. GILL, Manresa House, 10 Albert Road, Harborne, Birmingham B17 0AN. (Elected 1974). In progress: John VI Cantacuzenus and the Turks.
- ¥ Prof. P. GRIERSON, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA. (Elected before 1966). In progress: (with M. Blackburn) *Medieval European Coinage*, Vol. I, *The Early Middle Ages*.
- ¥ The Revd. Dr. S. HACKEL, River Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes, Sussex. (Elected 1981). Editor *Sobornost/Eastern Churches Review* 4 (1982) and 5 (1983). Forthcoming: 'Late Medieval Russia: the possessors and non-possessors', *World Spirituality* vol. 17, edd. J. Raitt, J. Meyendorff et al.
- ¥ Dr. J.F. HALDON, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1979, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2, Editor *BMGS* 1984-). Publications: *Byzantine Praetorians: an administrative, institutional and social survey of the Opsikion and Tagmata c. 580-900* (*Poikila Byzantina* 3, Bonn, 1984). Forthcoming: 'Considerations on seventh century Byzantine economy and society' in *Perspectives in Byzantine History and Culture*, edd. J.F. Haldon & J. Koumoulides (Amsterdam, 1984); 'Ideology and the Byzantine state in the seventh century: the 'trial' of Maximus

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- Confessor' in Papers of the 16th Int. Eirene Conference (Prague, 1983/4); 'Ideology and social change in the seventh century: military discontent as a barometer', BS (1984). In progress: The Byzantine World c. 610-741: the Transformation of a Culture (C.U.P. 1986/7).
- # Mr. R.E. HALL, Dept. of History & Philosophy of Science, Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN.
- # Dr. B. HAMILTON, Dept. of History, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. In progress: a life of king Baldwin IV of Jerusalem (1174-85).
- ¥ Mr. N. HAMPARTUMIAN, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ Mr. R. HARPER, 61 St. Margaret's Avenue, London N20 9LL. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ Prof. R.M. HARRISON, Dept. of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-8). Forthcoming: Excavations at Sarachane in Istanbul (Princeton University Press and Dumbarton Oaks, vol.1 1984); 'The building materials of churches in Cyrenaica', Acta of Cambridge Conference on Cyrenaica, 1983.
- Dr. A. HARVEY, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Publications: 'Economic expansion in central Greece in the eleventh century', BMGS 8 (1982/3) 21-8.
- ¥ Mr. E. HAWKINS, 34 Roundwood Way, Banstead, Surrey SMY 1EF. (Elected Hon. Member 1975, ordinary member 1976. Compounder).
- Mr. P.J. HEATHER, New College, Oxford.
- Dr. M. HENIG, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont St., Oxford. Publications: ed. A Handbook of Roman Art: a Survey of the Visual Arts of the Roman World (Phaidon, 1983); (with G. Grainger) 'A bone casket and relief plaque from Mound 3 at Sutton Hoo', Medieval Archaeology 27 (1983).
- ¥ Dr. M. HEPPEL, 104 Eton Hall, Eton College Road, London NW3 2DF. (Elected 1975).
- Ω Dr. J. HERRIN, 255 Woodstock Road, Oxford. (Elected Exec. Committee 1980-5).
- # Dr. P. HETHERINGTON, 15 Luttrell Avenue, London SW15 6PD. Publications: Byzantium (Orbis, 1983). Forthcoming: 'A purchase of Byzantine relics and reliquaries in Venice', Arte Veneta; The 'Painter's Manual' of Dionysius of Fournia, 2nd ed., illus. (New York, 1984/5).
- ¥ Mr. S. HILL, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. (Elected 1978).
- # Dr. G.M. HINDS, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
- ¥ Dr. D.W. HOLTON, Selwyn College, Cambridge. (Elected 1981).
- ¥ Mr. G.A. HOUSE, Public Services, The British Museum, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ Dr. J.D. HOWARD-JOHNSTON, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (Elected 1972, co-opted Exec. Committee 1978-9). Publications: 'Thema', Maistor, 189-98.
- Mrs M.C. HOWATSON, St. Anne's College, Oxford.
- ¥ Dr. L.-A. HUNT, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'Damascus Gate, Jerusalem and Crusader painting of the mid-twelfth century' in Crusader Art in the Twelfth Century, ed. J. Folda (Oxford, 1982) 191-214. Forthcoming: 'Commene aristocratic palace decoration: descriptions and Islamic connexions', in The Byzantine Aristocracy, ed. M. Angold (B.A.R., Oxford, 1984); 'Egyptian-Crusader artistic contacts: a note on the carved wood panels from the Church of al-Mu'allaka and the whalebone Adoration in London', in Crusade and Settlement, ed. P. Edbury, Proceedings of the Cardiff Conference, 1983 (Cardiff University Press).
- Ω Prof. J.M. HUSSEY, 16 Clarence Drive, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey TW20 OWL. (Elected before 1966, President before 1966-1972, Vice-President d'honneur du Bureau Internationale de l'A.I.E.B. Compounder.)
- ¥ Prof. G.L. HUXLEY, Trinity College, Dublin. (Elected 1975. President of the Irish National Committee for Greek and Latin Studies, representing Irish Byzantine Studies). Publications: 'Problems in the chronology of Eusebius', Proc. Royal Irish Academy 83C (1983) 1-16; 'Sandas in Cappadocia', Philologus 126 (1982) 315-6. Forthcoming: 'John of Lydia on Zeuxippus and Charidemus', Philologus; 'Geography in the Acts of Thomas', GRBS.

- ¥ Mr. R. JORDAN, Methodist College, 1 Malone road, Belfast BT9 6BY. (Elected 1982).
- ¥ Mrs. P. KARLIN-HAYTER, 23 rue des Francs, 1040 Brussels, Belgium, (Elected 1978).
- Ms. A.E. KASDAGLI, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
- ¥ Dr. H. KENNEDY, Dept. of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife. (Elected 1983). In progress: History of the Near East 600-1050, (Longmans).
- ¥ Dr. R.V. KERR, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DR. (elected 1975).
- # Dr. G.R.D. KING, Dept. of Archaeology and Museology, College of Arts, King Saud University, Riyadh, P.O. Box 2456, Saudi Arabia. Publications: 'Preliminary report on a survey of Byzantine and Islamic sites in Jordan 1980', Annual of the Department of Antiquities (of Jordan) 16 (1982) 85-95; 'An archaeological re-assessment of some pre-Islamic Byzantine and early Islamic sites in Jordan', Journal of the College of Arts/Majalla Kulliyat al-Adab, King Saud University, Riyadh, 10(1983) 15-31; 'Byzantine sites in northern and eastern Jordan', Proc. of the Seminar for Arabian Studies, 13 (1983) 79-91. In progress: 'Survey of Byzantine and Islamic Sites in Jordan: Fourth season report, 1983'.
- ¶ Prof. E. KITZINGER, 14 Richmond road, Oxford. (Elected Hon. Member 1980). Publications: 'The arts as aspects of a Renaissance: Rome and Italy', Renaissance and Renewal in the Twelfth Century (Cambridge, Mass., 1982) 637-670; 'The makings of Byzantine art: a response', BS/EB 9 pt.2 (1982) 334-7; 'Two mosaic ateliers in Palermo in the 1140's', Artistes, artisans et Production Artistique au Moyen Age: Rapport Provisoire, Colloquium at the Université de Haute Bretagne, Rennes, (1983) 309-26; Early Medieval Art (in the British Museum and British Library), 3rd ed. (London, 1983).
- # Prof. W. LIEBESCHUETZ, Dept. of Classics, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Publications: 'Friends and enemies of John Chrysostom', Maistor, 85-112. Forthcoming: 'The date of Synesius' De Providentia', Trans. of the 7th Int. Cong. of the Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies, Budapest 1979. In progress: 'Synesius' Ep. 95 and the politics of Pentapolis'.
- Dr. S.N.C. LIEU, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC. Publications: 'The holy men and their biographies in early Byzantium and medieval China', Maistor, 113-48.
- Dr. G.A. LOUD, School of History, University of Leeds, Leeds SL2 9JT. Publications: 'The Church, warfare and military obligations in Norman Italy', Studies in Church History 20(1983) 31-45. Forthcoming: Church and Society in the Norman Principality of Capua 1058-1197, (O.U.P. 1984).
- ¥ Miss R. K. LOVERANCE, School of St. Mary & St. Anne, Bromley, Rugeley, Staffs. (Elected 1980. Co-editor BBBS 1980-).
- ¥ Dr. J. LOWDEN, Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, London W.1. (Elected 1983). Publications: 'The production of the Vatopedi Octateuch', DOP 36 (1982) 115-26; 'An alternative interpretation of the manuscripts of Niketas', B 53(1983) 559-74.
- ¥ Prof. A. LUTTRELL, 14 Perfect View, Bath BA1 5JY. (Elected 1983). Publications: Latin Greece, the Hospitallers and the Crusades: 1291-1440, (Variorum Collected Studies, London, 1982). Forthcoming: The Mausoleion at Halikarnassos and the Hospitaller Castle at Bodrum (Jutland Archaeological Society); Notes and Documents on the Aftermath of the Battle of Ankara; 1402-1403 (Netherlands Instituut voor het Nabije Osten, Leiden); 'The Hospitallers of Rhodes and the Mausoleum at Halicarnassos', The Meeting of Two Worlds: The Crusades and the Mediterranean Context (Ann Arbor, Michigan); 'Appunti sull Compagnie navarresi in Graecia: 1376-1404', Rivista Internazionale di Studi Bizantini e Slavi, 3/4; 'Greeks, Latins and Turks on late medieval Rhodes', BF 9; 'The fourteenth-century Capitula Rodi', Thesaurismata; 'Settlement on Rhodes: 1306-66' in Crusade and Settlement ed. P. Edbury, Proceedings of the Cardiff Conference 1983 (Cardiff University Press); 'Notes on Foulques de Villaret, Master of the Hospital: 1305-19', Actes du Colloque 'Guillaume de Cillaret', Barroux, Vaucluse. In progress: 'A Somerset pilgrim: Jerusalem 1365'; the military and religious orders on Cyprus; English Crusaders in

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- the Levant, 1361-69; notes on Libya and Malta before 870: war and society on Rhodes, 1306-1400.
- ¥ Dr. R. McCAIL, Dept. of Greek, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh 8. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Mr. M. MACLAGAN, Trinity College, Oxford. (Elected before 1966. Compounder.).
- ¥ Dr. R. MACRIDES, Dept. of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife. (Elected 1978).
- # Dr. J.A. MADDEN, Dept. of Classics, University College, Galway, Ireland.
- ¥ Dr. P. MAGDALINO, Dept. of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews Fife. (Elected 1978). Publications: (with R. Nelson) 'The emperor in Byzantine art of the twelfth century', BF 8 (1982) 123-83; 'The bath of Leo the Wise', Maistor 225-40.
- Ω Prof. C. MANGO, Exeter College, Oxford. (Elected before 1966, elected Exec. Committee 1976-85, Treasurer of Exec. Committee and Committee 1977-79, re-elected Treasurer 1980-2; delegate International Committee 1982).
- Miss A. de MARIS, Dept. of Classical Archaeology, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD.
- # Prof. R.A. MARKUS, Dept. of History, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Publications From Augustine to Gregory the Great: History and Christianity in Late Antiquity (Variorum Reprints, London, 1983). Forthcoming: Intro. to Part III: the Latin West, 350-750 and ch. 1. 'The Latin Fathers', in Cambridge History of Medieval Political Thought, ed. J.H. Burns. In progress: (with T.S. Brown) Ravenna in Late Antiquity and early Middle Ages; The end of late Antiquity: from Augustine to Gregory the Great.
- ¥ Mr. I.W.G. MARTIN, The Library, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. (Elected 1981). Publications: 'The publications of Robert Browning' Maistor 1-24.
- Mr M. MARTIN, Little Hill, Evendine, Cowall, Malvern, Worcs.
- # Mr. J.R. MARTINDALE, Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge.
- ¶ Mr. A.H.S. MEGAW, 27 Perrins Walk, Hampstead, London NW3. (Elected Hon. Member 1975).
- ¥ Dr. D.M. METCALF, Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Mr. R.R. MILNER-GULLAND, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex. (Elected 1980).
- # Mr. P.M. MILOJEVIC, Clare Hall, Cambridge. Forthcoming: (with J. Rykwert) 'Cities' in Encyclopaedia of Religion.
- ¥ Dr. R. MORRIS, Dept. of History, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. (Elected 1975, co-editor BBBS 1978-80, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2).
- ¥ Dr. M. MULLETT, Dept. of Greek & Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN. (Elected 1975, co-editor BBBS 1977-80, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2). Forthcoming: 'The 'disgrace' of the ex-basilissa Maria', BS 45 (1984); 'Aristocracy and patronage in the literary circles of Comnenian Constantinople' in the Byzantine Aristocracy, ed. M. Angold (B.A.R. Oxford, 1984).
- ¥ Mrs. A. MUNDELL-MANGO, St. Anne's College, Oxford. (Elected 1983).
- Dr. J.A. MUNITIZ, Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN. Ed. The Heythrop Journal. Publications: 'A 'wicked woman' in the thirteenth century', JOB 32/2 (1982) 529-37; 'Le Parisinus graecus 1115: description et arrièrè-plan historique', Scriptorium 36 (1982) 51-67.
- The Revd. Dr. R. MURRAY, Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN. Publications: 'The characteristics of the earliest Syriac Christianity' in East of Byzantium: Syria and Armenia in the Formative Period, edd. N. Garsoian, T. Mathews & R. Thomson (Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C., 1982) 3-16.
- ¥ Dr. O.P. NICHOLSON, Dept. of Classics, Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. (elected 1980, co-editor BBBS 1980-2). Publications: entries on Platonism, Plotinus and Proclus in Dictionary of Christian Spirituality, ed. G. Wakefield (London, S.C.M. Press, 1983); 'Blood of the Martyrs, Seed of the Church? Political power and the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire', American Historical Assoc. Proc. 1982; 'Taq-i Bostan, Mithras and Julian the Apostate: an irony', Iranica Antiqua 13 (1983) 177-8.

- Forthcoming: 'The date of Arubbius', *Adversus Gentes*, *Studia Patristica*.
- Ω Prof. D. NICOL, Dept. of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2H 2LS. (Elected before 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-9, 1983-5). Editor *BMGS* 1983. Forthcoming: 'Byzantine Political Thought' in *Cambridge History of Medieval Political Thought*.
- ¥ Dr. W.F. OAKESHOTT, The Old School House, Eynsham, Oxfordshire, OX3 1HX. (Elected before 1966).
- Ω Prof. Sir D. OBOLENSKY, Christ Church, Oxford. (Elected before 1966, Vice-President du Bureau International de l'A.I.E.B.; co-editor *BBES* 1975-6). Publications: 'Italy, Mount Athos and Muscovy: the three worlds of Maximos the Greek', *Raleigh Lecture on History*, British Academy, 1981 (O.U.P., 1983). Forthcoming: 'Papas Nicetas: a Byzantine dualist in the land of the Cathars', *Okeanos: Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, 7 (1983) 455-66; 'Russia and Byzantium in the mid-tenth century: the problem of the baptism of Princess Olga', *The Greek Orthodox Review*; 'The baptism of Princess Olga of Kiev: the problem of the sources', *Byzantine Sorbonensia*.
- Dr. C. OSBORNE, King's College, Cambridge.
- ¥ Dr. A.N. PALMER, Christ's College, Cambridge. (Elected 1983). In progress: *Monks on the Persian frontier* (Cambridge Oriental Publications).
- ¥ Dr. P. PATTENDEN, Peterhouse, Cambridge. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'The Byzantine early-warning system', *B* 53 (1983) 258-99. Forthcoming: 'The editions of the *Pratum Spirituale* of John Moschus', *Studia Patristica* 15; 'Some remarks on the newly edited text of the *Pratum* of John Moschus', *Proc. of the 9th Int. Cong. on Patristic Studies*, 1983.
- ¥ Mr. T.S. PATTIE, Dept. of Manuscripts, The British Library, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1976).
- Mr. I. PONTIKOS, Birkbeck College, London. Publications: 'Address to Prof. Robert Browning in the form of a Byzantine eulogy', *Maistor*.
- ¥ Dr. R.D. PRINGLE, British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, P.O. Box 19283, Jerusalem. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'The ecclesiastical architecture of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem: progress in the year up to October 1982', *Bulletin of the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East*, 3 (1983) 16-7. Forthcoming: 'The Crusader states', in *Medieval Ceramics in the Mediterranean Basin* ed. D.B. Whitehouse (Sheffield, 1983/4); 'Thirteenth-century pottery from the monastery of St. Mary of Carmel', *Levant* 16 (1984); 'King Richard I and the walls of Ascalon', *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* (1984); (with P. Leach) 'A Byzantine building at Burham, near Ramallah', *Liber Annus Studii Biblici Francisconi* 33 (1983). In progress: church building in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem; new edition of T.E. Lawrence, *Crusader Castles*.
- # Miss A. REDGATE, Dept. of History, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Dr. R. REECE, Institute of Archaeology, 31-4 Gordon Square, London WC1. Publications: 'Coins in Rome to A.D.680', *PBSR*. In progress: coins from Carthage to A.D.650.
- ¥ Miss J. REYNOLDS, Newnham College, Cambridge. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ Dr. L. RODLEY, 1 Linzee Road, London N8 7HG. (Elected 1981). Publications: 'The Pigeon House Church Çavuşin', *JOB* 33 (1983) 301-39. In progress: *The Cave Monasteries of Byzantine Cappadocia*.
- ¥ Mrs. C. ROUECHE, University College, London. Secretary, Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. Publications: (with K.T. Erim) 'Sculptors from Aphrodisias: some new inscriptions', *PBSR* 50 (1982) 102-15. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ Mr. M. ROUECHE, 53 Arlington Road, London. In progress: an unpublished fragment of Stephanus of Alexandria. (Elected 1984).
- Mr. V. RUGGERI, Campion Hall, Oxford.
- Ω The Hon. Sir. S. RUNCIMAN, Elsiefields, Lockersbie, Dumfriesshire. (Elected before 1966, President 1972-9, re-elected 1980-5, President d'honneur du Bureau International de l'A.I.E.B.).
- The Revd. N. RUSSELL, The Oratory, London SW7 2RP.
- ¥ Dr. W.F. RYAN, The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB. (Elected 1981).

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- ¥ Mr. W.B.R. SAUNDERS, 17 Lawn Road, Belsize Park, London NW3. (Elected 1980). Publication: 'The Aachen reliquary of Eustathius Maleinus, 969-70', DOP, 36 (1982) 211-20.
- ¥ Dr. J. SHEPARD, Selwyn College, Cambridge. (Elected 1975, co-editor BBBS 1977, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2). Forthcoming: 'Information, disinformation and delay in Byzantine diplomacy' in Perspectives in the History and Culture of Byzantium, edd. J.F. Haldon & J. Koumoulides (Amsterdam, 1984); 'The Eastern Churches, c.500-c.1830: a sketch' in Atlas of the Christian Church, edd. H. Chadwick & G.R. Evans (Phaidon, 1984). In progress: Byzantium and steppe-nomads: the distribution of gifts; the bangles of Basil II.
- Dr. P.O.A. SHERRARD, Katounia, Limni, Evia, Greece. Publications: The Marble Threshing Floor (reprint); Athos, the Holy Mountain (reprint). Forthcoming: The Greek East and Latin West (reprint).
- # Mr. T.A. SINCLAIR, 107 Abingdon Road, London W.8.
- Mr. J.R. SMEDLEY, 27 Birchwood Avenue, London N.10.
- # Dr. J. NIMMO-SMITH, 29 Ann Street, Edinburgh EH4 1PL.
- # Mr. M. STYAN, Dept. of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Prof. T.F. TORRANCE, 37 Braid Farm Road, Edinburgh EH10 6LE. Publications: The Trinitarian Faith: an account of the Nicene-Constantinopolitan Creed, AD 381, Warfield Lectures, Princeton, 1981 (Princeton, 1983); 'The deposit of faith', Scottish Journal of Theology 36.1 (1983) 1-28. Forthcoming: 'John Philoponos of Alexandria: sixth century physicist', The Greek Review.
- ¶ Mrs. E. TURNER, 20 Pembridge Mews, London W11 3EQ. (Elected Hon. Member 1982).
- Mr. D.R. TURNER, 23 Nikosthenous St., Pangrati, Athens.
- ¥ Mrs. P. VANAGS, 50 Belsize Park, London NW3. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ Mr. M. VICKERS, Dept. of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. (Elected 1975).
- # Dr. J.M. WAGSTAFF, Dept. of Geography, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH.
- Ω The Revd. Dr. C. WALTER, Section athénienne de l'Institut français d'études byzantines, 67 Asklipiou, Athens 106.80. (Elected Hon. Member 1981). Publications: Le monde des icones (Nagel, Geneva, 1982); 'Portraits of local bishops: a note on their significance', ZR 21 (1982) 1-17. Forthcoming: 'Expressionism and Hellenism', REB.
- ¥ The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. WARE, Pembroke College, Oxford. (Elected 1975). Publications: Intro. to John Climacus, The ladder of Divine Ascent, trans. C. Luibheid & N. Russell (The Classics of Western Spirituality; New York, Paulist Press/London, SPCK, 1982) 1-70; 'What is a martyr?' Sobornost/ECR 5.1 (1983) 7-18; 'Wolves and monks: life on the Holy Mountain today', Sobornost/ECR 5.2 (1983) 56-68.
- # Dr. D. WASSERSTEIN, Dept. of Semitic Languages, University College Dublin, Belfield Dublin 4, Ireland.
- Dr. D. WHITEHOUSE, Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, NY 14830, USA. Forthcoming: (with T. Potter et al.) 'Il castello di Ponte Nepesino e il confine settentrionale del ducato di Roma', Archaeologia Medievale. In progress: Medieval Pottery from Otranto (Vorda Research Series, Highworth, Wilts.).
- Dr. J.M. WHITBY, 3 Ventfield Cottages, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford OX9 1AP. In progress: 'The occasional setting of Paul the Silentiary's Ekphrasis of S. Sophia', 'Paul the Silentiary: a sixth-century Callimachian poet', 'Did Paul the Silentiary know Latin?'
- ¥ Dr. L.M. WHITBY, Merton College, Oxford. (Elected 1980). Publications: 'Theophylact's knowledge of languages', B 52 (1982) 425-8; 'The Great Chronographer and Theophanes', BMGS 8 (1982/3) 1-20; 'Theophanes' chronicle source for the reigns of Justin II, Tiberius and Maurice (A.D. 565-602)', B 53 (1983) 312-45. Forthcoming: 'Procopius' description of Martyropolis (de Aedificiis III 2. 10-14)', BS; (with J.M. Whitby) trans. Historiae of Theophylact Simocatta (O.U.P.).
- ¥ Dr. P.D. WHITTING, 15a Rivercourt Road, London W6 9LD. (Elected before 1972. Compunder.).
- # Mr. M. WHITTON, Trinity College, Oxford.
- ¥ The Revd. Dr. J. WILKINSON, British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, P.O. Box 19283, Jerusalem. (Elected 1979). Forthcoming: A catalogue of the

- capitals in the Haram al Sharif, from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius to Caliph al Mustazhir.
- ¥ Mr. P. WILLIAMSON, Dept. of Sculpture, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London. (Elected 1980). Forthcoming: "Daniel between the lions" - a new sardonyx cameo for the British Museum', Jewellery Studies.
- ¥ Mr. N.G. WILSON, Lincoln College, Oxford. (Elected 1974).
- ¥ Mr. D. WINFIELD, 13 Fitt St., London W8. (Elected 1975, elected Exec. Committee 1976-9, from which he resigned 1978). Forthcoming: (with C. Foss) Studies in Byzantine Fortifications (University of S. Africa Press, Johannesburg, 1984/5).
- # Dr. W.J. WINNIFRITH, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC. Publications: Greece Old and New (Macmillans, London, 1983). Forthcoming: Aspects of the Epic (Macmillans, London, 1983).
- Miss K. WINYARD, Dept. of Theology, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD.
- ¥ Dr. F. YOUNG, Dept. of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1979).

3 Texts in Progress

- Miss H. AYDIN, (Katholische Universitaet Eichstaett, supervised by A.N. Palmer). In progress: an edition of the Life of Jacob of Salah.
- Prof. B. BALDWIN. Publications: The Philogelos, trans. intro. and commentary, London Studies in Classical Philology, 10 (Amsterdam, 1983). Forthcoming: Timarion, trans. with an extended commentary, Byzantine Texts in Translation (Wayne State University Press, 1984).
- Dr. D. BALFOUR. Publications: Gregory the Sinaite: Discourse on the Transfiguration. Reprint in book form of the study serialised in the Athens quarterly, Theologia. Available from the Secretary, Fellowship of St. Alban & St. Sergious, St. Basil's House, 52 Ladbroke Grove, London W11. In progress: unedited texts by Patriarch Kallistos II and John of Karpachos; contributions to collation of mss. for vol. IV of Works of Gregory Palamas, ed. P. CHRESTOU, now in progress at Patriarchal Institute of Patristic Studies, Thessaloniki.
- Dr. E.K. BANAKAS. In progress: the law of 'philokalia' - a medieval collection of Orthodox spirituality.
- Dr. T.S. BROWN and the MEDIEVAL SOURCE WORKSHOP of the Dept. of History, University of Edinburgh. In progress: trans. & commentary on Andreas Agnellus' Liber Pontificalis ecclesiae ravennatis.
- Miss N. CUNNINGHAM. In progress: Basil of Seleucia's Homily on Lazarus (EMG 2225).
- Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE. Publications: Gregory Palamas: The Triads (New York, Paulist Press, 1983).
- Mr. R.H. JORDAN. In progress: trans. of Typikon of Emperor John II Comnenus for Monastery of Christ Pantokrator and Hypotyposis of Timothy for Monastery of Theotokos Euergetis, for Dumbarton Oaks Typikon Project.
- Prof. A.T. LUTTRELL. In progress: ed. (with D. Mackenzie) & trans. of the Aragonese Chronicle of the Morea: 'Papauté et Hôpital: l'Enquête de 1373', introduction to vol. 1 of the publication of the 1373 inquests (CNRS, Paris).
- Dr. J.A. MADDEN. Forthcoming: Macedonious Consul of the Greek Anthology: The Epigrams intro. and commentary.
- Prof. H.J. MAGOULIAS. Forthcoming: Niketas Choniates O City of Byzantium, trans. into intro. and annotations, Byzantine Texts in Translation, (Wayne State University Press, 1984).
- Dr. J.A. MUNITIZ. Forthcoming: Nicephorus Blemmydes, Partial Account (Autobiography), critical ed. in Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca and trans. probably in

3 TEXTS IN PROGRESS: 4 FIELDWORK

- Spicilegium Lovaniense. In progress: Anastasius of Sinai, Quaestiones, critical ed. of the original Greek text.
- Dr. A.N. PALMER. In progress: (with S.P. Brock) Life of Theodotus of Amida and Life of Simeon of Olives; Life of Daniel of Galash; Sergius of Reshaina, Commentary on the 'Categories' of Aristotle.
- Dr. P.O.A. SHERRARD. Publications: (with E.E.H. Palmer and K.T. Ware) The Philokalia II (London, Faber, 1981). Forthcoming: The Philokalia III.
- The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. WARE. Forthcoming: (with G.E.H. Palmer & P. Sherrard) trans. The Philokalia III (London, Faber, 1984).

4 Fieldwork

AFRICA

- Mr. A. ABUSBEE. 1983: surveys of rural churches in Cyrenaica.
- Mr. S. ELLIS. 1983: excavation of Byzantine levels of circus, and a cemetery, at Carthage. Planned for 1984: final work on Byzantine baptistry and church out-buildings, excavated in 1976-9.
- Dr. D. WELSBY. 1983: excavation of a large medieval Christian basilica at Soba near Khartoum.

CYPRUS

- Dr. J.N. GENDLE. 1983: survey of Byzantine wall-paintings.
- Dr. J.M. WAGSTAFF. Planned for 1984: geographical study of the Kalavassos area.

EGYPT

- Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE. Planned for 1984: fieldwork on pilgrimage route to Sinai; study of icons at St. Catherine's Monastery.

GREECE

- Mr. A. DUNN. 1983: preliminary survey of unidentified fortifications in eastern Macedonia; cataloguing, drawing and photography of Byzantine pottery from Khrysoupolis and the Strymon Delta Surveys.
- Miss R.K. LOVERANCE. Planned for 1984: fieldwork on late Roman, Byzantine and medieval sites in Boeotia.
- Dr. T. WINNIFRITH. 1983: preliminary survey of possible Roman camp at Beritoarie, Metsovo. Planned for 1984: more detailed survey.

ITALY

- Dr. D.S. ABULAFIA. 1983: examination of physical remains of twelfth-century Ancona.
- Mr. N. CHRISTIE. 1983: study tours of sites and museums in north-west and north-east Italy.
- Mr. J. COULSTON. 1983: examination of Roman and Byzantine sites in Italy, Greece and Turkey.
- Dr. D. WHITEHOUSE. 1983: fieldwork in connection with the Byzantine frontier in south Etruria.

JORDAN

- Dr. G.D.R. KING. 1983: survey of Byzantine and Islamic site in Jordan, fourth season. Surveyed sites south of Madaba as far as Wadi 'l-Mujib and south of Amman; and between Mafraq and Jarash; completed work in the Wadi Araba and the Lisan Peninsula.

PALESTINE, ISRAEL, ETC.

- Dr. D.S.B. ABULAFIA. 1983: visit to sites connected with Frederick II Hohenstaufen.

- Dr. C. DAUPHIN. 1983: completion of topographic, architectural, epigraphic and photographic survey and analysis of Er-Ramthaniyye; survey of Fiq and Khisfin in the Golan Heights. Third season of excavation in the Byzantine basilica at Dor. Planned for 1984: completion of stage I of survey of Roman and Byzantine cities in the Golan Heights. Fourth season of excavation in the Byzantine basilica at Dor.
- Dr. R.D. PRINGLE. 1983: excavation of the Crusader tower-keep of Turris Rubea (Burj al-Ahmar) between Tulkarm and Netanya. Winter 1983/4: survey of sixth to nineteenth-century sites in the surrounding area.

SYRIA

- Dr. A.N. PALMER. Planned for 1984: visits to Tur Abdin and Mardin Daghlari; Diyarbakir, Silvan and ancient Arzanene; eastern Anziten; Nisibis.
- Dr. J. SHEPARD. 1983: visit to Justinianic fortifications on the Euphrates.

TURKEY

- Miss H. DODGE. 1983: study of architectural materials and techniques on major sites in western Turkey.
- Prof. C. FOSS. 1983: survey of Kutahya Castle and preliminary field research on castles in Bithynia for Medieval Castles Survey of Anatolia, British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. Planned for 1984: survey of castles in Nicomedia region.
- Miss J. GREENHALGH. 1983: field-work at Antioch-in-Pisidia.
- Mrs. C. ROUECHE. 1983: visit to Aphrodisias recording inscriptions.
- Mr. T. SINCLAIR. 1983: survey of sites in the Anti-Taurus and in the Taurus hinterland of Maras.
- Mr. M. STYAN. 1983: visits to Caria, including Maeander valley and Dodecanese.
- Mr. M. WHITTOW. Planned for 1984: fieldwork in Maeander valley region; plain of Karpuzlu.

U.S.S.R.

- Dr. S. FRANKLIN. 1983: visits to Byzantine sites in the Tsebelda valley, Abkhazia.

5 Theses (a) successfully completed since BBBS 9

(NAME, Title, Supervisor, University, type of degree)

- Dr. E. BRIERE. Scripture in Hymnography: a study of some feasts in the Orthodox Church, The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. Ware, Oxford D.Phil.
- Dr. J. CHRYSSAVGIS. The Theology of the Human Person in St. John Climacus, The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. Ware, Oxford D.Phil.
- Dr. A. HARVEY. The growth of the Byzantine rural economy 900-1200, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer and Dr. J.F. Haldon, Birmingham Ph.D.
- Dr. C. OSBORNE. Hippolytus and the re-interpretation of early Greek philosophy, Prof. G.C. Stead, Cambridge Ph.D.
- Dr. A. PALMER. Sources for the early history of Cartmin Abbey; with special reference to the period AD 400-800, Dr. S.P. Brock, Oxford D.Phil.
- Dr. A. SALEM. War and peace in Empire and Caliphate: political relations between Byzantium and the Abbasids 749-847, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Dr. J.F. Haldon and Dr. J. Nielsen, Birmingham Ph.D.
- Dr. J. NIMMO-SMITH. Studies on the Mythological Commentaries attributed to a certain Nonnus on four Sermons by Gregory of Nazianzus, with a Representative Text and Apparatus Criticus on Sermons 4 and 5, Dr. S.P. Brock and Dr. R.C. McCail, Edinburgh Ph.D.
- Dr. J. WILKINSON. Interpretations of Church Buildings before 750, Dr. R. Cormack, London Ph.D.

Theses (b) not previously mentioned in BBBS

- Mrs. H. BANAKAS. Oikonomia; applications and function of a key concept of eastern canon law, compared with law of dispensations in the western church of the eleventh century, Mr. J.J. Robertson, Dundee Ph.D., 1981.
- Ms. R. BROWN. Economy and Society in Sardinia in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Dr. D.S.H. Abulafia, Cambridge Ph.D., 1981.
- Mr. N. CHRISTIE. Settlement and defence in Northern and Central Italy c. 530-700, Prof. R.M. Harrison, Newcastle Ph.D., 1981.
- Mr. A. GIAKALIS. The Second Council of Nicaea, Prof. H. Chadwick, Cambridge Ph.D., 1980.
- Ms. A. de MARAIS. The Letters of Theodoret, Bishop of Cyrrhus, Prof. W. Liebeschuetz, Nottingham M.Phil., 1982.
- Ms. K. WINYARD. An analysis of Byzantine religious symbolism from the fourth to the tenth century, Sister C. Murray and Dr. D. Davies, Nottingham Ph.D., 1980.

Theses (c) begun in 1983-84

- Miss H. ANTONORACOU. Photian Studies, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer and Dr. J.F. Haldon, Birmingham M.Litt.
- Mr. G. CALOFONOS. Oneirokritika, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer and Dr. J.F. Haldon, Birmingham M.A.
- Mr. E. COLLINS. The Byzantine mystical and ascetic tradition in Symeon the New Theologian (field), Dr. M. Mullett, Belfast M.A.
- Mr. N. DROSSOU. Vlach Song and Dance, Dr. T. Winniffrith, Warwick M.A.
- Miss A. FRANGEDAKI. George Amiroutzes, Prof. J.N. Birdsall and Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Birmingham M.A.
- Ms. R. HUMPHREYS. Narsai, Homily 5, de B. Virgine, critical text and commentary, Revd. Dr. R. Murray, London M.Phil.
- Miss A.-M. KASDAGLI. Eleventh-century Byzantine military history (field), Dr. J.F. Haldon, Birmingham M.A.
- Mr. T. KOUKOULIS. An aspect of early Christian architectural sculpture in Greece (field), Prof. R.M. Harrison, Newcastle M.A.
- Mr. M. MCGOVERN. An aspect of the Byzantine eastern frontier (field), Prof. R.M. Harrison, Newcastle M.A.
- Mr. I. MAGUIRE. The 'crowd' in the history of Constantinople in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Dr. J. Shepard, Cambridge dissertation for part II, History B.A.
- Mr. G. SANDERS. Post-Byzantine Aegean archaeology (field), Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Birmingham Ph.D.

6 Calendar of (a) Meetings, by location

- ATHENS. Byzantine Seminar. Wednesdays at 6 p.m. from 1 February 1984, Loring Hall American School of Classical Studies, Sonedias 54, Athens 140.
- BELFAST. Byzantium in Belfast. Various Mondays at 8 p.m. starting 7 November 1983, in the Dept. of Greek and Latin, Queen's University, Belfast. Apply to Dr. M. Mullett.
- Eleventh and Twelfth Century Research Group. Several times a term by arrangement, Dept. of Greek and Latin, Queen's University, Belfast. Apply to Dr. M. Mullett.

- Extra-Mural Course: Aspects of Byzantine Orthodoxy. 10 meetings, Hilary Term 1984, Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m. at Queen's University, Belfast. Dr. M. Mullett et al.
- BIRMINGHAM. Byzantine General Seminar. Thursdays at 5 p.m. fortnightly from October to June in the Whitting Room. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham.
- Text Seminar: Prodromic texts. Thursdays at 3 p.m. weekly from October to June in the Whitting Room. Apply to Dr. M. Alexiou.
- Women in Pre-Industrial Societies Seminar. Apply to women members of the Centre for Byzantine Studies.
- Aims and Methods Seminar. Meetings by arrangement in Summer Term 1984 on Art & Patrons. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. Bryer.
- Extra-Mural Course: Art and Life in early medieval Europe. 10 meetings, Autumn Term 1983, Dr. L.-A. Hunt.
- Extra-Mural Course: from Alexander to Muhammed. 20 meetings, Autumn and Spring Terms, Thursdays at 7.30, Dr. S.N.C. Lieu.
- CAMBRIDGE. Patristic Seminar. Mondays at 2.15 p.m. fortnightly in term, in the Lightfoot Room, Divinity School, Trinity St. Apply to Prof. G.M. Stead, King's College, or the Revd. Prof. H. Chadwick, Magdalene College.
- Byzantium and the Medieval World. Fridays at 4.15 p.m. twice termly in Jesus College, staircase 2. Apply to Dr. J. Shepard, Selwyn College, or Dr. J. Howlett, Jesus College.
- Byzantines in Italy and Italians in Byzantium c 900-1204. History Faculty. Apply to Dr. D.S.H. Abulafia or Dr. J. Shepard.
- Special Lectures on Modern Greek Themes. Certain Wednesdays at 5 p.m. in the Faculty of Classics. Apply to Dr. D. Holton, Selwyn College.
- The J.H. Gray Lectures 1983/4 will be given by Prof. G. Savvidis on The Burden of the Past and the Greek Past at 5.00 p.m. on January 18, 20, & 25, 1984 in the Mill Lane Lecture Room.
- EDINBURGH. Medieval Source Workshop on a trans. and commentary on Andreas Agnellus' Liber Pontificatus Ecclesiae Ravennatis, 4 p.m. alternate Wednesdays in Room 349, William Robertson Building, University of Edinburgh. Apply to Dr. T.S. Brown, Dept. of History.
- The Antiquary Visiting Scholars Programme: Denis Hay Seminar on Medieval & Renaissance History, Tuesdays at 4 p.m. in Faculty Room N, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh.
- LONDON. Seminar in Modern Greek Language and Literature. Tuesdays at 5 p.m. in the Burrows Library, King's College London. Apply to Dr. R.M. Beaton.
- Late Greek Reading Seminar: Attitudes to Political Authority in late Antiquity (Synesius, Themistius, St. John Chrysostom). Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Autumn and Spring terms at King's College London, Summer term 1984 at the Institute of Classical Studies. Apply to Prof. A. Cameron.
- Aspects of Byzantine Art. Wednesdays at 1.15 p.m., Autumn 1983, British Museum. Dr. R. Cormack, Dr. J. Herrin, Dr. D. Buckton and Mr. S. Mihalarias.
- MANCHESTER. Eastern Mediterranean Seminar. Certain Thursdays at - p.m. Autumn and Spring terms, in Room SG15 in the Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, University of Manchester. Apply to Dr. C. Imber, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies or Dr. R. Norris, Dept. of History.
- NEWCASTLE upon TYNE. Eastern Roman and early Byzantine Research Seminars. Wednesdays at 4 p.m. fortnightly in term from 19 October 1983 in the Dept. of Archaeology, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Apply to Prof. R.M. Harrison.
- Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology. Fridays at 5.30 p.m. monthly from 11 November 1983, in the Dept. of Archaeology. Apply to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. W. Dennis, Dept. of Archaeology.
- OXFORD. Eastern Christian Studies Seminar. Wednesdays at 5 p.m. fortnightly in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms at 1, Canterbury Road. Apply to Dr. S.P. Brock, Oriental Institute.
- Fellowship of S. Alban & S. Sergius, Oxford Branch. Several times a term at 1 Canterbury Road. Apply to the Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. Ware, Pembroke College.
- Extra-Mural Course: Late Christian and Early Christian Art. 2 week course by Dr. D.J.N. Gendle, Hilary Term in the Ashmolean Museum.

6. CALENDAR

WOLVERHAMPTON. Extra-Mural Course: Early medieval manuscript illumination. 10 meetings, Autumn Term 1983. Dr. L-A. Hunt.

Calendar of (b) Recent Conferences, by location

- ATHENS. II^e Colloque International d'Histoire du Centre de Recherches Néohelléniques de la Fondation National de la Recherche Scientifique: Economies Méditerranéennes: Equilibres et Intercommunications xiii^e-xx^e siècles, September 18-25, 1983.
- ATHENS. Colloque de Clôture de l'Activité Byzantine de la Fondation Européenne de la Science, January 12-14, 1984. Speakers included Prof. R.M. HARRISON, Miss J. GREENHALGH, Mr. N. CHRISTIE, Mr. A. DUNN, & Dr. J.F. HATDON. †
- BIRMINGHAM. The Armenian Church. Day School at the Selly Oak Colleges, May 14, 1983.
- BIRMINGHAM. Greek Weekend, March 16-18 1984. St. Francis' Hall, University of Birmingham. Speakers include: Dr. R.M. BEATON, Dr. R. CLOGG, Dr. D.W. HOLTON, & Dr. P.A. MACKRIDGE. Contact Dr. M. Alexiou, School of Hellenic & Roman Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
- CAMBRIDGE. The Art of Byzantium, Extra-Mural Dept., Sept. 16-18, 1983. Speakers included: Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE.
- CARDIFF. Crusade and Settlement, First Conference of the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East, Aberdare Hall, Cardiff. August 30-September 1, 1983. Speakers included: Prof. J. RICHARD, Prof. G. CONSTABLE, Prof. R.B.C. HUGYENS, Prof. J. PRAWER, Dr. N. HOUSLEY, and Dr. D.S.H. ABULAFIA.
- DUKE DURHAM, N. CAROLINA. Ninth Annual (American) Byzantine Studies Conference, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, November 4-6 1983. Contact Prof. J. Rosser, Dept. of History, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167.
- DUMBARTON OAKS. Symposium: Byzantine Medicine. April 29-May 1, 1983. Director: Prof. J. SCARBOROUGH, University of Kentucky. Speakers include Dr. V. NUTTALL, Dr. E. LIEBER, & Dr. S. ASHBROOK-HARVEY.
- EDINBURGH. The Byzantine City. Extra-Mural Day School, 5 November 1983. Speakers included Dr. M. ANGOLD.
- LONDON. Summer School in Greek and Latin Epigraphy, Institute of Classical Studies, Gordon Square, London WC1, July 4-8, 1983.
- NORTH WINDHAM, MAINE. Fourth Conference on Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies, St. Joseph's College, October 1-2, 1983.
- OXFORD. Ninth International Conference on Patristic Studies, September 5-10, 1983.
- OXFORD. The Formation of the Classical World: Art and Philosophy in late Antiquity, Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Oxford, September 8-10. 1983. Speakers included Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE.
- OXFORD. Gods, Priests and Dreamers in the Roman Empire, Extra-Mural Dept., February 18-19, 1984. Speakers included Dr. M. HENIG.
- STANFORD. Ends and Beginnings in Late Antiquity: Individual, Society and Cosmos, Dept. of Classics, Stanford University, February 10-12, 1984. Speakers included Prof. R.A. MARKUS, and the Revd. Prof. H. CHADWICK. Contact Dr. S. MacCormack, Dept. of Classics.

Calendar of (c) Forthcoming Conferences, by date

- MARCH 30 - APRIL 1 1984. Eighteenth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: Byzantium and the West c. 850-c.1200, in the Examination Schools, High Street, OXFORD, with accommodation in St. Peter's College. Speakers include: Prof. Sir. D. OBOLENSKY, Dr. T.S. BROWN, Dr. G.A. LOUD, Dr. D. BUCKTON, K.J. LEYSER, Dr. J. SHEPARD, Revd. H.E.J. COWDEY, Dr. P. MAGDALINO, Prof. H. BUCHTHAL, Dr. B.F. HAMILTON, Prof. M. JEFFREYS, Dr. E. JEFFREYS, Prof. D. JACOBY, Prof. G.I. SCANLON and Prof. N. OIKONOMIDES.
- APRIL 27-29, 1984. Dumbarton Oaks Symposium. Byzantine Art and Literature around the year 800. Director: Prof. D. Wright. Dept. of Art History, University of

- California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. 94720. Speakers include; Dr. R. CORMACK & Prof. C. MANGO.
- MAY 1984. Italian Communes in the Holy Land, Jerusalem, Van Leer Foundation. Speakers include : Dr. D.S.H. ABULAFIA.
- JUNE 15-AUGUST 15, 1984. Summer Seminar on Byzantine Sigillography, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C. Four fellows will work on seals from the sixth to the fifteenth century, under the guidance of Prof. N. Oikonomides, Dept. of History, University of Montreal, Canada.
- JUNE 18-AUGUST 10, 1984. An Introduction to Byzantium for Non-Byzantists, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C. Places on this eight-week Summer Institute, sponsored by The National Endowment for the Humanities, will be offered to twelve medievalists who have completed at least three years teaching in a U.S. college or university. Lectures will be by A. Kazhdan, W.C. Loerke and P. Topping. Further information from NEH Summer Byzantine Institute, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C. 20007.
- JUNE 24-28, 1984. The Protestants in Eastern Europe. B.U.A.S. Slavonic and East European Medieval Study Group, Cambridge. Contact Dr. V.M. Du Feu, Language Service Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich, or Dr. J. Howlett, Jesus College, Cambridge.
- JULY 1984. Anglo-Norman Conference, Battle. Speakers include: Dr. D.S.H. ABULAFIA.
- AUGUST 27-SEPTEMBER 1, 1984. Eighth Congress of the International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies, Dublin. The twelve communications will include Prof. J. ARCE (Madrid) 'Julian as a Roman Emperor: New Approaches' with Prof. T.D. BARNES (Toronto) as contradicteur. The six colloquia will be on Manuscript Tradition, Papyrology, Epigraphy, the Theatre, Ancient Philosophy and Mycenaean Studies. Contact Prof. G. Watson, Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.
- SEPTEMBER 11-17, 1984. Fifth International Congress of South East European Studies, Belgrade. Enquiries to the Secretary, Dept. of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, Kings' College, London.
- SEPTEMBER 26-29, 1984. International Symposium on Nicopolis, Preveza, Greece. Papers are invited on the history or monuments of Nicopolis in Roman or early Christian times to the last traces of the town's life in the eleventh century. Contact Prof. E. Chrysos, Dept. of History, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece.
- SEPTEMBER 1984. Fourth International Symposium on Armenian Music, Erevan, Armenia. Contact Dr. O. Salibian, USC Armenian Musical Studies, University Park, Los Angeles CA 90089, U.S.A.
- NOVEMBER 2-4, 1984. Tenth Annual (American) Byzantine Studies Conference, University of Cincinnati, Ohio 45221. Contact Prof. S. Bowman, Dept. of Judaic Studies, University of Cincinnati. Abstracts to Prof. A. Epstein, Dept. of Art History, Duke University, 112 East Duke Building, Durham, North Carolina 27708.
- NOVEMBER 6, 1984. b.u.a.s. Slavonic and East European Medieval Study Group, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Contact Dr. V.M. Du Feu, Language Service Unit, University of East Anglia, Norwich.
- SPRING 1985. Dumbarton Oaks Symposium: Jerusalem. Directors: Prof. A. Grabac & Prof. J. Prawer.
- JULY 29- AUGUST 2 1985. Joint Triennial Conference of the Hellenic and Roman Societies and the Classical Association, Cambridge. Contact Mrs. E. Matthews, 69 Ramsay Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 8AY.
- AUGUST 20-24 1985. First International Conference on Women in Classical Antiquity, Urbino, Italy, sponsored by the Istituto di Filologia Classica of the University of Urbino and the Women's Classical Caucus of the American Philological Association. Contact Dr. Paola Bernardini, Istituto di Filologia Classica, Università di Urbino, Piano S. Lucia 6, 61029, Urbino, Italy.
- AUGUST 3-9, 1986. Seventeenth Internat. Congress of Byzantine Studies, Washington D.C. in conjunction with Dumbarton Oaks and Georgetown University. Contact the President of the U.S. Nat. Cttee. for Byzantine Studies: Prof. M. Frazer, Curator, Dept. of Medieval Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY 10028.

7. RESOURCES; 8. NOTICES

7. Resources

Archaeological

NEWCASTLE-upon-TYNE. The Dept. of Archaeology has acquired two computer terminals linked to the University's main frame, and a micro-processor. The Dept. now has the use of all three floors of the Haymarket House annexe in addition to the main building, which gives it an additional room for its Byzantine research students and one for practical teaching.

Linguistic

CAMBRIDGE. The Cambridge University Computer has been adapted for word-processing in Syriac (Estrangelo) although the composition (facility open to any connected terminal) must be in transcription and the print-out can only be done on the Cambridge plotter. Apply through Dr. A.N. Palmer, Christ's College, Cambridge.

Museums

LONDON. The British Museum has acquired a boxed folding coin-balance, 109 weights, 7 stamps, 7 lamp-moulds, 3 lamps, 2 amphorae, strap-ends and buckles, an enamel earring and a miniature enamel Blachernitissa, a sardonyx 'Daniel' cameo, a gold embossed medallion with the Adoration of the Magi and the Ascension, and an icon of St. Peter c.1320 (see cover).

Photographic

LIVERPOOL. The Merseyside County Museums have produced a set of slides of the late antique and early medieval ivories from the Mayer collection, now held in their Museums. There are 12 slides, with a commentary by Dr. M. Gibson. They can be obtained at a cost of £5.75 plus 75p postage, from Merseyside County Museums, The Museum Shop, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN

OXFORD. Dr. D.J.N. Gendle has 250 photographs of Cyprus frescoes. Please contact him at Worcester College, Oxford.

8. Notices

University Courses

LONDON. Prof. A. Cameron reports that King's College London invites applications for 1984 for its new B.A. in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Greek Studies and for its M.A. in Late Antique and Byzantine Studies. Please apply to the Depts. of Classics or Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies.

NEWCASTLE-upon-TYNE. Prof. R.M. Harrison reports that the B.A. with Hons. in Archaeology has a new final-year option 'Aspects of late Roman and early Byzantine Asia Minor'.

Publications

Byzantine Texts in Translation. A continuing series of annotated translations of Byzantine texts is being undertaken by Wayne State University Press. The first two volumes will appear in 1984 (cf. §3). The Board of Editors consists of Barry Baldwin, John W. Barker, George T. Davis, Emily Albu Harawalt, Harry J. Magoulas and Peter J. Topping. Submission of completed manuscripts is invited to the editor, Mrs. Carol Altman Bromberg, Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

Mount Athos Research and Publication Project. Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Prof. E. Kitzinger, Prof. D. Nicol, Prof. Sir D. Obolensky, Sir S. Runciman and Dr. P. Sherrard are to serve on an International Advisory Committee for this project, which is based at Oberlin College, Ohio, and aims to produce three volumes on the architecture of Mount Athos, including a topographical atlas.

8. NOTICES

Mashriq 2. Dr. R. Morris reports that the second volume of Mashriq, the Proceedings of the Eastern Mediterranean Seminar, University of Manchester, is now available. It includes three papers on aspects of modern Iran and one on Albania.

News on the Rialto: a newsletter for students of Venice. The editor, Dr. A.F. Cowan reports that from 1984 this will be available on subscription from him at the School of English and History, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 8ST.

Visiting Fellows

T.D. BARNES, Prof. of Classics, University of Toronto. Guggenheim Fellowship for 1983/4. Wolfson College, Oxford. S. Athanasius of Alexandria.

Prof. C. FOSS is at All Souls College, Oxford and the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. His book (with D. Winfield) Studies in Byzantine Fortifications is forthcoming from the University of S. Africa Press, Johannesburg, 1984/5.

Prof. W.H.C. FRENCH will be a fellow at Dumbarton Oaks from the second term of 1983/4; February 1st to May 31st 1984.

Other Announcements

a) The Revd. C. WALTER, further to his announcement in BBBS 9, renews his invitation to visiting Byzantinists to inspect the library of the Section athénienne de l'Institut français d'études byzantines, Asklipiou 67 (3rd floor), Athens 106.80. It consists mainly of books on Eastern Christian culture: theology, patristics, liturgy and hagiography. The Centre has two guest rooms and the Director is willing to consider requests for accommodation from Byzantine scholars planning a long or short stay in Athens.

b) St. Nicholas Symposium: Prof. Harrison reports that a symposium on St. Nicholas was held, under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in Antalya on 5th-7th December 1983. Speakers included Prof. S. Eyice, Dr. Y. Demiriz, Dr. Y. Ötügen, Prof. R.M. Harrison, Dr. G. Cioffari, Dr. H. Schäfer-Schuchardt, Dr. B. Panagopoulos, Dr. A. Fazzi, Prof. H. Oikonomidis, and Dr. M. Thiriet. The Antalya Archaeological Museum mounted a special exhibition of icons. On 6th December the party travelled to see Demre (ancient Myra) where civic ceremonies in the crowded town square, which was gay with banners, a band, and a Father Christmas, were followed by a visit to the Byzantine church of St. Nicholas, where a service was conducted jointly, in Greek, Italian, and Turkish, by the Orthodox Archbishop of Myra and the Catholic Archbishop of Bari, each with a choir. The party was accompanied by the Governor of Antalya, who held a banquet for symposiasts at Konyaltı on their final evening. A second symposium is planned for December 1984.

c) Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. In 1982/3 BMGS ended its relationship with the Modern Greek Association of America and with its commercial publisher Basil Blackwell. A new editorial board now takes the opportunity to improve and to expand the scope of the journal, as well as to offer better value for money through non-commercial publication.

BMGS continues to welcome recent research and critical studies in its fields; and encourages debate in matters of theory and methodology. It will also provide for shorter contributions in the form of Notes; and will include in each issue a number of critical reviews dealing with current problems and aspects of the field of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies.

BMGS is published by the Centre for Byzantine Studies and (from October 1984) Modern Greek of the University of Birmingham. Existing rates for subscribers will be retained as long as possible.

Contribution of articles of not more than 8,000 words, Critical Reviews of up to 3,500 words and Notes of not more than 1,000 words are invited for BMGS 9 (1984/5). Half-tone illustrations permit consideration of art-historical contributions. A style-sheet is available. Typescript (including a stamped, addressed envelope for return) should be sent to the Editor, Dr. J.F. Haldon, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

9 1983 Symposium: summaries of papers

LIFE AND DEATH IN BYZANTIUM: XVIIth Spring Symposium, Birmingham, 26-29 March 1983

In 1976 the annual Spring Symposia of Byzantine Studies hitherto held by the Centre for Byzantine Studies and Department of Extramural Studies of the University of Birmingham were placed also under the aegis of the British National Committee of the International Byzantine Association, which meets at them. There were two developments in 1982. First, the Symposium moved for the first time from Birmingham, to Edinburgh, establishing what is expected to be a transhumance from Birmingham to another University every other year. Second, the BNC became a Committee of the British Academy administering a grant from it which enables the BNC not only to make good its aegis by practical support, but to ensure that symposia remain both open to all who apply at reasonable cost, and of international standing.

The Acts of the XIIIth (1979, *Classical Tradition*) and XIVth (1980, *Saint*) Symposia are still in print. The Acts of the XVIth (1982, *Aristocracy*) Symposium are being edited by Michael Angold as a BAR.

A widespread feeling that the XVIIth (1983, *Life & Death*) Symposium has broken new ground, or rather had applied new tools to old ground, and was the most stimulating yet, led to demands that the Birmingham Centre should publish it fully. But its meagre resources are committed to the publication of its joint *Demography* symposium with Dumbarton Oaks (1982), and I think that because a quality of the Symposium was that many of its papers were a first, rather than last, word on their topics, the bubbles of discussion that they aroused should be caught more speedily before they went flat. BBBS therefore publishes summaries of invited papers.

There were many other contributions: 17 communications and, most notably two lunch-time workshops on Byzantine women introduced by five Birmingham women Byzantine research students. Among Exhibitions, DAVID BUCKTON and CHRISTOPHER ENTWHISTLE mounted a splendid one of 279 rarely seen everyday Byzantine objects from the British Museum; ARCHIBALD DUNN of Byzantine seals in the Barber Institute (for which Symposiasts were given a handlist) and ANTHONY BRYER and COLIN RENFREW of *tanata* - silver and wax ex-votos. More than 200 Symposiasts came from 18 countries, almost one quarter of whom contributed to the programme which was traditionally gruelling. But perhaps the most notable event of the Symposium was the foundation at it of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, on 26 March 1983.

After an opening paper by the President of the Symposium (Hans-Georg Beck), the topic was divided into six sections of four discussion papers each. Section co-ordinators have kindly sub-edited contributions, and the whole has been edited by the 1983 Symposiarch, A.A.M.B.

In his opening paper, HANS-GEORG BECK (Munich), argued that in the background of everyday life in Byzantium there are not only material data, a series of conventions and understandings, but also norms and laws officially established by church and state, accompanied by the threat of punishment. One may ask if the people cared about such judgements, in other words: what was the real influence of Orthodoxy on everyday life? Some examples (e.g. the game of dice, carnival, astrology, fashions, etc.) show that the success of the canons was small if not none at all. The reason seems to be that the church forbade not only misuse but every sort of use. By this exaggeration the church lost its influence on the daily life. It did not care enough about the most common requirements of the "world". The attitude of the people in face of the canons was not non-conformism but simple civic disobedience. And this disobedience proves that the pressure of Orthodoxy on Byzantines was less effective than is generally believed.

I. HOUSE AND HOME

The first section discussed the Byzantine domestic environment, with a stimu-

lating excursus out of the home by HUGH KENNEDY (St Andrews) (no abstract) on "From polis to medina", which concentrated on the Syrian townscape before and after Islam.

SIMON ELLIS (Dumbarton Oaks) spoke on "The early Byzantine house":

Churchmen believed that rich houses were symbols of power and greed, restricted domains where heresy and paganism still flourished. Archaeology, texts, and illustrations support these views.

Aristocrats continued to live in lavishly decorated, and furnished, houses, on Roman designs, until at least the mid-sixth century. They had private facilities - baths, chapels, and audience halls. The 'extended' family of the owner, and many retainers lived there. Archaeology cannot identify separate rooms for servants or women. Private chapels are difficult to recognise as they share the features of the apsidal dining room. A private cult, or the adoption of a Holy man could add to the owner's prestige.

The triclinium was used for lavish dinners, but its role in the reception of clients was sometimes transferred to a private audience chamber. Aristocrats could thus receive their clients on their own ground, in ceremony, without disturbing the main house.

Houses of the poor rarely had more than two rooms, with no privacy. Many eastern apartments shared the same courtyard. Whilst Roman law protected the privacy of the aristocrat, Egyptian house contracts enforced communal maintenance of the courtyard. This kind of apartment was not restricted to villages but occurs in towns of southern Anatolia, and in Palestinian cities. Abandoned pagan buildings were converted into communities of poor housing in many classical cities. The glory of the past was preserved with the classical facade, but the 'squatters' within were a hidden, 'closed', community.

Social tensions between rich and poor were probably dissipated by the paternal system.

CHARALAMBOS BOURAS (Athens, co-ordinator) spoke on the Middle and Late Byzantine house:

Our knowledge of Byzantine housing is extremely poor, especially when it comes to the middle and the later periods. The information which can be obtained from description of the Byzantine literary sources or from representations of buildings in Byzantine painting is extremely limited. Archaeology remains, for the time being, the main and most reliable source of information.

The systematic survey of excavation finds of Byzantine housing from the middle and the later periods has so far provided rather poor results. This is largely due to the fact that we only have foundation walls, or remains of walls at ground-floor level. The available material comes from Corinth, Athens, Thebes, Argos and Pergamon. Slightly better is the state of preservation of certain houses in Ikaria, the Saimbeili of Cappadocia and Samos. Far more detailed surveys can be carried out in Mistra, the Paleologan capital of the Morea, where the good preservation of houses allows structural, typological and even stylistic observations.

It is true that the outcome of this fragmentary picture is far from satisfactory. Nevertheless, excavation finds suggest that Byzantine housing was not carried out according to any discernible plane. It developed dynamically, in response to occasional needs. The arrangement of rooms around an open court was pretty common; part of the house could extend on a second storey, which enclosed the living rooms, while the ground floor mostly consisted of store rooms. The monumental aspect which is said to have been typical of Constantinopolitan mansions is not confirmed in any of the Byzantine houses of the middle and later periods, with the single exception of Mistra.

MARTIN HARRISON (Newcastle upon Tyne) discussed "The materials of Byzantine housing":

9. 1883 SYMPOSIUM

Much is known about Roman housing, almost nothing about Byzantine. This paper is restricted to the Early Byzantine period, where evidence is most abundant and some continuity of practice may be assumed. The evidence includes archaeological survey and excavation, representations in art, the environment, literature, and assumptions of function and continuity. In addition to houses in town, village, and countryside, there are monasteries (kitchens at St Catherine's Sinai; timber-scaffolding for cells at Alahan), curiosities (stylites, dendrites, and troglodites), and temporary or mobile homes (tents and huts, like that of the goat-herd depicted on the Great Palace pavement, and boats, like the small merchantman with its tiled galley, which sank off Halicarnassus in the early 7th century). Palaces are omitted as being *sui generis*.

Environment is fundamental, determining economy and life-style, the materials readily available, and, to some extent, form. In Anatolia flat roofs are characteristic of the dry plateau, pitched roofs of the surrounding wetter mountains, exactly matching the rainfall-maps. At Dénès (Syria) construction is of lime-stone ashlar, at Umm-el-Jemal (Jordan) of basalt, and at Iatrus (Bulgaria) of timber-laced mud-brick. In long-established cities (Side, Ephesus, Cyrene) there was the regular re-cycling of building materials from earlier, now derelict structures, a practice encouraged by legislation. At Luni in Italy houses of mud-brick, with wooden posts to support the roof, were constructed about A.D.600 on silt which covered the forum, just as at Anemurium in Asia Minor a house of rubble-masonry was built in the 6th century within the abandoned palaestra. Timber, too, for upper floors and roof-beams, could be salvaged from earlier buildings, although much must have been cut for the purpose and transported.

The argument for continuity in building practice is applicable to Anatolia where identical half-timbered mud-brick construction is recorded at Bronze Age Beycesultan, Iron Age Gordion, and modern Menteş; on the plateau we should look for Byzantine villages whose principal building-material was mud-brick. Similarly in Lycia, with its forested mountains, Iron-Age timber-construction was carefully reproduced in both rock-cut and free-standing tombs, to reappear in exact detail in surviving 19th century timber-granaries; in this region we should look for the Byzantine use of timber.

Houses are represented, often conventionally, in pavement-mosaics (Gerasa, Madaba, Antioch), wall-mosaics (Damascus, admittedly Umayyad), and manuscripts (the Vienna Genesis). Literary evidence includes the Notitia for Constantinople (a figure of 4,388 *domus* for the capital in the early 5th century) and the Chronicle of Joshua the Stylite (encroachment of dwellings upon the streets of 5th century Edessa, a phenomenon attested archaeologically at Apamea, Gerasa, and elsewhere). But real progress with the subject of Byzantine housing will probably be made only by controlled excavation of carefully selected urban and rural sites in various contrasting regions. If the chief factors affecting domestic architecture are found to be local conditions and the environment, we may expect to look increasingly to possibilities of continuity and to the vernacular.

II. FAMILY AND SOCIETY

This section was co-ordinated by EVELYNE PATLAGEAN (Paris X) and included ANN MOFFATT (Canberra), MARGARET MULLETT (Belfast), and ALICE-MARY TALBOT (Ohio). Moffatt concentrated on Late Antiquity into the c8-9, Patlagean on c10-11, Mullett on c11-12 mostly, while Talbot covered a wide chronological range.

Patlagean investigated the validity and contents of the notion of privacy at individual level, that is leaving out the family ties. It is bolstered at first sight by traditional oppositions of words such as *demosios/idios*, *pragmata/hēsychia*, *scholê*, and others. The period displays a vast range of sources not all equally suited to the topic. The most resourceful are hagiography, epistolography, oneirokritika, to which can be added the singular work by Kekaumenos, and private docu-

ments like Eustathios Boilas' will. The frame to privacy is provided by the oikos. Monastic retirement is one form of it, and the oikos itself is often turned into a private monastery by its very owner. The oikos is associated with the rest and comfort of home, and the body is a person's oikos, according to the simile in Achmet's Oneirokritikon. Individual privacy is perceived through sickness, sexual desire, dreams, assaults from demons, visions. Leisure takes the shape - in the elite which writes about itself - of reading, and the ensuing flight of imagination, and friendship in actual or epistolary form, which is only testified for men. Symeon the New Theologian's claim to individual religious experience and revelation has a new ring, and opens up on future developments. However, the tale of love in Digenis as we read it today, while it points the same way, could not be taken into account for obvious chronological uncertainty.

Mullett's paper took up the question of friendship, to the following effect. The role of friendship in Byzantine society has been an issue in recent scholarship, with A. Kazhdan emphasizing fear of friendship (cf. Kekaumenos) and the importance of the family as constant factors. Familial vocabulary is in fact applied to friendship, and friends are seen by many as being, with kin, essential elements in the world. Intellectuals never lost the classical heritage of friendship - literature, but views on friendship extend beyond the intellectuals (Symeon the new Theologian, Kekaumenos). Writers concentrate on friends rather than friendship, bad friends and good. Their view is practical (cf. Anselm), and emotion, while not absent, is subordinate to instrumentality. Where there is inequality of status, instrumental friendship is describable as patronage. While much work on relative status is still to be done, a beginning has been made, making use of network techniques, with an investigation of Byzantine writers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries and their associates. Degrees of intimacy are difficult to assess, but letter-collections are a useful tool. Social mobility in the eleventh and twelfth centuries and changes in forms of dependence may have imposed a strain on friendships and led to popularity of discussion of friendship at the time. While the West recognised the possibility of spiritual friendship, Eastern asceticism rightly saw in friendship a pillar of the world, which gave an effective shell to relationships dominated by competitiveness, gossip and insecurity.

Moffatt's and Talbot's papers introduced, each in its own way, problems of the family. Moffatt on children looked for evidence in iconography (Birth of the Virgin, and the like), hagiography (saints' childhood, eventually other characters), medical literature (proper care for mothers and babies). She started from Aries' proposition that in medieval societies there was no awareness of children as specific beings. She was able to disprove that, on the evidence of hagiography and medical literature. The lot of children is linked with the size of the family, its pattern, and procedures followed to eventually keep it down to a small size. Moffatt reviewed possibilities and practices in abortion, intended contraception, ending up with conjugal life for allegedly religious motives. If high social levels in Late Antiquity seem to have favoured large offspring, marriage prohibitions, castration of boys for careers and monastic celibacy may have ultimately reduced the size of the family, which is seen mostly as a two-generation one. The treatment of children was harsh (beating, premature labour, ill-usage in various ways). But castration, children's betrothal and marriage, or departure to a convent, must be assessed in the social and cultural frame of the time. Finally, we have less evidence on orphans than we would expect.

Talbot's paper, at the other end, was on old age. Data about the longevity of Byzantines is extremely limited; however, the surviving evidence of skeletal material from archaeological excavations and funerary inscriptions on tombstones suggest a mean life span of ca. 35 years. Although relatively few Byzantines reached old age, their definition of the term geras does not seem to have differed markedly from ours: it began about the age of 60. Historical texts record the ages at death of three privileged groups of Byzantines: emperors, litterati and saints. These celebrated figures tended to live longer: for example, the average age of a sample of thirty Palaeologan writers was 67 years. Hagiographical claims for the extreme longevity of holy men and women must be viewed with suspicion, but sometimes seems justified.

9. 1983 SYMPOSIUM

Byzantines who survived into old age were usually treated with great respect, and valued as counsellors and teachers. Elderly men and women were considered free from sexual temptation, and hence trustworthy guardians of the morals of the young. Christian traditions stressed the obligation of children to honour their parents and care for them in their old age, and many elderly Byzantines lived with their children in a two-or-three generation household. Such households were by no means the norm, however, in Byzantium; and many ageing Byzantines chose to retire to a monastery where they could find physical care and spiritual comfort. Some monastic complexes included old age homes and hospitals; the state also ran a number of institutions to care for the elderly.

III. BELIEF AND BEHAVIOUR

The section explored the relationship between ideology and practice in Byzantium, through ideas, behaviour and the use of material objects, and to look for a variety and development in a society usually perceived as static and unchanging. At the material end, JOHN NESBITT (Washington) (no abstract) spoke on "Byzantine amulets".

AVERIL CAMERON (King's London, co-ordinator) introduced "Everyday religion". To a modern observer, Byzantine society appears to be defined by Byzantine religion, which gave it its distinctive world-view and a strong collective identity. The ceremonial of court and capital displayed in visual form and in action the conception of Byzantium as a microcosm of heaven, and it is often assumed that all or at least most Byzantines shared a common 'thought-world' in which hierarchy and order played a prominent role.

Such a set of assumptions runs the risk of making Byzantium attractive or unattractive for the wrong reasons, of resting on a kind of 'Byzantinism' akin to 'Orientalism'. Thus Byzantium both represents the 'other' and yet is assumed to be easily known.

This paper therefore questioned this assumed ease of description. 'Byzantine religion' is not so easily grasped, for there is as much variety here as anywhere else. Byzantium was not unique in being a Christian society, nor did the emphasis on order make for political stability. Even highly rhetorical homilies draw on 'popular' apocrypha. Contradiction and paradox are prominent in religious writing, while society itself was often torn by religious dissension.

In essence, Byzantium received its religious code from Late Antiquity ready-made; it cannot therefore be the key to the 'Byzantinism' of Byzantium. If the church and clergy came to dominate Byzantine society, that had more to do with the decline of the Late Antique social structure than Byzantine religion. And finally, if there was an official 'thought-world', we cannot assume that ordinary people shared it too. The thought-world of Byzantium is in sore need of deconstruction.

In a paper on "Women and Icons", JUDITH HERRON (Birmingham) explored the growth in popularity of icons as an example of religious change, and the role of women in that development.

First, it examined the increasing prominence of icons in non-liturgical functions in the sixth century onwards. Private ownership of icons permitted a personal devotion and a private cult; private prayers were even encouraged by the presence of icons in churches (*Vita Stephani iunioris*, *Miracula S. Artemii*). A wider public role was given to icons by their use in public processions (to raise money, encourage the morale of the army, protect besieged cities). Small portable icons were set up in homes, carried on journeys and borrowed for the night, giving the user the sense that he could attain a direct communication with God.

Second, while this cult grew, women were steadily excluded from liturgical and religious roles, except as elderly deaconesses, widows or philanthropists. As ecclesiastical functions were thus denied them, icons offered an alternative means of expressing their faith.

Third, female loyalty to icons during iconoclasm reveals a structural connection between the role of icons and the place of women in Byzantine Society. Thus the wife of Stephen's jailor and the Empress Theodora both pursued an actively iconophile line, despite grave risks.

In discussion, two main criticisms emerged: 1) concerning the use of sources written after 843 as a means of learning about Theodora's iconophile beliefs, and 2) disputing the suggestion that women found liturgical worship unsatisfying.

In his paper on "Social and Anti-social Behaviour" JOHN HALDON (Birmingham) set out to discover the meaning of the categories 'social' and 'anti-social' in the Byzantine world, especially in relation to the idea that Byzantine culture was based on and shaped by Byzantine religion. To answer the question posed, the historian needs a developed model (a) of the relations between the evidence of the sources and his/her own assumptions, and (b) of those between what Byzantines may have thought and what they actually did. Behaviour labelled as anti-social, being culturally variable, can indicate the nature of social relations in the society at large. But to determine what is or is not 'anti-social' it is necessary to provide a wider structure of cultural meanings meshing in with social praxis as observed through the source material.

A useful approach is by means of personal narrative construction, i.e. the 'narratives' that people construct for themselves in order to explain their situation. These 'narratives' (to borrow the term from socio-linguistics) act as a bridge between the world and one's experience of it - between the self and one's place in the world. Narrative can serve as a key to the structure of cultural meanings mentioned above.

In the Byzantine context, the concept of 'ungodliness' is the closest to 'anti-social', since the world was apprehended through the vocabulary and structured meaning-system of a 'religious' rationale. Thus the location of the ungodly in this broader explanatory framework helps towards the understanding of what disturbed the narrative sequence of Byzantine attempts to grasp their world and what therefore motivated their judgements.

IV. THE LITERARY PERCEPTION

This discussion of methodology was opened by PAUL MAGDALINO (St Andrews) (co-ordinator) on "The high style". MARGARET ALEXIOU (Birmingham) spoke on "The vulgar style" and RODDY BEATON (King's, London) on "The case of Rapsomatis". All three were concerned, in different ways, with the problem of evaluating the relationship between literature and life in a culture which had an extreme capacity for perceiving individual, observed experience in terms of collective, inherited experience. In anonymous or pseudonymous demotic literature, much of the problem - as the examples discussed by Alexiou and Beaton demonstrated - lies in the identification of the observed experience to which a work relates. In the bulk of Byzantine literature, the heavy use of archaic, stylised, and periphrastic forms of expression raises the question of whether observed experience was considered a suitable subject for literary treatment. It is suggested that when the material is examined for modes and degrees of perception rather than for ready information, the area of Byzantine literature which was concerned with mundane experience does not appear insignificant. The relevant works can be characterised in terms of style, genre, function, authorship and date. The last two criteria may be the most useful, because the writings which are richest in details of everyday life are concentrated in two main periods - the sixth and seventh centuries, and the eleventh and twelfth centuries - within which certain authors tend out, such as Leontios of Neapolis and the author of the *Miracles of Saint Artemios* in the seventh century, and *Ptochoprodromos*, Eustathios of Thessalonica, and John Apokaukos in the later period. The earlier literature is religious and largely in 'low' style; its authors are self-effacing, and its references to everyday life are chosen to give popular appeal to an edifying message.

The later literature, by contrast, is written largely in 'high-style' by an educated elite for its own enjoyment. It reflects not only the secular tone which prevailed at the court of Manuel I and other emperors, but also the self-confidence of the authors and the value which they attached to personal experience and observation. It is suggested that by the beginning of the thirteenth century, Byzantine authors were developing a spontaneity of expression at all stylistic levels - a development which was halted by the reassertion of traditional values under the Palaiologoi.

Beaton compared Anna Komnena's account of the revolt of Rapsomates in Cyprus in 1093 (Alexiad, IX, 2) with modern Greek folk songs on the theme of revolt against a king in which the hero is punished by having his eyes stitched up ('O Porfyris: errapsan kai ta mata tou, and variants). This detail is especially common in modern folk songs collected in Cyprus. It is suggested that Anna's source belonged to the mythological discourse of popular oral tradition, to which the fate of a real, minor historical personage had become locally attached. The hypothesis explains curious details of Anna's account and also bears witness to her use of oral sources (cf. XIV, 7), showing how the evaluation of key features has been reversed in the transfer from one kind of discourse to another.

The case of Rapsomates provides an instance of interaction between extremes of 'high style' and 'low style', and indicates how a text in the high style may unwittingly preserve elements of the popular perception of 'life and death in Byzantium'.

Using four of the Prodromic poems as an example, Alexiou asked how everyday life was perceived in literary terms. The question is crucial in dealing with historical and literary texts, and has often been misconceived in terms of superficial distinctions between 'high' and 'low' literature. The modern concept of authorship may be irrelevant to Byzantine texts transmitted either anonymously or dubiously in more than one manuscript and version, since lack of precise knowledge ought not to impede literary and historical exploitation of texts. The first-person narrative framework of the four poems is a literary, not autobiographical, device. Until a reliable critical edition is established (Eideneier), literary and historical scholars should accept text as transmitted rather than interpolate on grounds of modern notions of inconsistency, digression and repetition. The proem to Poem IV, for example, interpolated by Hesselung and Pernot, is a neglected minefield of historical and religious dateable elements. An analysis of the narrative structure of Poem IV reveals that the apparently haphazard order is carefully framed by appeals to the Emperor Manuel II, in liturgical/parodic vein, and that the intervening description emphasises the disadvantaged position of the role of writer as technites in relation to other craftsmen of the City. The poems may not be dateable on textual or linguistic grounds, but numismatic and other precise historical details point to the twelfth century in the 1160's, or 1190's, at latest early 1200's. Meanwhile it is hoped that the current Birmingham Byzantine Text Seminar will produce, by the end of the academic year, a viable translation into English of the text, and a valuable historical, philological and literary commentary upon it.

V. MATERIAL LIFE

This section tackled the facts of Byzantine material life in a field so far more extensively explored for Western medieval societies, where there are signs that the Byzantine experience does not greatly differ from contemporary European evidence.

LASKARINA BOURAS (Athens) (no abstract), spoke on "Security, material and spiritual", illustrated by the remarkable holdings of the Benaki Museum, especially of locks and prophylacteries.

ANTHONY BRYER (Birmingham, co-ordinator), spoke on "Means of production". The principal means of Byzantine production was the muscle of its peasantry. But the Byzantine approach to manual labour was to avoid it, except in monasteries where it was held to combat accidie, rather than to be useful; Lenten resembled a peasant, and probably, healthier diet. Literate landowners and classical treatises did not

noticeably stimulate agricultural development; self-sufficiency, not exploitation was a virtue and autergia (fruit or olive trees promising the greatest return for least labour) were the ideal. The state could hardly be expected to be agriculturally innovative either, but more efficient exploitation of its taxable resources and demographic (and so market) expansion in the later period may have been reflected in some technological advance, though response to demand was commonly to bring more land into cultivation than to farm more intensively. Two problems arise:

1. The key to agricultural efficiency is iron-shod tools, but evidence for Byzantine capabilities in mining and smelting is patchy.
2. Evidence for Byzantine tools anyway is patchy; there is no Byzantine K.D. White and Koukoules is no substitute. But to the testamentary and archaeological evidence may be added that of late Byzantine illustrations to Hesiod of agricultural implements not named in Hesiod. Thirteen 10th-16th c. MSS add thirteen tools. Most are wooden and most attested in Antiquity; there is no scythe or iron-shod spade or fork, but the one means of production which the Byzantines appear to have introduced is the listarin, a spade-fork illustrated in five MSS, a modern Pontic example of which was exhibited. The Byzantine Hesiodic evidence for medieval agricultural implements will be published in the BSA Annual.

DAVID BUCKTON (British Museum), spoke on "Byzantine metrology". As Gladys Davidson observed in Corinth XII (Princeton, 1952, p.203), the study of ancient weights and measures is among the more demanding and less rewarding of occupations. Recurring problems in the study of Byzantine metrology include variable, indeterminate and vestigial units, and it is not always realised that, for philosophic as well as technological reasons, ancient weights and measures were only approximate.

Byzantine measurement was derived partly from Antiquity and partly from local custom. A further source for single-dimension, linear measurement was the human frame and its limitations; two-dimensional measurement, that of area, was derived by squaring linear measure, by calculating how many draught-animals would be required to work the area in question, or by estimating either the yield in crops or, more usually, the quantity of seed-corn needed to sow it. This quantity was, of course, expressed in units of volumes or weight; units of volume were in any case normally defined by weight.

Units of weight, whether used for weighing or for measuring volume or area, belonged to a hybrid system derived from Greek and Roman practice and the monetary units linked to the Roman pound by Constantine I. What has more than anything else bedevilled the study of Byzantine weights and coinage is the assumption that this pound held its theoretical weight, 326.18g, whereas in reality the Roman libra and the Byzantine litra between them lost several grammes before the fall of Constantinople. Work in progress on an extensive collection of Late Antique and Byzantine weights in the British Museum should make the subject less demanding and more rewarding.

MARIA DEMBIŃSKA (Warsaw) employed both these themes to illustrate her paper on "Diet" - more particularly a comparison of food consumption in some Eastern and Western monasteries from C4-12. Stressing how fragmentary is the evidence, she drew preliminary conclusions from it in three periods:

1. C4-6; anchoritic and first coenobitic; first rule of Pachomios in the East and of Benedict of Nursia (for Monte Cassino) in the West. The earlier and more severe Eastern rules prevailed longer there than in the West.
2. C7-9; writings by or associated with Theodore of Stoudios in the East and Benedict of Aniane in the West. Basic food products identical in East and West, but region and climate determined some species of olera and olera agrestia, oil varieties, and some condiments.
3. C11-12; Eastern typika and Western equivalent information show that Western monasteries enjoyed nearly double that of the weight of the daily ration per capita in Byzantine monasteries - perhaps accounted for by the respective demands of a severer Western climate and a severer Byzantine asceticism.

9. 1983 SYMPOSIUM

To analyses of Byzantine and Carolingian weights and measures, Maria Dembińska added her own calculations and offered 14 tables of monastic diets. They are unfortunately too extensive to add here, but by her kind permission are available on application to Anthony Bryer. They may be summarised thus:

Western monastery & date/Quantity g./Calories/Protein g./Fat g./Carbohydrate g.						
St Germain-des-près	829	2496	5080	203.5	51	989
St Denis	832	2962	5797	241	68	1107
N-Dame de Soissons	858	1669	3261	139	62	575
Byzantine monastery date						
M.Attaleiates	1107	1253	2909	108.2	52.5	531
Eiréne Doukaina (Kec-haritomene (women)	1118	833	2041	66.5	55	333.6
Pantokrator Hospital (with legumes)	1136	1544	2995.5	105.5	53	541
Pantokrator Hospital (with fresh vegetables)	1072		2400.6	76.2	50.7	443
Norms of human alimentation						
Average adult			2400-2800	60-75	50-60	430-490
Average worker			3200-3800	80-90	70-80	560-680

VI. DEATH

The gloomy topic of Death at the end of a lively Symposium succeeded in bringing to life a wide range of material and approaches, from analysis of evidence for high mortality rate and differing reactions, to presentation of new legal evidence, on the concept of homicide vs murder, to particular insights into eschatology, and to general summary of perceptions of life and death.

ROSEMARY MORRIS (Manchester) spoke on "Mortality", which can be viewed in both the demographical and "emotional" sense. Demographic change in the Byzantine Empire was particularly affected by climactic factors. Extremes of heat and cold struck mainly at the very young and the elderly. The effects of earthquakes in the towns of the Empire are revealed by sixth-century texts, although little is known of the countryside. Earthquakes not only caused immediate death; they had a long term effect on water-levels and land forms. Climate also influenced the incidence of disease. Peak mortality from illness occurred in the summer months and plague spread quickly in hot weather. It was the subject of rhetorical descriptions modelled in Thucydides, but it is nevertheless likely that its depredations checked Justinian's western advances; lessened resistance to the slavonic attacks of the sixth and seventh centuries and probably led to the policy of deportation and re-settlement followed in the middle Byzantine period. Other diseases, especially mental illnesses, are mentioned in hagiographies. Deaths in war, occurring not only in battle, but as a result of sieges and captivity, may have been severe in periods such as the tenth century. Famine was usually due to a combination of factors. Byzantines were familiar with the prospect of mortality. It was a motive for legal disposition of possessions and pious donation. Literary forms associated with death - such as the epitaphion and monodion - were popular. The effect of mortality on Byzantine mentalities can only be assessed at times when it took a drastic form. At these times (the sixth

and tenth centuries provide good examples) it had important political consequences. The virtue of the imperial government was questioned and political and social unrest often ensued.

RUTH MACRIDES (St Andrews) discussed "Killing and the Law". What treatment was the most appropriate and effective for a person who has committed a killing intentionally was a controversial subject in Byzantium as today. Roman law provided one answer - capital punishment. The Church represented another attitude toward punishment whose influence on penal law can be seen in Constantine VII's legislation extending asylum in the church to the wilful killer, a category of criminal which had hitherto been excluded from this refuge. Although the criminal's life might be saved in this manner, he was to receive civil punishments after ecclesiastical penalties had been assigned to him. But by the twelfth century these concessions to the Church's more lenient attitude had led to abuses which Manuel Komnenos describes in his novel on murder. According to him, Constantine's legislation provided an altogether too benevolent a solution for the killer. It had practically become a licence to kill. Manuel implicates the Church in this, claiming that Hagia Sophia was a haven for provincial criminals who received a letter of pardon from the Church, and returned home, without any civil punishments. The protection of asylum had been extended beyond the sanctuary walls. Surviving evidence from the eleventh-century patriarchal register seems to confirm Manuel's complaints, while case histories from thirteenth-century Ochrid and Naupaktos, containing confessions of killers, show different approaches to the protection of the guilty from civil punishments. The Church would deny no one hope of salvation through repentance but how it answered the question of civil punishments varied, depending on knowledge of the law and desire to put it into practice.

GEORGE EVERY (Oscott) opened the doors of "Eschatology". In most religious traditions admission after death to the company of saints and ancestors requires a trial for which passage has to be paid. The Byzantines saw this in terms of the obstacles involved in getting in (or out) of Constantinople or (in earlier sermons) the port of Alexandria. The fullest account of this is in a life of St Basil the New (or the young), written soon after his death in March, 944, by Gregory of Thrace, a very ordinary young man of little intelligence or stamina, who dreamt twice of the heavenly mansion prepared for Basil in heaven. In the second dream he met Theodora, a friend of both of them, and heard of her recent, swift and perilous passage through twenty-two gates from her death-bed to this. At each gate she had been examined by accusers who know all her faults better than she does. Her passage is due to her own awareness of these and to offerings paid by her guardian angels from Basil's surplus of virtue. The order appears to be traditional, beginning with making trouble, and going on through sins of society to spells and divination, sexual offences, murder, theft and gluttony with eating in secret. The fullest text represented in icons is ed. A.H. Veselovsky, *Sbornik of the Imperial Academy of Sciences*, 46 (St Petersburg, 1890), 10-37; cf. *Eastern Churches Review*, 8 (1976) (a volume devoted to Death), esp. 139-151. For a tour of hell we must turn to the Apocalypse of the Virgin.

Finally, MARGARET ALEXIOU (Birmingham) (co-ordinator), spoke on "Death, marriage and re-birth". In contrast to our modern notion of time as linear, the Byzantine perception, in common with that of other pre-industrial societies, is cyclical. Birth, marriage and death are therefore perceived not as three separate stages of a simple diachronic progression from starting-point to termination, but as inter-related aspects of an unending process of decay followed by renewal, which is repeated throughout successive generations. On the level of ritual, the tripartite model, formulated by Herz (1907) and refined by Leach (1976), can be usefully applied to Byzantine rites for birth, marriage and death: rites of separation from initial state (violence, rupture); rites of transitional passage (exposure/seclusion); rites of integration into new state (feasting, gift-exchange). Sustained parallels, drawn from a wide range of sources (patristic, literary and historiographical), demonstrate that each of the three occasions, both in broad outline and in significant details, was celebrated in terms borrowed from the other two, hence the continuity of life was ensured and the finality of death denied.

9. 1983 SYMPOSIUM; 10. DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS

For example, evidence from monastic ossuaries suggests that the Byzantines, like the Greeks today (Danforth, 1982) may have exhumed their dead (similar evidence for ancient Greek practice recently summarised in Humphreys, 1980). Exhumation marks the completion of the soul's passage from decay of body to re-birth in the next life. Such rituals provided a means of coming to terms with high mortality rates. On the level of metaphor, two themes, associated with the concepts of the journey of the soul and with the decay and renewal of nature, are central to all three occasions, both in religious and secular literature. The role of women in perpetuating the tradition was crucial, and may have reflected some degree of social and economic power through control over exchange and inheritance of property negotiated on each of the three occasions.

10 Abstracts of Doctoral Theses, 1981-83

This new section includes abstracts only of those successful theses which are doctoral, Byzantine and volunteered by their authors. Abstracts of theses completed in 1984 are invited for BBBS 1985. Unless otherwise noted, it is assumed that theses are available for consultation in the appropriate University Library. Authors are asked for publication plans.

Dr Susan Ashbrook HARVEY (Rochester, N.J.), Asceticism and Society: a study in John of Ephesus' "Lives of the Eastern Saint". Birmingham Ph.D. (1982)

This thesis uses the Syriac work, John of Ephesus' Lives of the Eastern Saints, to explore the relationship and interaction between asceticism and society in the sixth century Byzantine east. In particular, it is concerned with how this relationship works for the monophysite ascetics, what factors influenced it, and what its consequences and implications may have been. To this end, the Lives are treated in contrast and comparison with other complementary sources, Greek and Syriac, historical and hagiographical, Chalcedonian and monophysite.

The Introduction gives a basic overview of John of Ephesus and his writings. Chapter One deals with the literary context of the Lives, and approaches language and genre as both literary and socio-cultural issues. Chapter Two presents the ascetic background to the Lives, the particular ascetic model on which John of Ephesus concentrates, its presentation by him in individual and institutional forms, and its altered emphases over earlier models. Chapters Three and Four consider how this model is affected by, and adapted to, the profound circumstances of the sixth century. They follow John's subjects at the localised level of the Mesopotamian city of Amida (John's home territory), and then in a wider sphere when exile brought them as monophysite refugees to Egypt or Constantinople. Chapter Five considers the attendant, consequential activities of mission and ordination by the monophysite ascetics, and the manner in which these altered the nature of the ascetic vision John is propagating. Chapter Six takes a specific case study, that of women, by which to open questions of how John's Lives diverge from their ascetic heritage, and what the implications of John's model and its underlying vision may have been. Finally, Chapter Seven seeks a key to John's Lives by asking how spirituality affects perception. It looks for the theological impetus, and its consequences, behind the ascetic works John celebrates, and behind his particular presentation.

Dr Alan HARVEY (Birmingham), The growth of the Byzantine rural economy (900-1200). Birmingham Ph.D. (1983). Is being extended for publication with an SSRC research fellowship at Birmingham, 1983-85.

Chapter I is a brief geographical survey of the territories under Byzantine control, illustrating the variety of conditions under which agricultural production took place.

Chapter II offers a succinct definition of the Byzantine social structure and assesses its capacity for economic expansion. The interpretation advanced in the thesis is contrasted with the views of other historians.

Chapter III analyses the development of large estates and links this trend to the increase in population.

Chapter IV discusses the pattern of monetary circulation. It links the increase in the rate of taxation and the commutation of various obligations into cash payments to the increase in the quantity of money in circulation. The limits to monetarisation within peasant communities is also discussed.

Chapter V discusses the reasons for the lack of technical innovation in Byzantine agriculture and assesses the impact which the accumulation of large properties by powerful landowners and the increase in population and upon agricultural production.

Chapter VI considers the impact which expansion in the rural economy had upon the towns. The importance of increasing aristocratic revenues in stimulating commodity production is emphasised.

The conclusion discusses the social and political consequences of economic expansion. It emphasises the greater resources available to the state and the aristocracy and relates the stronger economic position of the aristocracy to the internal disintegration of the empire at the end of the twelfth century.

Dr Margaret MULLETT (Belfast), Theophylact through his letters: the two worlds of an exile bishop. Birmingham Ph.D. (1982). It is hoped to publish.

This thesis is concerned with the theme of communication, expressed in the life and letters of Theophylact of Ochrid: communications within Bulgaria and with the outer world, communications among the literary circles of the Empire, the connection of two worlds in Theophylact's writing are all considered. The first section looks at the literary and social constraints on epistolary communication, the second the social components and intellectual concerns of Theophylact's circle of letter-writers; the third section is a case study of Theophylact's archiepiscopate as observed through his letters; the fourth studies the conscious treatment of exile as an extreme form of communication difficulty in the writings of Theophylact and his contemporaries.

Theophylact's letters are seen against the background of the vast mass of Byzantine epistolary literature and as more typical than extraordinary. Byzantine letters are seen as a useful way into the mentality of the literary class in Byzantium and norms of subject-matter and style and the value placed on the letter are defined. Theophylact's position as a writer is examined: it is hard to define his relationship with eleventh-century writers, but he was clearly influenced by the literary circles whose social dimension is critically examined. Western traditions of the letter are contrasted with Byzantine through a comparative study of Anselm and Theophylact. Theophylact's originality is discerned in the areas of medicine and exile and explanations sought; he is seen as a vitally important and influential figure in terms of many writers of the twelfth century. His career in Bulgaria is reviewed. Although the letters come at the beginning of a vogue for descriptions of provincial barbarism, it is not considered that he showed illiberality towards his flock; partly on the basis of a reinterpretation of the apse frescoes of Ag. Achilleios in Prespa it is argued that he became reconciled to and even interested in the Bulgarian cultural heritage. A hagiographical inspiration is suggested for his account of the death of his brother, the problem of heresy is seen more in terms of Armenians than Bogomils and the degree of everyday life apparent in the letters is reassessed; whereas the letters tell us more about Constantinople than Bulgaria, and are far less concerned with financial detail than some scholars imply, it is possible through them to discern Theophylact's appreciation of his problems and methods of dealing with them. Finally the theme of exile is traced in Greek literature, Byzantine letter-writing and monastic thought, and then analysed in the letters of Theophylact. Four figures serve to provide a wider context for Theophylact's writings, ten plates illustrate Chapter III.1 and four tables record physical details of letter-exchange in the letters of Theophylact.

10. DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS

Dr Andrew PALMER (Wolfson), Sources for the early history of Qartmin Abbey; with special reference to the period A.D. 400-800. Oxford D.Phil. (1982).

Lip-service has been paid to the importance of the ancient Abbey at Qartmin in south East Turkey, but the chief sources have not even been edited, let alone evaluated. These sources are for the most part in the Syriac language.

I have collated the London MS of the lives of the patron saints (B.L. Add. 17,265) with two others hitherto unknown, so producing the first complete and critical text, accompanied by translation and commentary.

The fifth-century Story of Samuel contains extracts from a historical record of the benefactions of Arcadius and Theodosius II. About 600 it was written down in something like its present form and paired with the legendary Story of Simeon; a sixth-century account of the benefaction of Anastasius I was preserved independently. (I have made a close study of the surviving buildings attributed to these emperors.)

In the ninth or the early tenth century these documents were incorporated with the Story of Gabriel (d.667) in the Trilogie edited here. Some records of Gabriel's life were available to the author, but most of it he made up from other sources.

In my commentary I have attempted to isolate successive interpolations and to evaluate historically each separate component of the Lives.

The 22 ancient inscriptions at the Abbey have been collected, many for the first time, and presented accurately with accompanying drawings and photographs. Their historical import has been drawn out.

The history to 800 (in less detail, to 1200) has been studied in the form of a catalogue of bishops connected with the Abbey. The Chronical of 819 and other published material have been used with more critical discretion than before. Unpublished sources include MSS in libraries throughout Europe and the Near East, most of which have been studied by autopsy.

Original photographs, drawings, plans and maps are appended.

Dr Abdulrahman SALEM (Alexandria), War and peace in Empire and Caliphate: political relations between Byzantium and the Abbasids, 749-847. Birmingham Ph.D. (1983).

This study on ^CAbbasid policy towards Byzantium (749-847) consists of six chapters.

I, which is a brief introduction to the main subject, points out the major features of Umayyad policy towards the Byzantines, the cornerstone of which was territorial gain.

II looks at the establishment of the ^CAbbasid regime and examines the implications of this far-reaching development for Arab-Byzantine struggle. It particularly emphasises the role of al-Mansur in establishing what was to become the traditional defensive policy of the ^CAbbasids towards Byzantium.

III treats of Arab-Byzantine relations under al-Mahdi and Harun al-Rashid (775-809). It demonstrates how far al-Mahdi pursued al-Mansur's defensive policy, and also explains, in some detail, how this policy came to be pursued even further by Harun whose tireless efforts to strengthen Arab defences along the Byzantine frontier will have been scrutinised. Harun's famous image as an aggressive warrior is thoroughly revised through a close look at his large-scale Byzantine campaigns.

IV deals, in the main, with Arab-Byzantine relations under al-Ma'mun (813-33). It first tackles the indirect confrontation between the two powers through their respective involvement in the revolts of Babak the Khurramite and Thomas the Slav; and later examines the dimensions of al-Ma'mun's offensive of 830-33, which represented a considerable change in the defensive ^CAbbasid policy.

V, on al-Mu^Ctasim and Byzantium, explains how and why the new Caliph abandoned

al-Ma'mun's offensive policy. It also examines the circumstance which led to the battle of Amorium (the largest ever Abbasid campaign) in 838 and analyses its true nature. The widespread claim that al-Mu'tasim was contemplating a big offensive against Constantinople itself is closely examined and seriously questioned.

VI briefly discusses the factors which made of al-Wathiq's reign (842-7) a period of transition in the history of Arab-Byzantine relations.

The study ends with a conclusion and a brief account of the major sources.

Dr Jennifer Nimmo SMITH, Studies on the mythological commentaries attributed to a certain Nonnos on four sermons by Gregory of Nazianzus with a representative text and apparatus criticus of the commentaries on sermons 4 and 5. Edinburgh Ph.D. (1983).

The first three studies in the thesis review the evidence concerning the literary, religious and educational background to the Pseudo-Nonnos Commentaries, revise and supplement the original list of manuscripts made by J. Sajdak in 1914, and summarise scholarly work upon their tradition. In the fourth the manuscripts are analysed by their dates and contents, and the groupings of many of them identified or redefined. The contents of the pre-fourteenth century manuscripts are then summarised and compared with those of the Syriac and Armenian Versions of the Commentaries (edited and translated by S. P. Brock) and with those of the works of Cosmas of Jerusalem. The parts of the Greek tradition are discussed in detail. It is argued that the Syriac and Armenian Versions may depend on Greek text(s) which have been subject to interpolation. The text of the Commentaries on Sermons 4 and 5 is based on that of a witness from one part of the tradition, beneath which is placed an apparatus for the variant readings within each part of the tradition. Readings from the Syriac and Armenian Versions of the Commentaries are included where appropriate. Among the Appendices are a list of the manuscripts of the Commentaries, their contents as they are found in the parts of the Greek tradition, in the works of Cosmas of Jerusalem, and an account of the editions of the Commentaries from 1569 until 1977.

Dr. Mary J. WHITBY, A linguistic and exegetical commentary on the panegyric prologue and epilogue framing Paul the Silentiary's Ekphrasis of S. Sophia. Edinburgh Ph.D. (1982). A commentary on the whole poem is being undertaken with Dr. R.C. McCail for publication by O.U.P.

Paul the Silentiary's hexameter ekphrasis of the church of S. Sophia in Constantinople was written to celebrate the re-dedication of the church in December 562 A.D.; this followed the reconstruction entailed by the collapse in 558 of the dome of the emperor Justinian's earlier church (dedicated in 537 A.D.). The church which stands today is essentially that which Paul described; hence his poem is not, as it might have been, a vital testimony for art history. Its importance rather is literary, since it is the most substantial Greek poem written in the classicising manner which survives from the period. The ekphrasis proper, or description of the church, is framed by a panegyric prologue and epilogue. The present study is concerned with this panegyric framework. The poem opens with a double prologue in iambic trimeters of which the first part is a panegyric of the emperor Justinian and the second is a personal statement by the poet; in the opening hexameters, the imperial panegyric is continued and the events which led up to the re-dedication of the church are also described; the poem concludes with a further panegyric of the emperor and of Eutychius, patriarch of Constantinople. The object of my study is twofold: first, to elucidate the poem and its themes by reference to other available historical, literary and, occasionally, artistic sources and second, to examine its literary pedigree by a detailed discussion of its language and style. This literary aspect of the study has involved comparison with earlier epic poetry, Homeric, Alexandrian and Nonnian, with the epigrams of the Greek Anthology and, where appropriate, with other poetic and prose usage. In my commentary on the complex and elaborate hexameters, I have attempted to provide an extensive linguistic discussion, in order to supplement existing lexica; in treating the Atticising iambics, I have been content with a more cursory discussion of language and style. I have also included several detailed excursions on literary and historical questions raised by the poem. The text of Friedländer's edition of the poem is largely satisfactory:

10. DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS

I provide a list of places where I diverge. I also provide an English translation, which deliberately aims to keep as close as possible to the Greek original, and a select Index verborum to facilitate reference to linguistic discussions in the commentary. Abbreviations are based on those of Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon and Lampe's Patristic Greek Lexicon.

Dr L. Michael WHITBY, The Historiae of Theophylact Simocatta. Oxford D.Phil. (1981). Accepted for publication as an Oxford Historical Monograph under title The Emperor Maurice and the historian (1985-86?).

Theophylact's Historiae are a source of major importance for the history of the late sixth century, but, mainly because of the complexity and oddity of Theophylact's Greek, they have never been the subject of detailed scholarly study. The two main topics covered by the Historiae are the Balkan wars of Maurice's reign (582-602 A.D.), in which the Romans tried to drive the Avar and Slav invaders back across the Danube, and the 20-year Persian war (572-591 A.D.), which, after initial disasters, the Romans fought to a successful conclusion when the Persian king Khusrro II was re-instated on his throne with Roman help. The present examination of the Historiae concentrates on the military narratives of these wars: it investigates the question of the sources used by Theophylact in compiling his narrative, compares and collates Theophylact's account with other available evidence, and establishes the geographical background to the campaigns. This examination offers explanations for, and tries to unravel, some of the obscurities of Theophylact's military narratives; it presents a revised chronology for the events of Maurice's reign, and sets these events in the wider context of the history of the Balkans and the eastern frontier in late antiquity. The third topic covered by the Historiae is events at Constantinople; the only events recorded in detail are the accession of Maurice in 582, and his overthrow by Phocas in 602, and even the account of these has to be supplemented and corrected from the information in Byzantine chronicles. The Historiae are most important as an historical source, but Theophylact has also to be considered as a critical historian and as a writer. It is possible to identify certain topics which particularly interested Theophylact, and the critical attitudes which he adopted towards important contemporary issues. The literary qualities of the Historiae can be assessed most fairly against the background of contemporary ecclesiastical rhetoric, which was dominated by the influences of Biblical and patristic writing.

Dr. O.P. NICHOLSON, Lactantius: Prophecy and Politics in the Age of Constantine the Great. Oxford D.Phil. (1981).

The revolutionary events of the Great Persecution and the Rise of Constantine were a vital stage in the process which made it possible for Christianity to supplant the natural religion of the Roman world. This thesis is concerned with the political and religious experience of one middle-brow Christian never far from the centre of affairs during this traumatic period. It attempts to confront Lactantius' political experience, recorded in the De Mortibus Persecutorum, with his religious convictions, presented in the Divine Institutes and elsewhere.

The interconnections of Lactantius' thought and his experience are complex. After introducing the subject, our first section considers Lactantius' relation to the last great pagan emperors, first their shared assumptions and aspirations and then his reaction against them. Section II presents Lactantius' comprehensive theory of world history, first as contrasted with non-Christian views, second in terms of current cosmological ideas, and third as a coherent system relying in an amateur way, on the Christian science of chronography.

Sections III and IV study the application of this theory through eschatological prophecy to the events of Lactantius' lifetime. The apocalyptic finale of the Epitome is taken first: it is suggested that the pattern of the events at the End reproduces the pattern of events Lactantius lived through; they may be thought of as type and antetype. The fuller parallel prophecy in the Institutes is the subject of Section IV. First some details not mentioned in the Epitome prophecy are identified with contemporary events; then other utterances are studied for their bearing on live

10. DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS; 11. A.I.E.B political issues of the day. Finally, we consider the nature and purpose of eschatological prophecy; events and expectations of c.500 A.D. are evoked to illustrate the importance of apocalyptic as a feature of the conversion of the Mediterranean world to Christianity.

11 *The Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines*

1. Réunion Inter-Congrès, 1983

The International Committee met at Ouranopolis (sc. Prosphori) on the borders of Athos on 6-9 October 1983. The principal item on the agenda was the proposed programme for the International Congress, Washington, D.C., 3-9 August 1986, which was presented by Margaret Frazer, President of the U.S. National Committee.

The Congress would be entitled Crisis and Continuity in Byzantium and be divided into six morning plenary sessions and four afternoon sessions of simultaneous colloquia or communications sessions. The proposed plenary sessions are: 1) The Christianisation of the Empire (Continuity of pagan religious institutions and beliefs and the fate of the vanquished; Phenomena of mass conversion; New and old in Christian literature; Growth and structure of ecclesiastical hierarchy; Christianisation of late Antique art; and Art as catechesis). 2) Constantinople, a profile of the City (Urban character of Byzantium; City topography and ceremonial; Daily life in Constantinople; Order and urban violence; Urban art). 3) Byzantium and the Slavs (Slavs within the empire; Reciprocal views; Selective reception of Byzantine culture by Slavs; Kiev; Byzantine sources of architecture in Slav lands). 4) (simultaneous with 3); Byzantium and the Arabs (Frontier, barrier or bridge; Reciprocal views; Economic relations; Christians in the Caliphate; Artistic interchange). 5) Retrospection and invention in the 9th & 10th centuries (Reconstruction and conception of the past; New forms of hagiography, heroes and saints; Origins of the first Byzantine humanism; Restructuring society and its laws; Patronage and new programmes of iconography; Innovations in minor arts). 6) The Mediterranean world in the 13th century (New configuration of states; Shifts in economic power and influence; Theology, east and west; Pan-Mediterranean art; Painting in Cilician Armenia).

The afternoon sessions would include four of communications and up to four colloquia at a time. These are planned on Musicology (two), Instrumenta Studiorum, Byzantine historiography, Archeological and geographical surveys, Cities (Jerusalem and Thessalonike proposed), Urban archaeology (Carthage and Cherson proposed), Sigillography, Numismatics, Liturgical silver, Ivories, Crusader art, and Programmatic art of saints' lives and New Testament illustration.

The Congress would be held largely in Georgetown University (with remarkably low prices for food and air-conditioned accommodation), with some afternoon meetings in Dumbarton Oaks and an exhibition at Baltimore.

It is clear that the U.S. Committee has reached a stage in its planning where the main themes and organisation of the Congress cannot now be altered, but comments on detail and suggestions for speakers are still welcome. The two British delegates at the Réunion, the Chairman and the Secretary, gathered views of members of the SPBS and presented them, and their own, at the meeting. Members are invited to send any further comments, the sooner the better, to Dr. Margaret Frazer, Dept. of Medieval Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10028, U.S.A.

A.A.M.B.

2. Corpus of Byzantine monumental painting

This project is organised through the A.I.E.B. under the presidency of Manolis Chatzidakis. The first meeting of the executive committee was held in Athens in December 1982; this has been followed with meetings of a sub-committee and the full commission in Athens from 12-15 October 1983. Robin Cormack is a member of the small sub-committee as well as of the commission.

The scope of the proposed corpus has been defined as a concise publication of Byzantine wallpaintings and mosaics datable between the seventh century and the end of the fifteenth century. In preparation for the October discussions a pilot scheme was prepared of two monuments in Greece (the church of the Taxiarch at Castoria and the Church of St. Peter on the island of Cythera), schedules for a descriptive vocab-

11. A.I.E.B.; 12. S.P.B.S.

Inventory of the monuments and the iconography of the paintings were also prepared, and preliminary inventories of the material in certain countries were submitted.

The countries with the largest number of monuments are Greece and Turkey. One point underlined by the inventories was the statistical bias of the material due to accidents of survival. For example, out of a list of 204 monuments with painting or mosaic in Turkey, over 150 are in Cappadocia. The same problem occurs in Greece; here the inventory was drawn up in terms of layers of painting, not individual monuments, and so the figure may seem very high: out of 1852 paintings, 916 are on Crete.

R.C.

3. E.S.F. Programme in Byzantine Historical Geography.

In 1979 the European Science Foundation set up a four year programme to promote Byzantine Historical Geography in collaboration with the Historical Geography Commission of the A.I.E.B. Funds, to which the British Academy, among others, contributed, were allocated for fieldwork. A small committee has met annually under the chairmanship of Prof. H. Ahrweiler to consider applications, authorise grants, and receive reports. Over four years the committee has made 89 grants to 56 scholars for work in 11 countries. The British representatives on the committee were Profs. Bryer and Harrison.

The committee's final meeting took place in Athens on 12th-13th January 1984 and included a colloquium with papers by committee-members and by some of those who had received grants. It was decided that there should be a publication, to include both these papers and also short reports from all grant-holders. Harrison offered to try to keep those who had been brought together by the programme in touch with each other by means of an annual newsletter, and he also reported that Bryer and he planned to arrange a small annual colloquium, to be held alternately at Birmingham and Newcastle; the first of these will be held in Newcastle early in 1985.

Papers at the Athens colloquium were read by J. Koder (The Diary of R. Lubenau), A. Avramea (Interdisciplinary studies in Thrace and at Methoni), R.M. Harrison (Demographic change in Lycia), J. Greenhalgh (Urban decline in Pisidia), Y. Tasfir (Israel's Byzantine map), B. Dufay (Baptisteries in Northern Syria), J. Kalić (Medieval Ras), C. Asdracha (Venetian Corfu), A. Dunn (Medieval fortifications in Eastern Macedonia), P. Theodorides (Water-mills of Galarinos), A. Papazotos (New discoveries in Athos), N. Etzeoglou (Early Christian settlements in Laconia), and H. Ahrweiler (Closing review of historical problems, achievements, and trends).

R.M.H.

12 *The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies*

At its meeting on 26 March 1983, the former Committee for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies transformed itself into a Society. It elected Sir Steven Runciman as President and Prof. Anthony Bryer as Hon. Secretary (also of its Executive Committee) for three years, and opened membership of the Society to all, "who, in the opinion of the Society would benefit the Society by their membership of it". A principal item on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting of the Society at St. Peter's College, Oxford, on 30 March 1984, will be the proposal of a Constitution which will enable it to be recognised as a charity by the Charity Commissioners.

The Executive Committee of the Society serves simultaneously as the British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines and as a Committee of the British Academy, through which the Society obtains Academy support for its activities, such as the sponsoring of Symposia. The triune nature of the Committee should puzzle no Byzantinist. Part elected by the Society, it includes ex-officio British members of the Bureau International of the A.I.E.B. and British Academy representatives. All members are listed in BBBS 9(1983). At its meeting on 26 March 1983 it elected Professor Averil Cameron as Chairman and Dr. Michael Angold as Treasurer (also of the Society) for three years. The Committee also met on 11 July 1983, 9 January 1984 and will meet on 30 March 1984.

Agendas and minutes of meetings of both the Society and its Executive have been circulated by, and are available to members from, the Hon. Secretary, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

A.A.M.B.

STOP PRESS

1. The latest 112-page Bulletin d'Information et de Co-ordination, 11 (1983) of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines is available from the Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, Centre for Byzantine Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, at the price of £1 (members); and £2 (non-members). Cheques to be made out to the SPBS.

2. A RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP/PART TIME FELLOWSHIP in Byzantine Art, of up to £5000 for 1984/85, renewable for 1985/86, is offered by the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham. The closing date for applications is 1 May 1984. Further details from Professor H.A.D.Miles, The Barber Institute, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

The Byzantine Churches of Cyprus **Escorted Eight and Ten Day Tours**

All the outstanding mountain churches are included, with special attention given to Asinou, Lagoudera, Lampidistis and Kakopetria. Visits also to St. Neophytos Monastery, Kiti, Kourion and the Byzantine Museum in Nicosia.

Departures every April and November from Heathrow, other dates by arrangement.

Price, inclusive of all except the evening meal, from **£349**.

Further details from

Sunvil



Sunvil Travel, 7 & 8 Upper Square, Old Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 7BJ
Telephone: 01-568 4499 Telex: 8881529 Sunvil G

