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1. FOREWORD

Having overseen to his satisfaction the transformation in the character of the Bulletin as it has become the official periodical of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, Anthony Bryer has relinquished his responsibilities as co-editor, and we thank him for his work over the last two years. The current editors, Rowena Loverance and Charlotte Roueché, are based in London, and the address for all BBBS correspondence is: c/o Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College, London WC2R 2LS. As heralded in the questionnaire, we are now able to take advantage of London computer facilities, and have taken the opportunity to tidy up some of the BBBS sections and headings, with the intention of making it easier to use.

We would draw the attention of all members working on texts to Section 8, the Report on the Liddell and Scott Supplement Project, for which we are very grateful to Professor Robert Browning. Our innovation this year is Section 9, Byzantine Bibliography 1985. We explain below its derivation and our reasons for including it; we are very grateful to Miss Mary Elliott for providing it, and would welcome comments on its usefulness to our members - or contributions for 1986. Last year's new section, British Byzantine Institutions, is

represented this year by the British Museum. We thank David Buckton for this article, and also for our cover photograph, the 13th century "Crusader" icon of St. George (reported in BBBS 11, 1985, section 7) which is published by Robin Cormack and Stavros Mihalarias, "A crusader painting of St. George: 'maniera greca' or 'lingua franca'?" Burlington Magazine, March 1984, 132-41. A full and very interesting account of the sundial acquired by the Science Museum which was illustrated on the cover of BBBS 11, 1985, has also been published by J.V. Field and M.T. Wright, "Gears from the Byzantines: A Portable Sundial with Calendrical Gearing", Annals of Science 42, 1985, 87-138.

ROWENA LOVERANCE

CHARLOTTE ROUECHÉ

2. PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Dr. D.S.H. Abulafia, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
 Publications: "Ancona, Byzantium and the Adriatic, 1155-1173", PBSR 52, 1984, 195-216; "Invented Italians in the Courtly Charters", Crusade and Settlement, ed. P. Edbury, Cardiff, 1985, 135-43. "The Pisan bacini and the mediaeval Mediterranean economy", Papers in Italian Archaeology, IV, vol. iv, (BAR Internat. cclxvi, Oxford 1985), 287-302; "Catalan merchants and the Western Mediterranean, 1236-1300", Viator, xvi, 1985, 209-242; "The Norman Kingdom of Africa" Anglo-Norman Studies vii, 1985, 26-49.
 Forthcoming: "A Jewish community of W. Sicily in the late Middle Ages", (in Hebrew), Zion, 1986, and (in Italian) Archivio Storico per la Sicilia orientale; "The privileges of the Anconitan merchants in the kingdom of Jerusalem, and the Levant trade of Ancona", I comuni italiani nel regno di Gerusalemme, ed. G. Airaldi & B. Z. Kedar (Genoa); "Asia, Africa and the trade of mediaeval Europe", Cambridge Economic History of Europe, vol. ii, rev. ed.; "Narbonne, les pays de la Couronne d'Aragon et le commerce du Levant, 1187-1400", XII Congrès de la Couronne d'Aragon, Montpellier, September 1985.
 In progress: Life of Frederick II; further studies of Mediterranean merchants, including article on "The merchants of Messina: Levant trade and domestic economy".
Professor M. Alexiou, c/o Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
 Publications: "Folklore: an obituary?", BMGS 9, 1985, 1-29; "Ti einai - kai pou badizei - he hellenike laographia", Praktika Tetartou Symposium Poieses, Athens 1985, 43-60; ed. (with V. Lambropoulos) The Text and its Margins: post Structuralist approaches to Modern Greek Literature, New York, 1985; "Cavafy's dangerous drugs: eroticism, poetry, and the dissemination of images", in Alexiou and Lambropoulos, o.c., 53-80.
Dr. A. Angelou, Department of History, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX.
 Forthcoming: Manuel II Palaeologos, On Marriage; A Moral Dialogue with the Empress-Mother, edition from the Emperor's

corrected drafts.

Dr.M.J.Angold, Department of History, William Robertson Building, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY.
Publications: Editor, The Byzantine Aristocracy (B.A.R. 1984).
In progress: The Journal of Francis Vernon.

Professor B.Baldwin, Department of Classics, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada.

Publications: Studies on Late Roman and Byzantine History, Literature and Language, London Studies in Classical Philology 12, 1984; An Anthology of Byzantine Poetry, 1985; Studies on Greek and Roman History and Literature, 1985; "Authorship of the Timarion", BZ 77, 1984, 233-37; "Beyond the House Call: Doctors in Early Byzantine History and Society", DOP 38, 1984, 15-20; "The Homeric Scholarship of Cometis", Hermes 113, 1985, 127-28; "The Christianity of Macedonius Consul", Mnemosyne 37, 1984, 451-54; "Dioscorus of Aphroditos: the worst poet of Antiquity?" Atti del xvii Congr.Int.d.Pap., Naples 1984, 327-31; "A new Byzantine allusion to Aelian" Maia 36, 1984, 169.

Forthcoming: Anthology of Later Latin Literature (texts, commentaries, bibliographies), 1987.

In progress: Notices on late Roman and early Byzantine literary figures for the Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium; Chapter on Byzantine Theatre for the Cambridge History of Theatre.

Dr.D.Balfour, The Old Mill, Kingsclere, Newbury, Berks.

Forthcoming: Contributions to Gregory Palamas, Works, Vol.IV, ed.P.Chrestou (Salonica): transcripts and collation of Athonite MSS. covering this author's controversy with Nicephoros Gregoras.
In progress: Preparation, with Dr.M.Cunningham, of critical edition of John the Carpathian's Second Century of 116-117 kephalaia: introduction, text based on 15 MSS., English translation, notes etc..

Dr.M.Ballance, Durham Thorpe, Eton College, Windsor, Berks SL4 6ET.

Dr.E.K.Banakas, Department of Law, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ.

Mrs.H.Banakas, 23 Roddam Close, Colchester CO3 3UN.

Dr.R.M.Beaton, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

Forthcoming: "De vulgari eloquentia", Twelfth Century Byzantium. Proceedings of the XVIIIth Spring Symposium, Oxford, 1984; "The Ptochoprodromika in their literary context".

In progress: The mediaeval Greek romance: book, in which the Comnenian romances and the vernacular romance texts down to Erotokritos are examined, with reference to the theory of "Reception Aesthetic", and contemporary approaches to narrative discourse.

Mr.J.E.Beckwith, Flat 12, 77 Ladbroke Grove, London W11.

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Professor J.N.Birdsall, Department of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

Mr.T.J.Boatswain, Department of Language and Literature, Polytechnic of North London, Prince of Wales Road, London NW5.

Dr.S.P.Brock, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford.

Publications: The Luminous Eye: the Spiritual world vision of

St. Ephrem (Rome, 1985); "A Monothelite florilegium in Syriac", Orientalia Lovoniensia Periodica 18, 1985, 35-45; "Tenth Century diptychs of the Coptic Orthodox Church in a Syriac manuscript", Bulletin de la société d'archéologie Copte, 26, 1984, 23-9; "Syriac and Greek hymnography; problems of origins", Studia Patristica 16, 1985, 77-81; "East Syrian liturgical fragments from the Cairo Genizah", Oriens Christianus 68, 1984, 58-79.

Forthcoming: "North Mesopotamia in the late seventh century: Book xv of John bar Penkaye's Ris Melle (Festschrift for M. Kister); "The Christology of the Church of the East in the Synods of the fifth to early seventh centuries" (Festschrift for Archbishop Dr. Methodios Fouyas); "Some recent Syriac contributions to theological studies" (Memorial Volume for J. Papin).

Dr. T.S. Brown, Department of History, William Robertson Building, George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY.

Publications: "Romanitas and Campanilismo: Agnellus of Ravenna's view of the past", The Inheritance of History, A.D. 400-900, eds. T. Wiseman & C. Holdsworth, Exeter 1985.

Forthcoming: "Transformations and continuity in the aristocracy of Byzantine Italy" Proceedings of the 16th Eirene Conference: Byzantinological Symposium, ed. V. Vavrinek, Prague 1986; "The Aristocracy of Ravenna from Justinian to Charlemagne", XXXIII Corso di Cultura e sull'Arte Bizantina e Ravennate, Ravenna 1986.

In progress: Translation, with commentary, of Andreas Agnellus, Liber Pontificalis Ecclesiae Ravennatis.

Professor R. Browning, 17 Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3.

Publications: Editor and contributor, The Greek World, Classical, Byzantine, and Modern, London, Thames & Hudson, 1985; "Athens in the 'Dark Age'", in Bernard Smith (ed.) Culture and History: Essays presented to Jack Lindsay, Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1984, 297-303, 432-433.

In progress: Articles for Oxford History of Byzantium; Section on Cyprus and the Arabs, 649-1065, in multi-volume history of Cyprus, sponsored by the Makarios Foundation.

Professor A.A.M. Bryer, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Publications: AT LAST! The Byzantine Monuments and Topography of the Pontos, (with D.C. Winfield), 2 vols, Dumbarton Oaks Studies xx, 1985; "The treatment of Byzantine place-names", BMGS 9, 1985, 109-214; "Byzantine Porridge", Studies Presented to R.H.C. Davies, ed. H. Mayr-Harting and R.I. Moore, London 1985, 1-6.

Professor H. Buchthal, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB.

Forthcoming: "A mediaeval portrait of Seneca", in Symposium of the European Cultural Centre at Delphi; "Problems of Byzantine Painting in the twelfth century", Fourth International Symposium on Armenian Art, Erevan 1985.

Dr. D. Buckton, Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Publications: "Necessity the mother of invention in early mediaeval art", Transactions, Canadian Conference of Mediaeval Art Historians (no. 3, 1982), London (Ontario), 1985, 1-6; "Byzantine coin-set pendant, A.D. 324-88", National

Art-Collections Fund Review, 1985, 92-3; "The beauty of holiness: opus inerrabile from a Late Antique workshop", Jewellery Studies 1, 1983-84, 15-19.
 Forthcoming: "Byzantine enamel and the West", in Acta of the XVIIIth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Oxford 1984; "The chalices of San Marco: material, form and function", in publication of seminar held in conjunction with the Treasury of San Marco, Venice, exhibition, New York 1985.
 In progress: (with Christopher Entwistle) Late Antique and Byzantine balances and weights in the British Museum; (editor) The Late Antique and Byzantine collections in the Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities of the British Museum (3 vols.); Cloisonné enamel.
Dr.P.Burridge, The School of Architecture, Brunswick Avenue, Hull, North Humberside.

Mr.G.Calofonos, 1 Herakleitou Street, Athens 136, Greece.
 Publications: "Dream interpretation: a Byzantinist Superstition?" BMGS 9, 1985, 215-220.

Professor Alan Cameron, Department of Greek and Latin, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.10027, U.S.A.

Professor Averil Cameron, Department of Classics, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

Publications: Procopius and the Sixth Century (London 1985); "The Hellenistic World, Augustus to Justinian" in The Greek World, ed. R.Browning (London 1985).

Forthcoming: "The Construction of Court Ritual: the Byzantine Book of Ceremonies, in Rituals of Royalty: Power and Ceremonial in Traditional Societies, eds. D.Carradice and S.R.F.Price; "Gelimer's laughter: the case of Byzantine Africa" in Tradition and Innovation in late Antiquity, eds. F.M.Clover and S.Humphreys.

In progress: Translation and commentary on Eustratius, Vita Eutychii (with Dr.A.M.Wilson); Translation and commentary on Eusebius, Life of Constantine (with Professor S.G.Hall).

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Mrs.P.Catling, 381 Woodstock Road, Oxford.

The Very Rev.Prof.H.Chadwick, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Publications: "New Letters of St.Augustine", JThS 34, 425-52; "Walter Ullmann", Cambridge Review 104, no.2277, p.212; "Origenes", Gestalt der Kirchengeschichte, ed. M.Greschat, I,134-57; "Priscillian of Avila", Studia Patristica XV,3-12; "Augustine on Pagans and Christians", History, Society and the Churches, Essays in honour of Owen Chadwick, ed.D.Beales and G.F.A.Best (Cambridge, 1985), 9-27; "The Ascetic Ideal in the history of the Church", Studies in Church History 22, 1985, ed. W.J.Shields; "Christian Platonism in Origen and Augustine", Origeniana Tertia (Rome, Ateneo 1985).

Forthcoming: Augustine - Past Masters (Oxford, March 1986).

Mr.N.Christie, Accademia Britannica, Via Gramsci 61, 00197 Roma, Italy.

In progress: Settlement in Byzantine Liguria, and defensive policy against the Longobards, A.D. 568-643.

Dr.J.Chrysostomides, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College,

Egham, Surrey, TW20 OEX.
 Publications: Manuel II Palaeologus, Funeral Oration on his brother Theodore, Introduction, text, translation and notes. CPHB 26, Thessalonika 1985.
 Forthcoming: Companion volume to the above, incorporating extensive historical introduction, and documents from the Venetian, Florentine and Maltese archives.
 In progress: (with A.T.Luttrell) the administrative, social and economic structures of Rhodes under the Hospitallers.
Mr.E.M.Collins, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN.
Dr.R.Cormack, Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, London W1H 0BE.
 Publications: Writing in Gold. Byzantine Society and its Icons (1985); The British in St.Demetrios, Catalogue of an exhibition at Thessalonika (1985); "Aristocratic Patronage of the Arts in 11th to 12th century Byzantium", The Byzantine Aristocracy, ed.M.J.Angold, Oxford 1984.
 Forthcoming: "Patronage and new Programs of Byzantine Iconography in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries", for International Congress, Washington D.C.; Reading a Byzantine Mosaic: the Deisis Mosaic in St.Sophia.
 In progress: Publication of Asinou, Cyprus.
Dr.A.F.Cowan, School of English and History, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST.
Dr.P.Crone, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford.
 Publications: "Jāhili and Jewish Law: the Qasāma", Jerusalem Studies in Arabic and Islam 4, 1984.
 Forthcoming: God's Caliph: Religious Authority in the first centuries of Islam (with Martin Hinds), CUP; Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam, Princeton.
Mr.J.G.Crow, Frankham High Houses, Fourstones, Hexham, Northumberland.
Dr.M.B.Cunningham, 33 Poole Road, South Hackney, London E9 7AE.
Mr.K.R.Dark, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Dr.C.Dauphin, CNRS-Collège de France, Paris, 37 Résidence "La Gaillarderie", 78590 Noisy-le-Roi, France.
 Publications: "Dor, Byzantine Church, 1983" Israel Exploration Journal 34 (1984) 271-4; "Golan Survey, 1983", Israel Exploration Journal 34 (1984) 268-9; "Golan Settlement Pattern Survey", Hadashot Arkheologiot 84 (1984) 5 (in Hebrew); "Dor Church", Hadashot Arkheologiot 84 (1984) 25-6 (in Hebrew); "Golan Survey - 1981/1982", Excavations and Surveys in Israel 1983, Vol.2 (1983) 37
 Forthcoming: "Le Catalogue des sites byzantins de la Palestine: buts, méthodes et limites d'une étude démographique", Eretz-Israel (1986) volume in memory of Professor M. Avi-Yonah.
 Work in progress: "Une propriété monastique byzantine en Phénicie Maritime: le domaine agricole de Shelomi"
Mr.J.G.Deahl, Editor, E.J.Brill, Oude Rijn 33a, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, The Netherlands.
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Forthcoming: Stratigraphic report in Excavations of the Circus at Carthage I, University of Michigan Press; "Rescue excavations on S.side of the Circular Harbour" CEDAC Carthage Bulletin 7, 1986.

In progress: Continuing work on Ottoman houses. Book, Early Christian Housing and Society, to be submitted for publication in 1985/86.

Mr.C.Entwistle, Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WCLB 3DG.

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Miss A.Frangedaki, Herodotou 15, Piraeus, Greece.

Publications: "On Fifteenth-Century Crypto-Christianity: a letter of Michael Apostolis to George Amoiroutzes", BMGS 9, 1985, 221-224.

Dr.S.C.Franklin, Clare College, Cambridge.

Publications: "Literacy and Documentation in Early Mediaeval Russia", Speculum 60, 1985, 1-38.

Dr.J.D.Frendo, Department of Classics, University College, Cork, Republic of Ireland.

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Publications: "Holy Women and Witches; aspects of Byzantine conceptions of gender", BMGS 9, 1985; see Theses completed.

Forthcoming: "Byzantine Monastika Typika: a comparative study" (article); English translation of the monastic Typikon of Neophytus the recluse (Dumbarton Oaks Typika translation Project).

In progress: Greek translation of S.Vryonis The Decline of Mediaeval Hellenism in Asia Minor; preparation for publication of thesis, Neophytus the Recluse; a cultural study of a Byzantine Holy Man.

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Publications: The Palaeologos Family: a genealogical review, Malta 1985

Mrs.Z.Gavrilović, 3, Rowley Avenue, Stafford.

Forthcoming: "The Portrait of King Marko at Markov Manastir (1376-1381)" Papers of the XIXth Spring Symposium, Birmingham 1985, Byzantinische Forschungen; "Kingship and Baptism in the Iconography of Dečani and Lesnovo", Dečani and the Byzantine Art of the 14th Century, Belgrade.

Dr.D.J.N.Gendle, Worcester College, Oxford.
 Dr.M.Gibson, Department of History, University of Liverpool,
 Liverpool L69 3BX.
 The Rev.Prof.J.Gill,S.J., Manresa House, 10 Albert Road,
 Harborne, Birmingham B17 0AN.
 Mr.R.P.H.Greenfield, Department of Classics, Concordia
 University, Loyola Campus, 7141 Sherbrooke W., Montreal, Quebec,
 Canada. (See Theses completed)
 In progress: "Some uses of human figurines in Byzantine sorcery";
 "Ritual purity and symbolic power in late Byzantine sorcery";
 "Michael and Sisinnios type Gyllou stories in Byzantine and
 Modern Greek literature"; Translation of the Life of St.Lazaros
 Galesiotes.

The Revd.Dr.S.Hackel, River Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes,
 Sussex.
 Dr.J.F.Haldon, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek,
 University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
 Publications: " "Jargon" versus "The Facts"? Byzantine
 History-Writing and Contemporary Debates", BMGS 9, 1985,
 95-132.
 Mr.R.E.Hall, Department of History and Philosophy of Science,
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 Dr.B.Hamilton, Department of History, University of Nottingham,
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 Mr.N.Hampartumian, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of
 Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
 Mr.R.Harper, British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem,
 P.O.Box 19283, Jerusalem, Israel.
 Professor R.M.Harrison, Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont
 Street, Oxford.
 Publications: "The inscriptions and chronology of Alahan",
 Chapter 2 in Alahan, an Early Christian Monastery in Southern
Turkey, ed.M.Gough (Toronto, 1985); "The Building Materials of
 Churches in Cyrenaica" in Cyrenaica in Antiquity, ed. G.Barker
 et al. (Oxford, 1985), 231-35; "Survey in Central Lycia"
I.Anastirma Sonuclari Toplantisi (Ankara 1984), 75-77.
 Forthcoming: Excavations at Sarachane in Istanbul, Dumbarton
 Oaks & Princeton University Press: page proofs - at last - to
 hand; publication due early 1986.
 In progress: Completion, with Sheila Gibson, of the late
 J.B.Ward-Perkins' unfinished book on the early Christian churches
 of Cyrenaica; a study of late Roman and early Byzantine central
 Lycia.

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 Mr.P.Heather, New College, Oxford.
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 Publications: Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy,
c.300-1450, Cambridge, 1985.
 Dr.M.Heppell, 104 Eton Hall, Eton College Road, London NW3 2DF.
 Dr.J.Herrin, 255 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 Publications: "Crete in the conflicts of the early eighth

century", Festschrift N.Svoronos, ed. C.Angelidi, Athens 1985;
"A Christian Millenium", The Greek World, ed. R.Browning
(London, 1985), 233-50., 1985

Dr.P.Hetherington, 15, Luttrell Avenue, London SW15 6PD.

Publications: "A Purchase of Byzantine Relics and Reliquaries in
14th Century Venice", Arte Veneta, 37, 1985; "The Venetian
Well-Heads at Hever Castle, Kent", Apollo, March 1985.

Forthcoming: Illustrated edition of English translation of the
"Painter's Manual" of Dionysius of Fournia (New York).

In progress: Research on a late Crusader icon.

Dr.S.Hill, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry
CV4 7AL.

Publications: "Matronianus, Comes Isauriae: an inscription from
an Early Byzantine Basilica at Yanikhan, Rough Cilicia", AS 35,
1985, 93-97.

Dr.G.M.Hinds, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Dr.D.W.Holton, Selwyn College, Cambridge.

In progress: Editor and contributor, Literature and Society in
Renaissance Crete (C.U.P.); I Istoria di Sosannis: editorial
problems.

Mr.G.A.House, Public Services, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.

Dr.J.D.Howard-Johnston, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Dr.L.-A.Hunt, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of
Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Publications: "Christian-Muslim Relations in Painting in Egypt,
Twelfth to mid-Thirteenth Centuries", Cahiers Archeologiques
33, 1985, 111-55.

Prof.J.M.Hussey, 16 Clarence Drive, Englefield Green, Egham,
Surrey TW20 OWL.

Professor G.L.Huxley, Honorary Research Associate, School of
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Literature and Antiquities, Royal Irish Academy.

Publications: "Textual Topics in the Chronicle of Eusebius",
BZ 77, 1984, 257-60; "Steppe-Peoples in Konstantinos
Porphyrogennetos", JÖB 34, 1984, 77-89.

Forthcoming: "Automedon in the Slavonic Malalas",
Riv.Fil.Class..

Mr.R.Jordan, Methodist College, 1, Malone Road, Belfast BT9 6BY.

In progress: Translation of the Evergetinon into English.

Mr.V.Karabatsos, Archaeological Service of the Dodecanese,
Ippoton, GR 1500 Rhodes, Greece.

Mr.V.Karidis, 45 St.Gabriels Road, London NW2.

Mrs.P.Karlin-Hayter, 23, Rue des Francs, 1040 Brussels,
Belgium.

Forthcoming: "Notes Lexicographiques", Byz. 55, 1985.2; "Le
portrait d'Andronic Comnène et les Oracula Leonis Sapientis",
Mélanges en l'honneur de F.Thiriet, Université de Strasbourg,
Institut d'Histoire du Moyen âge; Typika of St.Theodule of Patmos
and St. Lazaros Galesiotes for the D.O.Typika project.

In progress: Forty Martyrs of Sebasteia; Imperial crytopropoganda
in the IVth century.

Ms.A.Kasdagli, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek,
University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Dr.H.Kennedy, Department of Mediaeval History, University of

St. Andrews, Fife.

Publications: "From Polis to Medina: urban change in late antique and early Islamic Syria", Past and Present 106, 1985, 3-27.

Forthcoming: The Prophet and the Age of the Caliphate, Volume I in History of the Near East (Longman), 1986; a paper on the Melkite church in early Islamic times for the Washington Congress.

Mr. R. V. Kerr, University Library, Cambridge CB3 9DR.

Dr. G. R. D. King, Department of Archaeology and Museology, College of Arts, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia.

Publications: "Survey of Byzantine and Islamic sites in Jordan; Second Season Report, 1981", Annual Department Antiquities Jordan, 27, 1983, 385-436 (with contributions by C.J. Lenzen and G.O. Rollefson); "Islam, Iconoclasm, and the declaration of doctrine", Bulletin School of Oriental and African Studies 48.2, 1985, 267-277; "A survey of the southern Ghawr, the Wadi Araba, and western Jordan, 1981-1982", Proceedings Seminar Arabian Studies, 1985.

Professor E. Kitzinger, 14, Richmond Road, Oxford.

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Miss A. Levantou, 118 Clarence Gate Gardens, Glentworth Street, London NW1.

Professor J. W. G. Liebeschuetz, Department of Classics, The University, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Publications: "The fall of John Chrysostom", Nottingham Mediaeval Studies 29, 1985, 1-31; "Synesius and the Municipal Politics of Cyrenaica in the 5th century A.D.", Byz. 55, 1985, 146-164.

Forthcoming: "Why did Synesius become bishop of Ptolemais?"; "The identity of Typhos in Synesius' *De Providentia*".

In progress: Army, Church and State in the reign of Arcadius.

Dr. S. N. C. Lieu, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC.

Publications: Manichaeism in the Later Roman Empire and Medieval China (Manchester 1985); "Manichaean Art and Calligraphy", Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 37/1 (1985), 57-62.

Forthcoming: (with M. Morgan and J. Lieu) The Emperor Julian, Panegyric and polemics (Liverpool: Translated Texts for Historians, ed. J. K. Davies): containing translations of Pan. Lat. XI(2), Chrysostom, de S. Babyla xiv-xxii, and Ephrem, Hymni c. Julianum (Syriac).

In progress: (with Michael Dodgeon) English translations of Libanius, oratio 59 (On Constans and Constantius), the Artemii Passio (text of Bidez); (with Michael Dodgeon) "Libanius on the Persian Wars of Constantius".

Dr. P. W. Lock, 6 Marlborough Grove, York YO1 4AY.

Forthcoming: "The Frankish Towers of central Greece", BSA 1986.

Dr. G. A. Loud, School of History, University of Leeds, Leeds

Publications: Church and Society in the Norman Principality of Capua, 1058-1197 (Oxford Historical Monographs, 1985), pp. 283.

Forthcoming: "Byzantine Italy and the Normans", Proceedings of the XIXth Spring Symposium on Byzantine Studies, Oxford 1984.

Miss R.K.Loverance, Department of Education, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG.
Dr.J.Lowden, Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, London W1H 0BE.
 Forthcoming: Illuminated Prophet Books, A Study of Byzantine Manuscripts of the Major and Minor Prophets
 In progress: Study of the Illuminated Octateuch Manuscripts; Codices Aurei, Codices Purpurei.
Professor A.Luttrell, 14, Perfect View, Bath BA1 5JY.
 Publications: "Malta before 870: Some Libyan Connections", Hyphen, Malta, 12, 1985; "Settlement on Rhodes: 1306-1366", Crusade and Settlement, ed. P.Edbury, Cardiff, 1985; "Appunti sulle Campagne navarresi in Grecia: 1376-1404", Riv.Stud.Biz.e Slavi, 3, 1983; "Notes on Foulques de Villaret, Master of the Hospital, 1305-1319", Guillaume de Villaret, Ier Recteur du Comtat Venaissin 1274, Grand Maître de l'Ordre des Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, Chypre 1296, Paris, 1985.

Professor M.J.McGann, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
 Forthcoming: "1453 and all that: the End of the Byzantine Empire in the Poetry of Michael Marullus", Acta of the 5th International Congress of the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies, St.Andrews, 1982.
 In progress: Edition of the Constantinopolis of Ubertino Pasculo; Introduction, translation and commentary on the poems of Michael Tarchaniotes Marullus.
Mr.M.McGovern, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
Dr.R.McKitterick, Newnham College, Cambridge CB3 9DF.
Mr.M.Maclagan, Trinity College, Oxford.
Dr.R.Macrides, Department of Mediaeval History, University of St.Andrews, St.Andrews, Fife.
 Publications: "Poetic Justice in the Patriarchate. Murder and Cannibalism in the Provinces", Cupido Legum, edd. L.Burgmann, M.-Th.Fögen, A.Schmink, (Frankfurt, 1985), 137-168.
 In progress: The Byzantine Godfather: Spiritual Ties of Kinship; A day in court with Michael Psellos.
Dr.J.A.Madden, Department of Classics, University College, Galway, Republic of Ireland.
 Forthcoming: Macedonius Consul of the Greek Anthology: The Epigrams, introduction and commentary.
Dr.P.Magdalino, Department of Mediaeval History, University of St.Andrews, St.Andrews, Fife.
 Publications: "Die Jurisprudenz als Komponente der byzantinischen Gelehrtenkultur des 12.Jh.", Cupido legum, edd. L.Burgmann, M.-Th.Fögen, A.Schminck (Frankfurt, 1985), 169-177.
 Forthcoming: "The literary perception of daily life in Byzantium: some general observations, and the case of John Apokaukos", BS; "The Phenomenon of Manuel I Komnenos", Byzantium and the West, ed.M.Whittow (Hakkert); "The Bath of Leo the Wise, and the "Macedonian Renaissance" Revisited: Topography, Iconography, Ceremonial, Ideology".
 In progress: The Emperor Manuel I Komnenos and his age; "Hellenism and Nationalism in Byzantium"; "Church, Bath, Oikos, and Diakonia".

Professor H. Maguire, School of Art and Design, 143 Art and Design Building, 408 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

In progress: Interpretations of the physical universe in early Byzantine art and literature; Narrative structures in Byzantine art and literature.

Professor C. Mango, Exeter College, Oxford.

Publications: Le développement urbain de Constantinople, Paris 1985; "On re-reading the Life of St. Gregory the Decapolite", Dorema (Festschrift I. Karayannopoulos), 635-46.

Professor R. A. Markus, Department of History, The University, Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

Publications: "The sacred and the secular: from Augustine to Gregory the Great", JThS 36, 1985, 84-96; "Gregor der Grosse", Theologische Realenzyklopaedie 14, 1985, 135-145; "Pelagianism and Roman Britain". Review article of E. A. Thompson, Saint Germanus and the end of Roman Britain, Nottingham Mediaeval Studies 29, 1985, 115-122.

Forthcoming: Conversion and disenchantment in Augustine's intellectual development (The Saint Augustine Lecture, 1984, Villanova); "Chronicle and theology: Prosper of Aquitaine", The Inheritance of History, A.D. 400-900, edd. C. Holdsworth and T. P. Wiseman; "Pelagianism: Britain and Europe", Journal of Ecclesiastical History.

In progress: Religion and Society from Augustine to Gregory the Great (C.U.P.).

Mr. I. W. G. Martin, The Library, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Mr. M. Martin, Little Hill, Evendine, Colwall, Malvern, Worcs.

Forthcoming: "Aspects of trade in Venetian Tana", Byzantino-Bulgarica 8, 1985; "Venice and Byzantium before the Fourth Crusade", Proceedings of the 18th Spring Symposium, Oxford 1984.

In progress: Article on a narrative of a Venetian voyage to Tana in the early fifteenth century.

Dr. J. R. Martindale, Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge.

Mr. A. H. S. Megaw, 27 Perrins Walk, London NW3.

Mr. R. R. Milner-Gulland, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex.

Mr. P. M. Milojevic, Clare Hall, Cambridge CB3 9AL.

Dr. R. Morris, Department of History, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL.

Dr. M. E. Mullett, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

Publications: "The 'Disgrace' of the Ex-Basilissa Maria", BS 45, 1984, 202-211; "Aristocracy and Patronage in the literary circles of Comnenian Constantinople", The Byzantine Aristocracy, ed. M. J. Angold, (Oxford, 1984), 173-201; "British Byzantine Institutions, 1: The Queen's University of Belfast", BBBS 11, 1985, 38-42.

Forthcoming: "Friendship in Byzantium".

In progress: The detection of relationships in Comnenian literary texts; the Forty Martyrs; narrative and narratology.

Dr. M. Mundell-Mango, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Publications: "Where was Beth Zagba", Okeanos (Tribute to I.Ševčenko), Harvard Ukrainian Studies 7 (1983), 405-30. See also Theses Completed.

Forthcoming: "The origins of the Syrian Ecclesiastical Silver Treasures of the Sixth-Seventh Centuries", Actes de la Table Ronde, l'Argenterie romaine et paléobyzantine, 1983 eds. F.Baratte, N.Duval and E.Will (Paris, 1986); Silver from Early Byzantium: The Kaper Koraon and Related Treasures (Baltimore, 1986).

In progress: Byzantine precedents for Umayyad place architecture (for Oxford Studies in Islamic Art); cluster leader for Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium

The Revd. Dr. J. A. Munitiz, S.J., Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN.

Publications: Nikephoros Blemmydes Autobiographia sive Curriculum Vitae (Corpus christianorum Series Graeca 13), Turnhout & Leuven, 1984; Editor, After Chalcedon: Studies in Theology and Church History (Prof. A. Van Roey Festschrift), (Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta 18), Leuven 1985; "Two stories from the Monidia", After Chalcedon 233-254.

Forthcoming: Nikephoros Blemmydes: The Partial Account (translation of the Curriculum Vitae); "A missing chapter from the typikon of Nikephoros Blemmydes", REB 1986; Translation of the Typikon of Nikephoros Blemmydes in the Dumbarton Oaks Typikon Project.

In progress: Anastasius Sinaita: Quaestiones, critical edition of original collection; Synopsis de conciliis, ed..

Dr. R. Murray, Heythrop College, 11-13 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AN.

Dr. O. P. Nicholson, Hawthornden Castle, Lasswade, Midlothian.

Publications: "The date of Arnobius' Adversus Gentes", Studia Patristica 15, = Texte und Untersuchungen zum altchristlichen Literatur, 100-107; "The source of the dates in Lactantius' Divine Institutes", JThS 36, 1985, 291-310; "Two Notes on Dara: A Newly Discovered Quarry at Dara, and Shall These Bones Live? A Dakhma at Dara?", AJA 89, 1985, 663-71.

In progress: The political theology of the Emperor Licinius; Forty Martyrs; Lactantius; flight in persecution; end of Mithraism; aqueduct at Amasya in Pontus.

Professor D. M. Nicol, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

Publications: "The Prosopography of the Byzantine Aristocracy", The Byzantine Aristocracy, ed. M. J. Angold, (Oxford, 1984), 79-91; "Instabilitas loci: The wanderlust of Late Byzantine Monks", Monks, Hermits and the Ascetic Tradition, ed. W. J. Shiels, Studies in Church History 22, Oxford 1985, 193-202; "Thomas Despot of Epiros, and the foundation date of the Paregoritissa at Arta", Dorema Karayannopoulos, Byzantina 13, 1985, 753-758.

Forthcoming: "Byzantine Political Thought", Cambridge History of Mediaeval Political Thought, ed. J. H. Burns.

In progress: Byzantium and Venice.

Dr. J. Nimmo-Smith, 29 Ann Street, Edinburgh EH4 1PL.

Dr. W. F. Oakeshott, The Old School House, Eynsham, Oxon OX3 1HX.

Professor Sir D.Obolensky, Christ Church, Oxford.
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Stourbridge.

Dr.A.N.Palmer, An der Dornwiese 18, 8032 Lochham vor Muenchen,
Germany.

Dr.P.Pattenden, Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Forthcoming: "Johannes Moschus", Theologisches Realenzyklopaedie;
"Some remarks on the newly edited text of the Pratum of John
Moschus", Proc. 9th.Int.Congr. Patristic Studies.

In progress: Edition of John Moschus, Pratum Spirituale: text
(Corpus Christianorum and Sources Chretiennes), translation
and commentary.

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London WCLB 3DG.

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University of Birmingham, Birmingham B17 2TT.

Dr.R.D.Pringle, Crest House, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead
Berks SL6 2QA.

Publications: "Magna Mahumeria (al-Bira): the archaeology of a
Frankish new town in Palestine", Crusade and Settlement,
ed.P.W.Edbury, (Cardiff, 1985), 147-165; "Mediaeval Pottery from
Caesarea: the Crusader period", Levant 17, 1985, 171-202.

Forthcoming: "The Crusader States", Mediaeval Ceramics in the

Mediterranean Basin, ed.D.B.Whitehouse (Sheffield, 1986);

"Italian pottery from late Mamluk Jerusalem", Atti del Convegno

internazionale della Ceramica (Albisola 1984); "The Church of

St.George in Lydda", 11th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference

(Toronto 1985); The Red Tower (al-Burj al-Ahmar): Settlement in

the plain of Sharon at the time of the Crusaders and Mamluks

(A.D.1099-1516), British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem

Monographs, 1; London, 1986; "Crusader settlement and the

landscape: some reflections on method in the light of recent

archaeological work", Studies in the History of the Crusading

Kingdom of Jerusalem (Hebrew), ed.B.Z.Kedar (Jerusalem, 1985);

"Churches in the Kingdom of Jerusalem", in a book on church

archaeology edited by Y.Tsafir (Jerusalem, 1986); (with

B.Z.Kedar) "La Fève: a Crusader castle in the valley of Jezreel",

Israel Exploration Journal 35, 1985; (with P.E.Leach) "A

thirteenth century hall and Montfort Castle in Western Galilee",

Antiquaries Journal 66, 1986.

In progress: A new edition of T.E.Lawrence, Crusader Castles

(1936), 1986; Church Buildings in the Crusader Kingdom of

Jerusalem: A Corpus.

Dr.Z.R.Prvulovich, 26 Wheeler's Lane, King's Heath, Birmingham,
B17 0SA.

Miss A.E.Redgate, Department of History, University of
Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

Miss J.M.Reynolds, Newnham College, Cambridge CB3 9DF.

Dr.H.Richardson, Department of Archaeology, University College,
Belfield, Dublin 4, Republic of Ireland.

Publications: "The concept of the High Cross", Ireland und

Europa, Die Kirche im Frühmittelalter, edd. P.Ni.Chathain &

- M.Richter, Stuttgart, 1984, 127-134; "Die Kunst in Irland im 8. Jahrhundert", Virgil von Salzburg, Missionar und Gelehrter, edd.H.Dopsch & R.Juffinger, Salzburg, 1985, 183-215.
Forthcoming: "Common trends in early Irish and Armenian monumental art", Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Armenian Art, Erevan; "Observations on Christian art in early Ireland, Georgia and Armenia", Irish and "insular" art, Royal Irish Academy.
- Mr.J.Roberts, The Old Rectory, Broughton, Banbury, Oxon.
- Mrs.P.Robertson, Wakefield House, Ettington, Pershore, Worcs.
- Mrs.B.Robinson, 54 High Street, Comber, Co.Down, Northern Ireland.
- Dr.L.Rodley, Hellenic Society, 31-34 Gordon Square, London.
Publications: Cave Monasteries of Byzantine Cappadocia, C.U.P., 1985.
In progress: "Cökek Kilisesi"; "Donor Images in Cappadocian Cave Churches".
- Mrs.C.Roueché, Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College, London WC2R 2LS.
Publications: "Acclamations in the later Roman empire: new evidence from Aphrodisias", JRS 74, 1984, 181-199.
Forthcoming: "Theodosius II, the cities, and the date of the 'Church History' of Sozomen", JThS 1986.
- Mr.M.Roueché, 53 Arlington Road, London NW1 7ES.
- The Hon.Sir S.Runciman, Elsiefields, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
- Dr.W.F.Ryan, The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London.
- Dr.A.A.M.Salem, Department of History, Faculty of Dar-al-Ulum, University of Cairo, Giza, Egypt.
- Dr.P.Sant Cassia, Department of Social Anthropology, Free School Lane, Cambridge.
Forthcoming: "Relations between Greeks and Turks during the Turkocratia in Cyprus (1571-1878)", European Journal of Sociology, Paris, 1985/1986.
In progress: "Banditry, Nomos and Dikaiosisini in early Protectorate Cyprus", History and Anthropology, 1986.
- Mr.W.B.R.Saunders, 17 Lawn Road, London NW3.
- Dr.J.Shepard, Selwyn College, Cambridge.
- Mr.T.A.Sinclair, 107 Abingdon Road, London W8 6QU.
- D.C.Smythe, Deanscourt, St.Andrews, Fife KY16 9QT.
- Ms.M.Spanaki, 2a Grigoraki Street, Mastabas, Heraklion, Crete, Greece.
- Miss A.Stileman, 57 Woodbourne, Augustus Road, Birmingham.
- Mrs.J.Storer, 42 Maidenhead Road, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire.
- Mr.M.Styan, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.
- Mrs.F.Towey, 221 Old Birmingham Road, Bromsgrove, Worcs.
- Mrs.E.Turner, 20 Pembridge Mews, London W11 3EQ.
- Dr.M.O.H.Ursinus, Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.
Publications: "Zur Geschichte des Patronats: patrocinum, himaya und der'uhdecilik", Die Welt des Islams, 23-24, 1984, 476-97; "Die Ess- und Trinkgewohnheit der Osmanen. Museum für

Kunsthandwerk, Frankfurt", Türkische Kunst und Kultur aus osmanischer Zeit, Recklinghausen 1985, I, 155-58.
 Forthcoming: Byzantine history in late Ottoman historiography (for BMGS).
 In progress: Twelfth to thirteenth century Muslim coins, and their classical and Byzantine prototypes; Ottoman authors of the later 19th and early 20th century on Byzantine and Modern Greek history.

Mrs. P. Vanags, 50 Belsize Park, London NW3.
Mr. M. Vickers, Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Dr. J. M. Wagstaff, Department of Geography, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH.
 Publications: The evolution of Middle Eastern landscapes: an outline to A.D. 1840, Croom Helm, London, 1985.

The Rev. Dr. C. Walter, Section athenienne de l'institut francais d'etudes Byzantines, 67 Asklepiou, Athens 10680, Greece.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. K. T. Ware, Pembroke College, Oxford.
 Publications: The Humanity of Christ, Anglican and Eastern Churches Association: the Fourth Constantinople Lecture, 1985; Introduction to Marc le Moine, translated by C.-A. Zirnheld (Spiritualité Oriental no. 41: Abbaye de Bellefontaine, 1985), ix-11; "Gottesdienst. Orthodoxe Kirche", Theologische Realenzyklopaedie 14, 1-2, 1985, 46-51.

Dr. D. Wasserstein, Department of Semitic Languages, University College, Belfield, Dublin.

Professor M. C. Wheeler, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

Dr. J. M. Whitby, 3, Ventfield Cottages, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford OX9 1AP.

Publications: "The occasion of Paul the Silentiary's Ekphrasis of S. Sophia", CQ 1985; "Paul the Silentiary and Claudian", CQ 1985.

Forthcoming: "A ceremony neglected in mid-sixth century Constantinople: candidati, curoplalati, silentiarii, excubitores and others". See also next entry.

Dr. L. M. Whitby, 3, Ventfield Cottages, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford OX9 1AP.

Publications: "Justinian's bridge over the Sangarius, and the date of Procopius' De Aedificiis", JHS 105, 1985; "Procopius' description of Martyropolis", BS 45, 1984, 177-82.

Forthcoming: (with J. M. Whitby) The History of Theophylact Simocatta: an English translation with footnotes, Oxford 1986; The Emperor Maurice and his historian, Oxford, 1986.

In progress: "Procopius' description of Dara"; (with J. M. Whitby) annotated translation of the Chronicon Paschale (A.D. 400 ad fin.).

Dr. P. D. Whitting, 15a Rivercourt Road, London W6 9LD.

Publications: (with D. Sellwood & R. Williams), An Introduction to Sasanian Coins, Spink and Sons, London, 1985.

Mr. M. Whittow, Oriel College, Oxford.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilkinson, 4 Cambridge Place, London W8 5PB.

Ms. A. Williams, Department of History, King's College, Aberdeen AB9 2UB.

Mr.P.Williamson, Department of Sculpture, Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW7 2RL.
Dr.A.M.Wilson, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.
 In progress: Work on the Forty Martyrs.
Mr.N.G.Wilson, Lincoln College, Oxford.
 Publications: "The relation of text and commentary in Greek books", Atti del Convegno Internazionale "Il Libro e il Testo", Urbino 20-23 settembre 1982, ed. C.Questa & R.Raffaelli, Urbino 1985, 103-110.
 Forthcoming: "Aspects of the transmission of Galen" in a volume of essays on textual traditions edited by G.Cavallo.
 In progress: Monograph on Greek studies in Renaissance Italy.
Mr.D.Winfield, 12 Crick Road, Oxford OX2 6QL.
 Publications: AT LAST! (with A.A.M.Bryer) The Byzantine Monuments and Topography of the Pontos, 2 vols., Dumbarton Oaks Studies 20, Washington 1985.
Dr.T.J.Winnifrith, School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AC.
Dr.R.Witt, 1 Oakwood Park Road, Southgate, London N14 6QB.
Dr.F.Young, Department of Theology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT.

3. FIELDWORK

As BBBS gains in maturity it becomes clear that it is serving well its primary purpose of providing information on all aspects of Byzantine Studies being carried out in Britain. It is, however, also becoming clear that the entries relating to fieldwork are sometimes rather less helpful than some of the others. This is in part a result of the small space on the form which is filled in by contributors, but the problem is made worse by the fact that, whereas new publications can be consulted, and symposia and colloquia can be attended, fieldwork is usually an activity which is conducted in areas which are unlikely to be accessible to all readers, and, as is well known, it may be several years before the fruits of such fieldwork appear in published form. Since much fieldwork involves the gathering of evidence for the first time, or the revision and amplification of material already available, it is an activity of the greatest significance for the expansion of our knowledge of Byzantine art, architecture, history and archaeology (using all those terms in their broadest sense). There would, therefore, we think be considerable merit in publishing somewhat lengthier accounts of recent fieldwork.

1985 has seen a timely demonstration of the value of the British contribution to fieldwork, and also of the relatively long time required to see its results to publication, with the launching of two long-awaited books on Anatolian subjects. We refer to the Pontos Survey published by Bryer and Winfield (see the relevant entries in Section 2) and to Mary Gough's publication of the

results of the late Michael Gough's work at Alahan (Alahan - An Early Christian Monastery in Southern Turkey, Toronto, 1985). The improvement of this aspect of the Bulletin is an editorial ambition for next year: we hope that contributors will take this as a plea to give us fuller information about their activities in the field for the next issue.

AFRICA

Dr.S.P.Ellis. Carthage: Continued work on Roman and Byzantine Circus in 1985. In 1986 will be directing rescue excavations sponsored by the British Academy.

CYPRUS

Dr.P.Sant-Cassia. September 1985: Fieldwork on anthropological topics and manifestations, and rural religious practices, with particular reference to syncretism.

GREECE

Dr.J.M.Wagstaff. Survey work on land use in central Laconia; study of settlement and population change in the Morea.

Dr.P.W.Lock. Completed survey of Frankish towers in Attica, Boeotia, Phokis and Phthiotis. Planning (for late 1985, and 1986) survey of the Venetian towers of Euboea.

ITALY

Mr.N.Christie. Ravenna: in April 1986 will be continuing survey of the Roman city walls (with Sheila Gibson and Dr.B.Ward-Perkins).

PALESTINE, ISRAEL, SYRIA, etc.

Dr.C.Dauphin. April 1985: Completion of architectural, epigraphic and photographic survey and analysis of Er-Ramthaniyye; checks at Na'aran and Farj in the Golan Heights. May 1985: completion of the study of pottery and small finds from 1976-78 excavations of the ecclesiastical farm of Shelomi, housed in the Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem.

Dr.S.P.Ellis. February 1985. Study of Byzantine and Arab remains in Jordan.

Dr.Richard Harper. 1985-1986. Excavation of Upper Zohar Fort near Arad, Israel (late Roman and Justinianic).

Dr.L.-A.Hunt. September 1985: study of 12th to 14th century painting and woodwork in Syria and Egypt.

TURKEY AND ANATOLIA

Professor R.M.Harrison. September 1985: visits to various sites in central and Eastern Lycia.

Dr.H.Richardson. Armenia and Georgia visited in 1985, on an exchange fellowship between the Royal Irish Academy and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Professor C.Mango and Dr.M.Mundell-Mango Spring 1985: study of silver objects, sculpture and inscriptions in the Istanbul, Adana and Mardin museums.

Mrs C. and Mr.M.Roueché. August 1985: Visited sites in the Antalya region; worked on the recording of epigraphic material at Aphrodisias.

4. THESES

(Name, Title, Supervisor, University, type of degree, Abstract of completed theses, where provided).

(a) Theses begun in 1985

E.Bolognesi, The Great Palace (approximate title), Professor C.Mango, Oxford, D.Phil.
S.Davies, Trade in 15th century Constantinople, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham M.A.
J.P.Parrell, Free Choice in St.Maximus the Confessor, Dr.K.T.Ware, Oxford, M.Litt.
Mr.E.Ivison, Title to be defined, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham, M.A.
Ms.E.James, Title to be defined, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham, M.A.
Ms.T.Lendari, Description and narrative technique in the Byzantine romance, Dr.D.W.Holton, Cambridge, M.Litt.
Mr.D.C.Smythe, The Outsider in Byzantium: Perceptions and Actualities of political, religious and social heterodoxy in the Byzantine Empire, 1025-1204, Dr.P.Magdalino, St.Andrews, Ph.D.
C.Veniamin, The Transfiguration of Christ according to the Greek Fathers, Dr.K.T.Ware, Oxford, M.Litt.
S.Whiston, Title to be defined, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham, M.A.

(b) Theses not previously mentioned in BBBS

Ms.A.Levantinou, The Author Portrait in Byzantine manuscripts, Dr.J.Lowden, London, Ph.D.

(c) Theses successfully completed since BBBS 11

Dr.H.Dodge, Building Materials and Techniques in the Eastern Mediterranean from the Hellenistic Period to the end of the Fourth Century A.D. Professor R.M.Harrison. Newcastle, PhD.

Dr.C.Galatariotou, Neophytos the Recluse. A Cultural Study of a Byzantine Holy Man. Birmingham, PhD.
 The first chapter of this thesis describes the institution of the Family as it emerges through Neophytos' depictions of it. The information N. provides gives us valuable insights into the make-up, position and function - in actual and ideological terms - of the Family in the twelfth-century Byzantine province of Cyprus and, by extension, in parts at least of the wider Byzantine world. Chapter 2 focuses on the primary elements of the Family: the male and the female. It deals with N.'s conception of Gender and Gender relations. The third chapter, in a natural continuation of the examination of issues raises in the previous Chapter, deals with N.'s conception of sexuality. Chapter 4 presents aspects of the Symbolic Universe in which N.lived. More specifically, it deals with N.'s conception of the relationship between the human and the Divine, and of the interstitial supernatural beings that peopled that Universe. It

is not a presentation of the well-known "official" Church positions concerning such matters, but of the widely held popular beliefs of N.'s society.

Chapters 5 and 6 attempt to understand N.'s rise to sanctity. In the fifth chapter N.'s own conception of sanctity and his - conscious or less so - efforts at self sanctification are examined. In chapter 6 the conditions - social, economic, political, ideological - under which N.'s society lived, and N.'s own reaction to these, are examined. It is then shown that N.'s rise to sanctity was the logical culmination of a correlation of the factors examined in Chapters 5 and 6.

My basic source material consists of N.'s surviving writings - some 1,000 folios. The manuscripts, their suggested dates and few available editions, are laid out in Appendix I. Appendix II contains a comparative study of Byzantine monastic Typika with specific reference to N.'s Typikon. Appendix III contains a translation of N.'s Typikon into English. Appendix IV contains references to N.'s works and extracts from his manuscripts, edited here for the first time. Reference numbers to these in the main body of the text are preceded by the initial "N" to distinguish them from footnotes.

Dr.R.P.H.Greenfield, Traditions of Belief in Late Byzantine Demonology. Professor D.M.Nicol. London, PhD.

The aim of this thesis is to describe and examine, using literary sources, beliefs about demonic beings current in late Byzantine thought. These beliefs have been divided into two main traditions which have been called those of "standard orthodox" and "alternative" demonology. The former refers to the relatively coherent and well ordered set of ideas about the Devil and demons established in orthodox Christian doctrine. The latter refers to contemporary beliefs and practices involving demonic beings which, although sometimes widely accepted, existed alongside the orthodox tradition, and, for various reasons, could not be officially incorporated into it.

The first part of the thesis looks at the standard orthodox tradition, beginning with the angelic origin of the demons, their fall from this state, and the natural characteristics and abilities attributed to them. Demonic activity in "mythical history" is then examined in connection with the fall of man and its consequences, the incarnation of Christ, the early centuries of Christianity, and the expected end of history. Following this the demons' activity in the "real history" of ordinary Byzantine people is discussed: their physical and mental manipulation of their victims through metamorphosis, possession or arousal of passions, and their more general methods of attack such as temptation, threat or deception. Finally God's overriding control of these powers is considered, and the means available to Christians for countering their assaults.

The second part deals with the alternative traditions, distinguishing them from orthodox beliefs, and discussing their ideas about particular demonic types and about the composition and operation of demons: it then turns to their characterisation of demonic beings into various hierarchies and systems before looking at the abilities and activities attributed to individual

demons, and means by which sorcerors and diviners were thought to control and use demons, and prevent them from harming men.

Archimandrite Paul Mantovanis, The Eucharistic Theology of Nicholas Cabasilas. Dr.K.T.Ware. Oxford, D.Phil.

Dr.M.Mundell-Mango, Artistic Patronage in the Roman Diocese of the Oriens, 313-641 A.D.. Professor R.M.Harrison. Oxford,D.Phil. The thesis examines the financing, creation and use of buildings, minor objects (represented by silverware) and books in one administrative unit of the later Roman empire in the period from Licinius through Heraclius. This examination is to test the theory generally held for the last 25 years, namely that in the period concerned the importance of Antioch and other provincial centres of artistic production declined in favour of the newly established imperial capital of Constantinople.

The work is divided into an introductory and 3 other chapters. The first chapter presents the art historical problems which prompted this study, and the historical and political context of the material. Chapter 2 deals with buildings and their decoration from the points of view of their types (public, civil, military, cult, and private) and their patrons (public officials and private benefactors), establishing the volume of construction in each century and the organization of entire, especially imperially-funded, projects. Chapter 3 analyses the role of silver in the period (5th-7th centuries) when that metal ceased to be coined for commercial purposes but enjoyed a wide decorative use. Centres of silver production and donations of silver to church treasures are two aspects of the subject examined in detail. The weights and calculable monetary value of individual objects and church furniture revetments, feature prominently in the discussion. Chapter 4 examines the Syriac book trade of Oriens as revealed in a set of 86 Syriac colophons collected here as a group and translated.

There are 3 sets of appendices relating to the 3 main areas of study: 1) a catalogue of 2046 building "notices" which was computerised, and its indices; 2) tables of silver weights and prices; and 3) manuscript colophon translations and their tables. There are also about 500 illustrations.

Dr.P.Niavis, The reign of the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus I (802-11), Dr.M.J.Angold, Edinburgh, Ph.D.

The aim of this thesis is to provide a thorough examination of the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus I (802-811) and to evaluate its historical significance. To this end the author turns his attention first to the situation which Nicephorus inherited at the time of his accession to the throne. He then examines the major aspects of this Emperor's reign: his domestic, religious and foreign policies. The main emphasis is upon his domestic policies, because it is the argument of this thesis that Nicephorus was one of the few Byzantine emperors who attempted a concerted reform of the administration. To support this it is necessary to assess the causes, the value and the results of the Emperor's measures. Nicephorus' attitude towards, and relations with other major powers of the time are not neglected. They form an important chapter, because under Nicephorus I the Byzantine

Empire found itself hemmed in by the Franks of Charlemagne, the Caliphate, and the Bulgars. Nicephorus' reactions show him to be a competent statesman, although the end results were far from satisfactory. The Emperor's views on religious affairs inevitably draw the author's attention too. Their importance lies in his confrontation with the leader of the monastic party, Theodore of Stoudios. Nicephorus pursued a policy of moderation, which was misunderstood at the time. It provided a long term solution to the Empire's religious difficulties, but, in the short term, probably intensified division. The events and measures which characterised Nicephorus I's reign are not examined in any chronological order, but according to the field of imperial interest they served.

H.J.Pollitt, Theophylact of Ochrida: his commentary on St. John's Gospel: Sources, Methods and Characteristics, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham M.Litt.

A brief survey of "catenae" in late antiquity in general is followed by a resume of the history of research into the gospel catenae. A comparison of the Chrysostomic material in Theophylact's commentary with that in the two forms of the printed catenae, Cramer (1844) and Corderius (1630) is made to show that Theophylact obtained the bulk of it from the former, and that, although he has Chrysostomic material given by the latter and not the former, he has used Chrysostom at first hand. Theophylact's non-Chrysostomic material is then examined and classified as (i) common to both catenae, (ii) peculiar to Cramer, (iii) peculiar to Corderius, so that his sources must include a type of catena akin to the latter, even if he did not take his Chrysostomic material from it. Theophylact is then shown to have used sources now lost. His habit of giving alternative interpretations is traced to his sources, and his interest in the elucidation of the text and its historical background and his use of the allegorical method are illustrated. Finally the extent of his concern with current ecclesiastical issues is considered in relation to his references to heretics and his doctrine of the Spirit.

Dr.J.Smedley, Byzantium, the Crimea and the Steppe, Professor A.A.M.Bryer, Birmingham Ph.D.

This thesis deals with the history of the Crimean and Taman' peninsulas and of the lands and people of the steppe and wooded steppe of Southern Russia from the Dniepr basin to the Azov, and with their relations with the Byzantine empire.

The introduction surveys the sources, written and archeological, the physical environment and the human context. Chapter 2 takes the history to the reign of Justinian I. Chapter 3 examines the written sources for the history of the region, with particular attention to the Great Bulgaria of Kubrat, the Khazar expansion and their confrontation with Justinian II in the Crimea. Chapter 4 describes then analyses the archaeological evidence, concentrating on questions of continuity and development. Chapter 5 relates the two, and looks in particular at economic activity. It is shown that the history of the Crimaean region, with the exception of Cherson, differed from that typical of much of the Byzantine empire, in that from the

late 7th or early 8th century it entered a period of great prosperity. This is related to the situation in the steppe, to the formation of Kubrat's Great Bulgaria in c.630, with its centre re-located from east of the Azov to the Dniepr, and to the subsequent expansion of the Khazar empire, which did not bring destruction in its trail but a place in the pax Khazarica.

5. CALENDAR

(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.

BIRMINGHAM

Byzantine General Seminar: Most Thursdays at 5.00, Whitting Room. (Prof.A.A.M.Bryer).

Byzantine Graduate Seminar, 11 a.m. on Mondays.

New Testament Greek Reading Class (Dr.C.Galatariotou).

Modern Greek language and culture (Dr.C.Galatariotou).

Saints and Monasteries: the Byzantine experience (Dr.C.Galatariotou).

Early Christian and Byzantine Art: 20 week extra-mural course 1985/86 (Dr.L.-A.Hunt).

For further information apply to the Centre for Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek.

CAMBRIDGE

Byzantines in Italy and Italians in Byzantium Lent Term, Wednesdays at 11.00, History Faculty. Apply Dr.D.S.H.Abulafia, Gonville and Caius College.

Special lectures on Modern Greek Themes. Certain Thursdays at 5.00. Faculty of Classics, Room 13. Apply to Dr.D.W.Holton, Selwyn College.

EDINBURGH

Mediaeval Text Workshop has finished its work on translating Andreas Agnellus' Liber Pontificalis Ecclesiae Ravennatis, and this text is now being prepared for publication. It is hoped to resume meetings in the second and third terms of 1985/86, for collaborative study and translation of another text from Byzantine Italy, probably the Gesta Episcoporum Neapolitanorum. Alternate Wednesdays at 4.00 in Room 349, William Robertson Building. Apply to Dr.T.S.Brown.

LONDON

Modern Greek and Byzantine Seminar: Mondays at 5.00 in the Burrows Library, King's College. Series includes A.A.M.Bryer "The First Century after the Fall", 13 January 1986, and Dr.R.Macrides, "The Byzantine Godfather", 24 February 1986. Apply to Dr.R.M.Beaton, King's College London.

Byzantine Graduate Seminar, currently on Byzantine Autobiography, Thursdays at 5.00, Warburg Institute. (J.A.Munitiz, A.Angelou, J.Chrysostomides). Apply to Dr.J.Chrysostomides, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College.

Byzantine Seminar: Functions of Writing and Painting in Byzantium. Tuesdays at 4.30 in the Summer Term, Institute of Classical Studies, Gordon Square. Dr.R.Cormack and Mrs.C.Roueché. Apply to the Secretary, Institute of Classical Studies.

NEWCASTLE

Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology: Fridays at 5.30, monthly, Department of Archaeology, Newcastle University. Apply to the Secretary, Mrs.W.Dennis, Department of Archaeology.

OXFORD

Ancient History Seminar: Tuesdays at 5.00, History Faculty Library. Includes several late antique topics. Apply to Professor F.G.B.Millar, Brasenose College.

Eastern Christian Studies Seminar Wednesdays at 5.00, fortnightly in the Michaelmas and Hilary terms, 1, Canterbury Road. Apply to Dr.S.P.Brock, Oriental Institute.

Late Roman Seminar, Thursdays at 5.00, Lecture Room C, Queen's College. Apply to Dr.J.F.Matthews, Queen's College.

SHREWSBURY

Early Christian and Byzantine Art 20 week extra-mural course, The Gateway Adult Education Centre, Shrewsbury. (Dr.L.-A.Hunt). Apply as for Birmingham.

(b) Conferences, Recent and Forthcoming

1985

21-24 July, Delphi. Symposium on Byzantium and Europe; speakers included Professor H.Buchthal, and Dr.S.C.Franklin.

September, Montpellier. XIIe Congrès de la Couronne d'Aragon.

10-15 September, Belgrade and Dečani. Symposium on Dečani and the Byzantine Art of the 14th century; speakers included Mrs.Z.Gavrilović.

11-18 September, Erevan. Fourth International Symposium on Armenian Art; speakers included Professor H.Buchthal, Dr.H.Richardson.

17-18 October, Philadelphia. Fifth International Patristic and Byzantine Symposium: East West Relations in the 16th Century: Jeremias Tranos and the Lutherans of Tübingen.

18-20 October, Philadelphia. The Penn Colloquium: The Byzantine Legacy in Eastern Europe, 1500 to the 20th century. Speakers included Dr.R.Clogg.

25-27 October, Toronto. Eleventh Annual Byzantine Studies Conference; speakers included Dr.J.D.Frendo, Dr.R.Greenfield, Mr.W.T.Kennedy, Dr.R.D.Pringle.

31 October - 2 November, London. 7th British Museum Enamel Colloquium: Materials and Techniques of Enamel.

31 October - 3 November, Cork. Irish and "Insular" Art, Royal Irish Academy & National Committee for Archaeology; speakers included Dr.H.Richardson.

2 November, Birmingham. Image and Word in Mediaeval Art, Day School; speakers included Mrs.Z.Gavrilović.

8-10 November, London (SSEES). Combined sessions of Methodius Conference and The Slavonic and East European Mediaeval Study Group : speakers included Dr.S.C.Franklin and Dr.J.Shepard.

15-16 November, Vancouver. Fifteenth Mediaeval Workshop.

February 1: Cyprus: New Finds, New Treasures. Apply to Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Manchester, M13 9PL

February 22: The Creation of Byzantium. A study day on the British Museum's late antique material, with a small special exhibition, arranged by Christopher Entwistle, of fourth-century objects from the reserve collection. Speakers: **Rowena Loverance** and **David Buckton.** Apply to The Education Service, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. Sponsorship provided by the SPBS will be used to offer help with travelling expenses to schoolteachers who wish to attend.

March 1: Town and Country in Roman and Late Roman Anatolia, Warwick. Speakers include: **Anthony Bryer, Alan Hall, Keith Hopwood, Stephen Mitchell.** Papers will concentrate on recent fieldwork in Southern and Northern Anatolia. For further details contact Dr. Stephen Hill, Joint School of Classics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (Tel. 0203 523523, x 2002).

8 March: All-day Orthodox Seminar: Bishop Kallistos of Diokleia, Belfast. Society of St. Alban and St. Sergius. Apply to E.M. Collins, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

March 8: Byzantine Archaeology and Historical Geography in Greek Lands: Colloquium in celebration of the centenary of the British School at Athens. Speakers include **M.J. Angold, P. Burridge, A. Dunn, J.F. Haldon, A. Kasdagli, P. Lock, R. Loverance.** Faculty of Arts, University of Birmingham. Convenor Mr. A. Dunn. Apply to Miss J.M. Lawson, Department of Extramural Studies, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. The SPBS has made a grant towards this project.

March 22-24: Twentieth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: Church and People in Byzantium. University of Manchester. Outline Programme: **1. The Teaching of the Faith: Bishop Kallistos of Diokleia, The Meaning of the Divine Liturgy; Fr. J. Munitiz, Catechetical Methods in Byzantium; Mary Cunningham, Preaching and the Community; Kenneth Stephenson, Baptism in the Byzantine Liturgy; Jurgen Raasted, Byzantine liturgical music. 2. Law and Morality: Ruth Macrides, Nomos and Canon; Patricia Karlin-Hayter, Morality, the Church and the Family. 3. Aspects of Church Administration: Michel Kaplan, The Byzantine church in the 6th-11th centuries: lands and peasants; Margaret Mullett, Patronage in Action: the problems of an 11th century bishop; Gunter Prinzing, Continuity and Change in the Archbishopric of Ochrid, 13th-15th centuries. 4. The Public Life of the Church: Judith Herrin, Charity and Philanthropy; Anthony Bryer, The Byzantine Church in the Streets. 5. Churches and their Contents: Thomas Mathews, Transformation Symbolism in Byzantine architecture; Rowena Loverance, Early Byzantine church marble; Vera Zaleskaya, Byzantine white-clay liturgical cups; John Lowden, Ecclesiastical Manuscripts. 6. The Enemies of the Faith: Cyril Mango, The Devil.**

There will be an informal discussion on Teaching Byzantium, on the evening of Sunday, March 23. There will be two photographic

exhibitions, to celebrate the Centenary of the British School at Athens, and to illustrate the work of the Archaeology Department of Manchester University on early Byzantine churches in North Africa.

Apply to Dr.R.Morris, Department of History, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. The Symposium is supported by the SPBS, and details will be circulated to members.

March 24-30: Second International Congress of the Arab Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. University of Tunis.

March 24-26: The Greek Novel, A.D.1 - 1985. King's College London. Includes a half-day session on Byzantine narrative. Speakers include: R.Beaton, P.Bien, D.Holton, G.Kehayoglou, C.Roueché. Apply Dr.R.Beaton, King's College London. The SPBS has made a grant towards this project.

April 2-4: The Defence of the Roman and Byzantine East; Colloquium on the eastern frontier from the Caucasus to the Hedjaz and Sinai. University of Sheffield. Apply to Dr.D.L.Kennedy, Department of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

April 3-9: Bisanzio, Roma e l'Italia nell' alto medioevo, XXXIV Settimana di Studio, Spoleto. Speakers include Dr.T.S.Brown.

April 4-6: Association of Art Historians : section on Idolatry.

April 11-13: The Forty Martyrs of Sebasteia, Murlough House, County Down. Speakers include E.M.Collins, J.Crow, M.B.Cunningham, P.Karlin-Hayter, O.P.Nicholson, L.Rodley, A.M.Wilson. Registration will close at 40. Apply to Dr.M.E.Mullett, Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

May 16-19: Ecclesiastical Silver Plate in Sixth Century Byzantium, Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, and Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C..Apply to the directors, S.Boyd (Dumbarton Oaks), M.Mundell-Mango and G.Vikan (Walters Art Gallery).

June 26-27: Late Antiquity and Islam. Institute of Classical Studies, University of London. Apply to Professor Averil Cameron, King's College London, or Dr.J.F.Matthews, Queen's College, Oxford. The SPBS has made a grant towards this project.

June 30-July 3: Third Caucasian Colloquium, Oslo. Apply to Fridrik Thordarson, University of Oslo, PO Box 1026, Blindern 0315, Oslo 3, Norway.

July 6-9: British Society for Middle East Studies, Annual Conference. Apply to Chairman, Middle East Centre, SOAS, Malet St., London WC1E 7HP.

August 3-8 : Seventeenth International Byzantine Congress : Crisis and Continuity in Byzantium. Washington D.C. Main papers by British speakers will include : **Averil Cameron**, New and Old in Christian Literature; **Robin Cormack**, Patronage and new programs of Byzantine iconography; **Simon Franklin**, The reception of Byzantine culture by the Slavs; **Hugh Kennedy**, Christians under the Caliphate: The Melkite church in the early Islamic period; **Cyril Mango**, The development of Constantinople as an urban center. Colloquia include Cyprus in the 13th century (Chair, C.Mango); Liturgical Silver (Chair, M.Mundell-Mango). Information from the Secretariat, DETAILS Inc., 1100 17th Street, Suite 330, Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A.. For travel arrangements and possible subsidies, see Section 12 below,

Secretary's Notices.

September 21-28: XIe Congrès International d'archéologie chrétienne. Lyon, Vienne, Grenoble. Apply to Professor P.A.Février, Residence Sainte-Victoire D, Av.Saint-Jeanne, F-13100 Aix-en-Provence, France.

September 15-20: International Congress of Augustinian Studies, (on the occasion of the 16th centenary of the conversion of St.Augustine), Rome. Apply to the Secretariat, Institutum Patristicum Augustinianum, Via S.Uffizio 25, 00193 Roma, Italy.

October 17-18: The Classics in the Middle Ages; XXth Annual Conference, Center for Mediaeval and Early Renaissance Studies, State University of New York at Binghamton, N.Y.13901. Apply to Professors A.S.Bernado and S.Levin.

1987

May 28-31: Conference to mark the Sedecentennial of the Baptism of Augustine of Hippo : Toronto School of Theology. The principal themes will be: Augustinian scholarship in the twentieth century; Augustine in his age; Augustine as a theologian; and papers on these, as well as proposals for other topics, are invited. Submit resumes (one typewritten page) of papers (40 minutes) or communications (20 minutes) by 1 March 1986 to: Professor J.M.Dewart, Trinity College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8, Canada.

August 24-29: Tenth International Conference on Patristic Studies, Oxford. Apply to Miss E.A.Livingstone, 15 St.Giles, Oxford OX1 3JS.

6. RESOURCES

MUSEUMS

British Museum: 14th or 15th-century gold signet ring of Andronikos Komnenos (?) Doukas; three "Botkin" gold cloisonné enamels; pair of 7th-century silver liturgical spoons; 98 pottery sherds from the 1935-38 excavation of the Great Palace.

PERIODICALS

Professor Averil Cameron is now Editor of the Journal of Roman Studies.

Professor H.Chadwick has relinquished the editorship of the Journal of Theological Studies, which he has held since 1954, and the Journal is now edited by Dr.M.F.Wiles (Oxford).

Mediterranean Historical Review This new journal, edited by Shlomo Ben-Ami of The School of History, Tel Aviv University, will be published biennially from April 1986. The annual subscription rates will be £18.00 (individual), £30.00 (institution), available from Frank Cass & Co.Ltd., Gainsborough House, 11 Gainsborough Road, London E11 1RS.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature, editor Dr.Mark Greengrass, Department of History, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. This "succinct comment on British and foreign

titles published in one year", selected in the field of history under headings which include "Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages" is available on subscription at £9.60.

Greece and Cyprus: A Year-Book, by Dr.K.Tofallis, £6.50 inc. postage. available from The Greek Institute, 34 Bush Hill Road, London N21 2DS.

Greece Untrodden, by Alan J.B.Wace, with illustrations by Elektra Megaw, previously privately printed and circulated, is now being offered for sale for the benefit of the British School at Athens Centenary Appeal, and may be ordered from Lisa French, Ashburne Hall, Old Hall Lane, Manchester M14 6HP, at £2.50 + 30p. postage.

7. ANNOUNCEMENTS

INSTITUTIONS

Athens

Professor G.L.Huxley has been appointed Director of the Gennadeion by the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, for three years from 1 July 1986.

London

A new intercollegiate University MA in Late Antique and Byzantine Studies will be taught at London from autumn 1986. Courses will be provided by teachers from several Schools of the University, and co-ordinated jointly; students will normally be registered at King's College for Branch I, or at Royal Holloway and Bedford New College for Branch II, as follows:

Part 1 (Branches I and II):

Either (a) Byzantine Greek I (intensive course for beginners)
or (b) Byzantine Greek II (advanced reading course)

Part 2 (Branches I and II):

Methods and Techniques

Branch I

Part 3. One of the following:

- (a) Critical study of a text or texts from Byzantine "high" literature.
- (b) Critical study of a text or texts from Byzantine vernacular literature.
- (c) Greek literature in the Byzantine Empire.
- (d) Byzantine vernacular literature.
- (e) Change and transition in late antiquity.
- (f) Christian and pagan literature in late antiquity.
- (g) Procopius and the age of Justinian.
- (h) Church history, A.D.306-604.
- (i) Late antique philosophy: Neoplatonists and Christians.
- (j) The Byzantine illustrated book.
- (k) The church of S.Sophia in Constantinople.
- (l) Iconoclasm.
- (m) Byzantine history and society, A.D.378-843.
- (n) Byzantine history and society, A.D.843 to the fall of Constantinople.
- (o) An approved paper from Branch II, 4.

Part 4. A dissertation of not more than 1,000 words on an

approved topic.

Branch I

Part 3. One of the following source studies:

- (a) Byzantine historians.
- (b) Byzantine biographical texts.
- (c) The Papacy and Byzantium, 8th to 12th centuries.
- (d) Imperial, episcopal and private rhetoric, 9th to 13th centuries.
- (e) Byzantium and the crusades, 1095-1204.
- (f) Latin colonies in Greece and the Aegean.

Part 4. One of the following historical studies:

- (a) Aspects of Byzantine monasticism.
- (b) Mediaeval Cyprus.
- (c) Byzantium and the world of Islam.
- (d) Byzantine missionary and diplomatic activities in the Balkans, Central and Eastern Europe.
- (e) Administration and society, 10th to 12th centuries.
- (f) Byzantium and Latin Syria and Palestine, 1098-1201.
- (g) Byzantium and the Ottoman Turks.
- (h) The revival of classical antiquity: the role of Byzantine scholars in 15th century Italy.
- (i) An approved paper from Branch I,3.

STUDY TOURS

University of Birmingham, Centre for Byzantine Studies and
Modern Greek 1985 Study Tour: Report

Gone are the days when we could take students for a long weekend in Istanbul for under £130 all in (1972) or even ten days in Albania for £142 (1976). Our planned eighth Study Tour (Cyprus 1984) was called off because it had priced itself, even with subsidies, out of students' pockets. So in 1985 it was replaced by a semi-commercial tour advertised by Coromandel (Andrew Brock, who offered one cost-price student place, matching a £400 student grant by the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara) from 10-28 August, for £880 all in. Besides visiting less well known sites in and around Istanbul, such as the Fildami cistern at the Hebdomon, Black Sea sites such as Sinope were visited by ship, and the Georgian churches of the Çoruh and Tortum valleys by minibus and on foot. The Tour coincided with the publication of David Winfield's and my DOS on the Pontos, and visited and checked all major and many minor sites in the Empire of Trebizond, many now degraded. We also enjoyed five nights in the summer pasture villages of Hemsin and Stavri, and three days' riding round the Pontic Gates. It is clear that, despite the destruction since Winfield and my report, there is much in the region still to be done and explored: for example, this Study Tour obtained a date for some of the paintings in the Armenian monastery of Kaymakli outside Trebizond (which remains to be recorded properly), established the probable whereabouts of the Armenian pilgrimage monastery of St. John, near Ispir, and discovered and recorded a painted church in Chaldia, signed and dated 1265, which is remarkable for a Last Judgement. These will be published. I invite members of the SPBS intending to visit the Pontos to contact me for local information and commissions to visit promising places.

The Study Tour was quite as intensive, and longer, than

those which Robin Cormack and I led in the 1970's, originally for Birmingham and Courtauld students, and in fact cost between a third and a half of other and less adventurous commercial tours advertised in Eastern Turkey in 1985. It was intended to combine teaching and research. But it was still beyond the reach of more than two of our students. I welcome views on the future of such tours. For example, what is the relative demand for short "cheap" teaching trips (Ravenna, Salonica, Istanbul) and extended research tours (Syria, Cyprus, Serbia)? Is there any demand for a traverse of the Via Egnatia, from Durrës to Istanbul, in 1987? Whether, say, Birmingham organises it under the aegis of the SPBS does not matter. The aim remains to satisfy teaching and research demands seriously - and cheaply.

Anthony Bryer

Art Galleries, Museums and Churches of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, 31 March - 9 April 1986. Tour leader Dr.L.-A.Hunt. Administrator Margaret Jones. Apply to Department of Extramural Studies, University of Birmingham. Centres to be visited: Moscow (3 nights): the Kremlin Cathedrals, St.Basil's Cathedral, Tretyakov Gallery, Pushkin Art Gallery. Kiev (3 nights): St.Sophia's Cathedral, Museum of the Lavra. Leningrad (3 nights): The Hermitage, Russian Museum of Russian Art, Pushkin Palace.

Byzantine Art and Architecture Tour through Greece, Turkey, and the Levant, September 1986. Leaders: Brian Croke (Ancient History, Macquarie) and Margaret Riddle (Fine Arts, University of Melbourne). Organised by Australians Studying Abroad, c/o Wandara Travel, 505 St.Kilda Road, Melbourne 3004. Centres to be visited: Athens, Thessaloniki, Meteora, Mistra, Sparta, Nicaea, Nicomedia, Ioannina, Jerusalem, St.Catherine's, Damascus, Smyrna, Ephesus and Istanbul. Elizabeth Cowell, director in Sydney, would be interested in gaining information about academics in Australia and abroad who may be working on projects relating to the centres mentioned.

EXCAVATION

British Archaeological Expedition to Bulgaria, 30 June - 20 August 1986. Part of a five-year research programme directed by Dr.A.Poulter, University of Nottingham, at Nicopolis-ad-Istrum in Northern Bulgaria. Up to 10 specialist assistants are required, and there are a limited number of grants for suitably qualified postgraduate applicants. Apply to the vice-director, Mr.J.Sheperd, Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

8. THE LIDDELL AND SCOTT SUPPLEMENT PROJECT

In 1981 The British Academy adopted a project for a new supplement to the ninth edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek English Lexicon, originally published in 1940. A committee was set up under the chairmanship of Professor M.L. West, and Mr. Peter Glare, who had previously been Editor of the Oxford Latin Dictionary, was appointed Editor. The Oxford University Press has undertaken to publish the Supplement, and is in the meantime providing office accommodation and technical services, including computer facilities. Completion of the project is envisaged in about ten years from its commencement, and it is hoped to publish interim bulletins as the work progresses. At present the Committee is thinking in terms of a Supplement of 250-300 quarto pages in double columns, but it is well aware that the estimated length may have to be modified.

Liddell and Scott has a cut-off date of c.600 A.D., and the Supplement must necessarily observe the same time limit. Byzantine material is therefore in principle excluded. But Byzantine texts dealing with earlier Greek literature, such as scholia, commentaries, paraphrases and lexica, will be taken into account.

The bulk of the new material will be furnished by newly published inscriptions and papyri. Much headway has already been made in collecting and assessing this material with the help of collaborators who are experts in their fields. The principal shortcoming of Liddell and Scott, as indeed of all ancient Greek lexica, is its patchy and inadequate coverage of post-classical prose literature. In the last few decades many lexica or concordances to particular authors have appeared, and their information will, as far as possible, be incorporated in the new Supplement. Many post-classical Greek texts have already been made available in machine-readable form by the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae at the University of California at Irvine, and ultimately virtually all literary texts up to c.600 A.D. will be so available. The Editor has visited Irvine, and is in regular touch with the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, whose generous help is much appreciated by the Committee. However, an unlemmatized text or an unlemmatized concordance is of limited value to a lexicographer, and the task of lemmatizing the vast corpus of material produced by the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae will inevitably be a very long one. In the meantime we are largely dependent, as we were in the past, on attentive readers who note unrecorded or unusual words, meanings and constructions. Scientific or technical texts, e.g. medical, alchemical or astrological, are likely to prove particularly fruitful sources. It is not intended to duplicate the work done by Lampe and his collaborators for the Lexicon of Patristic Greek; but they were primarily concerned with theological and ecclesiastical terms and usages. The Committee is well aware that the Church Fathers are also authorities for the common language of their day. Offers of help from volunteers who are closely reading any post-classical Greek text will be warmly welcomed. To avoid duplication, and to ensure uniformity of

method, volunteers are requested to get in touch with the Editor, Mr.P.G.W.Glare, Room 316, Clarendon Building, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BG, who will be glad to provide advice and assistance.

Robert Browning

9. BRITISH BYZANTINE INSTITUTIONS

2 The British Museum

The main Byzantine collections of the British Museum are housed in the Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities, where they are looked after by a two-man team also responsible for Late Antique artefacts and the art objects - mainly ivories - of the Carolingian, Ottonian and Salian western empires. Specialized Byzantine collections are also to be found in the departments of Coins and Medals and Egyptian Antiquities, and there are isolated Byzantine holdings in the departments of Greek and Roman, Oriental, and Western Asiatic antiquities; manuscripts are, of course, in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Library.

The principal concern of the curator, David Buckton, and his research assistant, Christopher Entwistle, is to care for the collections, to store them, to make them available, and to augment them. The care of the collections involves ensuring the safe exhibition or storage of every object in a suitable environment; conservation or other scientific or technical work is initiated as necessary. The study of objects is at present undertaken primarily to provide a research tool, little work on the collection having been done since the publication of Ormonde Maddocks Dalton's series of catalogues early this century; the immediate target is the documentation of every object - its physical details, its history before and after its acquisition by the Museum, its bibliography and its probable date and place of manufacture.

The collections are made available by exhibition, by publication, by teaching, and by providing first-hand study facilities to individuals and to groups. Early Byzantine antiquities are displayed in the newly redesigned Early Mediaeval Room; the later Byzantine exhibits are in the Mediaeval Gallery and are currently being re-arranged. Since 1978, when the present curatorial team arrived at the Museum, loans have been made to exhibitions in Brussels, Chichester, Frankfurt, Istanbul, Mainz, New York, Paris and Trier, and small but complete loan exhibitions have been mounted to complement spring symposia at Birmingham; special exhibitions have been set up to accompany events organized by the Museum's Education Services. 1986 will see loans to the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, and to Dumbarton Oaks to coincide with the International Congress of the AIEB. Loan exhibitions mounted in the British Museum have included the successful "Treasury of San Marco, Venice".

Publications in hand include a catalogue of the many Late Antique and Byzantine weighing implements in the Museum, a catalogue of the Museum's enormous collection of magical gems and amulets, and a three-volume catalogue of the main Late Antique

and Byzantine collections, which have not been catalogued since 1901. This last project involves scholars from all over Europe and North America, and is dedicated to the memory of O.M. Dalton, who pioneered Byzantine scholarship at the Museum.

Students from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham and Liverpool have visited the exhibited and the reserved collections and have been taught either by the curator or by their own lecturers. Individual scholars and students wishing to study single objects or whole categories of artefact are always welcomed, provided that sufficient notice is given so that the necessary arrangements can be made and supervision provided.

Acquisitions by purchase, gift and bequest are designed to augment the existing collections, particularly in badly represented areas such as the Middle and Late Byzantine parts of the Museum's holdings. Since 1978, outstanding acquisitions have included:- a late 10th-century ivory triptych, the centrepiece carved with a standing Hodeghetria (Wernher collection); a 10th or 11th-century oliphant, carved with scenes from the Hippodrome (the Clephane Horn); a 6th-century ivory pyxis fragment, carved with the Raising of Lazarus (Kofler collection); a collection of 439 balances and weights, 4th-11th centuries (Roper collection); a 10th or 11th-century bronze plaque cast with a standing Hodeghetria between St. Michael and St. Theodore; 101 metal weights, 4th-9th centuries; an early 14th-century Constantinopolitan icon of St. Peter; a 13th-century Italo-Byzantine sardonyx cameo of Daniel; a late 6th or early 7th-century gold "pseudo-medallion" of the Adoration of the Magi and the Ascension; a 4th-century gold pendant incorporating a double-solidus of Constantine the Great; a 6th-century gold torc; a 13th-century "Crusader" icon of St. George. The St. Peter icon was illustrated on the cover of BBBS 10 (1984); the St. George icon is shown on the cover of the current BBBS.

Written and oral enquiries from members of the public, the media, publishers and picture-researchers, other museums, scholars, dealers and auction-houses, often involving the identification of objects, take up a great deal of curatorial time. The appointment of Rowena Loverance to the post of Education Officer within the Museum has increased the active Byzantine strength to three. Understanding and co-operation between the curatorial and educational departments have never been closer, and the first of a series of Byzantine study days intended to be of particular interest to schoolteachers, arranged by the Education Services for 22 February 1986, will involve contributions from the curatorial staff, including a small special exhibition. (For further details, see the entry in the Calendar of conferences, above, section 5).

DAVID BUCKTON, Assistant Keeper,
Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities, British Museum.

10. BYZANTINE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1985

The list below is compiled annually by Miss Mary Elliott, of King's College London; its immediate purpose and function are described below. Your editors thought that such a bibliography would be of general interest to members of the Society, and we are very grateful to Miss Elliott for allowing us to include it.

London Byzantine Booklist

The following book list contains all titles considered in 1985 by the London University Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee Subject Sub-Committee in Byzantine Studies. This Sub-Committee began life in 1965 as an independent body called, rather more briefly, the Committee on Byzantine Holdings in London Libraries. Since then it has met twice a year to suggest the allocation of recent publications in the Byzantine field to member libraries, which are as follows:

London University

Courtauld Institute
Heythrop College
Institute of Classical Studies
Institute of Historical Research
Royal Holloway College
School of Oriental & African Studies
School of Slavonic & East European Studies

Non University

British Library
British Museum Dept. of
Coins and Medals
Dr. Williams's Library
Victoria and Albert
Museum

University College
University Library
Warburg Institute

Broadly speaking, King's agrees to buy texts, Dr. Williams's and/or Heythrop religious works, SOAS works with an Islamic bias, SSEES works with a Slavic bias, and the V and A and/or the Courtauld Byzantine art and the BM Department of Coins and Medals works on numismatics. As a result, it should be possible to discover virtually every book on the book list at one or more libraries in London. Conversely, discussion and negotiation prevent needless duplication of esoteric material.

MARY ELLIOTT

Hon. Secretary, LRCC Subject Sub-Committee in Byzantine Studies.

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11. 1985 SYMPOSIUM : SUMMARIES OF PAPERS

MANTZIKERT TO LEPANTO: The Byzantine World and the Turks 1071-1571: XIXth Spring Symposium, Birmingham 23-26 March 1985

The Society's Symposium made its now biennial transhumance back to Birmingham, where the Centre for Byzantine Studies (and, since 1984, Modern Greek) has a long-standing interest in the Tourkokratia. This, together with the appointment of a newly-blooded Ottomanist to its staff, encouraged the Centre to ask members of the Society to peer beyond 1453, not at the will-o'-wisp of Byzance apres Byzance, so much as to a comparison of how Byzantines and Turks did things, and their symbiosis, before many aspects of Orthodox communal life changed in the sixteenth century: the symbolic date of 1571 was much disputed, particularly by Colin Imber. The virtue of the Symposium was that it brought together almost as many British and foreign Ottomanists as Byzantinists, many of whom found that they were talking the same language, in historical methodology at least. A number of Ottomanists, whose discipline is even younger than that of the Byzantinists, claim to have learnt from the encounter, and those Byzantinists who had initial qualms about meeting the Turks showed none in consuming Michael Ursinus's Ottoman Feast which ended the Symposium.

There were four framework papers and six main sections, papers given at which will be published in full (together with some communications) in the Byzantinische Forschungen, after the appearance of the 1984 Oxford Symposium. Summaries of the main papers follow:

FRAMEWORK PAPERS

1. Michael Angold (Edinburgh): The Byzantine State on the eve of Mantzikert.

The state existed in Byzantium. It existed in the shape of the fisc; it existed in the notion of commonwealth, even if it was almost impossible to disentangle from imperial authority. The emperor was held to control the fisc and to safeguard the commonwealth. The difficulties inherent in the nature of imperial authority over the state attracted some attention in the period leading up to the battle of Manzikert. In retrospect, Basil II's rule seemed arbitrary, almost tyrannical, with the common interest neglected. Those around Constantine IX Monomachos attempted to find in Byzantium's Roman heritage solutions to the problem of arbitrary imperial government. It was not just a matter of emphasizing constitutional proprieties in the making of an emperor. It was also to be seen in the stress upon the law as the true safeguard of the commonwealth. The last echoes of this examination of the nature of imperial authority are caught in Zonaras's charge against Alexius I Comnenus: that he ruled not as a steward, but as a landlord. The revenues coming into the fisc were used for the benefit of his family and not for the good of the commonwealth. This is a reminder that the apparatus of the state was increasingly

permeated by private interests and the revenues of the state purloined by great families and ministers on the make. What had begun as an effort to strengthen the interest of the state against arbitrary imperial authority soon turned into a cover for the usurpation of the rights and revenues of the state by private individuals. This may have little bearing on the battle of Manzikert, but it helps to explain the failures which followed.

2. **Ralph-Johannes Lilie** (Freie Universitat, Berlin):
Twelfth-century Byzantine and Turkish States.

During the 12th century Asia Minor was occupied by three major powers. The coastal regions around the peninsula were held by the Byzantine Empire. The central plateau was divided among the Seljuqs, who occupied its western half, and the Danishmandids in the east. This situation remained unchanged until, in the second half of the century, the Seljuqs gradually absorbed the Danishmandid territories. The balance of power existing between Byzantines and Turks was, however, hardly affected by this development. It remained substantially unchanged even after 1180 when the Seljuqs were able to conquer some of the Byzantine provinces and gain access to the sea once more. The first question asked is whether during the 12th century either Turks or Greeks ever tried to change this situation basically. Next: did structural developments within both the Byzantine and the Turkish states influence their political relations in specific ways? Did religious and/or ideological differences play an important part in the relations between the major powers on the peninsula? It will be tried to analyse the situation outlined above, and to suggest conceivable answers to the questions mentioned.

3. **Colin Heywood** (SOAS, London), The Ottoman state in the fifteenth century: Mehmed II and his historians.

The Ottoman state as such has been neglected by historians, despite the vast outpouring of work on Ottoman history during the past three decades. On the Ottoman state, however, we possess little beyond mechanical, taxonomic description of a two-dimensional character: a type which begins with the OrdoPortae and ends with Gibb and Bowen.

Historically satisfying studies of a particular reign hardly exist, and the impressive battery of scholarship devoted to mediaeval European kingship and to the evolution of the mediaeval European state structure is almost entirely lacking in Ottoman historical studies, where the emphasis in recent years has been on essentially "value-free" documentary studies or attempts at demographic analysis.

The classic case in point is furnished by the reign of Mehmed II, a mediaevalist's dream, and arguably the "greatest" fifteenth-century ruler. And yet in the past thirty years not a single adequate monograph on the reign has been written. Inalcik's early and valuable studies pointed the way to go, but they have not been followed up, and they relate only to the first reign and the first years of the second reign. Meanwhile, we have the wholly mistaken decision to republish Babinger's flawed work in an English edition, twenty years too late. Further aspects of this historical and historiographical problem will be discussed

in this paper.

4. **Hans-Georg Majer** (Munich), The Ottoman state on the eve of Lepanto, 1571.

On the eve of Lepanto the Ottoman state still had the reputation of an almost invincible power. Sulaiman the Magnificent had died only five years before, and although during his reign the limits of the Ottomans' expansive force had become visible, Europe was living under the impression of continuous Ottoman victories and conquests. No single Christian power, not even Spain, was thought to be a match for the Ottomans. If all Christian powers united their forces it might be different, but anyone knew that all such thoughts were mere dreams. Part of these dreams became true, however, when the united fleets of Venice, Spain and the Pope appeared in the Mediterranean. Their surprising victory, as many contemporaries believed, was one only of supernatural assistance. Lepanto for them was a miracle worked by the Virgin. Thanks especially to the Fraternities of the Rosaries (Rosenkranzbruderschaft) the resonance of Lepanto did not die away for a very long time. This was a clear and sharp contrast to the immediate military and political consequences of the famous sea battle, for there were almost none. Mantzikert is the symbol for the beginning, Lepanto marks no end, not even the beginning of an end. Even Lepanto's symbolic value for the decline of the Ottoman fleet has been denied. So our main concern cannot be in Lepanto, but must be in the Ottoman state itself: the variety of its geographical, religious, ethnic bases, its means of cohesion, the sectors of its power, not excluding elements of counter effect.

DISCUSSION PAPERS

I. SECURITY AND WARFARE

1. **Mark Bartusis** (Northern State, South Dakota), The cost of late Byzantine warfare and defense

The "costs" of warfare and defense in late Byzantium (1204-1453) can be viewed as the negative consequences of Byzantium's military practices and policies which would have befallen the empire whether or not the population and state were successfully defended. Such costs can be divided into social costs, including the human cost (casualties and enslavement), as well as the erosion of the social bonds which formed Byzantine society, and the economic costs of warfare which are seen in decreased production, either through the ravages of war or through the diversion of resources to military ends.

The nature of late Byzantine warfare, for the most part a mixture of civil war and foreign invasion, created contacts between armies, soldiers and the Byzantine population which had far-reaching consequences. On the one hand, the ravages of warring armies transformed the countryside, dislocating the population and swelling the towns with refugees. On the other, the character of the soldiery, frequently Latin mercenaries, Turkish "allies", and untrained peasants, who often turned to banditry or tyrannized those they were assigned to defend, created an antipathy toward the military and toward the state

itself, contributing to the further fragmentation of the centralized state and a growing insularity of the provincial urban centers.

While the economic costs due to war's ravages are difficult to measure, it is possible to make a rough estimate, through the use of fiscal data, of the resources directed toward the military. In the early fourteenth century, the annual outlay of gold by the imperial treasury for the defense was about 100,000 to 150,000 hyperpyra, representing perhaps one-quarter to one-half of the imperial treasury's receipts. Calculations further suggest that the military consumed about 5% of the empire's economic production, and that it required the economic resources of approximately 75 people to field a single pronoiar-soldier.

2. Caroline Finkel (SOAS, London), The costs of Ottoman warfare and defence

After a general overview of the nature of Ottoman warfare, the discussion turns to the earliest sources which allow a partial quantitative reconstruction of the financial and economic costs of Ottoman war and defence. The chronicle sources of the first Ottoman centuries give little insight into the economic and social burden borne by a state frequently engaged in war, and it is therefore to the account books which record military income and expenditure during the campaigns against the Hapsburgs in 1593-1606 that reference must be made. Although the period of this war falls outside the terminus ad quem set for the symposium, the presentation of the precise data available will, it is intended, demonstrate the bounds within which the economic costs of earlier times may be calculated.

The second part of the paper deals with social cost. The business of war and defence affected all levels of society from the combat troops of the "traditional" military classes, composed of the provincial cavalry and the standing army of the Sultan, to reach those who, engaged in peacetime in agricultural production, were in wartime called upon to fight, to provide garrison forces, and to furnish the army with food and transport. The ever greater involvement of the population in the conduct of war had consequences which only slowly became clear.

3. Colin Imber (Manchester), Turkish Pirates and Ottoman fleets (1300-1453)
(no summary received)

4. A.R.E. North (Victoria and Albert Museum, London), Byzantine and Ottoman arms and armour
Byzantine arms and armour are represented by only a few fragments. Evidence for style and design must therefore be derived from other sources such as manuscripts and icons. From these it appears that forms deriving from Imperial Roman prototypes survived until very late in the Eastern Empire. Edged weapons, by contrast, seem to have closely followed Western prototypes, especially after the 13th century. Much of the Western European arms and armour dating from before the middle of the 15th century, preserved in the arsenals of Topkapi and Askeri at Istanbul possibly represents the equipment of mercenaries who

fought with and against Constantinople in its decline.

Ottoman arms and armour form a distinctive group. Lamellar armour and turban helmets continued in use until the 17th century. Swords plausibly associated with Mehmet the Conqueror are preserved in Istanbul, and Ottoman conflicts with the West in the 15th and 16th centuries have left finely-decorated Ottoman arms in Western collections. A number of Turkish trophies taken at Lepanto are preserved in the Royal Armoury, Madrid.

The role of Turkish ordnance at the fall of Constantinople is well known. Ottoman gun-founders were able to cast elaborate cannon by the 15th century. The association of Byzantium with the development and use of Greek fire is recorded in a number of manuscripts, although Western Europe was foremost in the development of firearms. It is virtually certain that the Turks had hand-firearms by the second half of the 15th century, although they retained a comparatively primitive system of ignition until the 18th century.

II. CONTACTS AND INHERITANCE

1. Stephen Reinert (Dumbarton Oaks and Rutgers), *The Basileus and the Satrap: Manuel II Palaeologus' perceptions of Yildirim Bayazid*

This paper explores the evidence for Manuel II's impressions of Bayazid as a person and figure of history. The discussion proceeds according to the archaeology of the evidence, considering first those texts exhibiting Manuel's contemporaneous reactions to the emir. The evidence here consists of Manuel's letters, and rhetorical pieces he wrote after the Battle of Ankara. Contexts in which he considers Bayazid include the 1391 expedition to Kastamonu and Central Anatolia; his siege of Constantinople (spring 1394-1402); and his capture and defeat by Timur. Next Manuel's retrospective view of Bayazid is discussed, as conveyed in his *Logos Epitaphios* for his brother Theodore (1407). The material here focuses on Bayazid's conference of vassals at Serres (winter 1393 - spring 1394), and his subsequent expedition into Thessaly with Theodore. The paper explores these scattered images as a reflex of contact between Byzantium and the Turks, specifically with regard to formation of ethnic perceptions and historical constructions about "outsiders".

2. Barbara Flemming (Leiden), *Prince Djem (1459-1495) and the Pope*

The Ottoman Prince Djem spent the last six years of his life in Italy. The Knights of St. John, with whom he had taken refuge in 1482, placed him under the control of Pope Innocent VIII in 1489. Once he had the Prince in his hands, the Pope received the pension money which the Sultan regularly sent. This ended when King Charles VIII of France invaded Italy, and forced Pope Alexander VI to hand Djem over to him. The anonymous Turkish *Ghurbetname-i Sultan Djem* (first half of the 16th century) relates the captivity and death of the Prince, mentioning also a conversation with the Pope, which culminated in Djem's refusal to cooperate with the Christian powers. But the *Ghurbetname* does not leave it at that. There had to be a religious debate, a successful attempt to expound Islamic truth with the tools worked

out through the ages. The Prince had to triumph on the essential points: the Gospels had been distorted by the Christians; Muhammad was the Paraclete foretold in the true Gospel. This narrative introduces us to the popular aspect of Turkish polemics against Christians at a time when the rapid conquests were almost at their end. In their new provinces in Europe, in strongholds in an alien land with a fluid frontier zone, Muslim Turks were confronted with old religious questions, and looked for arguments with which to prove the superiority of their religion.

3. **Costa Kyrris** (Cyprus Research Centre, Nicosia), Remnants of pre-Ottoman institutions in early Ottoman Cyprus: the Kanakaria documents and other testimonies.

This series of fourteen Greek documents from the Archive of the Greek Archbishopric of Cyprus come from a mutilated collection of twenty-nine, as their original numbering shows, most of them relating to the Greek monastery of Kanakaria near Lythrangomi, a village in the peninsula of Karpas, E.Cyprus, or to people connected with it. Like the majority of the Muslims of Cyprus after 1571, many of the Turks of our documents were in fact Christians, i.e. Venetians or Catalans or French, who adopted Islam in 1570-1571 f., a means of preserving their property and offices or a great part of them, as attested in many sources. Hassanis Phrangos, Mehemetaqhas Tapaza Toumazos, and several other personages appearing in them are obviously descendants of mixed marriages or converted families, preserving their traditional Christian names together with the Turkish ones. One of the Frankish institutions preserved in the documents is the effiton = affictum occurring in the Assizes of mediaeval Cyprus, here equivalent to resm(in), etc.. This and other pre-Ottoman legal terms were perpetuated by the notaries who drew up the deeds, all of them Greeks or Greco-Latins originating in the varied class of church and civil administrators of the island before 1570. Their "phonetic" "notarial" script and writing habits belong to the same context too, and point to the survival of the mass of their class and their traditions under the new regime, as will be explained in detail in the full text of the present rapport, by using other sources too.

III. SOCIETIES AND ECONOMIES

1. **Keith Hopwood** (Lampeter), Nomads or Bandits? The Pastoralist/Sedentarist Interface in Anatolia

Historians have always seen the pastoralist and sedentarist modes of production as being fundamentally opposed: pastoralists count their wealth in flocks, sedentarists in acres. Our predominantly sedentarist sources see pastoralists as constitutionally idle, feckless and improvident, as they are not prepared to undertake the truly hard task of agriculture. Such differences of life-style must, it has been argued, force an opposition between pastoralist and sedentarist peoples whenever they come into contact. Recent anthropological work, however, has rightly stressed the ways in which these modes of production need not be opposed, but may be complementary.

Since pre-Roman times, pastoralism has played a large part in the economy of Anatolia. Cilicia was famous for its sheep and

goat products and woollen products from Laodicea were important well into the Seljuk period. Such produce implies the presence of sheep and goats, and, given the environmental constraints of the area, they must have ensured an annual supply of water and grass by means of transhumance.

Nevertheless a qualitative change seems to have occurred with the Turkish incursions from the late eleventh century onwards. Theodore Metochites' On the Scythians of the fourteenth century shows how the intelligentsia could only come to terms with the new phenomenon by producing the stereotypes of foreign pastoral peoples familiar from the time of Herodotus. Yet such notions of opposition may have had little effect on the people who had to face the Turkish incursions themselves: the peasants and transhumants of Byzantine Anatolia. There is evidence of much co-operation between the locals and the nomadic Turks. Such co-operation enabled both parties to enjoy a higher standard of living and helped to ensure the ultimate integration of the indigenous population and the newcomers into a homogenous state.

2. Ben Slot (The Hague), The Frankish Archipelago.

Only of a few areas of Greece still survive local archives from the time before the Turkish conquest. On the Cyclades there are some documents left, but they give nothing but vague indications on the social and economical structures of Frankish times. Ottoman tax-accounts may help to get something like a quantitative analysis of Frankish colonisation. Exceptionally detailed Ottoman tax-accounts exist for several islands, and, up to a certain extent, their accuracy may be tested by comparison with the own administration of some landowners which still survives in local archives. In this way it is possible to show in detail the geographical distribution of the possessions of each Frankish family. The distribution of wealth within the class of landowners, the importance of a middle class of Greek landowners, the economic structures of the small towns and villages, the local importance of "dynasties" of orthodox clergy: under the surface of the Ottoman tax-accounts, indications can be seen of political structures and of large-scale expansion of cultivation into "empty" areas. The conclusions to be drawn from the tax-accounts confirm conclusions which should be drawn from the surviving documents from Frankish times. On the one hand there was a strong degree of integration of the certainly not predominantly aristocratic Frankish immigrants in the local society (the main cause of the survival till now of the Frankish element). On the other hand, the important but not overwhelming proportion of Frankish landowning explains the very marginal character of the impact of feudal institutions, and the limitations of the political influence of the Frankish landowners even on the larger islands.

IV. MONASTERIES, TEKKEs, AND THEIR FATES

1. Klaus Kreiser (Bamberg) The economies of the late Byzantine monasteries and early Ottoman tekkes.

Studying the Ottoman dervish convents calls, of course, for a comparison with Byzantine monasticism. In more than one case,

dervishes took over former monasteries. Dukas reports an instance in the case of Hagios Georgios Manganai. The famous Studiu Monastery was succeeded by a dervish convent and a neighbouring mosque. In another case, a Greek monastery became the vakf-property of a dervish convent in Istanbul. Aside from the question of topographic and institutional continuity, however, a comparison of dervish organization with oriental monasticism can be fruitful. In each case, "monastic regulations" in the technical sense are missing (and therefore unavailable as records); there are "full-time" (resident) and part-time (non-resident) monks as well as dervishes, and these can be compared; and there are tensions between "Church apparatus" (*ilmiyye*) and monastery inhabitants (whereas a clear delineation is impossible). Hans-Georg Beck points out the almost complete absence of *stabilitas loci*, which was "strongly enjoined by Benedict in his rules for the monastic pledge". This sounds quite familiar to a *tekye* researcher. "One gets the impression that any man of spiritual repute could go to Constantinople, gather a few disciples, establish a monastery and designate himself prior. After a while he might move or die. His disciples would scatter and there would be no monastery." In the pertinent chapter of his book (*Das byzantinische Jahrtausend*), Beck makes a number of ironical and provocative remarks about the social and economic role of monasteries. Ultimately, however, he argues that the social role of monks must be evaluated in terms of "internal Byzantine criteria." The same principle should apply to the later, urban dervishes of the Ottoman Empire, since Omer Lutfi Barkan has demonstrated the active role for the *kolonizator* dervishes in the first centuries of the Empire.

The Turkish vernacular prefers the saying, *Gavurun tembeli kesisi, Muslumanin tembeli dervis* ("Idle infidels are called monks, idle Muslims are called dervishes") to reflections of this sort. Eberhard Kruger has investigated this bad "reputation of the dervishes" on the basis of literary sources. At the very least, a strictly economic study could test whether or not it was in fact deserved. Beck rejects the notion that a "measurable contribution to the gross national product" would be expected of Byzantine monks: nevertheless, he cites a late critic, the philosopher Plethon, who saw in monks nothing but drones and social parasites. The fact that Islamic theologians from al-Gazali (d. 1111) to Muhammad Abduh (d. 1905) sought to distinguish the "real dervish" from the "parasite" should not keep us from pursuing the question of their status *sine ira et studio*. At any rate, their demographic presence was significant enough to make them a palpable factor in consumption and production.

The possibilities of a comparative approach indicated thus far have primarily pertained to its heuristic potential. A discussion of whether Islamic and Christian institutions are comparable is not intended.

2. **Heath Lowry** (Institute of Turkish Studies, Washington DC): The fate of Byzantine monastic properties under the Ottomans: examples from Mt. Athos, Limnos and Trabzon. (No summary received).

V. BEYOND BYZANTINES AND OTTOMANS

1. Jorgen Nielsen (Selly Oak Colleges): Aleppo from the 12th to the 15th century: A city in transition

Favoured by its geographical position, Aleppo was always well-placed to benefit from the commercial traffic between Europe and Asia. But its ability to translate this potential into material advantage depended on circumstances other than economic. Extensive mediaeval sources combined with detailed study over the last century have ensured that Aleppo is one of the best-known cities of the mediaeval Arab world. Sauvaget's work published in 1941 remains essential, but it has recently been expanded and significantly revised by Gaube and Wirth, and it is in the light of this latter that I attempt to review the period from the rise of the Zangids till the arrival of the Ottomans.

Whatever the situation of Aleppo may have been before the Islamic conquests, it seems clear that afterwards it was only with the arrival of the Zangids that the city became the commercial centre which so impressed both contemporaries and later observers. For over one hundred years, it was the capital first of a Zangid and then an Ayubbid kingdom. The state sponsored major cultural and religious institutions as part of that process of reestablishing Sunni orthodoxy which was linked with the westward advance of the Turkish Seljuqs and their local successors. The decline of the Crusader states at the same time provided the circumstances in which Aleppo became an international trading centre.

Subsequently, a period of decline set in. The centres of Muslim political power moved north to Anatolia and south to Cairo. Genoan domination of Mediterranean trade favoured Alexandria and the Black Sea. The Mongol sack of 1260 sealed the change in fortune. Under the Mamluks, Aleppo was the garrisoned centre of the frontier province towards a politically and militarily unsettled Anatolia. This circumstance probably contributed significantly to providing an economic base sufficiently strong to enable the city to make the most of the more favourable conditions prevailing after 1400. Then Aleppo's traditional Venetian trading partners replaced the Genoans in the eastern Mediterranean. As the Ottomans asserted their influence, Anatolian politics became less complicated. While the Mamluk capital remained Cairo, Aleppo provided a growing resource of military and civilian manpower to run the state.

Despite an expansion of the population, there were still significant areas of open land inside the 13th century walls. Not until the 15th century did the whole of this area become inhabited. The development of the suburbs is a telling symptom of the transition which took place over the nearly four centuries under review. The eastern and western suburbs showed a consistency of existence, which in the east was consolidated by inclusion within expanded fortifications under the Ayyubids. Several waves of Turkish settlement were accommodated during the first two centuries in the south-west. But the decline of fortunes following 1260 saw the decay of these suburbs, and resumed growth after 1400 took place in the north and north-east. In fact, the Ottoman conquest of Aleppo in 1516 was merely a

confirmation of the change in geographical and economic orientation which had already taken place over the previous half-century, and which had prepared the city to take full advantage of new circumstances.

2. Leslie Collins (SEES, London): The Growth of Tatar Power in Eastern Europe in the Early Sixteenth Century.

It is commonly understood that the Tatar people-state called the Great Horde was "exterminated", and its "capital", Saray-on-the-Volga, destroyed in 1502 by Mengli Giray, the ruler of a small state centred in the Crimea. This view, propagated in many articles and history books, sets at naught the contents of state documents - printed in the 19th and early 20th centuries - whose originals were once kept in the chanceries of the Great Horde, Poland, Lithuania and the Grand Principality of Moscow. The fact that these documents and other primary sources are cited as evidence about the "end" of the Great Horde shows only that these sources have not been read. They state clearly that the people and nobles of the Great Horde submitted to Mengli Giray in 1502, and that they were established in the Crimea and in lands adjacent to it. (There is no evidence that Mangli Giray ever went near Saray-on-the-Volga). Mengli Giray's accession to the throne of the Great Horde marked the climax of a century-long struggle between two royal families - the heirs of Toktamish and the Numkanids - over that throne. This was not the first time that the nomads of the Great Horde had been established in and about the Crimea, but it proved to be their final establishment there before 1783. Subsequent to this migration of the Great Horde, the Mankit princes of the Trans-Yaik Horde (sometimes called the Nogays) moved into the pasture lands vacated by the Great Horde - on both sides of the Volga; some of these princes, it appears, recognised the new Great Horde Khan as their suzerain at the turn of the years 1502-3, others recognised the authority of his successors, and were established in steppe lands adjacent to the Crimea. The question has been asked, why did the Khans of the "Crimean Tatars" call themselves Great Khans of the Great Horde in the 16th to 18th centuries? The reason they used this title was, that they were the Great Khans of the Great Horde.

Since the Great Horde is erroneously held to have been destroyed in 1502, the significance of its westward movement - which lead to an increase in the manpower at the disposal of the Giray family by nine- or ten-fold - has been overlooked. A re-examination of the history of international relations in Eastern Europe in this period on the basis of a reading of relevant primary-source materials would show, inter alia, that the Tatar policy of Prince Ivan III of Moscow was not quite as successful as has been imagined hitherto.

VI. PATRONAGE IN ART AND LITERATURE

1. Manolis Chatzidakis (Académie d'Athènes), Le patronage de l'art pendant les premiers temps de la Turcocratie en Grèce
En vue du caractère général de cet exposé on préfère délimiter cette période entre la chute de Constantinople (1453) et les années autour de 1571 (Lépanto).

Les régions demeurant pendant ce temps sous la domination

franque (les îles et certaines villes du Péloponnèse) ne sont pas considérées, car les conditions de la production artistique y sont entièrement différentes.

Le nombre, l'échelle ainsi que la richesse de la décoration des nouvelles constructions sont directement atteintes par l'appauvrissement général, ainsi que par les restrictions imposées par le conquérant.

Les patrons appartiennent à tous les échelons d'un classement hiérarchique dans chacun des deux groupes sociaux nettement définis: les religieux et les laïques. Les plus nombreux sont les appartenants aux rangs ecclésiastiques, en commençant par les patriarches, jusqu'aux simples moines ou même la communauté monastique. C'est un indice de la primauté de l'Eglise orthodoxe - réalisée par le Patriarcat de Constantinople, qui gérât les affaires des peuples non musulmans.

Les laïques pourtant expriment aussi leur adhérence à l'ordre et à la foi orthodoxe par des moyens analogues à leur importance sociale. Nombreux sont les "archontes" - patrons, une sorte d'aristocratie locale dans les villes, qui entreprennent la construction et la décoration des églises anciennes et nouvelles. La représentation de ces "Ktitores", souvent avec toute la famille, dans l'église indique clairement les intentions de leur geste. On trouve encore des riches commerçants - "timiotatos" - ou d'autres personnes plus modestes, sans aucun titre.

Une catégorie de patrons spéciale, peu nombreuse, mais importante par la richesse des moyens dont ils disposent, est formée des grands dignitaires des principautés roumaines, dont l'intérêt porte surtout au Mont Athos.

Un problème d'un ordre différent est posé par l'influence des patrons sur le contenu et la forme des oeuvres patronnées.

2. Sreten Petkovic Art and Patronage in Serbia during the Early period of Ottoman Rule (1450-1600)

The main patrons of art in the time of the Serbian state were the rulers, members of their families and higher and lesser nobility. After the Turkish conquests in mid-15th century the patronage of art passed to the representatives of the church hierarchy - from the patriarch to the country parson - as well as to members of some secular circles, local representatives of the people, craftsmen, merchants and Christians serving in the Turkish army (spahis). As there were few wealthy people, they frequently pooled their capital together in order to rebuild or decorate a church. Only the highest members of the church hierarchy - the patriarchs and metropolitans - could afford the cost of large-scale artistic undertakings.

The founders exercised, in harmony with their traditional rights, a considerable influence on the works of art commissioned by them. In the field of architecture, the rebuilt churches imitated the forms typical of the Serbian architecture from the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. The influence of the founders is even more apparent in painting, particularly wall-painting. High ecclesiastical dignitaries instructed painters to represent in the first zone former Serbian patriarchs, old Balkan anchorites, Serbian saints (especially St. Sabas and St. Simeon Nemanja) and the newly canonized Georgije

Kratovac, executed by the Turks in 1515. All of them serve to enhance the respect for the Serbian church organization, which was restored in 1557. Monastic communities acting as founders laid stress on the saints whose relics were kept in their monasteries (Decani, Hopovo). Contributors from the country celebrated the saints believed to guard their crops and livestock - St. Nicholas the speedy helper, St. George, St. Paraskevi, St. Kyriaki. The best educated founders, patriarchs and metropolitans, who were the staunchest guardians of the tradition, succeeded in making the frescoes in their late 16th century foundations resemble even stylistically those painted in the first half of the 14th century, which was the period of the greatest glory of the Serbian state. It is owing to these joint efforts of various founders - from the patriarchs to Christian spahis and to peasant contributors - that Serbian art survived the hard times in the 15th-17th centuries and began to flourish again - this time on Western, not Byzantine traditions - in the 18th and 19th centuries.

3. **Julian Raby** (Oriental Institute, Oxford), Mehmed the Conqueror (1451-1481) and the Greek heritage.
(no summary received).

4. **Rosemary Bancroft-Marcus** (Lausanne), Authors and Patronage in Crete during the period of Venetian rule to 1669.
(no summary received).

In addition four main speakers were unable to attend, but offered the following summaries:

Vassili Dimitriades (University of Crete), Byzantine and Ottoman Thessaloniki

The town of Thessalonike was occupied by the Turks in 1430 after a short siege. How was the town during the last Byzantine times, and what happened to it after 1430 is the subject of this paper. The topography of the town during the last Turkish years in it, comprised after a long investigation of many Turkish registers kept in the Historical Archive of Macedonia in Thessaloniki, compared with the information about the districts, churches and mosques of the town from a Turkish survey register of the late 15th century, and several of the 16th, reveal the gradual transformation of the Byzantine town into a Moslem one. How far had this transformation proceeded? Apart from the Turkish inhabitants, the other ethnic elements composing the population of the town, i.e. Jews and Greeks, did not permit the complete Turkisation-Islamisation of the town. The town itself, in spite of new incomers, destructions by fire and time, retained much of its Byzantine character to the last Turkish days in the early 20th century, revealed in its churches, districts, and even the names of the Greek inhabitants.

Suraya Faroqhi (METU, Ankara), The Anatolian Town and its place within the administrative structure of the Ottoman State (1500-1590).

When studying Middle Eastern societies of the Middle Ages,

certain scholars have claimed that the overwhelming dominance of the state, the fragmentation of urban society, and the close connections between town and countryside make the town almost meaningless as a unit of study. Even if one chooses not to go that far, the study of societies in which towns were closely subordinate to the political elite dominating the society at large, does demand a special approach. Traian Stoianovich's descriptive scheme of "autonomous", "semi-dependent" and "dependent" towns thus appears as particularly useful for the study of Ottoman towns, for it emphasizes not only what European and Ottoman towns in different stages of the former's development may have had in common, but the fact that the Ottoman town itself evolved and changed.

In the present study, the geographical distribution of certain key features of Ottoman administrative structure is compared to the distribution of Anatolian towns. In certain respects, the results are rather different from those originally expected. Administrative structure and the urban hierarchy did not at all develop in a parallel fashion; *kazas* and even *sancaks* did not necessarily have a town at their centre, nor did all administrative centres necessarily develop into towns. By the same token, the network of fortifications did not correspond very closely to the urban network. On the other hand, Ottoman observers of the 17th century (and their remarks, presumably, are valid for the preceding century as well) considered that cultural and administrative institutions (mosques, theological schools, etc.) were the basic characteristics of a town. Size as a criterion was taken into account, but was not considered as important as we would consider it today. Thus it would seem that urbanization in 16th century Anatolia was determined by broader socio-economic processes, of which administrative action constituted only a minor part.

Rudi Lindner, Turanian Nomads and Anatolian Shepherds.

The study of nomads in Byzantine history is in its earliest infancy, hampered by confusion (Balkan pastoralists, Anatolian horsemen), sloppy conceptualization ("semi-nomads", "nomadic settlements"), a surfeit of hostile sedentary sources, and chronicle disguised as method. The purpose of this paper is to fuel a debate on sensible approaches to the study of nomads in history.

First, to what extent is it legitimate to use the results of ethnographic research in the elucidation of mediaeval history? I shall outline the case for political and economic anthropology as handmaidens in the study of steppe tribes, handmaidens which explain the rise - and the fall - of nomadic power in west Anatolia and the plateau.

Second, I shall discuss the promise - and the problems - of Ottoman tax registers as sources for the history of nomads in Anatolia. Here I shall revise some of my own work and offer some generalizations up for discussion.

Finally, I suggest that the role of nomads in Anatolian history has been exaggerated. To some extent this is the legacy of our sedentary sources; to some extent it is the result of applying work on Inner Asia beyond what are permissible bounds. Again I shall stress thinking about definitions and method.

Spyros Asdrachas (Paris I, Sorbonne), The communities in the Greek regions of the Ottoman empire: taxation and restrictive functions

The basic function of the community is that of taxation: it perpetuates the mechanism of absorption by the Ottoman state of the surplus produce and also of a considerable part of monetary values. The Ottoman state distributes this surplus to the administrative, military and religious officials and to the economic officials as well.

The whole function of the community is operated through a system of solidarities which result in the forming of control systems and of behaviour codes on the economic and social level.

The taxation function of the community is owed to the taxation sources (sic): this reality results in a differentiation of the control systems and of the strategies related to the mobility of the populations and to the forming of the governing strata in the interior of the community.

The tax obligation is part of an exogenous mechanism which provokes a particular monetization in the rural economies: the attitudes of the populations towards the tax is owed to the type of each separate economy, and, consequently, to the existence or the non-existence of "appeals" coming from the market. In this way, the impact of the tax obligation on the "ideal" system of economic equilibrium comprises certain phenomena of non-functionality of the community system.

The conflicts inside the community constitute one of the aspects of this non-functionality, particularly in relation to the forming of the governing strata.

The community debit, interior and exterior, is one of the major consequences of the tax obligation: it is inscribed in the type of answers the community gives to the tax-obligation, stretching upon a variety climax extending from desertion of, to the change-over of, rural relations.

Finally, 22 Communications were given, some describing a Symposium Exhibition in the Barber Institute on Twelfth- to Thirteenth-Century Muslim Coins and their Classical and Byzantine Prototypes. It would be invidious to single out any communication, but of those which have since been published, our most senior Symposiast, Dr. Faruk Sumer, has since produced Yanubolu Pazari. An important international fair during the Saljuk period (Istanbul 1985). Symposiasts met at two parties, on the Champagne Bus and at other and untoward events. Copies of the Final Programme are still available from Anthony Bryer.

ANTHONY BRYER
Symposiarch 1985

12. SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

(a) Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at 12.30 pm on Sunday 24 March 1985, in the University of Birmingham.

Present: Sir Steven Runciman (President, in the Chair), Professor Averil Cameron (Chairman), Professor Anthony Bryer (Secretary), Dr Michael Angold (Treasurer) and 32 members. Present as observers: members of the following National Committees of the International Association: Belgium, Cyprus, Ireland, the Netherlands.

71. The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of the Society (59-70) held on 30 March 1984, were adopted.

72. The Chairman reported a successful year for the Society. As well as its Symposia, the Society offered members an enlarged version of its Bulletin (available to non-members at £6.00), which in 1986 would be co-edited by Rowena Loverance and Charlotte Roueche. Suggestions for further improving it were welcome. The Society's Handlist of periodicals relevant to Byzantine Studies in the British Isles, edited by Lyn Rodley, had been published. After further corrections and additions to it, the Handlist would be available to members, bound, at £5.00. Of interest to the Society was that at least five members had been invited to speak at the International Congress, Washington D.C. in 1986, to which the Society would consider planning group travel arrangements. A Byzantine extension of the Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire was being planned, and the Cambridge Ancient History XIII and XIV would extend to A.D. 600. Among graduate teaching initiatives, the Chairman welcomed a one-year MSc on Byzantium and the West during the Crusades at Edinburgh University; the revival of the taught MA in Byzantine Studies at Birmingham; and an MA in Byzantine Studies in the University of London.

73. The Treasurer presented his report for the year ending 30 September 1984 (see BBBS, 11, p.48), which was adopted.

74. In addition to new members nominated in BBBS, 11, the election of the following by the Executive Committee was announced: Marilyn Dunn, Professor Karsten Fledelius, Catia Galatariotou, Peter Heather, Vassilis Karabatsos, Dr. Peter Lock, Michael McGovern, Marianna Spanaki.

75. The next Annual General Meeting was arranged during the Twentieth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Manchester, March 1986.

(b) Treasurer's Report for the year ending 30 September 1985

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Brought Forward	114.45	BBBS: Typing	48.00
British Academy	1,000.00	Printing	138.00
Subscriptions	681.56	Symposium	950.00
BBBS	44.00	Subscription to L'AIEB	41.76
		Refunds	20.00
		Stamps	3.51
		Bank Charges	17.49
Total:	1,840.01		1,218.76

BALANCE£621.25

(c) Secretary's Notices

1. XVIIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE AIEB: Washington, 3-9 August 1986.

At its meeting on 26 September 1985 your Executive agreed to distribute the 1986 balance of its funds, after other disbursements, "to members giving communications or papers of any sort at the International Byzantine Congress, Washington 1986, in the form of travel grants awarded according to stated need on application before 1 March 1986, at the discretion of the next Executive Committee Meeting" on 22 March 1986.

I would therefore be grateful if members eligible could seek travel expenses elsewhere before they apply with information of their success and remaining needs to me by 1 March 1986. Judging by our finances and likely number of members applying, I doubt if any member can expect more than £100; it should be regarded as a topping-up.

I was also asked to find a package deal for flights of members to Washington. This has proved more difficult than it sounds. The best permutatation quoted at time of BBBS going to press is offered by Air India, comprising a return to New York, and 4 return flights within the U.S.A., for £330. In order not to miss this offer, the Officers have reserved 6 seats on this basis, departing on Saturday 2 August, but with the return flight left open. Would anyone interested in taking up any of these seats, or making further reservations on the same basis, please contact me as soon as possible.

2. The Society's Business.

It is by design that the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies shares a title with the Societies for the Promotion of Hellenic, and Roman, Studies, which are our constitutional heirs. Unlike our prodromoi, we have no premises or library, but unlike them our Executive is also a Committee both of the International Byzantine Association, and of the British Academy. In this respect we joined the Council of University Classics Departments (CUCD), the Standing Committee on Modern Greek in Universities (SCOMGIU), and the Standing Committee of Universities in Turkish (SCOUTT) for recognition by the Arts Sub-Committee of the University Grants Committee as representatives of our discipline. Members from thirteen

Universities and Colleges contributed reports on the present state and future needs of Byzantine Studies which were passed by our Chairman, Averil Cameron, to the Arts Sub-Committee for its "Planning for the late 1980's".

At its meeting on 26 September 1985 your Executive agreed to disburse small grants towards at least four Byzantine meetings in 1986, besides to its own Symposium, to which our British Academy grant is largely devoted. Planners of future Byzantine meetings, projects and activities which are also Objects of the Society's Constitution, published in BBBS 11 (1985), 45, are invited to apply for funds by 15 March 1986. They should not count on great sums, but the fact that support can be offered at all is a tribute to our outgoing Treasurer, Michael Angold, who has restructured the Society's genike trapeza wonderfully; and is thanks to all those members, particularly those who have signed a deed of covenant, who pay on time. Backsliders are reminded of Step 4 of St. John's Klimax: I would not like members to plait baskets, or eat such vegetation left over raw.

Seven nominations were received for the seven elected members of your Executive Committee (which is also the British National Committee of the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines). I therefore declare elected without ballot: Professor Averil Cameron, Dr. Simon Franklin, Dr. Paul Magdalino, Professor Cyril Mango, Dr. Rosemary Morris, Dr. Margaret Mullett, and Dr. Lyn Rodley, to serve until 1988 with ex-officio members of the International Bureau of the AIEB: Professor Robert Browning, Professor J. M. Hussey, Sir Dimitri Obolensky and Sir Steven Runciman. The Executive will elect a Chairman and Treasurer (who shall also serve as Treasurer of the Society) on 22 March 1986. The Society will elect its President and Honorary Secretary (who shall also serve as Secretary of the British National Committee) on 23 March 1986. Your four officers will man the walls until that date.

Anthony Bryer

(d). The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies will be held in Hulme Hall, University of Manchester, on 23 March 1986, at 5.45, during the course of the XXth Spring Symposium.

AGENDA

76. Adoption of the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of the Society (71-75), held on 24 March 1985: see (a) above.

77. Election of the President of the Society, to serve for the period 1986-88.

78. Election of the Honorary Secretary of the Society, to serve for the period 1986-88.

79. Chairman's Report.

80. Treasurer's Report : see (b) above.

81. Election of new members.

82. Any other business.

NOTE : nominations for agenda 77,78 and 81, and notice of items for agendum 81 should be sent to the Secretary before 15 March 1986.

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