



BULLETIN OF BRITISH
BYZANTINE STUDIES

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1 Foreword

The Bulletin grows with our Society: vigorous if sometimes haphazard. Last year we added, and here continue, two new features: abstracts of recent British Byzantine doctoral theses, and summaries of papers given at the Society's annual Spring Symposia. Besides an earlier publication date, your editors planned two further features this year. First, a series of surveys of 'l'état de question' of particular disciplines within our field. We solicited articles on Byzantine art and archaeology, but none came. They, or any other one- or two-page contributions on where a particular subject is going are welcome in BBBS, 12 (1986). Second, a series on British Byzantine Institutions, begun here by Dr. Margaret Mullett's thoughtful discussion of Byzantine Studies at Belfast, which only hints at the liveliness and hospitality of that place.

1. FOREWORD, 2. WORK IN PROGRESS

To these features we add notices of the Society's business, which, with our expanding membership, cannot be sent separately. Our Constitution is published here (we hope for the last time). The Society, which is now a Registered Charity, will pursue its objects in 1985 not only with its annual Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, on 23-26 March 1985, at Birmingham when the A.G.M. will be held, but through the publication of Dr. Lyn Rodley's painstaking Handlist of Periodicals relevant to Byzantine Studies in British Libraries.

Byzantine and related Studies were beneficiaries of 'New Blood' posts in 1984 in Birmingham, King's College London and Newcastle upon Tyne. While we must be grateful for such pennies from heaven, we wonder about their random nature and hope that, in subjects such as ours, Societies such as ours may be consulted when there is forward planning on a national level. Our Executive, as the British National Committee of the International Byzantine Association, is already recognised as our professional body as a Committee of the British Academy.

Our cover illustration is what can only be described as an early Byzantine Time Machine, recently acquired by the Science Museum (see p. 22) and illustrated through the kind offices of Dr. David Buckton. Your editors note sixteen place names ranging north to south (none too accurately) from DORAKIN (Dyrrachium?) at 43° latitude to SOENE (Syene, Aswan) at 24°. We offer a small prize for an explanation of how the thing actually worked.

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. See also p. 49 for omissions. The sigla are:

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

§ = Honorary Member of the SPBS

¥ = Member of the SPBS (+ Bankers Order, x Deed of Covenant, * both)

= Nominated member of the SPBS

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

- ¥ x Dr. D.S.H. ABULAFIA, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Elected 1979).
Publications: 'The Crown and the economy under Roger II and his successors', DOP 37 (1983) 1-15; 'Ancona, Byzantium and the Adriatic, 1155-1173', PBSR 52 (1984) ; 'The Pisan bacini and the medieval Mediterranean economy', 3rd Conference of Italian Archaeology, vol. 3, (B.A.R., Oxford, 1984) ; 'Invented Italians in the Courtois Forgeries' in ed. P. Edbury, Crusade and Settlement: Proc. of the Cardiff Conference 1983 (Cardiff University Press, 1984).
Forthcoming: 'The Norman Kingdom of Africa', Anglo-Norman Studies 7 (1985); 'The Anconitan privileges in the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Levant trade of Ancona' in ed. G. Aivaldi et al, The Italian Communes in the Crusader

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- Kingdom of Jerusalem, (Genoa, 1985); 'A Tyrrhenian triangle: Tuscany, Sicily, Tunis 1276-1300' in ed. C. Violante, L'economia pisana e toscana nel medioevo, (Pisa, 1985).
In progress: 'A Jewish community of western Sicily in the late thirteenth century: economic activities of the Jews of Erice (Monte San Giuliano) 1297-1304'; Frederick II, the Papacy and the political crusades.
- ¥ Dr. M. ALEXIOU, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Dr. A. ANGELOU, Department of History, Royal Holloway College (University of London), Egham, Surrey TW20 OEX. (Elected 1982).
- ¥ * Dr. M.J. ANGOLD, Department of History, William Robertson Building, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1980-5, elected Treasurer 1983-5).
Publications: The Byzantine Empire 1025-1204 A Political History (Longman, 1984).
- # Prof. B. BALDWIN, Department of Classics, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada.
Forthcoming: Studies in Late Roman and Early Byzantine History, Language and Literature (Amsterdam, J.C. Gieben, 1984).
In progress: entries on early Byzantine men of letters for the Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium; chapter on Byzantine theatre for the Cambridge History of the Theatre (sources and documents).
- ¥ Dr. D. BALFOUR, The Old Mill, Kingsclere, Newbury, Berks. RG15 8SJ. (Elected 1984).
Publications: 'Was S. Gregory Palamas S. Gregory the Sinaïte's pupil?', S. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly (Crestwood, N.Y.), 28, 2 (1984) 115-30; 'Translating the Liturgy', Sobornost/ECR 6:1 (1984) 84-96.
Forthcoming: 'Translating the Triads of Gregory Palamas', Greek Orthodox Theological Quarterly (Brookline, Mass.) 29, 4 (1984).
- ¥ Dr. M. BALLANCE, Durham Thorpe, Eton College, Windsor, Berks. SL4 6ET. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Dr. E.K. BANAKAS, Department of Law, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mrs. H. BANAKAS, 23 Roddam Close, Colchester CO3 3UN. (Elected 1984).
- Dr. L.W. BARNARD, Department of Theology and Religious Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.
- ¥ + Dr. R.M. BEATON, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1982).
Forthcoming: 'Byzantine historiography and modern Greek oral poetry: the case of Rapsomatis', Byzantium; 'Modern piittarides and medieval poetry in vernacular Greek', Proc. of 2nd. Int. Congress of Cypriot Studies, Nicosia 1982; 'Criticism and philology: approaches to early modern Greek texts' (in Greek), Synchroma Themata.
In progress: The Emergence of Modern Greek Literature, 1071-1455 (full-length study of fictional texts of the period, from Philopatra to Faliéros and Bergadis).
- ¥ 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).
- # Ms. C.S. BENTLIFF, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
- ¥ Prof. J.N. BIRDSALL, Department of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Mr. T.J. BOATSWAIN, Department of Language and Literature, The Polytechnic of North London, Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, London NW.5. (Elected 1980).

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- ¥ * Dr. S.P. BROCK, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford. (Elected 1975).
 Publications: Syriac Perspectives on Late Antiquity (Variorum Reprints, 1984); 'Syriac studies 1971-80: a classified bibliography', Parole de l'Orient 10 (1981/2 (1983)) 291-412; 'The Syriac life of John of Dailam', Parole de l'Orient 10 (1981/2 (1983)) 123-89; 'Towards a history of Syriac translation technique', Orientalia Christiana Analecta 221 (1983) 1-14; 'Syriac historical writing: a survey of the main sources', Journal of the Iraqi Academy (Syriac Corporation) 5 (1979/80) 297-326; 'Some Syriac excerpts from Greek collections of pagan prophecies' Vigiliae Christianae 38 (1984) 77-90; 'A Syriac collection of prophecies of the pagan philosophers', Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica 14 (1983) 203-46; 'Syriac dialogue poems: marginalia to a recent edition', Le Muséon 97 (1984) 29-58; 'The Syriac Churches: some recent books from India', Sobornost/ECR 5:2 (1983) 74-80; 'Mary and the Gardener: an East Syrian dialogue sqitha for the Resurrection', Parole de l'Orient 11 (1983) 223-34; Six Prose Homilies of Jacob of Serugh (in Syriac) (Glane, 1984).
- ¥ x Dr. T.S. BROWN, Department of History, William Robertson Building, George Square, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. (Elected 1981).
- ◊ * Prof. R. BROWNING, 17 Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3 4JG. (Elected before 1966, representative for C.F.H.B., elected Exec. Committee 1976, Chairman 1976-82, delegate International Committee 1981, Vice-president du Bureau Internationale de l'A.I.E.B.).
 Publications: Medieval and Modern Greek, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, 1983); 'Byzantine Literature' in ed. B. Ford, Pelican Guide to English Literature, vol. 1, part 2, Medieval Literature: The European Inheritance (Harmondsworth, 1983) 97-110, 364-76; 'The continuity of Hellenism in the Byzantine world' in edd. T. Winniffrith and P. Murray, Greece Old and New (London, Methuen, 1983) 111-27; 'The Parthenon Marbles and the politics of restitution', Archaeological Review (Cambridge), 2 (1983) 66-8; 'The case for the return of the Parthenon Marbles', Museum 141 (1984) 38-41.
 Forthcoming: 'Notes on the history of Athens in the Dark Ages' in ed. B. Smith, Culture and Society: Essays presented to Jack Lindsay, (Melbourne 1984); 'Byzantine foreign policy and the Bulgarian state', in ed. J.H. Betts, Studies in memory of T.B.L. Webster; 'A young man in a hurry: two unpublished letters of Nikephorus Kallistos Xanthopoulos' in ed. J. Boardman, Proceedings of Conference on Chios in Antiquity, 1984; 'Notes on Cypriot manuscripts in the libraries of Great Britain', Proc. of 1st Int. Conf. on Cypriot Palaeography, Nicosia 1984; 'Greece - the land and the people' in ed. R. Browning, The Greek World (London, 1985); 'Cyprus and the Arabs from the seventh to tenth century' in History of Cyprus (Makarios Foundation, Nicosia); 'Why the Parthenon Marbles belong to Greece', The Antique Collector (1985).
- ◊ * Prof. A.A.M. BRYER, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1972, co-editor BBBS 1984-5, 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 Crypto-Christians of the Pontos and Consul William Gifford Palgrave of Trebizond' (Inaugural Lecture, 1980), Deltio Kentrou Mikrasiatikon Spoudon, 4 (1983) 11-68.
 Forthcoming: 'The treatment of Byzantine placenames', BMGS 9 (1984/5); 'Eclipses and epithalmy in fourteenth-century Trebizond', Festschrift for Andreas Stratos; 'Byzantine porridge', Festschrift for Ralph Davis.
 In progress: a study of the Orthodox world 1200-1600 (Macmillan); Byzantine material culture.

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- § Prof. H. BUCHTHAL, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB.
(Elected Hon. Member 1980).
Publications: 'Studies in Byzantine illumination of the thirteenth century', Jahrbuch der Berliner Museen 25 (1983) 27-102; 'A Greek New Testament manuscript in the Escorial Library: its miniatures and its binding' in Byzanz und der Westen, Studien z. Kunst d. europaischen Mittelalters, hg. v. Irmgard Hutter (Oesterreichische Akademie d. Wissenschaften, phil.-hist. Klasse, Sitzungsberichte 432), 1984, 85-98.
- ¥ Dr. D.F. BUCKTON, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1979).
Publications: 'Vorläufige Ergebnisse einer optischen Untersuchung des Emails der Krone' in ed. Zsuzsa Lovag, Insignia Regni Hungariae, I, Studien zur Machtsymbolik des mittelalterlichen Ungarn (Budapest, 1983) 129-43; 'The beauty of holiness: opus interrasile from a late antique workshop', Jewellery Studies 1 (1984); The Treasury of San Marco, Venice (Milan, 1984); ed. The Treasury of San Marco, Venice (London, British Museum, exhibition catalogue), (Milan, 1984).
- ¥ Dr. P. BURRIDGE, The School of Architecture, Brunswick Avenue, Hull, North Humberside. (Elected 1979).
- § Prof. Alan CAMERON, Department of Greek and Latin, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A. (Elected 1975, elected Hon. Member 1983).
- ◊ * Prof. Averil CAMERON, Department of Classics, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1975, elected Exec. Committee 1980-5, Chairman 1983-5, delegate International Committee 1983).
Publications: edd. A. Cameron, J. Herrin et al., Constantinople in the Eighth Century: the Parastaseis Syntomoi Chronikai, Columbia Studies in the Classical Tradition, (Leiden, 1984); 'Eusebius of Caesarea and the rethinking of history', in ed. E. Gabba, Tria Corda. Scritti in onore di Arnaldo Momigliano (Como, 1983) 71-88; 'The history of the Image of Edessa: the telling of a story', Okeanos. Festschrift I. Ševčenko, Harvard Ukrainian Studies 7 (1983) 80-94; 'Constantinus Christianus' JRS 184-90; 'Sports fans of Rome and Byzantium' LCM 9.4 (April, 1984) 50-1.
Forthcoming: Procopius and the Sixth Century (Duckworth).
- § Mr. M.V. CAREY, Kennedy, Ponsonby and Prideaux, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BT. (Elected Hon. Member 1983).
- § Mr. C.J. CARRAS, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HW. (Elected Hon. Member 1976).
- # Mrs. P. CATLING, 381 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- ¥ The Very Revd. Prof. H. CHADWICK, Magdalene College, Cambridge CB3 0AG.
(Elected before 1966).
Publications: 'Oracles of the End in the conflict between paganism and Christianity in the fourth century' in Memorial A.J. Festugière (Geneva, Cramer, 1984).
- Mr. N. CHRISTIE, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU.
Forthcoming: (With S. Gibson) 'The city walls of Ravenna' in ed. B. Ward-Perkins, Recent Work in Emilia.
- ¥ + Dr. J. CHRYSOSTOMIDES, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX. (Elected 1972).
- # Mr. E.M. COLLINS, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
- ◊ + Dr. R. CORMACK, Robinson College, Cambridge or 27 Pemberton Gardens, London N19 5RR. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-8, 1983-5; member Wallpainting and Mosaic Commission of the A.I.E.B.).
Forthcoming: In the Company of Saints: Icons in Byzantine Society.

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- Dr. A.F. COWAN, School of English and History, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 8SL. Editor News on the Rialto: a Newsletter for Students of Venice 6 (1984). Available on subscription from the editor.
- ¥ Dr. A.M. CRABBE, see now Dr. A.M. WILSON.
- ¥ Dr. P. CRONE, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mr. J.G. CROW, Frankham High Houses, Fourstones, Hexham, Northumberland. (Elected 1980).
- # Miss M.B. CUNNINGHAM, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
In progress: Andreas of Crete's Homilies: a literary and stylistic study; the theme of baptism in Byzantine homilies on Lazarus.
- ¥ Mr. K.R. DARK, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge and 324 Norbury Avenue, London SW16 3RL. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ + Dr. C. DAUPHIN, CNRS - Collège de France, c/o 40 Kiver Road, London N19 4PD. (Elected 1980).
Publications: (with J.J. Schonfield) 'Settlements of the Roman and Byzantine periods on the Golan Heights. Preliminary report on three seasons of survey (1979-81)', Israel Exploration Journal 33 (1983) 189-206; 'Golan survey, 1981-2', Israel Exploration Journal 33 (1983) 112-3; 'Golan, settlement-pattern survey', Hadashot Arkheologiot 83 (1983) 1 (in Hebrew); 'On the Pilgrim's Way to the Holy City', Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society (1982/3) 25-31; 'Dora-Dor: a pilgrim station on the way to Jerusalem', Cathedra 29 (1983) 29-44 (in Hebrew); 'Une mosaïque romaine à Naplouse', Archeologia 186 (1984) 44-53; 'Dor, eglise byzantine (1980)', RB 91 (1984) 256-8; 'Djolan byzantin', RB 91 (1984) 231-5.
Forthcoming: 'Farj en Gaulanite: refuge judéo-chrétien?', Proche-orient chrétien; 'The development of the 'inhabited scroll' in architectural sculpture and mosaic art from late imperial times to the seventh century AD', Levant 18 (1986); 'Dor Church, 1983' and 'Golan survey, 1983', Israel Exploration Journal; 'Dor, église byzantine, 1983', RB; 'Dor Church, 1983', Hadashot Arkheologiot (in Hebrew).
- ¥ Mr. J.G. DEAHL, Editor, E.J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33a, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, Netherlands. (Elected 1984).
- Mr. A.W. DUNN, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
Forthcoming: 'Medieval fortifications in south-eastern Macedonia' in Proc. of the E.S.F. Colloquium on Byzantine Historical Geography, Athens 1984.
In progress: a study of the Byzantine lead seals of Corinth.
- ¥ Miss M. ELLIOTT, The Library, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (Elected 1983).
- ¥ * Dr. S.P. ELLIS, Robins Court, 54 Fields Road, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent. (Elected 1984).
Forthcoming: 'The Palace of the Dux at Apollonia and related houses' in edd. J. Reynolds, G. Barker and J.A. Lloyd, Cyrenaica in Antiquity (Sheffield University Press); 'Carthage in the seventh century: an expanding population?', Cahiers des Etudes Anciennes (University of Quebec, Trois Rivières).
In progress: the sociology of the family; later Byzantine and Ottoman housing.
- ¥ Mr. G. EVERY, Oscott College, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham B63 5AA. (Elected 1975).
- § 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. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ * Dr. S.C. FRANKLIN, Clare College, Cambridge. (Elected 1980).
Publications: 'Who was the uncle of Theodore Prodromos?', BS 45. 1 (1984) 40-5; (with A. Kazhdan) Studies on Byzantine Literature of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries (C.U.P., 1984).

- Forthcoming: 'K.voprosu o vremeni i meste perevoda 'Khroniki' Georgiya Amartola na slavyanskiy yazyk', Trudy Otdela Drevnerusskoy Literatury.
- ¥ + Dr. J.D. FRENDO, Department of Classics, University College, Cork, Ireland. (Elected 1984).
Publications: 'The Armenian and Byzantine foundations of the concept of jihad', BS/EB 11.2 (1984).
Forthcoming: 'Sebeos and the Armenian historiographical tradition in the context of Byzantine-Iranian relations', Peritia 4 (1985).
- ¥ Mr. M.L. GALLAGHER, Courtauld Institute, 20 Portman Square, London W1H 0BE. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Major C.A. GAUCI, 36 Worthy Down Court, Prince Imperial Road, Woolwich, London SE18 4JP. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ * Mrs. Z. GAVRILOVIC, 3 Rowley Avenue, Stafford. (Elected 1981).
Forthcoming: 'The iconography of the 'Porta Speciosa' (Esztergom) in the light of recent research', BS.
In progress: the symbolism of the cross in connection with imperial imagery.
- ¥ Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE, Worcester College, Oxford. (Elected 1983).
Publications: 'Early Christian Psychology' in edd. R. Harré and R. Lamb, Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Psychology (Oxford, Blackwells, 1983).
- ¥ * Dr. M. GIBSON, Department of History, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX. (Elected 1984).
Publications: English Romanesque Art 1066-1200
Forthcoming: A Catalogue of the Late Antique and Medieval Ivory Carvings in the Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool.
- § The Revd. Prof. J. GILL, S.J., Manresa House, 10 Albert Road, Harborne, Birmingham B17 0AN. (Elected 1974, elected Hon. Member 1984).
Forthcoming: 'Matrons and brides in fourteenth-century Byzantium' and 'Venice, Genoa and Byzantium' in edd. J.F. Haldon and J. Koumoulides, Perspectives in Byzantine History and Culture (Amsterdam, 1984).
- ¥ * Mr. R.P.H. GREENFIELD, The Vicarage, Wakeham Road, West Wittering, W. Sussex PO20 8AD. (Elected 1984)
In progress: Traditions of Belief in late Byzantine Demonology; some uses of human figures in Byzantine sorcery; 'Were things really so bad in the fourteenth century? A reassessment of Joseph Bryennios' chapter
τίνες αἵτιαι τῶν κατ' ἡμᾶς λυπηρῶν.
Prof. P. GRIERSON, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA. (Elected before 1966). Resigned.
- ¥ The Revd. Dr. S. HACKEL, River Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes, Sussex. (Elected 1981). Editor Sobornost/Eastern Churches Review 6 (1984).
- ¥ Dr. J.F. HALDON, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1979, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2, editor BMGS 1984-).
Forthcoming: 'Ideology and social change in the seventh century: military unrest as a barometer', Klio (1985); '"Jargon v. "the facts"? Byzantine history-writing and contemporary debates', BMGS 9 (1984/5).
- ¥ Mr. R.E. HALL, Department of History and Philosophy of Science, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Dr. B. HAMILTON, Department of History, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mr. N. HAMPARTUMIAN, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ Mr. R. HARPER, British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, P.O. Box 19283, Jerusalem. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ * Prof. R.M. HARRISON, Department of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU. (Elected 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-8).
Publications: 'The Church of S. Polyeuktos in Istanbul and the Temple of Solomon', Okeanos. Festschrift I. Ševčenko, Harvard Ukrainian Studies 7 (1983) 276-9.

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- Dr. A. HARVEY, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
- ¥ Mr. E. HAWKINS, 34 Roundwood Way, Banstead, Surrey SMY 1EF. (Elected Hon. Member 1975, ordinary Member 1976. Compounder).
- Mr. M. HENDY, Department of History, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Forthcoming: Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy c300-1450 (CUP 1985).
- # Dr. M. HENIG, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford. Publications: 'Small finds reports' in edd. H.R. Hurst and S.P. Roskams, Excavations at Corinth: The British Mission, vols. 1.1 and 1.2 (Sheffield, 1984); 'Archbishop Hubert Walter's gems', JBAA 136 (1983) 56-61. Forthcoming: (with M. Whiting) Engraved gems from Gadara in Jordan: the Sa'd Collection of intaglios and cameos (Monograph of University of Oxford Committee for Archaeology).
- ¥ Dr. M. HEPPELL, 104 Eton Hall, Eton College Road, London NW3 2DF. (Elected 1975).
- ◊ + Dr. H. HERRIN, 255 Woodstock Road, Oxford. (Elected 1975, elected Exec. Committee 1980-5). Publications: edd. A. Cameron, J. Herrin et al., Constantinople in the Eighth Century: the Parastaseis Syntomoi Chronikai, Columbia Studies in the Classical Tradition, (Leiden, 1984); 'The ecclesiastical organisation of central Greece at the time of Michael Choniates: new evidence from the Codex Atheniensis 1371' in Actes du XVe Congrès d'Etudes Byzantines IV (Athens, 1982) 131-7; 'La ceramique' in ed. J. Lafontaine-Desogne, Splendeur de Byzance (Brussels, 1982); 'Women and the faith in icons in early Christianity' in edd. R. Samuel and G. Stedman Jones, Culture, Ideology and Politics (London, 1983) 56-83; 'In search of Byzantine women: three avenues of approach' in edd. A. Cameron and A. Kust, Images of Women in Antiquity (London, 1983) 167-89.
- ¥ Dr. P. HETHERINGTON, 15 Luttrell Avenue, London SW15 6PD. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Dr. S. HILL, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ Dr. G.M. HINDS, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ * Dr. D.W. HOLTUN, Selwyn College, Cambridge. (Elected 1981). In progress: editing a book by various hands on Literature and Society in Renaissance Crete.
- ¥ + Mr. G.A. HOUSE, Public Services, 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: 'Urban continuity in the Balkans in the early Middle Ages' in ed. A.G. Poulter, Ancient Bulgaria, Papers Presented to the International Symposium on the Ancient History and Archaeology of Bulgaria, University of Nottingham, 1981, (Nottingham, 1983) ii 242-54; 'Byzantine Anzitone' in ed. S. Mitchell, Armies and Frontiers in Roman and Byzantine Anatolia, B.A.R. International Series 156 (Oxford, 1983) 239-90. Forthcoming: ed. Proc. of the XVIII Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: Byzantium and the West c. 850-c.1200 (Hakkert, 1985).
- ¥ Dr. L.-A. HUNT, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1980). Forthcoming: 'Christian-Muslim relations in painting in Egypt of the twelfth to mid-thirteenth centuries', Cahiers Archéologiques, 33 (1985).
- ◊ Prof. J.M. HUSSEY, 16 Clarence Drive, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey TW20 0WL. (Elected before 1966, President before 1966-1972, Vice-President d'honneur du Bureau Internationale de l'A.I.E.B. Compounder).
- ¥ Dr. G.L. HUXLEY, School of Classics, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland. (Elected 1975. President of the Irish National Committee for Greek and Latin Studies, representing Irish Byzantine Studies). Publications: 'The historical geography of the Paulician and T'ondrakian heresies' in edd. T. Samuelian and M. Stove, Medieval Armenian Culture. Proc. of the 3rd Dr. H. Makarian Conference on Armenian Culture, Philadelphia

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- (Chico, California, 1983) 81-95; 'Baanes the Notary on "Old Edessa"', GRBS 24 (1983) 345-7.
Forthcoming: 'Textual topics in Eusebian chronography', BZ.
- # Dr. M.S. OMRAN, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt.
- ¥ 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).
Forthcoming: 'The portrait of Andronikos I and the Oracles of Leo' in Melanges en l'honneur de F. Thiriet (Strasbourg).
In progress: Michael III.
- ¥ * Dr. H. KENNEDY, Department of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife. (Elected 1983).
Forthcoming: 'From polis to madina: urban change in late antique and early Islamic Syria', P. & P. (1985).
- ¥ + Mr. R.V. KERR, University Library, Cambridge CB3 9DR. (Elected 1975).
- ¥ Dr. G.R.D. King, Department of Archaeology and Museology, College of Arts, King Saud University, Riyadh, P.O. Box 2456, Saudi Arabia. (Elected 1984).
- § Prof. E. KITZINGER, 14 Richmond Road, Oxford. (Elected Hon. Member 1980).
Publications: 'The mosaic fragments in the Torre Pisana of the Royal Palace in Palermo' in Mosaïque: Recueil d'hommages à Henri Stern (Paris, 1983) 239-43; 'The Descent of the Dove: observations on the Mosaic of the Annunciation in the Cappella Palatina in Palermo' in Byzanz und der Westen, (Vienna, 1984) 99-115; 'Art in Norman Sicily: report on the Dumbarton Oaks Symposium of 1981', DOP 37 (1983) 167-70; Byzantinische Kunst im Werden (trans. of Byzantine Art in the Making), (Cologne, 1984).
- # Mr. D. LEESON, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
- ¥ * Prof. W. LIEBESCHUETZ, Department of Classics, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD. (Elected 1984).
Forthcomings: 'The fall of John Chrysostom', Nottingham Medieval Studies.
In progress: 'Synesius: bishop and magnate'.
- # Dr. S.N.C. LIEU, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC.
Forthcoming: Manichaeism in the Later Roman Empire and Medieval China, (Manchester, 1985).
- # Dr. G.A. LOUD, School of History, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.
Publications: 'The Assise sur la Ligece and Ralph of Tiberias' in ed. P. Edbury, Crusade and Settlement: Proc. of the Cardiff Conference 1983, (Cardiff University Press, 1984).
In progress: medieval chapter in ed. J.W. Hayes, Settlement and Economy of the Liri Valley, S. Italy.
- ◊ Miss R.K. LOVERANCE, Woodbrooke College, 1046 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6LJ. (Elected 1980). Co-editor BBBS 1980-. Ex-officio member Exec. Committee 1983-).
- ¥ Dr. J. LOWDEN, Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, London W1H 0BE. (Elected 1983).
- ¥ Prof. A. LUTTRELL, 14 Perfect View, Bath BA1 5JY. (Elected 1983).
Forthcoming: 'Malta before 870: some Libyan connections', Hyphen (Malta).
- Dr. R. McCAIL, Department of Greek, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh 8. (Elected 1975). Resigned.
- # Prof. M.J. McGANN, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
Publications: 'Haeresis castigata, Troia vindicata: the Fall of Constantinople in Quattrocento Latin Poetry', Res Publica Litterarum 7 (1984) 137-45.
- # * Dr. R. McKITTERICK, Newnham College, Cambridge CB3 9DF. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mr. H. MACLAGAN, Trinity College, Oxford. (Elected before 1966. Compounder).

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- ✧ + Dr. R. MACRIDES, Department of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife. (Elected 1978).
Publications: 'Justice under Manuel I Komnenos: Four Novels on court business and murder', Fontes Minores 6 (1984) 99-204.
Forthcoming: 'Poetic justice in the Patriarchate. Murder and cannibalism in the Provinces', BMGS 9 (1984/5).
- ✧ Dr. J.A. MADDEN, Department of Classics, University College, Galway, Ireland. (Elected 1984).
- ✧ + Dr. P. MAGDALINO, Department of Medieval History, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife. (Elected 1978).
Publications: 'Aspects of twelfth century Byzantine Kaiserkritik', Speculum 58 (1983) 326-46; 'The not-so-secret functions of the mystikos', REB 42 (1984) 229-40.
Forthcoming: 'Byzantine snobbery' and 'The Byzantine aristocratic oikos' in ed. M. Angold, The Byzantine Aristocracy (Oxford, B.A.R., 1984); (with L. Burgmann) 'Michael VIII on maladministration: an unpublished Novel of the early Palaiologan period', Fontes Minores 6 (1984).
In progress: study of the life and times of the Emperor Manuel I Komnenos.
- ✧ + Prof. H. MAGUIRE, School of Art and Design, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 143 Art and Design Building, 408 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820, U.S.A. (Elected 1984).
- ◊ Prof. C. MANGO, Exeter College, Oxford. (Elected before 1966, elected Exec. Committee 1976-85, Treasurer of Exec. Committee and Committee 1977-9, re-elected Treasurer 1980-2, delegate International Committee 1982).
Publications: Byzantium and its Image (collected essays), (Variorum, 1984); 'A Byzantine hagiographer at work: Leontios of Neapolis' in Byzanz und der Westen = Sitz. Wien 432 (1984) 25-41; 'The Two Lives of S. Ioannikios and the Bulgarians', Okeanos. Festschrift I. Sevcenko, Harvard Ukrainian Studies 7 (1983) 'The Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Collection', Apollo (April, 1984) 251-9; 'Le temps dans les commentaires byzantins de l'Apocalypse', Le temps chrétien, Colloques du CNRS, No. 604 (1984) 431-8.
Forthcoming: Le développement urbain de Constantinople byzantine; 'Deux études sur Byzance et la Perse sassanide: I. L'inscription historique de Martyropolis; II. Heraclius, Shahrvaraz et la Vraie Croix', TM; 'On re-reading the Life of S. Gregory the Decapolite', Festschrift for A. Stratos; 'The Fourteenth Region of Constantinople', Festschrift for F.W. Deichmann; 'Epigrammes honorifiques, statues et portraits à Byzance', Festschrift for N. Svoronos.
- ✧ + Prof. R.A. MARKUS, Department of History, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD (Elected 1984).
Forthcoming: 'The sacred and the secular: from Augustine to Gregory the Great', JTS; 'La politica ecclesiastica di Giustiniano e la Chiesa d'Occidente', Convegno giustiniano, Ravenna, 1983.
- ✧ Mr. I.W.G. MARTIN, The Library, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. (Elected 1981).
- ✧ Mr. M. MARTIN, Little Hill, Evendine, Colwall, Malvern, Worcs. (Elected 1984).
- ✧ * Mr. J.R. MARTINDALE, Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge. (Elected 1984).
- § Mr. A.H.S. MEGAW, 27 Perrins Walk, Hampstead, London NW3. (Elected Hon. Member 1975).
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- ✧ Mr. R.R. MILNER-GULLAND, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex. (Elected 1980).
- ✧ Mr. P.M. MILOJEVIC, Clare Hall, Cambridge CB3 9AL. (Elected 1984).
- ✧ * Dr. R. MORRIS, Department of History, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. (Elected 1975, co-editor BBBS 1978-80, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2).
Editor (with Dr. C. Imber), Mashriq. Proc. of the Eastern Mediterranean

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- Seminar, University of Manchester. Volume II (1979-82) which is particularly concerned with the recent history of Iran, is available at £3.00 from Dr. Morris. Please make cheques payable to Eastern Mediterranean Seminar.
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In progress: 'Friendship in Byzantium'; 'Emperor and Emperors in the first ten years of Alexios I Komnenos'; network analysis of Comnene literary society.
- ¥ Mrs. M. MUNDELL-MANGO, St. Anne's College, Oxford. (Elected 1983).
- ¥ The Revd. Dr. J.A. MUNITIZ, S.J., Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN (Elected 1984). Editor, The Heythrop Journal.
Publications: 'The link between some *membra disiecta* of John Moschus', Analecta Bollandiana (1983) 295-6; 'A *clavis* to the 'Florilegia on the Eucharist' attributed to John of Oxeia' in Antidoron. Hommage à Maurits Geerard, (Wetteren, 1984).
- Dr. R. MURRAY, Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN.
Publications: 'Hellenistic-Jewish Rhetoric in Aphrahat', in ed. R. Lavenant, III Symposium Syriacum 1980 (Or. Chr. An. 221) (Rome, 1983) 79-85.
- ¥ Dr. O.P. NICHOLSON, Hawthornden Castle, Lasswade, Midlothian. (Elected 1980, co-editor BBBS 1980-2).
Publications: 'The Wild Man of the Tetrarchy: a Divine Companion for the Emperor Galerius', B 54 (1984) 253-75; 'Hercules at the Milvian Bridge: Lactantius' Divine Institutes I, 21, 6-9', Latomus 43 (1984) 133-42.
Forthcoming: 'Two notes on Dara: A newly-discovered quarry at Dara and Shall these bones live? a dakhma at Dara?', AJA; 'The source of the dates in Lactantius' Divine Institutes', JTS.
In progress: Licinian persecution; Lactantius.
- ◊ + Prof. D. NICOL, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. (elected before 1972, elected Exec. Committee 1976-9, 1983-5). Editor BMGS 1983.
Publications: The Despotate of Epiros 1267-1479. A contribution to the history of Greece in the middle ages, (C.U.P., 1984); Greece and Byzantium (The 12th Stephen J. Brademas Lecture: Hellenic College Press, Brookline, Mass., 1983).
Forthcoming: 'Instabilitas loci: the wanderlust of late Byzantine monks', Studies in Church History, 22 (1985); 'The end of the Livre de la Conquête: a chronological note', Mélanges en l'Honneur de F. Thiriet; 'Thomas Despot of Epiros and the foundation date of the Paregoritissa at Arta', Festschrift for I. Karayannopoulos; 'The prosopography of the Byzantine aristocracy' in ed. M.J. Angold, The Byzantine Aristocracy (Oxford, B.A.R., 1984).
In progress: Byzantium and Venice.
- ◊ Prof. Sir D. OBOLENSKY, Christ Church, Oxford. (Elected before 1966, Vice-President du Bureau International de l'A.I.E.B.; co-editor BBBS 1975-6).
Publications: 'Russia and Byzantium in the mid-tenth century: the problem of the baptism of Princess Olga', The Greek Orthodox Theological Review 28 (1983) 157-71; 'Papas Nicetas: a Byzantine dualist in the land of the Cathars', Okeanos. Festschrift I. Sevcenko, Harvard Ukrainian Studies 7 (1983) 489-500.
In progress: Six Byzantine Portraits (O.U.P.).
- ¥ + Dr. A.N. PALMER, Christ's College, Cambridge. (Elected 1983).
- ¥ * Dr. P. PATTENDEN, Peterhouse, Cambridge CB2 1RD. (Elected 1980).
Publications: 'The editions of the Pratum Spirituale of John Moschus', Studia Patristica 15 (1984) 15-9.
- ¥ + Mr. T.S. PATTEE, Department of Manuscripts, The British Library, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1976).

2 WORK IN PROGRESS

- ¥ + Dr. R.D. PRINGLE, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd. Street NW, 2007 Washington D.C. (Elected 1980).
Publications: 'Two medieval villages north of Jerusalem: archaeological investigations in Al-Jib and ar-Ram', Levant 15 (1983) 141-77; 'Thirteenth-century pottery from the monastery of St. Mary of Carmel', Levant 16 (1984) 91-111; 'El-Burj el Ahmar (H. Burgeta), 1983', Israel Exploration Journal 34 (1984) 52-5; 'El-Burj el Ahmar, 1983', RB 91 (1984) 267-71; 'Byzantine bronze weight' in edd. H.R. Hurst and S.P. Roskams, Excavations at Carthage, The British Mission, I.I (Sheffield, 1984) 183; 'King Richard I and the walls of Ascalon', Palestine Exploration Quarterly 116 (1984); (with P. Leach) 'A Byzantine building at Burham, near Ramallah', Liber Annuus Studii Biblici Franciscani 33 (1983) 319-26.
Forthcoming: 'Magna Mahumeria (al-Bura): the archaeology of a Frankish new town in Palestine' in ed. P. Edbury, Crusade and Settlement: Proc. of the Cardiff Conference 1983 (Cardiff University Press, 1984); 'Medieval pottery from Caesarea: the Crusader period', Levant 17 (1985); 'Reconstructing the castle of Safad', Palestine Exploration Quarterly 117 (1985); 'Pottery as evidence for trade in the Crusader states', in edd. G. Pitarino and B. Kedar, The Italian Communes in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (Genoa, 1985).
In progress: Crusader castles, especially Montfort, Tour Rouge, Caco, Calansua, La rève.
- # Dr. Z.R. PRVULOVICH, 26 Wheeler's Lane, King's Heath, Birmingham B13 0SA.
Publications: Prince-Bishop Njegosh's Religious Philosophy (Birmingham, 1984), available from the author at £12.95 or £9.95 p/b, inc. p & p.
- ¥ Miss A.E. REDGATE, Department of History, University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. (Elected 1984).
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In progress: donor images in Cappadocian Cave Churches.
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Forthcoming: 'Acclamations in the later Roman empire: new evidence from Aphrodisias', JRS 74 (1984).
In progress: public entertainments in the later Roman empire.
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- o * The Hon. Sir S. RUNCIMAN, Elsie Shields, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire. (Elected before 1966, President 1972-9, re-elected 1980-5, President d'honneur du Bureau International de l'A.I.E.B.).
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- ¥ * Dr. J. SHEPARD, Selwyn College, Cambridge. (Elected 1975, co-editor BBBS 1977, elected Exec. Committee 1980-2).
Publications: 'Yngvarr's expedition to the East, and an inscribed Old Russian stone cross', Saga-Book of the Viking Society 21.3. (1984).
- ¥ Mr. T.A. SINCLAIR, 107 Abingdon Road, London W8 6QU. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Dr. J. NIMMO-SMITH, 29 Ann Street, Edinburgh EH4 1PL. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mr. M. STYAN, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU. (Elected 1984).
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- ¥ * Dr. M.O.H. URSINUS, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. (Elected 1984).
Publications: 'Die Heiratsbeziehungen der muslimischen Bevoelkerung von

- Sarajevo im fruhen 19. Jh. - ein Faktor der innerstaedtischen Integration' ed. K.-D. Grothusen, Jugoslawien. Integrationsprobleme in Geschichte und Gegenwart (Goettingen, 1984) 118-35; edd. W. Ende and U. Steinbach, Der Islam in der Gegenwart. Heraus von W. Ende and U. Steinbach unter redaktioneller Mitarbeit von M. Ursinus (Muenchen 1984).
- Forthcoming: 'Zur Geschichte des Patronats: patrocinium, himaya under der uhdecilik' in Die Welt des Islams XXIII-XXIV (Leiden, 1984); 'Osmanische Zeitungsmeldungen ueber eine Gesandtschaftsreise aus Mittelasien an die Hohe Pforte, 1864-6' Festschrift for Andreas Tietze; contributions in ed. H.G. Majer, Sikayet Defteri. Das Registerbuch der Beschwerden vom Jahre 1675. Codex mixtus 683 der Oesterreichischen National-bibliothek. Bd. I: Einleitung, Faksimile des Textes, geographische Indices (Wien, 1984). Bd. II: (Schluss): Uebersetzung, Personen- und Sachindex, Glossar.
- In progress: 'Ottoman Thessaloniki and modern urbanization: the extramural Hamidiye and Cayir quarters at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century'; 'Ottoman provincial reforms seen by early local Ottoman newspapers: the cases of Ruscuk, Sivas and Baghdad'.
- ¥ Mrs. P. VANAGS, 50 Belsize Park, London NW3. (Elected 1978).
- ¥ + Mr. M. VICKERS, Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. (Elected 1975).
- Publications: 'A painted window in Saint Sophia at Istanbul', DOP 37 (1983) 165-6; (with E.D. Francis) 'Green goddess: a gift to Lindos from Amasis of Egypt', AJA 88 (1984) 68-9.
- Forthcoming: (with E.D. Francis) 'Amasis and Lindos', BICS 31 (1984).
- ¥ + Dr. J.M. WAGSTAFF, Department of Geography, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH. (Elected 1984).
- § The Revd. Dr. C. WALTER, Section athénienne de l'Institut français d'études byzantines, 67 Asklipiou, Athens 106.80. (Elected Hon. Member 1981).
- ¥ + The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. WARE, Pembroke College, Oxford. (Elected 1975).
- Publications: 'Salvation and Theosis in Orthodox Theology' in Luther et la Reforme Allemande dans une perspective oecumenique (Chambèsy, 1983) 167-84; 'Philocalie' in Dictionnaire de Spiritualité 12 (1984) cols. 1336-52; 'The Sanctity and Glory of the Mother of God: Orthodox Approaches', The Way Supplement 51 (1984) 79-96; 'The Fool in Christ as prophet and apostle', Sobornost/ECR 6:2 (1984) 6-28.
- ¥ Dr. D. WASSERSTEIN, Department of Semitic Languages, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. (Elected 1984).
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- Forthcoming: 'The occasion of Paul the Silentiary's Ekphrasis of S. Sophia' and 'Paul the Silentiary and Claudian', CQ (1985).
- ¥ + Dr. L.M. WHITBY, 3 Ventfield Cottages, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford OX9 1AP. (Elected 1980).
- Forthcoming: 'Justinian's bridge over the Sangarius and the date of Procopius' de Aedificiis', JHS 105 (1985).
- ¥ Dr. P.D. WHITTING, 15a Rivercourt Road, London W6 9LD. (Elected before 1972. Compounder).
- ¥ Mr. M. WHITTOW, Oriel College, Oxford (Elected 1984).
- ¥ The Revd. Dr. J. WILKINSON, 4 Cambridge Place, London W8 5PB. (Elected 1979).
- ¥ Mr. P. WILLIAMSON, Department of Sculpture, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 2RL. (Elected 1980).
- ¥ + Dr. A.M. WILSON (néé CRABBE), Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN. (Elected 1981).
- Forthcoming: 'Biblical imagery in the poem to Eustratios' Life of Eutychios', Proc. of the 9th Int. Cong. of Patristic Studies, Oxford 1983.
- ¥ * Mr. N.G. WILSON, Lincoln College, Oxford. (Elected 1974).
- Publications: 'On the transmission of the Greek lexica', GRBS 22 (1982) 369-75; 'Amysterious Byzantine scriptorium: Ioannikios and his colleagues',

2 WORK IN PROGRESS, 3. TEXTS IN PROGRESS

- Scrittura e civiltà 7 (1983) 161-76; 'Scolia e commentatori', Studi classici e orientali 33 (1983) 83-112.
Forthcoming: 'The relation of text and commentary in Greek books' in Atti of the Congress 'Il libro e il testo', Urbino 1982; 'Tradizione classica e autori cristiani nel IV-V secolo' in Proc. of the Congress 'Cultura classica e cristianesimo antico', Perugia 1984.
- ¥ + Mr. D. WINFIELD, 13 Pitt Street, London W8. (Elected 1975, elected Exec. Committee 1976-9 from which he resigned 1978).
- ¥ Dr. I.J. WINNIFRITH, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC. (Elected 1984).
- # Dr. R. WITT, 1 Oakwood Park Road, Southgate, London N14 6QB.
- ¥ Dr. F. YOUNG, Department of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT (Elected 1979).

3 Texts, Published, Forthcoming and in Progress

- Dr. A. ANGELOU. Publications: Nicholas of Methone's Refutation of Proclus' Elements of Theology. A critical edition with introduction. (Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi Philosophi Byzantini, 1) (Athens/Leiden, 1984).
- Prof. B. BALDWIN. Publications: Timarion, trans. with intro. and comm. (Wayne State University Press, Detroit, 1984).
Forthcoming: An Anthology of Byzantine Poetry, texts with comm. (Gieben, Amsterdam, 1985).
- Dr. D. BALFOUR. In progress: the unpublished Second Century or 117 Chapters of John of Karpachos, critical ed. and trans. based on 12 of the oldest mss., to appear probably in Analecta Vlatadon, Thessaloniki.
- Prof. A. CAMERON. In progress: (with A.M. Wilson) Eustratios, Life of Eutychios, intro., trans. and commentary, to be published in Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations.
- Dr. M.B. CUNNINGHAM. Forthcoming: 'Basil of Seleucia' homily on Lazarus: a new edition and translation', Analecta Bollandiana (1985).
In progress: The Life of Michael the Synkellos, trans. and commentary, to be published in Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations.
- Dr. J.D. FREND. In progress: the religious and theological poems of George of Pisidia, critical ed.
- Dr. M. GIBSON and Prof. J.K. DAVIES (School of History, University of Liverpool) announce that their new series Translated Texts for Historians, first reported in BBBS 9, is now in press. Three titles will be forthcoming in 1985: ed. E. James, Gregory of Tours, Lives of the Fathers; ed. S. Lieu, Source book for the reign of Julian; ed. S.P. Brock and A.N. Palmer, Syriac sources for 7th century history. Each will include intro. and notes on the text, including textual difficulties, and will be in p/b, price c. £5.00. The editorial committee includes Prof. A. Cameron, Dr. J.F. Matthews and Dr. R. Morris and further information about future titles may be obtained from the Sales Department, Liverpool University Press, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX.
- Mr. R.H. JORDAN. In progress: trans. of Typikon of Empress Irene Komnena for the Monastery of the Theotokos tes Kecharitomenes and Hypotyposis of John for the Monastery of S. John Prodromos tou Phoberou, for Dumbarton Oaks Typikon Project.

3 TEXTS IN PROGRESS; 4 FIELDWORK

- Mrs. P. KARLIN-HAYTER. Forthcoming: 'Les Actes des S.S. David, Symeon et Georges de Lesbos'.
In progress: The Hypotyposis, Private Testament and Codicil of Christodule of Patmos, trans., in association with the DO/N.E.H. Byzantine monastic foundations documents project.
- Dr. H. KENNEDY. In progress: (with Dr. W. Farag, University of Manusra) edition of the official correspondence of the Buyid vizier, Abd al-Aziz al-Shirazi, which includes material on Arab-Byzantine relations in the tenth century.
- Dr. S.N.C. LIEU. Forthcoming: Source book for the reign of Julian (Mamentinus, Chrysostom and Ephraim on Julian) for Translated Texts for Historians (Liverpool, 1985).
- Prof. C. MANGO. Forthcoming: Nicephorus, Breviarium, ed. and trans.; (with R. Scott) Theophanes, Chronicle, trans.
- Dr. M.E. MULLETT reports on an initiative to publish Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations, editions and translations of Byzantine texts by Belfast scholars and their associates, together with associated colloquium papers, financed by the generosity of a recent Queen's graduate, Mrs. Betty Robinson. Dr. A.M. Wilson, Mr. R.H. Jordan and Prof. M.J. McGann are the Editorial Committee; Dr. M.J. Angold, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer and Dr. J. Herrin are the Advisory Committee. It is hoped to produce the first volume in March 1986. Projected titles include:
- i) Life of Michael the Synkellos, tr. M.B. Cunningham with I. Ševčenko
 - ii) The XL Martyrs of Sebasteia, tr. P. Karlin-Hayter, A.M. Wilson et al
 - iii) The Lives of Meletios, tr. P. Armstrong
 - iv) Eustratios, Life of Eutychois, tr. A.M. Cameron and A.M. Wilson
 - v) The Evergetis texts, edd. and tr. R.H. Jordan and E.M. Collins
 - vi) The Illustrated Skylitzes, tr. P. Karlin-Hayter and L.-A. Hunt.
- Dr. J.A. MUNIIZ. Forthcoming: Nicephori Blemmydae Autobiographia sive Curriculum Vitae necnon Epistula Universalior (= Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca 13), Turnhout and Louvain, 1984.
In progress: Anastasius of Sinai, Quaestiones, critical ed. of original collection.
- Dr. J. NIMMO-SMITH. In progress: unstudied Greek mss. of the Pseudo-Nonnos Mythological Commentaries.
- The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. WARE. Publications: (with G.E.H. Palmer and P. Sherrard) trans. The Philokalia III (London, Faber, 1984).
- Drs. J.M. & L.M. WHITBY. Forthcoming: Historiae of Theophylact Simocatta, trans. with notes (O.U.P., 1985).
- Dr. A.M. WILSON. In progress: (with A. Cameron) Eustratios, Life of Eutychois, intro., trans. and commentary, to be published in Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations.

4 Fieldwork

AFRICA

- Dr. S. ELLIS. 1984: completed excavation of ecclesiastical buildings at the Dermech site in Carthage, where the Roman and early Christian museum was opened in 1984. 1985: further work on the Byzantine levels of the circus.
- Mr. P.M. MILOJEVIC. 1984: survey of temples converted to churches in Tunisia.

4 FIELDWORK

Dr. D. WELSBY. 1984: resumed excavation of a medieval church complex at Soba near Khartoum.

GREECE

Mr. A. DUNN. 1984: study of unpublished lead seals of the secular and ecclesiastical administrations of Byzantine Macedonia at Dumbarton Oaks. Planned for 1985: further study of Byzantine lead seals at Corinth; of Byzantine pottery from the Greek Archaeological Service's excavations in eastern Macedonia; and of medieval towers on Mt. Athos.

Dr. T. WINNIFRITH. 1984: visit to Greece and Yugoslavia to study Vlachs.

ITALY

Mr. N. CHRISTIE. 1984: (with S. Gibson) continuation of drawings of Roman city walls of Ravenna. Visits to Roman sites in Umbria and Tuscany.

JORDAN

Mr. J. COULSTON. 1984: visits to sites and museums in Jordan and Syria.

Miss H. DODGE. 1984: visits to sites and museums in Jordan and Syria.

Dr. S. ELLIS. 1984: study of housing in Jordan and Turkey.

PALESTINE, ISRAEL, SINAI etc.

Dr. C. DAUPHIN. 1984: study of pottery and small finds from 1976-8 excavations of the ecclesiastical farm of Shelomi, housed in the Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem. Planned for 1985: completion of architectural, epigraphic and photographic survey and analysis of Er-Ramthaniyye; checks at Na'aran and Farj in the Golan Heights.

Dr. D.J.N. GENDLE. 1984: survey of Egyptian monastic architecture in Sinai.

Dr. R.D. PRINGLE. 1984: visits to medieval castles and churches in Palestine, Syria and Cyprus. Post-excavation work on finds from Tour Rouge (Burg al-Ahmar).

TURKEY

Prof. A.A.M. BRYER. Planned for 1985: Study tour of the Pontos.

Miss J. GREENHALGH. 1984: visit to sites and museums in Pisidia.

Dr. O.P. NICHOLSON. Planned for 1985: topographical visit to Forty Martyrs sites at Sivas.

Mrs. C. ROUECHÉ. Planned for 1985: visit to Aphrodisias.

Mr. M. STYAN. 1984: visit to Turkey, Greece and Italy.

Dr. M.O.H. URSINUS. 1984: research in Turkish libraries on Ottoman provincial newspapers from the later Tanzimat (1865-76).

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr. J. CHAPMAN. 1984: multi-period field survey in the hinterland of Zara.

Mr. H. EVANS. 1984: field survey in Croatia.

5 Theses (a) successfully completed since BBBS 10

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

- Dr. S.Y. ABDEL-KADER, Byzantium and its Arab Neighbours under the Successors of Basil II, 1025-71, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Dr. J.F. Haldon and Dr. J. Nielsen, Birmingham Ph.D.
- Dr. A. CHATZOPOLLOS, Mystical Knowledge in Symeon the New Theologian with special reference to the Macarian Homilies, The Rt. Revd. Dr. K.T. Ware, Oxford D.Phil.
- Dr. M.B. CUNNINGHAM, Andreas of Crete's Homilies on Lazarus and Palm Sunday: A Critical Edition, Translation and Commentary, Prof. J.N. Birdsall and Prof. I. Ševčenko, Birmingham Ph.D.
- Dr. S.P. ELLIS, An Archaeological Study of Urban Domestic Housing in the Mediterranean, AD 400-700, Prof. S.S. Frere, Oxford D.Phil.
- Dr. S. Hill, The Early Christian Churches of Cilicia, Prof. R.M. Harrison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Ph.D.
- Dr. S. PSALIDAKOU, A Study of the Life and Work of Constantine Stilbes, together with a Critical Edition of his Poems and Letters, Prof. R. Browning, London Ph.D.
- Dr. D. TSUGARAKIS, Byzantine Crete from the Fifth to Twelfth Century, Prof. C. Mango, Oxford D.Phil.

Theses (b) not previously mentioned in BBBS

- Ms. C. BENTLIFF, The Status and Role of Women in Early Byzantine Society (4th - 7th centuries) as portrayed in Hagiography, Dr. J.F. Haldon, Birmingham Ph.D., 1982.
- Mr. E.M. COLLINS, Alternative Traditions of Byzantine Mysticism from 11th to 13th centuries, Dr. M.E. Mullett, Belfast Ph.D., 1983.
- Mr. D.F.J. LEESON, Imperial Orthodoxy: Heresy and Politics at the Court of Alexios I, Dr. M.E. Mullett, Belfast M.A., 1982.
- Mr. Ch. PENNAS, The Church of Panagia Krina, Chios, Prof. C. Mango, Oxford D.Phil., 1983.

Theses (c) begun in 1984

- Mr. H. EVANS, The Archaeology of Croatia AD 600-900, Dr. K.T. Greene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne M.Litt.
- Mr. G. INCE, Dark Age Central Greece, Dr. K.T. Greene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne M.Litt.
- Mr. V. KARABATSOS, Byzantine Ekistics (field), Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Birmingham M.A.
- Mr. T. KOUKOULIS, Building Materials in central and Southern Greece from 3rd to 7th century AD, Prof. R.M. Harrison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne M.Litt.
- Mr. D.W. NICHOLSON, A Study of the Poem Peri Xeniteias and Related Texts, Dr. D.W. Halton, Cambridge M.Litt.
- Miss I. SJOSTROM, Late Roman and Medieval Tripolitania, Dr. D.J. Smith and Dr. J. Johns, Newcastle-upon-Tyne M.Litt.

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6 Calendar of (a) Seminars, Societies and Lecture Series, by location

- BELFAST Byzantium in Belfast various Wednesdays at 8.00, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University, Belfast. Apply to Dr. M.E. Mullett.
Extra-Mural Course: Aspects of the Byzantine Dark Age 10 meetings, Autumn Term 1984, Wednesdays at 7.30, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University, Belfast. Dr. M.E. Mullett, Dr. M.B. CUNNINGHAM et al.
- BIRMINGHAM Byzantine General Seminar most Thursdays at 5.00, October to June, in the Whitting Room. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham.
Text Seminar: Prodromic poems Thursdays at 3.00, weekly from October to June, in the Whitting Room. Apply to Dr. M. Alexiou, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.
Modern Greek Graduate Seminar Meetings by arrangement. Apply to Dr. M. Alexiou.
Women in Pre-Industrial Societies Seminar Meetings by arrangement. Apply to women members of the Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.
Aims and Methods Seminar Meetings by arrangement. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. Bryer
Extra-Mural Course: Art and Culture of Islam Thursdays at 7.30, 20 meetings, Autumn and Spring Terms, Dr. L.-A. Hunt.
Extra-Mural Course: Art of Crusades and Pilgrims: East meets West in Medieval Art Wednesdays at 1.30, 20 meetings, Autumn and Spring Terms, Dr. L.-A. Hunt.
Mission and Conversion in the Byzantine World Wednesdays at 2.00, Spring Term, Central House, Selly Oak Colleges. Miss R.K. Loverance, Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
- CAMBRIDGE Patristic Seminar Mondays at 2.15 fortnightly in term, in the lightfoot Room, Divinity School, Trinity Street. Apply to the Revd. Prof. H. Chadwick, Magdalene College.
Byzantium and the Medieval World Fridays at 4.15 thrice termly, in Jesus College, N2. Apply to Dr. J. Shepard, Selwyn College or Dr. J. Howlett, Jesus College.
Byzantium and its Neighbours c. 900-1204 Michaelmas Term 1984, History Faculty. Apply to Dr. J. Shepard.
Byzantines in Italy and Italians in Byzantium History Faculty. Apply to Dr. D.S.H. Abulafia, Gonville and Caius College.
Special Lectures on Modern Greek Themes certain Wednesdays at 5.00 in the Faculty of Classics. Apply to Dr. D.W. Holton, Selwyn College.
- EDINBURGH Medieval Source Workshop is continuing work on a collaborative trans. and comm. on Agnellus' Liber Pontificalis Ecclesiae Ravennatis at 4.00 on alternative Wednesdays, Autumn and Spring Terms, in Room 349, William Robertson Building, University of Edinburgh. Apply to Dr. T.S. Brown, Department of History.
The Antiquary Visiting Scholars Programme: Denis Hay Seminar on Medieval and Renaissance History Tuesdays at 4.00 in Faculty Room N, David Hume Tower, George Square, Edinburgh.
- LONDON Seminar on Late Antique and Byzantine History and Literature Thursdays at 5.00, Warburg Institute (University of London), Woburn Square. Apply to Dr. A. Angelou or Dr. J. Chrysostomides, Department of History, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey.
Reading class on Eusebius' Life of Constantine, beginning with Bk. III, Tuesdays at 2.15, King's College London, followed in Summer Term by a lecture series, same day and time, starting April 30, at the Institute of

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- Classical Studies, on The Life of Constantine and other imperial images. Apply to Prof. A. Cameron or Mrs. C. Roueché.
- Postgraduate Seminar in Modern Greek Language and Literature Autumn Term 1984, Mondays at 5.00 in the Burrows Library, King's College London. Apply to Dr. R.M. Beaton.
- Extra-Mural Course: The Art and Architecture of Turkey 10 meetings, Thursdays at 7.30, starting 17 January, in the Lecture Theatre, School of Oriental and African Studies. Apply to Miss P. Weaver, Admin. Asst., Extra-Mural Division, SOAS, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.
- MANCHESTER Eastern Mediterranean Seminar certain Thursdays at 4.00, Autumn and Spring Terms, in Room SG15 in the Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Manchester. Apply to Dr. C. Imber, Department of Near Eastern Studies or Dr. R. Morris, Department of History.
- NEWCASTLE upon TYNE Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology Fridays at 5.30, monthly, in the Department of Archaeology. Apply to Mrs. W. Dennis, Secretary of the Society, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle.
- OXFORD Eastern Christian Studies Seminar Wednesdays at 5.00, fortnightly in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms at 1, Canterbury Road. Apply to Dr. S.P. Brock, Oriental Institute.
- Medieval Constantinople Mondays at 11.00, Exeter College. Apply to Prof. C. Mango.
- The Mosaics of Ravenna Tuesdays at 5.00, Michaelmas Term 1984, Ashmolean Museum. Apply to Dr. D.J.N. Gendle.
- Architecture of the Medieval Slav World Tuesdays at 5.00, Hilary Term in the Ashmolean Museum. Apply to Dr. D.J.N. Gendle.

Calendar of (b) Recent Conferences, by location

- ATHENS Celebration of the Centenary of the Christian Archaeology Etairia, October 6-9. Speakers included: Prof. E. KITZINGER and Prof. C. MANGO.
- BALLYMASCANLON, Co. Louth Conference of Hibernian Hellenists, November 9-10. Speakers included: Dr. A.M. WILSON. Apply to Dr. R. Talbert, Department of Ancient History, Queen's University of Belfast.
- BELGRADE Fifth International Congress of South-East European Studies, September 11-16. Speakers included Prof. Sir. D. OBOLENSKY. Enquiries to the Secretary, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College London.
- BIRMINGHAM Sixth International Summer School on Islam and Christianity, September 10-20, Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham.
- CAMBRIDGE Sixth Symposium of the International Committee of Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies, July 3-7, Newnham College, Cambridge. Apply to Dr. S. Skilliter, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA.
- CINCINNATI Tenth Annual US Byzantine Studies Conference, November 2-4. Speakers included: Prof. A. LUTTRELL, Prof. Alan CAMERON, Dr. S. ASHBROOK-HARVEY. Apply to Prof. S. Bowman, Department of Judaic Studies, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, U.S.A.
- DEMRE (MYRA) Second International St. Nicholas Symposium, December 3-7 (cf. report in BBBS 10).
- DUBLIN Eighth Congress of the International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies, August 27-September 1. Apply to Prof. G. Watson, Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2.

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- DUMBARTON OAKS Byzantine Art and Literature around the year 800, April 27-29.
Director: Prof. D. Wright, Department of Art History, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720. Speakers included Prof. C. MANGO.
- DUMBARTON OAKS Summer Seminar on Byzantine Sigillography, June 15-August 15.
Director: Prof. N. Oikonomides, Department of History, University of Montreal, Canada. Participants included Mr. A. DUNN and Mr. D. TSOUGARAKIS.
- GRONINGEN Symposium Syriacum IV, September. Speakers included: Dr. S.P. BROCK.
- ISTANBUL First International Congress on Turkish Carpets: The historical development of the art of Turkish carpet weaving, October 7-11. Apply to VIP Tourism Pirinccioğlu Inc., Cumhuriyet Cad. 269/2, Istanbul.
- OXFORD Eleventh Annual Conference of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies, July 8-11, St. Anthony's College. Apply to Dr. A.S. Al-Shahi, Department of Social Studies, The University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RH.
- PREVEZA International Symposium on Nikopolis, September 26-29. Apply to Prof. E. Chrysos, Department of History, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece.
- PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island To See Ourselves as Others See Us: The Theory of the Other in the Formative Age of Christianity and Judaism, August 6-10, Brown University. Speakers included: Dr. A. ANGELOU.

Calendar of (c) Forthcoming Conferences, by date

- JANUARY 25-27, 1985. Historiography, Ancient and Medieval in the Crossmead Conference Centre, University of Exeter, arranged by the Departments of Classics and of History and Archaeology. Speakers include: Prof. Averil CAMERON History as Text, Coping with Procopius; Dr. J. MATTHEWS Ammianus and the Eternity of Rome; Prof. R.A. MARKUS Chronicle and theology: Prosper of Aquitaine. Apply to Prof. T.P. Wiseman, Department of Classics, or Prof. C.J. Holdsworth, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Exeter.
- MARCH 15, 1985. Turkish/Turkic Area Study Group Spring Term Symposium: Anatolia and Rumeli in pre-Ottoman and early Ottoman times, in the Lecture Theatre, SOAS. Apply to Dr. M. Bainbridge, SOAS, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP.
- MARCH 23-25, 1985. Nineteenth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: Manzikert to Lepanto: The Byzantine World and the Turks 1071-1571 in the Faculty of Arts, University of Birmingham, with accommodation in University House. Speakers include: M. ANGOLD The Byzantine State on the eve of Manzikert, 1071; Security and Warfare M. BARTUSIS The cost of late Byzantine warfare and defence, C. FINKEL The cost of Ottoman warfare and defence, C. IMBER Turkish pirates and Ottoman fleets 1300-1453, A.R.E. NORTH Byzantine and Ottoman arms and armour; R.-J. LILIE Twelfth-century Byzantine and Turkish states; Contacts and Inheritance S. REINERT Bayezid I (1349-1402) in Byzantine and early Ottoman historiography, B. FLEMING Prince Djem (1459-95) and the Pope, H. LOWRY Remnants of Byzantine law in Ottoman form; C. HEYWOOD Concepts of the fifteenth-century Ottoman state; Societies and Economies S. ASDRACHAS Les communes dans les regions grecques de l'empire ottoman: fonctions fiscales et restrictives, B. SLOT The Frankish archipelago, K. KREISER The economies of the late Byzantine monasteries and early Ottoman tekkes; Nomads and Bandits K. HOPWOOD The pastoralist/sedentarist interface in Anatolia, C. KYRRIS; Towns V. DIMITRIADES Byzantine and Ottoman Salonica, S. FAROQHI Early Ottoman Anatolian towns; H.G. MAJER The Ottoman State on the eve of Lepanto; Patronage of Art and

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- Literature M. CHATZIDAKIS Le patronage de l'art grec des premiers temps de la Tourkokratia, S. PETKOVIC Art and Patronage in Serbia during the early period of Ottoman rule 1450-1600, J. RABY Mehmed the Conqueror and the Greek heritage, R. BANCROFT-MARCUS Authors and Patronage in Crete during the period of Venetian rule 1200-1669. Exhibitions include Eleventh- to Thirteenth-Century Muslim Coins and their Classical and Byzantine Prototypes, in the Barber Institute, by N. HAMPARTUMIAN and E. TAYLOR, on which M. URSINUS will speak. Apply to the Department of Extramural Studies, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.
- MAY 3-5, 1985. Dumbarton Oaks Symposium: Byzantium and the Barbarians in Late Antiquity. Director: Prof. E. Chrysos, Department of Byzantine Studies, University of Ioannina, 45332 Ioannina, Greece. Speakers include: Prof. Alan CAMERON, Mr. M. HENDY. There will be four major sessions: political aspects, legal aspects, imperial ideology and historiography.
- MAY 10-13, 1985 Fourth Australian Byzantine Studies Conference, Canberra (also sponsored by the Humanities Research Centre at Australia National University) Byzantium and Hellenism. Speakers include: Prof. A.A.M. BRYER, Prof. Alan CAMERON, Dr. P. MAGDALINO, Dr. R. MACRIDES. Exhibitions on Locks and Keys in Byzantium and Hagia Sophia, a photographic record with texts. Contact The Secretary, HRC, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601. Abstracts to Dr. E. Jeffreys, Department of Modern Greek, University of Sydney, NSW 2006.
- MAY 24-25, 1985 Boethius in the Middle Ages, Warburg Institute, London.
- JULY 2-5, 1985. U.S. Modern Greek Studies Conference: Greece and Asia Minor to be held at Anatolia College, Thessaloniki. Apply to W.W. McGrew, President, Anatolia College, P.O. Box 10143, 541 10 Thessaloniki or J.O. Iatrides, Department of Political Science, South Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut 06515, U.S.A.
- JULY 29 - August 2, 1985. Joint Committee of Greek and Roman Societies Triennial Conference, Cambridge. Speakers include: Prof. Averil CAMERON. Apply to Mrs. E. Matthews, 67 Ramsay Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 8AY.
- AUGUST 25 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1985. Sixteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences, Stuttgart. Speakers include: Dr. J.F. HALDON. Apply to the Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU.
- OCTOBER 25-27, 1985. Eleventh Annual U.S. Byzantine Studies Conference, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Prof. S. Campbell, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C4. Abstracts to Prof. J. Morganstern, Department of History of Art, The Ohio University, 100 Hayes Hall, 108 N. Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210.
- SPRING, 1986. Centenary of the British School of Athens Colloquium: Byzantine Archaeology, University of Birmingham. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. BRYER, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.
- MARCH 22-24, 1986. XX Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: The Byzantine Church in Society, University of Manchester. Symposiarch: Dr. R. Morris.
- APRIL 11-13, 1986. The Forty Martyrs of Sebasteia, Murlough House, Co. Down. Speakers include: E.M. COLLINS, J. CROW, M.B. CUNNINGHAM, P. KARLIN-HAYTER, O.P. NICHOLSON, L. RODLEY, A.M. WILSON but other offers are solicited. Registration will close at forty. Apply to Dr. M.E. Mullett, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
- JUNE 1986. Colloquium on Late Antiquity and Islam, Institute of Classical Studies, London. Apply to Prof. A. Cameron, King's College London, or Dr. J. Matthews, Queen's College, Oxford.
- AUGUST 3-9, 1986. Seventeenth International Congress for Byzantine Studies: Crisis and Continuity in Byzantium, Washington D.C. in conjunction with Dumbarton Oaks and Georgetown University. Contact Prof. M. Frazer, Curator, Department of Medieval Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY 10028. (see §12).

7 RESOURCES, 8 ANNOUNCEMENTS

7 Resources

Museums

- BIRMINGHAM. The Barber Institute of Fine Arts has a special exhibition of Byzantine Coins, Seals and Weights until Summer, 1985, to which will be added an exhibition of Turkmen Coins and their Byzantine and Classical Prototypes for the Spring Symposium.
- LONDON. The British Museum has acquired an eighth/ninth-century bronze seal-ring, a fourth-century gold pendant, a sixth/seventh century gold on bronze torc, a thirteenth-century 'Crusader' icon of S. George, bronze buckles, reliquary crosses, weights, lock and key, pottery lamps and plaster moulds for lamps.
- The Science Museum has acquired a late fifth or early sixth century fragmentary brass portable sundial-calendar for its time-measurement collection (inv. no. 1983-1393). It is to be published in Annals of Science and reprints will be on sale at the museums. (see front cover.)

Photographic

- EDINBURGH. Dr. J. Nimmo-Smith reports that microfilms and photographs of many of the Greek manuscripts of the Pseudo-Nonnos Mythological Commentaries, attributed to a certain Nonnos on four sermons by Gregory of Nazianzus, have been given to Edinburgh University Library. These photographs and microfilms were bought for use in her thesis by means of a grant from the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, and their gift to the Library is a condition of the grant. They are copies of manuscripts which date from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries.

8 Announcements

University news and appointments

- BIRMINGHAM. Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek. The establishment of the Centre for Byzantine Studies of the University of Birmingham in 1976 went unreported in BBBS through lack of space, but developments in 1984-85 may be noted. By 1984 the Centre consisted of a director (Anthony Bryer), a lecturer (John Haldon) and two research posts (one SSRC, Alan Harvey; one privately funded, Aglaia Kasdagli) in Byzantine Studies, ten Associate Members, over twenty research students, and a handful of new Combined Honours undergraduates in the subject. On 1 October 1984 it joined forces with the equally long-established Modern Greek element of the former School of Hellenic and Roman Studies, consisting of two lecturing staff (Christos Alexiou, Margaret Alexiou), a part-time colloquial assistant (Katerina Krikos-Davis), about ten research students and more numerous 4-year Combined Honours Modern Greek and Single Honours Greek undergraduates. The Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek is a constituent department of a new School of Hellenic, Roman and Byzantine Studies, the constitution of which ensures the integrity and maintenance of all former activities of both the Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.

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Representatives of both the British National Committee of the International Byzantine Association and of the Standing Committee on Modern Greek in Universities sit on its Advisory Board.

Developments in 1984-85 were that the Centre was awarded a 'new blood' lectureship in Ottoman Studies (Michael Ursinus), which cements links between its two original elements and adds another dimension to its activities. Margaret Alexiou's post is to be replaced on her taking up the Seferis Chair at Harvard in 1985, and Christos Alexiou was replaced by some bought-in teaching on his part-time early retirement in 1984. The Centre already offers graduate supervision in Byzantine, Modern Greek and Ottoman Studies and combinations of all three, and from 1985 offers restructured Combined Honours courses in Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies (and a Single Honours combination of both), as well as courses in Modern, leading to Ottoman, Turkish for graduates and undergraduates, and revives its M.A. by examination in Byzantine Studies. The Centre plans to continue to serve Byzantinists at large by way of publications, meetings and study tours.

HARVARD. Six-year post-graduate program in Byzantine Studies. This new program is inter-disciplinary, involving work in the Departments of Art History, Classics and History. It is open to students with the equivalent of a B.A. degree from any part of the world. It requires a three-year residency at Harvard. Financial support will be available. Students who successfully complete the examinations at the end of the third year will spend the following year at Dumbarton Oaks. It is envisaged that the thesis will be completed by the end of the sixth year. Apply to Prof. A. Laiou, Department of History, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.

LONDON, King's College London. As a result of the various processes of 'restructuring', New Blood posts and whatnot, King's (which will continue to be called King's College London after its merger with Chelsea and Queen Elizabeth Colleges in 1985) has been strengthened in Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, Classics and Theology. Charlotte Roueché was appointed to a shared New Blood post between the first two departments in the field of Byzantine Greek, and took up her post in October 1984. In Theology, BBBS readers will be particularly interested in the appointment of Dr. Judith Lieu from January 1985 to a New Blood post in Jewish and Christian origins. In Classics Professor John Barron has become Director of the Institute of Classical Studies after being the Head of the Department since 1971. Although he will continue to teach half-time at King's Averil Cameron has now become Head of Department. The Classics Department has also gained Dr. D.W.T. Vessey, transferred from Queen Mary College, and (from January 1985) Dominic Rathbone, formerly of Aberdeen University, new lecturer in Ancient History. Dr. Carlos Picon is part-time Research Assistant in the Ashmole Archive of photographs of Greek sculpture. Student numbers in Classics have also been increased in line with the recommendations of London University's Working Party on Classics.

We hope to develop further in the general fields of Classics, Byzantine and Modern Greek and Theology/Patristics by building on this strong base. First degrees are available in all these areas, together with a joint degree in Classical, Medieval and Modern Greek. Students can also often take courses from other degrees and incorporate them into their own. Modern Greek is taught to beginners by a Lector provided by the Greek government. Byzantine history is also available under the auspices of the History Department (courses also open to other students). At postgraduate level, there is a Byzantine Greek Seminar and a Modern Greek Seminar, with a Byzantine series also at

8 ANNOUNCEMENTS

the Institute of Classical Studies. Students also have at their disposal the Warburg Institute and Dr. William's Library, while the Burrows Library at King's, supported by large holdings in related fields, is the best available for Byzantine studies. The removal of the Courtauld Institute to Somerset House, next door to King's, within the next few years, will make cooperation in the teaching of Byzantine art history (already possible in the M.A. in Late Antique and Byzantine Studies) very much easier, as well as making available another excellent library.

Anyone interested in coming to King's can apply direct to the Admissions Office or more informally to individual departments or members of staff. Part-time and occasional students are also welcomed at all levels, and membership of seminars is normally open.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Dr. J. Johns has been appointed to the 'New Blood' post in Early Islamic Archaeology. Mrs. L. Ritchie was re-appointed Gertrude Bell archivist, on funds from the British Library and Gulbenkian and Knott Trusts and Dr. D. Welsby was appointed visiting Research Fellow. Barclays Bank has established a travel studentship of £550 p.a. for ten years, for a student of the Department of Archaeology to undertake research in continental Europe. The first holder is Mr. R. Crampton, who is studying Dark Age maritime trade in North-Western Europe.

Visiting Fellowships

Prof. A.A.M. BRYER will be a Visiting Fellow at Merton College, Oxford in Trinity Term, 1985.
Dr. C.E.V. NIXON from Australia has a Visiting Fellowship at Wolfson College, Oxford. He is writing a commentary on the Latin Panegyrics and has written extensively on the Tetrarchy.
Dr. J. SHEPARD will be a Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks for the second term of 1984/5.

Publications

The Concise Dictionary of Byzantium Dumbarton Oaks has been awarded grants for a project over six years to produce a one-volume comprehensive dictionary of Byzantium on the model of The Oxford Classical Dictionary. The Editorial Board consists of Alexander Kazhdan, Editor-in-Chief; Alice-Mary Talbot, Executive Editor; Anthony Cutler and Gary Vikan, Art Editors and Timothy Gregory, Archaeology Editor.

Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi Philosophi Byzantini. The Academy of Athens announces a series of publications of Byzantine philosophical texts under the auspices of Union Académique Internationale and published jointly by E.J. Brill, Leiden. The first volume ed. A. Angelou, Nicholas of Methone, Refutation of Proclus' Elements of Theology is announced in §3. Future volumes will include ed. L. Benakis, Théodore de Smyrne. De la nature et des principes naturelles selon les anciens philosophes; ed. M. Verhelst, Nicéphore Blemmydis. Sur l'âme and ed. W. Lackner, Démonstration que la vie individuelle n'est pas définie.

Study Tours

Constantinople/Istanbul and the Rock Churches of Cappadocia April 27 - May 9, 1985. Leader, Dick Temple. Cost £850. Apply to The Temple Gallery, 4 Yeomans Row, Brompton Road, London SW3.
East of Trebizond June 16 - July 1, 1985. Leader, Jennifer Scarce, Royal Scottish Museum. Cost £890. Places to be visited include Trabzon, Sumela, Erzerum, Ani, Kars, Doğubayezit, Lake Van, Diyarbakir, Nemrut Dağı, Malatya,

8 ANNOUNCEMENTS; 9 1984 SYMPOSIUM

Kayseri, Urgüp and Ankara. Apply to Julian Wiltshire, Edinburgh Travel Centre, Bristo Square, Edinburgh EH8 9AL.
The Trebizond Adventure August 10-28, 1985. Leader, Prof. A.A.M. Bryer. Cost £880. The tour will visit the major Byzantine monuments of the Pontos, see the summer pastoral economy and deserted later Greek settlements, ride through the Pontic Gates at over 10,000 ft., see the medieval Georgian churches of Tao and visit the Hemşinli of the Kaçkar mountains. Travel will be by plane, minibus, horseback and coastal steamer. Participation limited to 17 people. Apply to Andrew Brock Travel Ltd., 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W4 4PH. The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara offers a £400 travel scholarship to a student for this trip. Apply to Prof. A.A.M. Bryer, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham.

Other Announcements

The American Society for the Study of Peoples of Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia (ASSEENCA) has just been founded. The President is Alice Assatourian, 410 East 20th St., 3-4 New York, NY 10009, U.S.A. It is concerned with the languages, literatures and cultures of the Azerbaidjani, Kazak, Kirgiz, Tatar, Turkmen, Tadjik and Uzbek and of the Mongolian, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian and other peoples.

9 1984 Symposium: Summaries of papers

BYZANTIUM AND THE WEST, c.850-c.1200: XVIIIth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Oxford, 30 March - 1 April 1984

Following the now established transhumance of the Society's annual Symposium from Birmingham elsewhere every other year, it was held in Oxford in 1984 under the Presidency of Sir Dimitry Obolensky, Symposiarchy of James Howard-Johnston (who collected the summaries here), and with the organisational skills of Elizabeth Livingstone. The papers will be edited in full by Mark Whittow for publication by Hakkert. Proceedings of the previous Symposia still in print are:
XIIth 1978 Birmingham "The Byzantine Black Sea" = Archeion Pontou, 25 (1978); £10 from Epitrope Pontiakon Meleton, Kolokotronis 25, Athens 125, Greece.
XIIIth 1979 Birmingham "The Classical Tradition", edd. M. Mullett and R. Scott; £2 from Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, Birmingham.
XIVth 1980 Birmingham "The Byzantine Saint", ed. S. Hackel; £2 from CBS&MG, Birmingham; or St. Basil's House, 52 Ladbroke Grove, London W11 2PB
XVth 1982 Edinburgh "The Byzantine Aristocracy", ed. M. Angold = BAR International Series 221; £18 from 5 Centremead, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

SIR DIMITRI OBOLENSKY (Christ Church, Oxford) The Balkans in the Ninth Century: Barrier or Bridge?

The question whether the Balkan peninsula had ceased by the ninth century to play the connecting and mediating role between the eastern and the western halves of the Empire and between Greek and Latin Christendom is considered in this paper from two angles, the one geographical, the other cultural.

The geographical approach involves an attempt to discover whether the Balkan peninsula was still in the ninth century the physical obstacle to east-

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west communications which, to a large extent, it had been during the Avaro-Slav invasions of the sixth and seventh centuries. Although the evidence which can be drawn from the documents is fragmentary and inconclusive, an underlying theme does emerge: a slow revival, after the turmoil of the barbarian invasions, of traffic on the roads (particularly on the Via Egnatia), stability and security in the cities, and organized societies both in the imperial themes (most of which, in the Balkans, were set up in the ninth century) and in the Slav or partly Slav lands of the north Balkans. In many respects this recovery was the result of the political and cultural revival which the Byzantine Empire underwent during the ninth century.

In the cultural field the question whether the Balkan peoples acted in this period as a bridge between Byzantium and the West is considered in relation to two distinct areas: Bulgaria and Dalmatia. It is clear that Bulgaria, though a member of the Byzantine cultural commonwealth by 870, was never in this period closed to the West. Its rulers maintained links, which were close at times, with the Papacy and the Franks. Dalmatia, which in the ninth century owed political loyalty to Byzantium and ecclesiastical allegiance to Rome, was even less of a barrier: its wide horizons and cosmopolitan culture enabled the narrow confines of this land to become a bridge between the Greek and the Latin worlds. It was suggested in conclusion that by the second half of the ninth century the Balkan peninsula was becoming once again, in some of its more exposed areas, a land of passage and inter-communication, facing Byzantium and the West.

T.S. BROWN (Edinburgh) The Background of Byzantine Relations with Italy in the Ninth Century: Legacies, Attachments and Antagonisms

Byzantine relations with Italy were in many respects as close in the ninth century as in the period before 751, when the empire ruled a substantial part of the peninsula. In the South increased political influence and later a major reconquista were made possible because of divisions among the other powers and the opportunity to lead Christian resistance against Muslim invaders. In Northern and Central Italy the influence was less concrete but still considerable. In the cultural and artistic spheres Byzantium was a constant source of texts, techniques and models, and both nostalgia for Byzantine rule and pro-imperial sentiment were at times strong. However these attitudes were essentially one aspect of a more general ideal of a return to an imaginary Roman or Constantinian past; this image was 'refracted' through the lens of the 'Byzantine' period of the seventh and eighth centuries when Rome and the Exarchate of Ravenna were able to evolve autonomy and a creative identity within an imperial context. Although particular political circumstances could lead to a 'reactivation' of Byzantinizing traditions and sentiments in the ninth century, these were firmly based on self-interest, and the political uncoupling of Italy from the East had taken place not in 751 or in 800, but already by 727, the date of a widespread revolt against Constantinopolitan rule.

G.A. LOUD (Leeds) Byzantine Italy and the Normans

The paper begins by surveying Byzantine Italy on the eve of the Norman arrival, and in particular what is known of its population structure. The lack of linguistic and racial coherence is very striking, and reflected in the confused and anomalous ecclesiastical structure, although in the tenth century the Greek-speaking populace and Greek church was pushing northwards, notably into Lucania. In most of Apulia however a Lombard population, Latin church and Lombard Law predominated. And it was Latin Apulia rather

than the more Hellenized areas which provided the stiffest resistance to the Norman invaders. Because the latter were relatively few in number they had less impact on local society than one might at first suppose. In Greek-speaking areas local officials continued to be Greeks. Roman Law continued in operation (as did Lombard Law in those areas which had used it before the conquest); and indeed the extant legislation of the Norman kings of Sicily was largely derived from Roman Law. Greek officials were also prominent at court. Inevitably the Latin element gained ground at the expense of the Greek, but this was less the result of conscious policy by the rulers than has been supposed. The allegedly deliberate Latinisation of the Calabrian church was slow, and pretty incomplete. There is considerable evidence for amicable co-operation between Greek and Latin clergy, and some of the changes effected in the local church were the result of papal rather than Norman pressure. It was the altered demographic structure of the regno, and the largely unconscious acculturation of the Greek populace which was ultimately to Latinise southern Italy.

DAVID BUCKTON (British Museum) Byzantine enamel and the West

Early Byzantine craftsmen are credited with having preserved and developed cloisonné enamel, if not with having actually originated it. An examination of the surviving evidence, however, suggests that 'Early Byzantine cloisonné enamel' is either not early, or not Byzantine, or not cloisonné, or not enamel: of the examples traditionally cited, some are filigree enamel (medallions in the Cabinet des Médailles and Baltimore, and a pectoral cross at Dumbarton Oaks) and others belong to later centuries (the Fieschi-Morgan reliquary in New York to the ninth, and the Poitiers triptych and the St-Maurice ewer to the eleventh).

The antecedents of the earliest Byzantine cloisonné enamel, that on the Fieschi-Morgan reliquary, are Carolingian, and the technique therefore seems to have been borrowed from the West at the end of Iconoclasm. The debt was soon repaid, however, since a hundred-year gap in production in the West destroyed the live domestic tradition and ensured that the models for the earliest Ottonian enamel were Byzantine.

Written sources make it clear that Byzantine enamel was subsequently imported into the West, but between such imports and work readily identifiable as that of Western craftsmen lies an ambiguous group of eleventh-century enamels made by Byzantines working in the West and by Westerners who had learnt their craft from Byzantines and were using Byzantine raw materials.

Byzantine enamel reached a peak of excellence in the eleventh century, but it is a peak which has obscured the view of anyone attempting to look back. Byzantium's enormous debt to Western enamel has never been recognized: it is the repayment of that debt - with interest - which has attracted all the attention.

The paper is to be published as an article in Jewellery Studies 2 (1985).

K.J. LEYSER (olim Magdalen, Oxford) Ends and Means in Liudprand of Cremona
Liudprand of Cremona is often dismissed as a scurrilous author who sought above all to entertain. It is shown here that in the Antapodosis Liudprand had urgent homiletic purposes. Not the least of them was to keep his addressee, Bishop Recemund of Elvira, the palace official of Abd ar-Rhaman III in Cordoba, informed about recent history and events in christianitas. He and his fellow-christians under Islamic rule must be kept in touch and

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were accountable. Liudprand the 'byzantinist' can only be understood if that aim is kept in mind. In the Antapodosis Byzantium is really the metropolis of the Christian world and her emperors were its foremost rulers. Liudprand's father and step-father and he himself reveal themselves as clients of Romanus Lecapenus and Constantine VII. In the Legatio, however, we note a profound change. Here the Ottonians and the papacy were the centres of Liudprand's Christian world. The bishop of Cremona, all the same, was not the first to be aware of deep cleavages between the west and Byzantium, nor is he alone to see these above all in matters of daily habit, ritus and ceremony rather than the great issues such as the filioque-clause and the status of the Western Empire. In the West, familiaritas and the community of the household, in Constantinople a ruler and court hedged by ceremony throughout. Liudprand's Legatio too must be seen in a larger setting and above all compared, as it is here, with the last 22 chapters of the Life of John of Gorze, the account of his embassy to Cordoba for Otto I.

JONATHAN SHEPARD (Selwyn, Cambridge) Byzantine Attitudes and Policy towards the West in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries

'The West' was not a clearly-defined entity in Byzantine eyes. So it should not be divorced from their other areas of concern, particularly in the Mediterranean, which imperial strategists needed to treat as a unity. Acutely conscious of the frailty of their hold on their Balkan provinces, of their inferiority vis-à-vis the Moslems at sea, and of the striking-power of even distant Moslem fleets, emperors felt obliged to conduct a very wide-ranging diplomacy. This served to monitor and 'nip in the bud' threatening conjunctions of 'the great alliance' of Moslem sea-powers or of such rulers as Symeon of Bulgaria and the Fatimid Caliph, and especially to isolate Moslem Crete, whose fleets' incursions enfeebled the empire's grip on its western provinces. A grandiose and lavish-seeming diplomacy served also to mask Byzantium's weaknesses and bolster the myth of 'universal empire'. Tenth-century Byzantine diplomacy paid considerable attention to various 'Frankish' potentates and Constantine VII's avowals of an affinity between 'Franks' and Byzantines seem to amount to more than mere rhetoric. Constantine's attention, in his writings, to past cases of Franco-Byzantine cooperation against the Arabs implies esteem for Western Christians as junior partners, as do tenth-century popular sayings. Such a regard for the 'Franks' does not seem justified by the cool calculations of utility which usually governed Byzantine diplomacy. It does accord with Byzantine pretensions to a grandiose, worldwide diplomacy, in which preeminence over other Christian rulers was paraded, but it also reflects wishful thinking concerning a valiant ally in a hostile Mediterranean world.

When sea-communications with the Christian West eased, from the end of the tenth century, Byzantine illusions faded and Western Christians were deemed 'barbarians', as they had not been in the tenth century. The change in attitudes began already before Westerners (in the form of Normans) attacked the Balkans, being already discernible in anti-Latin tracts written in the 1050s. Yet Westerners' ferocity and martial arts made them especially useful as mercenaries to Byzantine emperors, who were as confident of being able to 'manipulate' them as they were of handling steppe-nomads, albeit with extreme caution. Anna Comnena describes Crusaders, Cumans and Pechenegs, and her father's mode of employing them, in markedly similar terms. Appeals to racial, and especially religious affinity, were made in letters to Western potentates, in order to avert invasions or solicit mercenaries (for example, in the letter to Robert Guiscard of 1072 and the 'letter' to Count Robert of Flanders, whose contents are, to a large extent,

authentic). Their 'rhetoric of affinity' was spurious, cloaking Byzantium's parlous plight, or serving to dignify its requests for aid and to impose constraints on Westerners' greed and treachery. Yet this rhetoric was believed by many Western Christians. Alexius' appeals for aid, amplified and manipulated by Urban II, evoked an extraordinary response. Alexius who, like his predecessors, assumed that Westerners were motivated largely by materialistic goals, could not believe that Westerners had believed his 'rhetoric of affinity'.

H.E.J. COWDREY (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford) Gregory VII, Byzantium and the First Crusade

The paper begins by discussing two considerations that may help to explain Western thinking about Byzantium in the latter part of the eleventh century. First, the idea of the pious Emperor Constantine, the absence of an acute awareness of a Zweikaiserproblem, and the currency of aspirations for a renovatio imperii rather than the theory of a translatio imperii, left the West, and not least the popes, willing to accept the Eastern Empire as well as the Western emperors as a matter of fact. Secondly, whereas in the twelfth century the West came to understand the Eastern church as pre-eminently the Latin church of the Crusader states, in the eleventh the Eastern church(es) were the church of Constantinople and the other ancient churches of the East. They were not perceived as alien. There follows an examination of evidence from the pontificates of Gregory VII, Victor III, and Urban II which suggests that they genuinely desired to help the Eastern Empire in its straits after Manzikert and to promote the concordia of the Eastern and Western churches; by the 1090s relationships were largely marked by peace and friendship. But by placing Jerusalem right at the centre of his Crusading propaganda, Urban stimulated the Crusaders themselves to develop an outlook leading to the alienation of the Eastern Empire and fostering the division of the churches. The Crusaders' letter to Urban of 11 September 1098 was a turning point, and St. Bernard illustrates twelfth-century developments. The period has done much to determine subsequent attitudes.

PAUL MAGDALINO (St. Andrews) The Phenomenon of Manuel I Komnenos

The reign of Manuel I (1143-1180) was central to the developments that led from the First to the Fourth Crusade, and the emperor in question embodied the growing involvement of Byzantium with the West in this period. The paper presented some arguments in favour of a more sympathetic assessment of the emperor and his policies than is to be found in most modern accounts, with the notable exception of the recent studies by R.J. Lilie. Attention was drawn to the problems involved in using the evidence of Niketas Choniates, with whom all the criticisms of Manuel originated. The built-in assumptions of the traditional view of Manuel were then examined critically. It was agreed that Manuel's imperial policy was not over-ambitious, nor did it compromise the work of restoration undertaken by Alexios I and John II: it was not aimed at territorial expansion, and its grandiose scale and style were justified by Manuel's perception of the potential threat from the West, of which he was made keenly aware by the events of the Second Crusade. In particular, the revival of the Western Empire under Frederick Barbarossa, and the association between the crusading ideal and the Hohenstaufen imperial ideal, threatened the Byzantine role of Christian leadership in the Eastern Mediterranean. Manuel's whole policy can be seen as an attempt to control the links that bound the crusader states to Latin Europe. This naturally involved an unprecedented reception of westerners and western ways which caused much internal resentment. However, there is no convincing evidence that Manuel made irrevocable concessions to the Papacy, to the Italian maritime cities, or to any other western interest.

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Moreover, he was as much a symptom as a cause of 'westernisation' in Byzantine society, the extent of which may have been underestimated because of the Byzantines' success in masking it. In conclusion, it was suggested that the notion of Roman imperial revival shared by both the Hohenstaufen and the Komnenoi was not as inappropriate to the twelfth-century situation as it now appears in the light of the subsequent failure of both empires.

HUGO BUCHTHAL (Warburg, London) Byzantine Art in the Twelfth Century: The Metropolis versus the Provinces

The renovatio imperii in the twelfth century, especially potent during the reign of Manuel I, is less easily traced in the figural arts as so few works survive in the Capital. But it is clear that the middle of the century marks a real turning point in Byzantine art, and that more general changes in the Byzantine world are mirrored in the unusually rapid development of style in Byzantine painting. The templon screen is replaced by the opaque iconostasis, images of private devotion become more frequent, and many illuminated manuscripts reflect the heightened impact of private patronage. Gospel manuscripts are provided with frontispieces which carry a message, frequently alluding to typology, or to the presence of Christ himself. Again the capital has preserved few examples. But an outstanding manuscript kept in the Patriarchate in Istanbul written by a monk by the name of Michael, and with a set of exquisite full-page feast-pictures inserted at random but constituting a coherent program, are eloquent witnesses of a private person's veneration and piety.

Imperial patronage can be traced in the provinces, from the frescoes of Nerezi (1164) which are the work of metropolitan masters, through capital-inspired frescoes in Macedonia and in Cyprus, to the provincial-looking mosaics in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. These were sponsored by Manuel I (1169) but entrusted to local artists who had metropolitan models at their disposal. At the very end of the century the outstandingly beautiful frescoes of Hosios David in Thessaloniki remind us of the fact that "metropolitan" art is not limited to the capital, to Constantinople, and that attempts to distinguish between a Constantinopolitan and a Thessalonikan tradition raise the spectre of a "non-problem" and are largely doomed to failure.

BERNARD HAMILTON (Nottingham) The Cathars and the Seven Churches of Asia

This paper considers whether the Cathars could offer historical proof to substantiate their claim to represent the Apostolic Church. Their own communities, established in the twelfth century, claimed descent from the Bogomil churches of the Byzantine Empire. The Bogomils could only trace their origins to the mid-tenth century, but obtained from Paulician converts written proofs of apostolic filiation. These were letters attributed to Tychicus, disciple of St. Paul, concerning the foundation of seven 'primitive' churches in Asia, which the Paulician converts claimed had survived into the ninth century.

Although the Bogomils and Cathars received these letters in good faith, we know from Peter of Sicily that they were written by the Paulician leader, Sergius, in the early ninth century and that six of the seven churches were founded by him and his predecessors in the years c.660-835. The Paulicians did not claim to have founded the first of the seven churches, and it may therefore represent an older religious group which they had absorbed.

Cathar evidence suggests that this group were Novatians, who were present

in Asia Minor when Paulicianism arose there. H. Grégoire pointed out that the Novatians called themselves katharoi. Moreover, the Cathar Ritual is remarkable for its orthodoxy and extreme antiquity. It derived from the Bogomils and the evidence suggests that they obtained it from the Paulicians, but its form is older than the Paulician movement, and its orthodox content and liturgical conservatism indicate a Novatian origin. The Ritual therefore may have provided a link between the Cathars and the Apostolic Church.

ELIZABETH JEFFREYS and MICHAEL JEFFREYS (Sydney) The Cultural Cross-Fertilisation of the Twelfth Century and its Byzantine Fruit

The twelfth century is a period of prolonged contact, in many contexts and with varying degrees of intensity, between Western Europe and the Byzantine world. It is also a period when there are two coincidences between Eastern and Western literary development: 1) the first systematic writing of vernacular works in French and German coincides approximately with the first experiments in writing the Greek vernacular; 2) the long romance (or novel) reappears around the middle of the century in both Greek and Latin after centuries of neglect. Are these simply coincidences or is there a causal relationship?

At a formal and conventional level there is evidence that Westerners (normally Italians) resident in Constantinople for trade or diplomatic reasons used a knowledge of Greek thus acquired to translate philosophical and theological works by authors already known to the West. Moses of Bergamo, Burgundio of Pisa, Jacobus Venetus, Leo Tuscus and Hugo Eterianus are perhaps the best known examples, functioning in a literate and literary manner.

At a less tangible level there are in French vernacular texts "Byzantine" or "exotic" elements (names, descriptions of buildings, scraps of Greek etc.). This material is most likely to have been transmitted orally, in a non-literate manner.

These formal and informal modes of communication can become inextricably intertwined, as in Gautier d'Arras' Eracle which draws on liturgical texts relevant to his patron's interests and oral traditions collected in Constantinople but transmitted in a written Latin form.

Cases of literary influence which can be proved, because of the existence of texts on either side of the equation, suggest that the cultural influences moved from Byzantium to the West. We are however also dealing with orally transmitted (and intangible) material and attitudes. One such element may be the increasingly urgent demands of patrons in Comnenian Constantinople for an easily intelligible literature of entertainment and instruction, probably patterned on patronage of vernacular literature in Western societies. These patterns are especially relevant in view of the deeply Westernizing attitudes fostered by Manuel Komnenos himself and the possible Western origins of his sister-in-law Eirene, the second most influential literary patron of the mid-twelfth-century.

DAVID JACOBY (Jerusalem) Byzantium and the Italian Maritime Powers: Economic and Social Interaction in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries

The purpose of this paper is to re-examine western economic expansion into Byzantium and its social implications in the two centuries following the grant of privileges to Venice in 1082. These privileges are generally considered as opening the way to an irreversible process of Byzantine economic decline, already well advanced by 1204. Others have contended that Italian activity was beneficial to the Byzantine economy. A critical

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scrutiny of the sources provides a more complex and diversified picture.

Although the chrysobull of 1082 contains substantial concessions to Venice, it also illustrates the continuity of Byzantine policies towards foreign traders, namely, the imposition of restrictions on trade as well as social segregation. Only gradually did Venetian trade expand into the internal market of the Empire and lead to the permanent settlement of Venetians in Byzantine cities, followed by intermarriage with Greeks and investments in agricultural production, a third stage in the Venetian intrusion. Pisan expansion followed the same pattern. Genoese activity was more restricted.

A close examination of quantitative data on capital investments, shipping, and population used to measure the progress of the Italians and their impact suggests equivocal answers. It appears that one should not over-estimate the damage inflicted upon the Byzantine economy or treasury, nor the stimulus provided by the restricted injection of Italian capital, which had only a local effect. Even after the Fourth Crusade Venetian expansion was slow and heavily depended on the growing demand in the West, Venetian activity in the Levant and the availability of capital in the area. Yet what proved more important in the long run was the collapse of the Byzantine system of control, which could never be fully re-instituted after the conquest of 1204.

GEORGE SCANLON (American University, Cairo) Egypt and the Counter-Crusade: the Paradox of Trade at 1200

Though it is usual to consider the Counter-Crusade as beginning with the conquest of the County of Edessa by Zangi in 1144, its fullest momentum was felt when the armies of Saladin (Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi) turned on the Crusading states. This military machine contained representatives of the far-flung Ayyubid possessions: Egypt, Syria and the Upper Euphrates emirates. Their consolidation into a single, politically homogenous organization may be considered the great work of Saladin, and though seriously contested and tried during the ensuing century after his death, its underlying format allowed the Mamluks not only to defeat the Mongols but to bring the Crusades to an end along the Syro-Palestinian littoral.

Before the advent of the Ayyubids, Egypt enjoyed an era of unexampled trade and prosperity during the Fatimid caliphate. The goods of Spain, North Africa, the entire Nile hinterland, the Indies and China could be purchased in the markets of Cairo and Fustat. However, wherever the Saljuq Turks held power, commerce with Egypt was denied, out of the politics of detestation of all things heterodox, the best example of which was undoubtedly the Isma'ili Shi'ism of the Fatimid dynasty. Hence in about 1050 we notice a gradual decline, even a disappearance, of products from Iran, Iraq and those parts of Syria and Anatolia in obedience to the Great Saljuqs or their atabeg clients.

Thus, when Saladin restored the allegiance of Egypt to the Sunni comity of Islam and rendered allegiance in its name to the Caliph in Baghdad, he re-opened the possibility of trade with Northern Syria and the Iranian world. Our excavations at Fustat give ample proof of the paucity of importation from the Muslim East between app. 1050 and 1170, and then its rapid increase from that date onward. Our first proof is the shard of what is known as "Saljuq white wares": it is an imitation of Sung porcelain, but with distinctive clay, overall glazing, and the peculiar counter-sink of the foot. These wares are considered to have been most numerous after the middle of the 12th century, hence we may date our shard to the last quarter of that century.

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With the exception of ladjvardina wares, all the major ceramic cycles of 13th and 14th century Persia can be found in Fustat in varying quantities. (These are generally from the mounds, since the city was abandoned sometime after the great conflagration of November, 1168, and hence represent the refuse of a capital now orientated to the north and east of Fustat.) Likewise the great wares of Northern Syria (Rakka and Rusafa) are amply represented and we know that the famous Mosul school of metal-workers found refuge in Egypt in their flight from the Mongols!

But the finds also demonstrate the presence of the enemies' products in the same markets, before and after 1200: e.g., the wood from Byzantium and Armenian Cilicia, the base metals from Spain, Sicily, and the Balkans, and the pottery of Cyprus and the Crusading Kingdoms, most particularly Athlit ware. Indeed Cyprus vessels with their strong, assertive shapes had a profound influence on the shapes of Mamluk pottery, and certain Christian states emulated Arabic script on their wares to appeal to the Muslim market.

How can we align such activity with the strong, Sunni Islam of Saladin and his successors? The revived Islam of the Counter-Crusade was securely founded on those parts of the "Saljuq dispensation" which re-created society in such a fashion that neither freedom of opinion or the movement of contrary ideas was possible: the Caliphate was subordinated to the more aggressive Sultanate, the economy was based on a state supervised 'iqta system, education and the bureaucracy were entwined in the madrasah nexus which guaranteed orthodoxy; even the Sufis and dervishes were under surveillance in their state-supported Khanqahs. Why was trade exempt from this inclusive prescription?

Once again, the exemplar is Saladin. After Hattin, he positively succoured the Mediterranean trading community, particularly the Venetians and the Genoese. These, in their turn, could temper the martial intentions of the Crusaders, or risk their most favoured status in Cairo and Alexandria. Base metals and wood must be kept in full supply and could be bought with the profit from the sale of Egyptian and Syrian flax and textiles, sugar and cereals, as well as the duties of the spices of the Indies which had passed through Egyptian hands since 1000. The manuals of war, produced in abundance during the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods, always advised tactics of self-interest within an overall strategy of conquest. The paradox of trading with the enemy was believed to be simply temporary and so justified as one more tactic of the "Saljuq dispensation".

NIKOLAOS OIKONOMIDES (Montreal) Byzantium and the Western Powers in the Thirteenth to Fifteenth Centuries

This is an attempt to underline one of the many problems that created ideological confusion and social disruption in the Palaeologan period, namely the fact that Byzantine cities of the XIIIth-XVth centuries acquired characteristics that differentiated them more and more intensely from the countryside: if one examines the economies, the institutions, the social relations, the cultural attitudes, etc. one realizes that the major cities have been developing according to a pattern similar to that of the Western European ones, while the countryside remained faithful to tradition and, with time, looked more and more oriental to the point that it developed affinities with the neighbouring Turks, whose institutions were also largely inspired by the Middle-Byzantine example.

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In addition to the main papers, there are five longer communications:

CATHERINE ASDRACHA and SPYROS ASDRACHAS (Paris) From the Byzantine paroikoi to the vassalii angararii: the Case of the Fiefs of Corfu
Beside paroikoi (referred to as villani, vassalii angararii or by other rarer terms) who paid the state tax and whose obligations were granted to private persons or institutions, there were tenants who obtained, in one way or another, domain land for cultivation or housebuilding. These tenants might also be liable to the obligations of vassalii angararii - i.e. the payment of ground-rent (gaioprosodos, morte, or geômore) to the owner of the land, whether the Commune of Venice or a private person. These typical Byzantine tenant-landowner relations are attested in the domain lands on Corfu, which were granted under the system of kaniskia or syngrateia. However, they are not attested in the mortizzo, where tenants paid rents which had a tax origin (especially the akrostichon), and where the mortizzo gradually enters the category of lands yielding the soliatiko.

The payment of both feudal rent and ground-rent and the social system based upon it became general before the fourteenth century, when the Baronia de Martina was formed. They influenced the pattern of distribution of cultivated land and perpetuated a system of feudal dependence. (ed. J.D.H.-J.)

TAMAR AVNER (Jerusalem) Septuagint Illustrations of Judges in Manuscripts of the Court School of Louis IX

For reasons rooted in separate traditions, scholars have tended to regard Byzantine Old Testament illustration virtually as a separate field from the corresponding subject in Western medieval art. This breach has often been felt to encumber the progress of investigation into Old Testament iconography, leaving some important issues on the Byzantine scholar's doorstep. This paper aims to bridge the gap by making unprecedented use of Western examples to show that certain Byzantine miniatures in homiletic books belong iconographically to the major Old Testament Byzantine recension.

The debt owed to Byzantine sources by an unusual, long, narrative sequence depicting the story of the Levite (Judges, 19-20) in the great Biblical manuscripts executed in the second and third quarters of the thirteenth century in Parisian royal ateliers (the Moralised Bibles, Pierpoint Morgan 638, and the St. Louis Psalter) is proved by parallel sequences in two luxury manuscripts of the early Comnene period (Jerusalem, Greek Patriarchal Library, Taphou 14, and Athos, Esphigmenou 14). These latter provide evidence of illustrated books related to the tradition of the Octateuchs but with a far greater number of pictures based on the Septuagint text, and prove that the Octateuch-cycle was compiled of scenes extracted from such illustrated books. The Levite sequence was undoubtedly copied from an illustrated Book of Judges of a type which has not survived but which was in circulation in the eleventh century. Its many pictures required a single-book format. Hence it is possible that the Octateuch-cycle was compiled in the second half of the eleventh century.

The same pictorial sources, but in a purer iconographic version, are reflected in the Parisian manuscripts. This implies that these Byzantine illustrated Biblical texts were collected for the encyclopaedic endeavours of Louis IX's school.

This paper suggests a new approach. Western art should be reconsidered as a source which can supplement the surviving corpus of Byzantine manuscripts and thus partially replace the dire losses of illuminated Byzantine Biblical manuscripts. (ed. J.D.H.-J.)

RODERICK BEATON (King's, London) De Vulgari Eloquentia in Twelfth-Century Byzantium

Three innovative elements in eleventh to twelfth century Byzantine literature are identified in the episode of Psellos' Chronographia describing his own embassy to Isaac Comnenos: the overt presence of the author in a written text, the awareness of the vernacular language as an acceptable mode of formal utterance, and the presence of a fictional element in writing of a factual kind.

It is suggested that these three elements later became important defining characteristics of later Medieval and Modern literature in the vernaculars of both East and West. The rest of the paper argues for the presence of these three elements in the four Ptochoprodromika, written in the vernacular in the mid-twelfth century, and it is concluded that these four poems can be read as a conscious literary experiment along lines similar to those pursued in the West at the same period - an experiment in 'vernacular eloquence'.

M. DUNN (Glasgow) Byzantine Influences on Western Monasticism in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries

The rise of the 'new' monastic groupings and orders in western Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries is often attributed to some extent to influence exercised in the west by Byzantine monasticism - in particular that of Southern Italy. Awareness of the practices of Italo-Greek monks, such as Nilus of Rossano, is believed to have inspired westerners, beginning with Romuald of Ravenna, founder of Camaldoli, to a more markedly eremitical and austere lifestyle with greater emphasis on the opus manuum, which eventually found expression in orders such as these of the Carthusians, Cistercians and Grandmontines. The Life of the founder of Grandmont, Stephen of Muret (d. 1125) with its account of his visit to southern Italy and inspiration by 'Calabrian hermits' has recently been confirmed as historically accurate.

Nevertheless, the Life of Stephen still presents many problems for the historian: the inconsistencies in its information and chronology highlighted by the Bollandists and Maurists remain unresolved. In the wider perspective, we might question the traditional equation of pre-eleventh century western monasticism with cenobitism and eastern monasticism of the same period with eremiticism - ideas fundamental to those who postulate the hypothesis of 'influence'. The ascription of a recovery of the values of early monasticism to any supposed - and unproved - contact with Greek monks ignores western monastic interest in patristic and early monastic sources: copies of Latin translations of Basil's 'Rules' are found in many western monastic houses at all periods; Romuald of Ravenna's 'eastern' practices can be accounted for by his known use of Cassian and the Vitae Patrum; Bernard of Clairvaux, occasionally writing on the subject of 'deification', is reliant on Maximus the Confessor. In proven cases of contact, the result was not change but continuing of two independent patterns of monastic development, as in the monastery of S. Alessio in Rome where Latin and Greek communities led separate, if harmonious, existences under one roof.

MICHAEL MARTIN (Birmingham) The Venetians in the Byzantine Empire before 1204
Byzantine and Venetian interests in the Adriatic coincided. In Venice Byzantine influence was pervasive. Explicit references to Venetian trade in the empire before the twelfth century are few, although the sources allow some inferences to be drawn. The bull of 992 was important because it simplified as well as reduced tolls. The levy of a higher duty on

9 1984 SYMPOSIUM, 10 DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS

departure than on arrival reflects the value of goods carried and followed usual practice. After all the debate, the bull of Alexius should be assigned to 1082, but attention is drawn to the problems acceptance of this date entails and to the evidence of later chronicles which give 1084. The possibility of more than one Alexian chrysobull is canvassed. The properties given to the Venetians in Constantinople were not consolidated until Manuel's reign. Venetian merchants were not excluded from the Black Sea or islands but they were restricted by shortage of capital. Venetian merchants were active in Corinth and Almyros. They dealt in oil, pepper and other spices and alum. They brought metals and textiles to the empire. After Manuel's coup in 1171 no formal reconciliation was reached until the reign of Andronicus. In the years immediately before the Fourth Crusade, piracy was a greater threat to the Venetians than the attitude of the emperors.

10 Abstracts of Doctoral Theses, 1984

We publish here abstracts of successful theses since BBBS, 10 which are British, Byzantine, doctoral and volunteered by their authors. It is assumed that theses are available for consultation in the appropriate University Library.

Abstracts of theses presented successfully in 1985 are invited for BBBS, 12 (1986). Authors are asked for publication plans.

Dr. Samira Y. ABDEL-KADER (Cairo), Byzantium and its Arab Neighbours under the Successors of Basil II (1025-71) - Birmingham Ph.D. 1984.

Chapter One is devoted to the sources of this study. It examines particularly its most important Arabic and Greek ones.

Chapter Two studies the area, society, and government of the Arab-Byzantine frontier. Geography helped determine the independent social and political forms of this frontier.

Chapter Three tells of the campaign of the Emperor Romanus III Argyrus against Aleppo in 1030. It analyses its motives, causes of failure, and results.

Chapter Four traces the relations of Mirdasid Aleppo with Byzantium and the Fatimid Caliphate. Argyrus' defeat was followed by the submission of the Mirdasids to the Empire and their protection by it. This disturbed the Fatimids and constituted a serious set-back to their plans concerning northern Syria.

Chapter Five focuses on developments resulting from the failure of Argyrus' campaign. It discusses the subsequent erection by the Moslems of three west-Syrian castles (al-Maniqa, Balatunus, and Binkisra'il) whence they launched attacks on neighbouring Byzantine territory. They struggled unsuccessfully to capture it.

Chapter Six studies the religious and tribal history of Edessa. Its possession by the Byzantines, during this period, is also explained.

Chapter Seven deals with Fatimid-Byzantine relations. It demonstrates that they were generally peaceful. It gives the reasons for, and details of,

their entente. It looks into their confrontation with the Turkomans and Saldjuqs.

Dr. Mary B. CUNNINGHAM, Andreas of Crete's Homilies on Lazarus and Palm Sunday: A Critical Edition and Commentary. Birmingham Ph.D. 1984.

This thesis is concerned with two homilies by Andreas of Crete, the eighth century Byzantine writer, on the raising of Lazarus and Palm Sunday. The thesis is divided into three parts. The Introduction includes a brief reappraisal of Andreas' contribution to the homiletic tradition, his biography and the historical background, a list of his homilies, a stylistic analysis using three representative homilies in addition to the two on Lazarus and Palm Sunday, the liturgical background of the two feast-days, the treatment of these themes by other Byzantine writers and finally, an outline of the editorial method used in this thesis.

The second part of the thesis contains an examination of the manuscript tradition of the homily on Lazarus, a critical edition of the text, a translation and a brief commentary. In the third section, the homily on Palm Sunday is presented in the same way.

This thesis represents an attempt not only to offer a critical edition for the first time of two of Andreas of Crete's homilies, but to provide some background on his stylistic and literary technique. It is hoped that it will serve as a basis for further work on this important writer, not only from an editorial, but also from an interpretative point of view.

Dr. Simon P. ELLIS, An Archaeological Study of Urban Domestic Housing in the Mediterranean A.D. 400-700. Oxford D.Phil. 1984

The study covers all levels of town housing, and most villages. It does not include 'villas' or isolated farms. A lack of archaeological research in the West has led to a concentration on the Byzantine East, and North Africa. Most sites are poorly dated or incompletely published.

Roman peristyle houses (Type I) continued to be built until the mid-sixth century. They had more complex designs at this period than earlier, including elaborate private facilities - baths, chapels and reception rooms. They are the only houses (with a few notable exceptions) to have mosaic floors, and sculptured elements. Many peristyle houses were taken over by subdivision (Type IV). These are not simple repairs but have a characteristic architecture. Most of the traditional classical cities were full of Types I and IV at this time. Some new towns were founded. Many of these contained new forms of houses, usually of only two or three rooms (Type III). Houses of this kind were heavily dependent on local traditions of architecture and building materials. These new towns did not contain houses of Type I. The sudden disappearance of Type I is explained by the migration of the aristocracy to Constantinople, and by changing social conditions. Aristocrats needed to live at the capital to maintain their power.

The Roman house represented the power of its owner, and protected his privacy. After its disappearance from the provinces they were dominated by poorer quality 'communal' housing. These houses had little privacy, and shared many facilities. A class of house with a small court or corridor (Type II) had the richest domestic architecture. Several examples can be dated to the later sixth century. It adopted some elements from peristyle houses, but was not a simpler imitation of Type I.

10 DOCTORAL ABSTRACTS, 11 BRITISH BYZANTINE INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Stephen HILL (Warwick), The Early Christian Churches of Cilicia.
Newcastle upon Tyne Ph.D. 1984

A survey of these churches is accompanied by a synthesis of their characteristic features, and the developments in planning which resulted from them.

Although inheriting the basic plan of the Syrian basilica, with the tripartite sanctuary, Cilician churches were remarkable for their lack of centralised plans, and for the regular inclusion, behind the apse, of a passage which was martyrial in association. Literary references show that the famous Cilician pilgrimage sanctuary of Saint Thecla at Meryemlik included a basilical church which contained sites connected with the saint's life. Other churches followed this model, and it appears that the Cilician churches resembled closely the Constantinian foundations in Palestine.

The need to provide access to the eastern passages ensured that the chambers beside the apse could not be used as the prothesis and diaconicon, thus leading to the enlargement and architectural embellishment of the area in front of the apse. This structural evolution was moving towards the introduction of transepts by the late fifth century.

The accession of a local chieftain as the emperor Zeno (474-91) meant that for a short period Cilicia was in high imperial favour. Zeno funded various building programmes in his home province, and doubtless employed many of his countrymen, who had a justified reputation as builders and architects. The combination of imperial support and Cilician inventiveness led to the emergence in Cilicia of a group of Transept Basilicas and "Domed Basilicas" which are the prototypes of the famous churches of the sixth century. The unity of this group of churches, which includes the famous monuments at Alahan and Meryemlik, and new discoveries such as the church at Oküzlü, has not previously been recognised. Its significance is discussed here for the first time.

11 *British Byzantine Institutions*

1 *The Queen's University of Belfast*

(a) ORIGINS

Byzantine Studies at Queen's began in 1962 as a research interest of Professor G.L. Huxley. In 1973-4 he obtained both an additional lecturer in the Department of Greek and Faculty's agreement to set up a First Arts course in Byzantine Studies. In 1974-5 the lecturer arrived; in 1975-6 a subsidiary course was added; in 1978-9 a general degree course and in 1979-80 joint honours courses joined them in the Calendar. Our first graduate took her degree in 1980; two years later she was followed by an honours class of four. In 1983-4, on the retirement of Professor Huxley, the lecturer's title was changed to Lecturer in Byzantine Studies, and the subject took its place as one of three in the new department of Greek and Latin. While we have only one full-time post as against two in Greek and three in Latin, we usually have as many (or more) research students as the other subjects and though fewer undergraduates than Latin, more than Greek. Our new environment is peaceful and encouraging.

(b) RESOURCES

The lecturer in Byzantine Studies can call on a specified fund for Byzantine teaching assistance, which she usually spends on a teaching assistant in each of the main terms, plus visiting art lecturers. We are very grateful for the quality of our teaching assistants and their dedication to the subject and our students. The University's teacher of Elementary Greek is also a Byzantinist as well as a busy schoolmaster and teaches our beginners as well as those of the classicists. From the beginning we have been fortunate to have an external examiner exclusively for Byzantine Studies who have each given generously of their experience and advice. Tutorships are available for research students and travel scholarships for honours students to visit Byzantine lands. The library possesses most basic Byzantine texts and a good selection of secondary literature and periodicals, backed up by good collections in classics and medieval studies. The curator of coins in the Ulster Museum makes a point of initiating Byzantine Students each year. We are especially grateful for the generous help that colleagues in other subjects offer us, not only in supporting our seminar series, Byzantium in Belfast, but also in providing specialist help in adjoining subject areas. The Cappadocian Fathers, Hagarism and Islam, Early Russia, the Ottomans, the Council of Florence, all are taught by our generous 'cryptobyzantinists'. In this way, as well as maintaining the turnover of teaching assistants, we hope to avoid the pitfalls of narrowness and impoverishment which threaten small academic units.

(c) LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

Clearly Northern Ireland poses special problems. Yet since we are the only university offering full courses in Byzantine Studies in Ireland and one of very few in Britain, we find it regrettable that so few applications come from outside the province. We should probably accept that our main catchment area is always going to be Northern Ireland, but we do welcome students from further afield. Queen's is an excellent undergraduate university, and learning is held in great respect by the local community. It is also traditionally a very friendly university, and a small subject like Byzantine Studies exploits this to the full. Literature as well as history is well represented in research and teaching, and there is a particular interest in theology (we feel that the discussion of religious issues on neutral ground has general educational value here).

(d) OUR COURSES

range widely over history, literature, art/archaeology and theology, all of which we consider indispensable for a subject which should be truly interdisciplinary. All our honours students must learn Greek, although only one has so far arrived at the university with a knowledge of the language. Students may take the subject for 1, 2, 3 or 4 years and all our courses are also open to other honours schools, including Ancient, and Modern History and Greek. We have joint honours programmes with Ancient History, Scholastic Philosophy, Political Science, History and Philosophy of Science, Latin and Russian. Our numbers are small, so we can plan courses, particularly special subjects, to fit the interests of students. Because of the small numbers we tend to lecture only the first year and in literature and art: discussion classes are the norm.

11 BRITISH BYZANTINE INSTITUTIONS

(e) PROBLEMS

There are two which we regard as fundamental and suspect are universal.

(i) THE TEACHING OF ART HISTORY TO BYZANTINISTS

In fact this involves various interrelated problems:

- 1) We do not have a professional Byzantine art historian in Belfast;
- 2) We have found that students answer art history questions in examinations badly, if at all;
- 3) We are still unclear to what extent it is possible to teach Byzantine art history per se, rather than as an ancillary to Byzantine history.

In these issues we have recently been engaged in active discussion with our teaching assistants drawing on Birmingham's as well as Belfast's experience. All agree that we aim to produce Byzantinists rather than art historians, but equally that art history is an integral part of a Byzantine Studies course.

We have worked out provisional solutions.

On our limited budget, we cannot afford more than two, or at most three, concentrated weeks a year with a professional Byzantine art historian. In addition to this we offer grounding in methodology and techniques taught by non-Byzantine art historians, correspondence between our professionals and our students throughout the year, and more rigorous practice in art essay-writing as an essential part of honours courses. We are fortunate to be able to call on the Extra-Mural lecturer in Art History and architectural historians here in Belfast and we owe much to the abilities and constructive criticism of our teaching assistants in art.

(ii) THE TEACHING OF GREEK TO BYZANTINISTS

We teach Greek to our honours and research students. We firmly believe that a knowledge of the language is essential to the study of Byzantine history in any depth and of Byzantine literature, which we regard as vital. Few of our students are natural linguists; most come to Greek because of Byzantium, rather than vice versa. We are hampered by (i) lack of teaching hours for Elementary Byzantine Greek, and (ii) the fact that for one term classical and Byzantine students are taught their grammar together. In an ideal world we would teach Byzantinists separately from the start, using modern pronunciation. As it is, the JACT course (excellent, but too full of hoplites) is succeeded by a Byzantine anthology read by Byzantinists only. We have been tempted to use New Testament Greek as a starter (it has proved extremely successful with research students), but worry about the transition to high-style texts. We recognise that several years and several different courses may be needed before students acquire a reading knowledge; the important thing with otherwise able students is not to despair of them too soon. In the first honours year (second at the university) we teach basic grammar and very easy texts (liturgy, simple low-style works). In the second year we read widely in Byzantine literature in a course ordered by genre and chronology and discuss various approaches to Byzantine literature. In the final year we concentrate on three set books, determined by the interests of student and teacher, but aim to achieve some kind of balance. We owe a lot to the dedication of our Elementary teacher, teaching assistants and cryptobyzantinists.

(F) FEARS AND HOPES

(i) FEARS

Our fears stem largely from the directive of the Northern Ireland Working Party of the UGC to reduce the proportion of Arts students reading for 4-year honours degrees to 30%.

- 1) Catchment. Byzantine Studies was able to take off at Queen's through a combination of the vision of George Huxley and the existence of a First Arts year, whereby students are admitted to the Faculty rather than to individual departments to study three subjects. Although none of our students has come to Queen's knowing that he wished to be a Byzantinist, commitment to the subject is a feature of the honours school. Despite the difficulties of the subject, the honours drop-out rate is nil; all students have achieved a respectable class, and over half of our graduates have gone on to research. Yet our first-year catchment remain third choices and worse, indeed one of our better students this year came to us only because of timetable difficulties. If Faculty moves in the direction of direct entry or away from a multi-subject first year, our courses are doomed.
- 2) Training. Any success we have had so far in producing graduates with a general grasp of the subject and some experience in research techniques stem largely from the advantages of a four-year course. We catch students in the first year with a non-linguistic course and thereafter train them, until in their final year they are equipped to study detailed set books and a special subject with sources in the original. If denied a fourth year, we would find it wellnigh impossible to train students to this standard. It is to be hoped that our students can be included among the 30% or else treated as analogous to modern language students, who will have an extra year abroad.

(ii) HOPES

If we can continue to attract students, we have every hope of continuing to build on our foundations.

- 1) Undergraduate developments: Changes in the Arts degrees may in fact be helpful to the subject: it may be possible to set up a General Honours degree, a Medieval Studies degree, a Renaissance Studies degree in which Byzantine Studies could play some part. The introduction of major/minor combinations might allow more flexibility and open up new subject alliances. Even if we are deprived of our fourth year it may be possible to set up a Single Honours degree in Byzantine Studies.
- 2) Graduate developments. Our current three research students are local products, but we would particularly welcome applicants from the other island and the South. They have excellent working conditions and the opportunity for EM and first year teaching.
- 3) Belfast Byzantine texts and Translations. Elsewhere in this issue is a list of projected titles to be financed in the first instance by a recent graduate in the subject, Mrs. Betty Robinson. We aim to publish new editions, translations and commentaries and the proceedings of associated colloquia. We hope also to produce student editions of each text to be distributed by teachers of the subject. Our first title will be offered at prepublication rates to Byzantinists during the year 1985-6.
- 4) Belfast Byzantine Colloquia. Births Byzantinists will soon have the opportunity to observe the state of Byzantine Studies in Belfast at close quarters. We hope to invite scholars to a series of weekends in the University's country house on the shores of Dundrum Bay, Co. Down.

11 BRITISH BYZANTINE INSTITUTIONS; 12 A.I.E.B.

The registrants will normally be limited to 30. Subjects at present under discussion include the XI Martyrs, Alexios I Komnenos, sixth-century Byzantine literature, the monastery of Evergetis and eleventh-century monasticism, narrative technique in Byzantine art and literature. There will be an opportunity to walk (as well as talk) in the nearby nature reserve and to visit local historic monuments. We hope to keep costs to a minimum. Come and see for yourselves.

M.E.M.

12 The Association Internationale des Études Byzantines

(a) Officers of the AIEB to 1986

Président: H. HUNGER

Secrétaire Générale: M. CHATZIDAKIS

Trésoriers: F. BARISIC, L. VRANOSSIS

Editor of the Bulletin d'Information et de Coordination: J. KARAYANNOPOULOS

Siège: Centre de Reserches Byzantines, av. Vas. Konstantinou 48, Athènes 501

Commission du CORPUS FONTIUM HISTORIAE BYZANTINAE: H. HUNGER

Commissioin Internationale de Géographie Historique: Hélène AHRWEILER;

British member: A.A.M. BRYER

Commission de l'Histoire de l'Art Byzantin: M. CHATZIDAKIS; British member: R.S. CORMACK

British members of the Bureau International de l'AIEB: Sir STEVEN RUNCIMAN

(Président d'honneur); J.M. HUSSEY (Vice-Président d'honneur);

R. BROWNING, Sir DIMITRI BOLENSKY (Vice-Présidents)

(b) CONSTITUTION OF THE AIEB (adopted 1961)

Article premier

L'Association Internationale de Etudes Byzantines, créée par les VI^e et VII^e Congrès internationaux d'Etudes Byzantines réunis à Paris et Bruxelles en Juillet-Août:1948, et le Comité International, réorganisé au Congrès d'Ochride en Septembre 1961, ont pour but de promouvoir par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir les études byzantines, et notamment d'organiser les tâches communes et de faciliter la publication des travaux d'intérêt international.

Article II

L'Association se réunit périodiquement en assemblée générale à l'occasion des Congrès internationaux d'Etudes Byzantines et au siège de chacun de ces Congrès. L'assemblée a pouvoir de décider, sur proposition du Comité et à la majorité des voix, toute modification des statuts, de déterminer l'ordre d'urgence des tâches et publications communes, de prononcer la dissolution de l'Association.

Article III

L'Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines est affiliée au Comité International des Sciences Historiques et à la Fédération Internationale des Etudes Classiques.

Article IV

Le Comité International des Etudes Byzantines est composé des représentants des pays ayant constitué des Comités nationaux et ayant demandé et obtenu leur admission. Il a son siège à Athènes.

Article V

Chacun des pays membres est représenté au sein du Comité par un délégué suppléant, ayant l'un et l'autre droit de vote.

Article VI

Le Comité International se réunit à l'occasion de chaque Congrès, et dans l'intervalle des Congrès aussi souvent que cela apparaîtra nécessaire, et au moins une fois.

Article VII

Le Comité a pour tâche de proposer à l'assemblée générale, c'est-à-dire au Congrès, toute mesure utile concernant l'organisation internationale et l'avancement des études byzantines, et en particulier lieu, date et programme de chaque Congrès. Dans l'intervalle des sessions, c'est-à-dire Congrès, il peut prendre toute décision que demanderaient les circonstances, sous réserve d'en rendre compte.

Article VIII

Le Comité fixe la cotisation des pays affiliés, procède au recouvrement et prononce la radiation des pays défaillants. Il a pouvoir d'effectuer toute opération financière intéressant la marche de l'Association.

Article IX

Le Bureau du Comité International comprend:

- 1) Les présidents et vice-présidents d'honneur, nommés à vie;
- 2) Un président, des vice-présidents, un secrétaire général, un trésorier, élus par les membres du Comité, et renouvelables à l'occasion de chaque assemblée générale, c'est-à-dire de chaque Congrès.

Article X

Les présents statuts abrogent les précédents.

- (c) XVIIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE AIEB: A letter from the Chairman of the U.S. National Committee

Dear Member of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies,

The United States National Committee for Byzantine Studies, in conjunction with Dumbarton Oaks, Centre for Byzantine Studies, and Georgetown University will host the XVIIth International Congress of Byzantine Studies in Washington D.C. from the third to the ninth of August 1986. It will be organized along the lines of previous congresses, with plenary sessions scheduled each morning on six topics: The Christianization of the Empire, Constantinople, a Profile of the New Rome, Byzantium and the Arabs, Byzantium and the Slavs, Retrospection and Invention in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries, and The Mediterranean World in the Thirteenth Century. The call for papers for these sessions was channelled through the chairmen of the twenty-seven National Committees of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines some months ago and was announced in a previous issue of this Bulletin.

The congress' afternoon program will include the customary sessions of short communications, Instrumenta Studiorum, New Discoveries and New Research, etc ... In addition there will be a series of colloquia that will consider topics related to the plenary sessions, for example a study of cities like Thessaloniki, Cherson, or towns along the coast of Asia Minor, that will expand upon the ideas and methods of research presented in the morning session on Constantinople. Other subjects for colloquia will be Early Christian silver and Numismatics, which are connected with two exhibitions that will be on display in the Washington area during the run of an organizing chairman, will feature a few short presentations by scholars in the field followed by open discussion.

12 A.I.E.B., 13 S.P.B.S.

The Organizing Committee of the congress welcomes suggestions from those who would like to run such colloquia. Information on how to do so will be included in the general call for papers for the afternoon program of the congress that will be mailed to a large list of people early in 1985. The announcement will also include preliminary information on registration and housing arrangements for the congress. Please note as well that the International Congress for the History of Art will take place at Georgetown University in Washington directly following our Byzantine Congress.

I hope you will all come.

Yours sincerely

MARGARET FRAZER

13 *The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies*

- (a) Officers of the SPBS and Members of its Executive Committee, being the British National Committee (BNC) of the AIEB, serving under the aegis of the British Academy. (All members and officers are elected until 1986, save those serving ex officio in the AIEB, marked *)
President of the SPBS: The Hon. Sir. STEVEN RUNCIMAN, CH, FBA *
Chairman of the BNC: AVERIL CAMERON, FBA
Secretary of the SPBS and the BNC: ANTHONY BRYER
Treasurer of the BNC and the SPBS: MICHAEL ANGOLD
Other Members of the BNC: ROBERT BROWNING, FBA *; ROBIN CORMACK; JUDITH HERRIN; J.M. HUSSEY *; CYRIL MANGO, FBA; DONALD NICOL, FBA; Sir DIMITRI BOLENSKY, FBA *
Editors of BBBS to 1985: ANTHONY BRYER and ROWENA LOVERANCE
The SPBS was registered by the Charity Commissioners as Charity No. 289207 on 8 June 1984, with the Objects: "To further public education in the study and knowledge of the history and culture, languages and literature of the Byzantine Empire and its neighbours." The BNC met on 30 March and 24 September 1984 and will meet on 23 March 1985; minutes are available to members of the SPBS from the Secretary. With the growth of membership of the SPBS it is no longer possible to circulate copies of the Constitution and agendas and minutes of its Annual General Meetings individually. They are therefore circulated below. The address of the Secretary is: Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. The address of the Treasurer is: Department of History, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. He has a list of defaulters; members should note Clause III.4 of the Constitution and search their consciences as to whether they are on his list. Most virtuous members save themselves and the Treasurer trouble by paying through Deed of Covenant, available from the Treasurer, which enables the SPBS to reclaim tax on subscriptions.

A.A.M.B.

(b) CONSTITUTION OF THE SPBS (adopted 1984)

I Name

The Society shall be called "The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies", hereinafter "The Society":

II Objects

The objects of The Society shall be to further public education in the study and knowledge of the history and culture, languages and literature of the Byzantine Empire and its neighbours by means (inter alia) of the following:

1. The sponsorship of Conferences open to all, Study Tours, lectures and educational activities generally;
2. The publication of a Bulletin of information;
3. The promotion of research and fieldwork;
4. The organisation and co-ordination of bibliographical, archival and museum resources;
5. The improvement of teaching of the subject and facilities for it, at all levels;
6. Co-operation in all or any of the foregoing activities with schools, colleges and universities;
7. Co-operation in all or any of the foregoing activities with The Society for the promotion of Hellenic Studies, The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, and other Institutions;
8. Co-operation in all or any of the foregoing activities with the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines.

III Membership and Subscriptions

1. The following shall be eligible for Subscribing Membership of The Society:
 - (a) Persons holding University or Museum appointments in the United Kingdom, with duties involving the teaching of, or research in, Byzantine Studies, or the keeping of Byzantine objects.
 - (b) Persons who have produced scholarly publications in Byzantine Studies.
 - (c) Persons not falling into any of the above categories who, in the opinion of The Society, would benefit The Society by their membership of it.
2. Persons who by their distinction or support of The Society have, in the opinion of The Society, promoted its aims notably, shall be eligible for Honorary Membership of The Society. Honorary Members shall not vote at General Meetings or hold office.
3. Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be sponsored by two Subscribing Members and elected at an Executive or General Meeting.
4. Honorary Members shall not pay subscription. Subscribing Members shall pay an annual subscription of £5.00, or such as may from time to time be determined by The Executive Committee (hereinafter described). Subscribing membership shall lapse automatically after two years' failure to pay subscription. Members aged 65 or over may compound for a sum of five times the annual subscription.

IV General Meetings

There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the Society at least once in every year, to deal with business as required. An Extraordinary General Meeting may be called by the signatures of the one half of the Subscribing Membership of the Society, or the signatures of one half of The Executive Committee (hereinafter described). Each member shall be given not less

13 S.P.B.S.

than three weeks' notice of an Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting.

V Executive Committee, its Membership and Functions

1. There shall be a Committee, hereinafter "The Executive Committee", which shall serve as the Executive Committee of the Society.
2. The Executive Committee shall consist of ex-officio and elected members, and may include not fewer than two representatives of the British Academy:
 - (a) The ex-officio members shall be the present and immediate past President of The Society; the present and immediate past Honorary Secretary of The Society; and the British members of the Bureau International des Etudes Byzantines, being the Présidents d'honneur, Vice-Présidents and officers of the Association.
 - (b) The elected members (who shall be not more than seven in number) shall be elected by The Society to serve for a period of three years and shall be re-eligible. Their consent to serve having been secured, they shall be proposed and seconded, and elected by postal ballot.
 - (c) The Executive Committee shall also function as a Committee of the British Academy and as The British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines, and in respect of this function The British Academy shall be entitled to nominate two representatives from among those ex-officio and elected members who are also Fellows of The British Academy. In the event of there being fewer than two Fellows on The Executive Committee, The British Academy may appoint up to two representatives from, in the first instance, its Fellows who are also members of The Society, to serve for a period of three years.
3. The duties of The Executive Committee shall include:
 - (a) Liaison with the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines and its Commissions, appointment of delegates to its Réunions, and of representatives to other relevant national and international meetings;
 - (b) The publication of the Bulletin of British Byzantine Studies;
 - (c) The review of texts submitted by scholars in the United Kingdom for publication in the Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae;
 - (d) The collection of The Society's subscriptions and allocation of The Society's resources and such funds as The British Academy, other Institutions or persons, may from time to time allot The Society, The Executive Committee, or The British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines, in furtherance of the objects of The Society.
 - (e) The preparation of the agenda for General Meetings of The Society.
 - (f) Administrative and financial control of the affairs of The Society.

VI Officers and Trustees

1. At an Annual General Meeting The Society shall elect a President and Honorary Secretary (who shall also serve as Honorary Secretary of The Executive Committee) to serve for a period of three years, and shall be re-eligible. The Executive Committee shall elect a Chairman and Treasurer (who shall also serve as Treasurer of The Society) to serve for a period of three years, and be re-eligible.
2. The Trustees of The Society shall be the Treasurer and Honorary Secretary for the time being.
3. All money received for The Society shall be paid into a Bank account in the names of The Society at a Bank to be determined by The Executive Committee.

4. The Trustees shall invest in their names any moneys not required for the immediate purposes of The Society in securities in which trust money may by law be invested with power from time to time to transpose such investment.

VII Amendment

Any amendment to this Constitution shall require a majority of three-quarters of the members present and voting at a General Meeting of which notice has been given, in the manner herein before prescribed, setting out details of the proposed amendment, but so that no alteration shall be made to the Constitution which would make its objects not exclusively charitable or the funds and assets of The Society applicable otherwise than for exclusively charitable purposes.

VIII Dissolution

If the Executive Committee shall decide by a three-quarters majority of its members present and voting at a meeting thereof that The Society should be dissolved, an Extraordinary General Meeting shall be convened in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and if at such meeting it shall be determined by a three-quarters majority of those present and voting that The Society shall be dissolved, any property of The Society that may remain after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities shall not be paid to or distributed among the members, but shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution of institutions having objects as nearly as possible similar to the objects of The Society, as shall be determined by the members at such General Meeting as aforesaid.

(c) Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the SPBS held at 8.30 p.m.

on Friday 30th March, 1984 in St. Peter's College, Oxford.
Present: Professor Averil Cameron (in the Chair), Professor Anthony Bryer (Secretary) and 43 members. Present as observers: members of the following National Committees of the International Association: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Sweden and The Netherlands.

59. Apologies for absence were received from Sir Steven Runciman (President), Dr. Michael Angold (Treasurer) and 12 members.
60. The Minutes of the last meeting of The Society (45-59), held on 26 March, 1983, were adopted.
61. The Rev. Professor J. Gill, SJ, was elected Honorary Member, and 41 new Ordinary Members (see list in BBBS, 11, p. 2ff., 49) were elected.
62. The Constitution of The Society, proposed by the Executive, was approved with the following amendments:
 - II. Objects. First line: for "promote", read "further public education in".
 - III.4 Last line: for "a subscription of £25.00", read "for a sum of five times the annual subscription." (See BBBS, 11)
63. In his absence through illness, the Treasurer's report was postponed.
64. Its co-editor, Rowena Loverance, presented the Bulletin of British Byzantine Studies, 10 (1984).
65. Dr. Lyn Rodley presented a preliminary print-out of the Handlist of Periodicals relevant to Byzantine Studies in the British Isles and obtained volunteers for checking holdings in Birmingham, London and Oxford.
66. As British delegates to it the Chairman and Secretary reported on the Reunion Inter-Congres of the A.I.E.B., Chalkidike, October 1983, which had discussed the programme of the XVIIth International Byzantine Congress, Washington, 1986. No substantial recommendation had been

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- accepted by the U.S. organising committee, whose Chairman, Dr. Margaret Frazer, had written a letter, dated 20 March 1984, to members of the Society, which was distributed at the meeting, soliciting abstracts for plenary session papers to be sent to her by 1 July 1984. The meeting suggested that, while there was nothing to deter any member of the Society from volunteering an abstract, members might prefer to send in their names to be forwarded by the Chairman. The Chairman also undertook to advise those who had already been recommended for consideration by the U.S. committee to submit abstracts.
67. Professor R.M. Harrison described the Réunion de Clôture of the Additional Activity in Byzantine Historical Geography of the European Science Foundation, Athens, January 1984. During the period of the Activity, 22 grants had been made to British scholars. (See BBBS, 10).
 68. Dr. R.S. Cormack described the progress of the committee of the Corpus de peinture monumentale. (See BBBS, 10).
 69. The Secretary announced that the XIXth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies would be on "Mantzikert to Lepanto. Byzantium and the Turks, 1071-1571", in Birmingham, March 1985.
 70. The Chairman congratulated the Oxford organising committee on their Symposium, and noted that 'new blood' posts had been awarded in Byzantine literature, Ottoman Studies and Islamic archaeology to King's, London, Birmingham and Newcastle respectively.

(d) Treasurer's Report for the year ending 30 September 1984

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Brought forward	£120.39	BBBS:	
British Academy	£767.04	Editors' expenses	£22.60
Subscriptions	£671.00	Editors' honoraria	£100.00
<u>BBBS</u>	£118.00	Typing	£57.00
		Printing	£170.85
		International Bulletin	£201.57
		Oxford Symposium	£646.03
		Intercongress meeting at	
		Ouranopolis: fares	£234.00
		Refunds	£6.00
		To M.V. Carey Esq., for	
		professional services <u>re</u>	
		the charitable status of	
		the Society	£92.00
		Xeroxes for bankers orders	
		and deeds of covenant	£16.76
		Bank charges	£15.47
<u>Tot</u>	£1,676.43		£1,562.28
Balance		£114.15	

MICHAEL ANGOLD

Treasurer

13 STOP PRESS & S.P.B.S.

- (e) The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies will be held in the Arts Lecture Theatre, University of Birmingham during the XIXth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday 24 March 1985.

AGENDA

71. Adoption of the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of the Society (59-70), held on 30 March 1984 (see above)
72. Chairman's Report
73. Treasurer's Report (see above)
74. Election of new members (see 'sigla in §2)
75. Any other business

ANTHONY BRYER
Secretary

NOTE: notice of items for agenda 74 and 75 should be sent to the Secretary before 15 March 1985.

STOP PRESS: Addenda to list of members of S.P.B.S. in §2

- ¥ * Mr. G. CALOFONOS, 1 Herakleitou Street, Athens 136, Greece. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ * Mr. C. ENTWISTLE, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Miss A. FRANGEDAKI, Herodotou 15, Piræus, Greece. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mr. V. KARIDIS, 45 St. Gabriels Road, London NW2. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Ms. A. KASDAGLI, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Dr. W.F. OAKESHOTT, The Old School House, Eynsham, Oxfordshire. OX3 1HX. (Elected before 1966).
- ¥ Mrs. E. PETRIDES, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Miss A. STILEMAN, 57 Woodbourne, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3PJ. (Elected 1984).
- ¥ Mrs. J. STORER, 42 Maidenhead Road, Stratford on Avon, Warwicks. (Elected 1984).
- # Prof. M.C. WHEELER, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.



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