



**BULLETIN OF BRITISH
BYZANTINE STUDIES**

Translated Texts for Historians



Cassiodorus: *Variae*

translated with notes
and introduction by SAM BARNISH

The *Variae* of Cassiodorus are official documents drafted by a cultured Roman senator in the service of the barbarian Ostrogoths who ruled Italy in the early 6th century AD. They are a major source for the politics and upper-class culture of Roman Italy under Gothic rule at the start of the Dark Ages.

TTH Vol. 12, 264pp., A5 paper, 1992, 0 85323 436 1

The Goths in the Fourth Century

by PETER HEATHER
and JOHN MATTHEWS

This volume brings together many of the most important historical texts, the majority not previously available in English translation, on the material and cultural history of the Goths in the period from their first attacks on the Roman empire in the mid-century, to their crossing of the Danube to enter Roman territory in the mid-370s and 380s.

TTH Vol. 11, 224pp., A5 paper, 1991, 0 85323 426 4

Iamblichus: On the Pythagorean Life

translated with notes and
introduction by GILLIAN CLARK

A clear and modern translation of the most extensive surviving account of Pythagoras and the lifestyle based on his teachings. The introduction and commentary aim to set the *Life* in its

double context of Pythagorean tradition and pagan-Christian debate, and to interpret historical allusions and Pythagorean and Platonist teaching.

TTH Vol. 8, 144pp., A5, paper, 1989, 0 85323 326 8

Chronicon Paschale 284-628 AD

translated with notes
and introduction by
MICHAEL WHITBY
and MARY WHITBY

The first English translation of the early-seventh century *Chronicon Paschale*, one of the major constituents of the Byzantine chronographic tradition covering the late-antique period. The introduction places the *Chronicon* in the context both of that tradition and of the historical literature of Heraclius' reign, and surveys the evidence for the particular interests of its author, one of the clergy of St Sophia in Constantinople.

TTH Vol. 7, 280pp., A5 paper, 1989, 0 85323 096 X

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FOREWORD

As always, we would like to thank all members for the information which they have sent in, particularly for contributions to the Byzantine Bibliography which continues to grow. The Journal is long this year, because of the addition both of abstracts from the 25th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies ('The Sweet Land of Cyprus') and of a new section which we hope will continue to appear, 'Teaching Byzantium'. We hope that members will contribute to this section in future issues since it concerns one of the major functions of our Society, the promulgation of the importance of Byzantine studies! The cover illustrations (both front and back) depict an important recent acquisition of the British Museum. David Buckton writes that this late Byzantine embroidery consists of a strip of linen, quilted with cotton faced with crimson silk and embroidered in precious-metal thread, which was probably part of an exceptionally splendid belt. It was made in one of the great artistic centres of the Byzantine Empire, either Constantinople or Thessaloniki, perhaps for Branko Mladenovic, a Slavic Balkan nobleman and governor of Ohrid, in present-day Yugoslavia. Branko Mladenovic died before 1365. The motifs, repeating several times in the 193 cm (76 inch) long strip, are a falcon, a wyvern, and an elaborate helmet surmounted by the forepart of a bear and inscribed 'Branko' in Cyrillic characters.

We are also pleased to announce the continuing success of the Appeal which will help to make possible the Society's new Publication Series; further contributions will be gratefully received!

Mary Cunningham Corran
Editor
Charlotte Roueché

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**1. SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF BYZANTINE STUDIES
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Editor: 44 Church Street, Littleover, Derby DE3 6GD

2. PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Please note that we do not include reviews and that we try not to repeat information already given in earlier volumes of BBBS.

Dr Dionysius A. Agius, Leeds

'Arab expertise in cultivation as reflected in the Siculo-Arabic agricultural terminology', *Le Muséon* 103, i-ii (1990): 167-76; Editor of *Al-Masaq: Studia Arabo-Islamica Mediterranea*, 4 (1991).

Forthcoming: (with Richard Hitchcock) *The Arab Influence upon Medieval Europe*.

In progress: *Linguistic Strata of the siculo-Arabic of Sicily*. London: Kegan Paul International.

Dr Michael Angold, Edinburgh

'The Byzantine State on the eve of the Battle of Manzikert', *Byzantinische Forschungen* 16 (1990), 9-34.

In progress: Church and society under the Comneni.

Dr Charles Barber, London

'The Koimesis Church, Nicaea: the limits of representation on the eve of Iconoclasm', *JÖB* 41 (1991), 43-60.

Forthcoming: 'The Forty Martyrs in Sta. Maria Antiqua, Rome', *The XL Martyrs of Sebasteia, BBTT* 2 (1992).

In progress: Art on the eve of Iconoclasm; with K. Kavan, a touring exhibition of Bulgarian icons, 1992-1993 (proposed sites: Coventry, Hull, Swansea, Exeter, Preston); with others, a translation and commentary of Constantine the Rhodian.

Professor Roderick Beaton, London

'Koraes, Toynbee and the Modern Greek heritage', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 15 (1991), 1-18 (also published [1991] as originally given as an Inaugural Lecture, King's College London, May 1989).

Forthcoming: 'Cappadocians at court: Digenes and Timarion', *Byzantium in Belfast* (Proceedings of Colloquium on Alexios I); 'From epic to romance: Byzantine literature in the twelfth century', in A. Littlewood, ed., *Originality and Innovation in Byzantine Literature, Art and Music*.

In progress: 'Medieval Greek database'- a continuing project, funded by the British Academy (see BBBS 16), to create a text corpus of vernacular Greek literature of the twelfth to fifteenth centuries and (ultimately) convert it into an interactive database; A concordance to Digenes Akrites (Versions E and G), compiled by James Kelly and Tina Lendari is in the final stages of completion; Complete concordances to the 5 manuscript versions of Livistros and Rodamne, by the same two researchers, are at an advanced stage.

Dr S.P. Brock, Oxford

'Syriac manuscripts copied on the Black Mountain, near Antioch', in R. Schulz and M. Görg (eds), *Lingua Restituta Orientalis: Festgabe für Julius Assfalg (Aegypten und Altes Testament* 20, 1990), 59-67; 'Diachronic aspects of Syriac word formation: an aid for dating anonymous texts', in R. Lavenant, ed., *Symposium Syriacum IV (Orientalia Christiana Analecta* 236, 1990), 321-30; 'The Syriac manuscripts; the Georgian manuscripts', in K.A. Manafis, ed., *Sinai: Treasures of the Monastery* (Athens, 1990), 358-9; *L'Oeil de lumière. La vision spirituelle de saint Ephrem, suivi de La Harpe de l'Esprit* (tr. Didier Rance; *Spiritualité Orientale* 50; Abbaye de Bellefontaine, 1991); 'Some important baptismal themes in the Syriac tradition', *The Harp* (Kottayam) 4: 1-3 (1991), 189-214; 'Syriac dispute poems: the various types', in G.J. Reinink and H.L.J. Vanstiphout, eds., *Dispute Poems and Dialogues in the Ancient and Medieval Near East (Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 42, 1991), 109-19; 'The Oriental Fathers', in I. Hazlett, ed., *Early Christianity. Origins and Evolution to A.D. 600* (London, 1991), 163-72.

Forthcoming: Two Syriac poems on the Invention of the Cross (Festschrift for H.J. Vogt); The Syriac Commentary tradition (in C. Burnett, ed., *Commentaries and Glosses on Aristotelian Logical Texts*); To revise or not to revise: attitudes to Jewish biblical translation (Proceedings of Manchester LXX Conference 1990); Some new Syriac documents from the third century AD (*Aram*); (with S. Hopkins), A verse homily in Syriac and Arabic on Abraham and Sarah in Egypt (*Le Muséon*); Eusebius and Syriac Christianity (for volume on Eusebius ed. H. Attridge).

Professor A. A. M. Bryer, Birmingham

'Byzantium and the Pontos during the time of troubles (1332-63)', *13th International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Major Papers* (Moscow, 1991), 246-66; 'The Pontic Greeks before the Diaspora', *Journal of Refugee Studies* 4 (1992); 'Santa Sophia', *Cornucopia* 1 (1992), 64-5; reprint of article on Dubrovnik in *The Guardian*, 29 October 1991, in subsequent *Private Eye* [*Pseud's Corner* - but some Byzantinists only make *Variorum*].

Forthcoming: 'St Asteios and Dyrrhachion', *Memorial volume for Laskarina Bouras* (Athens, 1992); 'The Black Sea coast', Berlitz, ex-Maxwell, ex Penguin, *Guide to Turkey* (New York, 1992); 'The Sweet Land of Cyprus', ed. with G.S. Georghallides: Papers given at the 25th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Birmingham, 1991 = *Epetiris* of the Cyprus Research Centre.

David Buckton, London

'Compositional categories of Byzantine glass tesserae', *Annales du 11e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre* (Basle, 1988), publ. Amsterdam, 1990, 271-9 (with I.C. Freestone and M. Bimson); Contribution ('Enamels') to the *Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*, I, (New York-Oxford, 1991), 695-6 (with Margaret E. Frazer).

Forthcoming: 'The chalices of San Marco: material, form and function', in Margaret Frazer, ed., *The Treasury of San Marco, Venice: A Symposium*; contributions on enamelled objects to Angelos Delivorrias and Electra Georgoula, eds., *The Jewellery and Ornaments of the Benaki Museum*, Athens; contribution on Byzantine enamel to Macmillan's *Dictionary of Art*; 'All that glitters... Byzantine enamel on copper', *Studies in Memory of Laskarina Bouras*; chapter ('Enameled jewelry') in Derek J. Content, ed., *Byzantine Jewelry*.

Work in progress: *Byzantine Enamel* (Alexandria Press)

Prof Averil Cameron, London

Christianity and the Rhetoric of Empire, Sather Classical Lectures (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1991); (with Lawrence I. Conrad) ed., *The Byzantine and Early Islamic near East I: Problems in the Literary Source Material* (Princeton: Darwin Press, 1991).

Forthcoming: *The Later Roman Empire*, Fontana History of the Ancient World (London, Collins, late 1992).

Professor Henry Chadwick, Cambridge

Augustine: *Confessions* (Oxford University Press); *Heresy and Orthodoxy in the Early Church* (Variorum); 'Gregory the Great and the mission to the Anglo-Saxons' in *Gregorio Magno e il suo tempo I* (Rome 1991); 'Conscience and social duty in early Christian thought', in *Essays in Honour of Edward B. King* (Sewanee); 'The theological ethos of the Council of Florence', in *Christian Unity*, ed. G. Alberigo, *Bibl. Ephem. Theol. Lovan.* 97; Review-discussion of R. Riedinger, ed., *Concilii Universale Constantinopolitanum, Actiones I-XI (= Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum II ii 1)* in *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 42,4; 'Substantial agreement', in *Louvain Studies* 16.

J. Chrysostomides, London

Forthcoming: *Monumenta Peloponnesiaca* (1992); 'Merchant versus nobles: a sensational court case in the Peloponnese', *Peloponnesiaca* (1992).

Dr M. Cunningham Corran, Derby

The Life of Michael the Synkellos. Text, Translation and Commentary (Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations 1, Belfast Byzantine Enterprises, 1991)

In progress: Book on Byzantine homiletics, with Pauline Allen, Anna Wilson and others; publication of PhD thesis on St Andreas of Crete's homilies, expanded.

James Crow, Newcastle upon Tyne

Forthcoming: Review article on recent publications on the eastern frontiers of the Roman empire, *Britannia*.

In progress: Landscape change and the decline of the classical city in the Pontus.

Dr Peter W. Edbury, Cardiff

The Kingdom of Cyprus and the Crusades, 1191-1374 (Cambridge University Press, 1991); Paperback reissue of P.W. Edbury and J.G. Rowe, *William of Tyre, Historian of the Latin East* (Cambridge University Press, 1988); contributions (5 map-spreads with commentaries) to J. Riley-Smith ed., *The Atlas of the Crusades* (Times Books, 1991).

Forthcoming: 'Looking back on the Second Crusade: some late twelfth-century English perspectives', in Michael Gervers, ed., *The Second Crusade and the Cistercians* (St Martin's Press), 163-9; 'The Medieval Kingdom of Cyprus' for *Medieval History*; chapters entitled 'The political history of the Medieval Kingdom of Cyprus, 1324-1432' and 'The later Lusignans, 1432-1489' for a general History of Cyprus to be published in Greek ed. Th. Papadopoulos; 'Propaganda and faction in the Kingdom of Jerusalem: the background to Hattin' to appear in a volume of papers from a conference held at the University of Western Ontario in November 1988; 'The Crusader States', a chapter for the *New Cambridge Medieval History* vol. 5, *The Thirteenth Century*, ed. D.S.H. Abulafia; 'Christians and Muslims in the East': a chapter for the *New Cambridge Medieval History* vol. 6, *The Fourteenth Century*, ed. M.C. E. Jones.

In progress: Work on the Latin Syrian legal treatise by John of Ibelin, count of Jaffa; a book: *The Third Crusade*, to be published by Longman in the series, *The Medieval World*.

Dr Simon Franklin, Cambridge

Sermons and Rhetoric of Kievan Rus (Cambridge, Mass., 1991); about fifty entries for *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*.

Forthcoming: ed. (with Jonathan Shepard) *Byzantine Diplomacy* (Variorum, 1992); 'Greek in Kievan Rus', *DOP* 46 (1992).

Rev. Prof. W.H.C. Frend, F.B.A., Peterborough

'Further Greek liturgical documents from Q'asr Ibrim', *Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum* 31, 1992 (final group of documents from the 1963-64 E.E.S. expedition); 'Pagans, Christians and the "barbarian conspiracy" of 367-369', *Britannia* xxxii (1992).

Dr Catia Galatariotou, London

The Making of a Saint. The Life, Times and Sanctification of Neophytos the Recluse (Cambridge, 1991); 'The bishop and the hermit: Church patronage in action in twelfth-century Cyprus', *Επετηρίς Κέντρου Επιστημονικών Ερευνών* 19 (1992) [*Proceedings of the XV Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies*]; 'Uses of religion in Byzantium', *Sophia. The Journal of the Committee for the Study of Eastern Christianities* 1 (1992); 'Byzantine Cyprus and the West', *Proceedings of the Symposium on 'Cyprus on the Threshold of the European Community'* (1992); 'Open Space/ Closed Space: the perceived world of Kekaumenos and Digenes Akrites', in *Alexios I Komnenos, BBTT* 4 (1992); 'Travel and Perception in Byzantium', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* (1993); 'Eastern monasticism: history and administration', in *Macmillan's Dictionary of Art*; 'Το κοινωνικό υπόβαθρο της μυθοποίησης, ή πώς κατασκευάζεται ένας άγιος', in *Το βυζάντιο και η Κύπρος* (Nicosia).

In progress: Work on Leontios Machairas' *Exegesis of the Sweet Land of Cyprus*; A comparative study of the Grottaferrata and Escorial Digenes Akrites for a paper to be given

at the International Symposium on 'Byzantine Heroic Poetry: New Approaches to Digenes Akrites'.

Zaga Gavrilović, Birmingham

'The portrait of King Marko at Markov Manastir 1376-1381', in *Manzikert to Lepanto, The Byzantine World and the Turks 1071-1571*, = *Byzantinische Forschungen* XVI (1991), 415-28.

Forthcoming: 'The cult of the forty martyrs in Macedonia and Serbia', in *Belfast Byzantine Colloquia, The Forty Martyrs*; 'The Archbishop Danilo II and the themes of kingship and baptism in the 14th century Serbian painting' in the *Archbishop Danilo II and his Times*; 'Discs held by angels in the Anastasis at Decani' in *Byzantine East, Latin West: Art Historical Studies in Honor of Kurt Weitzmann*.

In progress: (with Hero Granger-Taylor) 'The embroidered belt of Branko Mladenovic'.

Dr J.F. Haldon, Birmingham

'The development of a frontier culture: Byzantium and the Caliphate from the seventh to the eleventh centuries', in *Papers of the Tenth International Economic History Congress* (Louvain, 1991); 'State theory, state autonomy and the Ottoman empire: some comparative perspectives', *Journal of Peasant Studies* 18/3 (April, 1991).

Forthcoming: *Marxismos kai istoriographia: sygchrones syzêtêseis kai problêmata stê Britannia* (Athens, 1992); 'The writings of Anastasius of Sinai: a key source for seventh-century East Mediterranean history', in *The Early Medieval East: Problems in the Literary Source Materials*, eds. Averil Cameron and L. Conrad (Princeton, 1992); 'Administrative and institutional continuity in seventh-century East Roman military organisation: the Junds, the themes and the duces limitaneorum', in *L'Armée romaine et les barbares du 4e au 7e siècle. Colloque du CNRS* (Paris, 1992); 'L'armée romaine et les barbares: conclusions pour l'empire d'Orient', *ibid.*; 'The army and the economy: the allocation and redistribution of "surplus" wealth', *Mediterranean Historical Review* (1992/3); 'Military administration and bureaucracy: state demands and private interests', *Byzantinische Forschungen* (1993).

In progress: *Byzantium in Transition, 730-950* (with Leslie Brubaker, Wheaton Coll., Mass.) (Cambridge University Press). To appear 1995; continuing work on medieval states, ideology and praxis, early-middle Byzantine military and administrative structures.

Professor R.M. Harrison, Oxford

See 3. Fieldwork, below.

Dr Paul Hetherington, London

Byzantine and Medieval Greece. Churches, Castles and Art of the Mainland and the Peloponnese (John Murray, London, 1991).

Forthcoming: 'The Cross of Zavis and its Byzantine enamels: a contribution to its history', in *Memorial volume for Laskarina Bouras*; 'Vecchi, e non antichi: differing responses to Byzantine culture in fifteenth-century Tuscany', in *Rinascimento*.

Colin Heywood, London

'The evolution of the Ottoman Provincial Law-code (*Sancak Kânûn-nâme*): The *Kânûn-nâme-i Semendire* (I). To appear in the *Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* xv/2 (September, 1991); "'Yazıcı defter yazmak dilese...": a sixteenth-century Ottoman manual of defterography attributed to Derviş bihişt Saruhanî'. To appear in *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* lxxiv (1992) (= *Denkschrift für Prof. A. C. Schaendlinger*); 'Mustafa b. Bayezid I ("Düzme Mustafa") and 'Mustafa b. Mehmed I ("Küçük Mustafa")'. To appear in *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*².

In progress: *The Turks* (Basil Blackwell, 'Peoples of Europe' series (Ed. B. Cunliffe and J. Campbell). Completion by summer 1992. Publication expected late 1992; *From the Archive of 'Abdî Pasha: three Turkish registers from Egypt, c. 1670, in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. Text, translation and commentary*. Completion by summer 1992. Publication late 1992; *Turkish Documents from English Archives, II: Documents from*

English Embassy and Consulate Letterbooks, 1660-1703. Introduction, English regest, Ottoman text, of circa 250 documents. Completion by summer 1992; publication 1993.ed. (with Colin Imber and Caroline Finkel), *Ménageologion. Festschrift for Professor V. L. Ménage*. 2 vols. (Isis Press, Istanbul, 1992); 'The evolution of the Ottoman courier order (XV-XVIII centuries)', for the *Ménage Festschrift*; 'Naṣīhat al-Mulūk, iii.: in Turkish literature'; and 'Othmāni, vi: Nusmismatics', for *The Encyclopaedia of Islam* ²; 'Georgia under Ottoman rule. New light on the pashaliks of Batum-Gonia and Ahīsha, XVI-XVIII centuries'. (Review article of N.N. Shengelija, *Ottoman documentary sources [for the history of Georgia] 16th-18th centuries*, I, Tbilisi, 1987).

Dr Stephen J Hill, Warwick

'Byzantium and the emergence of Albania', in T.J. Winniffrith, ed., *Aspects of Albania* (MacMillan, 1992).

Dr David W. Holton, Cambridge

Literature and Society in Renaissance Crete (Cambridge University Press, 1991). Editor of whole volume, author of two chapters: 'The Cretan Renaissance' (pp. 1-16) and 'Romance' (pp. 205-37); *Erotokritos* (Bristol Classical Press, Studies in Modern Greek, 1991); ed., *The Battle of Crete 1941. A Symposium to mark the 50th Anniversary* (Modern Greek Section, Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, Cambridge, 1991).

Forthcoming: 'Cyprus and the Cretan Renaissance: a preliminary study of some cultural connections', *Ἐπετηρίς Κέντρου Ἐπιστημονικῶν Ἐρευνῶν* (Nicosia). A Greek version will also be published by the Cultural Service of the Cyprus Ministry of Education; 'Ἡράκλη τον ἐλέγασιν: ο βασιλιάς της Αθήνας στον Ερωτόκριτο', *Cretan Studies* (Amsterdam); 'The formation of the future in Modern Greek literary texts up to the 17th century', *Πρακτικά του Συνεδρίου Neograeca Medii Aevi II* (Venice).

In progress: Ed., Special issue of *The Journal of Mediterranean Studies*, on 'The backward glance: time and place in Modern Greek literature' (1992); a computerised concordance to *Erotokritos* (in collaboration with Dia Philippides, of Boston College); *Modern Greek: history and structure* (with Geoffrey Horrocks).

Dr Lucy-Anne Hunt, Birmingham

'The Syriac Buchanan Bible in Cambridge: book illumination in Syria, Cilicia and Jerusalem of the later twelfth century', *OCP* 57 (Rome, 1991), 331-69; 'Art and colonialism: the mosaics of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem (1169) and the problem of 'Crusader' art', *DOP* 45 (1991); 'A woman's prayer to St Sergios in Latin Syria: interpreting a thirteenth-century icon at Mount Sinai', *BMGS* (1991).

Forthcoming: 'Eternal light and life: a thirteenth-century icon from the Monastery of the Syrians, Egypt, and the Jerusalem Pascal Liturgy', *JÖB* 43 (1993); (with Z. Skalová), 'Note on a sixteenth-century Cretan icon in Egypt', *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte* (Cairo).

In progress: 'A survey of illustrated Arabic, Greek, Persian and other Middle Eastern manuscripts in the Mingana Collection, Birmingham' for *Manuscripts of the Middle East* (Leiden).

Dr Liz James, London

(with Ruth Webb) "'To understand ultimate things and enter secret places": art and ekphrasis in Byzantium', *Art History* 14 (1991); 'Colour and the Byzantine rainbow', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 15 (1991).

In progress: Book on colour in Byzantine art; translation of Constantine Rhodios' description of the church of the Holy Apostles (with colleagues) for *Belfast Byzantine Texts in Translation* series.

R.H. Jordan, Belfast

In progress: Translation of *Evergetis Liturgical Typikon and Evergetinon*, Book I.

Nicholas de Lange, Cambridge

'The Classical Tradition in Byzantium', in *A Traditional Quest. Essays in Honour of Louis Jacobs*, ed. D. Cohn-Sherbok (JSOT Supplement Series 114, Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1991).

In progress: Bilingual (Hebrew-Greek) fragments in the Cairo Geniza: a corpus.

Professor J.H.W.G. Liebeschuetz, Nottingham

'Hochschule' in *Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum* XV, 858-91.

Forthcoming: 'The end of the ancient city', in J. Rich, ed., *The City in Late Antiquity* (Routledge); 'Alaric's Goths, nation or army', in J.F. Drinkwater, H. Elton, eds., *Fifth Century Gaul: a Crisis of Identity* (Cambridge University Press); 'Mithraism among the religious cults of the 2nd century' in J.R. Hinnells ed., *Proceedings of the Mithraic Subsection of the Congress of the History of Religion*, Rome; 'Ecclesiastical historians on their own times' in *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Congress of Patristic Studies* (Peeters Press Leuven); 'Berytus', *Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum Supplement*; 'The end of the Roman army' in J. Rich and G. Shipley, eds., *War and Society in the Ancient World* (Routledge).

In progress: 'Cities of the Eastern Provinces' for CAH XIV.

Dr Peter Lock, York

'The Latin secular church in Crusader Greece', *Medieval History* 1 (1991), 93-107.

Dr John Lowden, London

Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium (New York and Oxford, 1991), major entry on Old Testament Illustration, and thirty-six minor entries.

Forthcoming: *The Octateuchs* (University Park, 1992); (with Robert S. Nelson) 'The Palaeologina group: additional manuscripts and new questions', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 45 (1991); 'The Cotton Genesis and other illustrated manuscripts of Genesis', *Gesta* 27 (1992).

In progress: *The Book of Ruth in Medieval Art and Thought*.

Dr Peter Mackridge, Oxford

'The metrical structure of the oral decapentary Uable', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 14 (1990), 200-12.

In progress: Study of the Escorial Digenes Akrites on two fronts: (a) syntactical features (with a comparative study of other Greek medieval vernacular texts); (b) thematic features (in relation to the 'akritic songs').

Dr Paul Magdalino, St Andrews

'Church, Bath and Diakonia in Medieval Constantinople', in *Church and People in Byzantium*, ed. R. Morris (Birmingham, 1990), 165-88; 'St Demetrios and Leo VI', *Byzantinoslavica* 51 (1990), 198-201; *Tradition and Transformation in Medieval Byzantium* (London, Variorum, 1991) = 13 reprints and 1 new publication; Contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*, ed. A. Kazhdan.

R.A. Markus, Nottingham

The End of Ancient Christianity (Cambridge University Press, 2nd impression, 1991); 'Gregory the Great on kings: rulers and preachers in the Commentary on I Kings', in *The Church and Sovereignty*, ed. Diana Wood (*Essays in honour of Michael Wilks, Studies in Church History, Subsidia* 9 (Oxford, 1991), 7-21; 'The problem of "Donatism" in the sixth century', *Gregorio Magno e il suo tempo. I. Studi storici (Studia Ephemeridis <Augustinianum> 33, Roma, 1991), 159-66.*

Forthcoming: 'From Caesarius to Boniface: Christianity and paganism in Gaul', *The Seventh Century: Change and Continuity*, ed. J. Fontaine and J. N. Hillgarth; 'Episcopus', *Augustinus-Lexikon*.

In process: Magic and communication in early Christian thought; on the origins of the notion of 'holy places'; a book on Gregory I.

Dr M.E. Mullett, Belfast

'Patronage in action: the problems of an eleventh-century bishop', *Church and People in Byzantium*, ed. R. Morris (Birmingham, 1990), 125-47.

In progress: *Theophylact: Reading a Byzantine's Letters*; (with Anna Wilson) ed., *The XL Martyrs of Sebasteia*; (with Dion Smythe, Charlotte Roueché and Robert Jordan), ed., *Alexios I Komnenos*; the Evergetis project.

Dr J.A. Munitiz, Oxford

'A reappraisal of Blemmydes' first discussion with the Latins', *Byzantinoslavica* 51 (1990), 20-6; 'Joseph Gill, S.J. (8 IX 1901- 15 X 1989)', *Orientalia Christiana Periodica* 57 (1991), 5-10.

In progress: 1) 'The Letter of the Three Patriarchs' (BHG 1386), critical edition with J. Chrysostomides and C. Walter; 2) Anastasius of Sinai, *Questions and Answers*, critical edition.

Ken Parry, Manchester

'The role of the icon in the Eastern Orthodox tradition', *Sophia* 1 (1991) (Manchester Polytechnic Publications).

Forthcoming: 'On not seeing the icon', *The Modern Churchman* (1992); 'Leontius of Neapolis and the non-neoplatonic icon in the seventh century', (1992); several entries in the *Who's Who of Religion* (MacMillan, 1992).

In progress: contributing editor to the *Dictionary of Eastern Christianity* (Blackwell, projected to appear 1994); Eustratius of Nicaea on the holy icons; Maximus the Confessor and John of Damascus on human free-will.

Dr Philip Pattenden, Peterhouse, Cambridge

In progress: *John Moschus Pratum Spirituale* (editio critica major: Corpus Christianorum series graeca, Louvain; editio minor: Sources Chrétiennes, Lyons); plus separate English translation (now complete) and commentary.

Dr R. Denys Pringle, Edinburgh

'Crusader Jerusalem', *Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society* (1991), 105-13; 'Cistercian houses in the Kingdom of Jerusalem', in M. Gervers, ed., *The Second Crusade and the Cistercians* (St Martin's Press, New York, 1991), 183-98; ed. *I Castelli dei Crociati*, by T.E. Lawrence (Arsenale Editrice, Venice, 1991); 'Survey of castles in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem', *Levant* 23 (1991), 87-91; contributions to *The Atlas of the Crusades*, ed. J.S.C. Riley-Smith (Times Books, London, 1991), 40-7, 56-7, 102-3.

Forthcoming: *The Churches of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem: A Corpus*, vol. 1 (of 3) (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1992).

In progress: *The Churches of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem*, vol. 2 (of 3); 'Secular buildings in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem: an archaeological gazetteer'; work on individual Crusader castles.

Dr J. Shepard, Cambridge

Forthcoming: 'A suspected source of John Scylitzes: the great Catacalon Cecaumenus', *BMGS* 16 (1992).

In progress: 'Slavs and Bulgars', *New Cambridge Medieval History*, II; 'Byzantium in the tenth century; Byzantium and the South Slavs; Byzantium and the West', *New Cambridge Medieval History*, III.

Dion C. Smythe, Belfast

In progress: *Outsiders in 11th- and 12th-Century Byzantium*; (with M.E. Mullett) editing volume of *Colloquium Papers on Alexios I Komnenos*; computerization of the teaching of Byzantine Greek.

Rt. Revd. Kallistos T. Ware, Oxford

'The spirituality of the *Philokalia*', *Sobornost incorporating Eastern Churches Review* 13:1 (1991), 6-24; 'Possiamo parlare di spiritualità della *Filocalia*?' in O. Racquez, ed., *Amore*

del Bello: Studi sulla Filocalia (Atti del 'Simposio Internazionale sulla Filocalia', Roma, novembre 1989: Edizione Qiqajon, Magnano), 27-52; 'The sacrament of love: the Orthodox understanding of marriage and its breakdown', *The Downside Review*, vol. 109, no. 375, 79-93.

Dr L.M. Whitby, St Andrews

'John of Ephesus and the pagans: pagan survivals in the sixth century', in Maciej Salamon, ed., *Paganism in the Later Roman Empire and in Byzantium* (Cracow, 1991), 111-31.
Forthcoming: 'Greek historiography after Procopius: vitality and diversity', *Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam*, edd. Averil Cameron, Larry Conrad and G.R.D. King; four articles for *CAH XIV* on the successors of Justinian, the late Roman army and the Balkan provinces; 'The Zuqin Chronicle and the era of Philip'.

Dr Mary Whitby, St Andrews

Exhibition: 'Scots excavators in Istanbul', prepared from uncatalogued archive in St Andrews University Library of material relating to Walker Trust Excavations at the Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors in Constantinople (1935-8, 1951-4). (See 8. Resources, below).

Dr Mark Whittow, London

'Ruling the late Roman and early Byzantine city: a continuous history', *Past and Present* 129 (November, 1990); 'The Oxford University/ British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara survey of medieval castles of Anatolia', in *XVIII International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Summaries of Communications*, vol. II, Moscow (1991).

Forthcoming: 'How the East was lost: the background to the Comnenian Reconquista', in Alexios I Komnenos, *BBTT* 4; *The Making of Orthodox Byzantium c. 600- 1025*, *New Studies in Medieval History*, Macmillans, to be published October 1992; *Social and Political Structures in the Maeander Region of Western Asia Minor on the Eve of the Turkish Invasion*, D. Phil. thesis, Oxford 1987, will appear in a revised version under a different title as an Oxford Historical Monograph in 1993 (?); also to appear, 'Pastoralism and underdevelopment in the early Medieval Near East'.

In progress: Work on 1) A comparative study of the Byzantine world and the West, focussing on the relationship between the élite and the land in both societies with a view to exploring its wider implications. Will certainly cover 10th to 12th centuries, but how much earlier or later is not yet clear; 2) The Maeander region in western Turkey throughout the Byzantine and into the Ottoman period, with special reference to castles and settlement [see under **Fieldwork** below]; 3) The late Roman and Byzantine city; 4) A translation and commentary of the Miracles of St Demetrios with Dr Peter Heather.

Dr Anna M. Wilson, Birmingham

'Reason and revelation in the conversion account of the Cappadocians and Augustine', in *Collectanea Augustiniana, Mélanges T.J. Van Bavel*, ed. B. Bruning, M. Lamberigts, J. Van Houtem (= *Augustiniana* 41, 1991) I, 259-78; 'Cappadocian Bishops and their women', *Proceedings of the Classical Association* 88 (1991), 26 (summary).

MEMBERS RESIDENT OUTSIDE THE U.K.

Benjamin Arbel, Tel Aviv

'Salomone Ashkenazi, mercante e armatore', in G. Todeschini and P.C. Ioly Zorattini, eds., *Il mondo ebraico tra Italia nord-orientale e impero asburgico dal medioevo all' età contemporanea* (Pordenone, 1991), 109-28.

Forthcoming: 'Nur Banu- a Venetian "sultana"?', in *Turcica* (1992); a chapter on the Venetian colonial empire in the 15th and 16th centuries for the new History of Venice, published by the *Istituto dell' Enciclopedia Italiana*; a paper on slave trade and slave labour in Frankish Cyprus.

In progress: A book on the Venetian domination of Cyprus.

Catherine Asdracha, Paris

'Some remarks on two Byzantine embassies to Saladin in the year 1192; a correction to Dölger's Regesten Nos 1608, 1612 and 1616', *Byzantinoslavica*, 52/1 (1991).

Barry Baldwin, Calgary, Canada

c.180 notices of early Byzantine literary figures in *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*; 'Fulgentius' sources', *Traditio* 44 (1988-but appeared in 1991), 37-58; 'The epigrams of Leo the philosopher', *BMGS* 14 (1990), 1-18; 'A mysterious verse in John Tzetzes', *Glotta* 69 (1991), 137-9; 'Style and language in Eunapius', *BS* 51 (1990), 1-19; 'Late Roman caricature', *Byzantion* 60 (1990), 429-31; 'Reading Christian literature: historical profits and literary pleasures', *Patristic and Byz. Review* 9 (1990), 135-48.

Forthcoming: 'Bohemond's breathing', *BMGS* 15 (1991); 'Procopius on theological disputation', *Mnemosyne*; 'Cyanidea: some improvements', *Illinois Classical Studies*; 'Some recent work (1930-90) on Byzantine imitations of Lucian', *ANRW*.

In progress: Various articles (e.g. on Michael Italicus, Mazaris, Byzantine Drama).

Professor Manolis Chatzidakis, Athens

Forthcoming: 'Another icon of Christ in Sinai', in Kurt Weitzmann volume; 'Παρατηρήσεις σε άγνωστο χρημολόγιο του Γεωργίου Κλόντζα' (= Remarks on an unknown manuscript of Oracles, painted by Georgios Klontzas) in Laskarina Boura's volume.

Luciana Cuppo Csaki, New York

'A mark of sovereignty by Constantinople: CONOB on western coins in the late fifth and early sixth century', *Summaries of Communications*, XVIII International Byzantine Studies Congress, Moscow 1991, 256-57; 'The copper coinage of Theodahad: a reappraisal', *Abstracts of Papers*, XI the International Numismatic Congress, Brussels 1991, 86; 'The Christogram at St Somitilla and the coins of Justin and Anastasius', *Abstracts of Papers*, 17th Annual Byz. Studies Conference, Brookline 1991, 25; 'The catacomb of Domitilla and the cult of martyrs in the sixth century and early Middle Ages', *Resumes der Plenarvorträge und Kurzreferate*, 12th International Congress for Christian Archaeology (Bonn 1991).

Forthcoming: 'Conculcabis leonem et draconem: the serpent with human head on late Roman coins', in *Gaceta Numismática* (Madrid); 'A mark of sovereignty...' (paper for XVIII Byzantine Studies Congress) in *Macedonian Studies*.

In progress: Studies in Italian Coinage, 476-522 A.D.

Dr M. Dabrowska, Lodz

'Hellenism at the court of despots of Mistra in the first half of the fifteenth century', in *Paganism in the Later Roman Empire and in Byzantium*, ed. M. Salamon, *Byzantina et Slavica Cracoviensia*, I (Cracow, 1991), 157-67.

Forthcoming: 'France and Byzantium in the time of great schism', *Acta Universitatis Lodzensis, Folia Historica*.

In progress: 'Biblical motives in the Byzantine treaty of Theodore of Montferrat', for colloquium on *Bible in European Culture*.

Dr C. Dauphin, Noisy-le-Roi, France

'The excavation of a Byzantine site at Khirbet Jannaba et-Tahta', *Atiqot* XX (1991), 111-7; 'Golan Survey, 1988', *Israel Exploration Journal* 41 (1991), 176-9.

In progress: Study of the small finds from the member's excavations in the Byzantine basilica at DOR (Israel), housed in the storerooms of the Israel Antiquities Authority, Jerusalem (December 1991- January 1992).

Garth Fowden, Princeton, N.J. (after May, 1992: Athens)

'Obelisks between polytheists and Christians: Julian, ep. 59', in *Polyphonia byzantina. Studies in honour of W.J. Aerts* (Mediaevalia Groningana, Groningen 1991); 'Constantine's porphyry column: the earliest literary allusion', *Journal of Roman Studies* 81 (1991), 81-93.

Forthcoming: *Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity*.

Dr Lynda Garland, Armidale, Australia

"How different, how very different from the home life of our own dear queen": sexual morality at the late Byzantine court, with especial reference to the eleventh and twelfth centuries', *Byzantine Studies/ Etudes Byzantines, new series* 2 (1990); "'The Sacrifice of Abraham'", translated from the medieval Greek with an introduction', *Modern Greek Studies Yearbook* 7 (1991); "'Vox populi, vox dei': political power and the populace in Byzantium prior to the Fourth Crusade", *Byzantinoslavica*, 53 (fasc. 1) (1992).
In progress: Articles on the crusades, the Byzantine concept of chivalry, and satire and abuse in learned and popular literature.

Aneta Petrova Ilieva, Sofia, Bulgaria

Frankish Morea (1205-1262). *Socio-cultural Interaction between the Franks and the Local Population. Historical Monographs* 9 (Historical Publications St. D. Basilopoulos, Athens, 1991); 'The Byzantine image of war and peace: the case of the Peloponnese', communication at the 18th International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Moscow, 8-15 August 1991 (resumé in *XVIIIe Congrès International des Études Byzantines. Résumés des Communications*, vol. I (Moscow, 1991), 460-1).
Forthcoming: 'The mountain in the geographical and cultural space of the Peloponnese during the Middle Ages' (before the Tourkokratia)', a talk given at the 6th International Congress of Southeast European Studies, Sofia, 1989 (in press in *Ιστοριογεωγραφικά*, 3 (Athens); 'The image of the Morea (Frankish and Byzantine) in the mentality of a Gianniotis: the author of the Tocco Chronicle', Symposium on Medieval Epiros, Arta, 27 May-1 June, 1990, to be published in the *Acta* of the Symposium, ed. Prof. E. Chrysos; 'Franks and Greeks: patterns of initial co-existence in Morea and in Cyprus after the Chronicle of the Morea and Leontios Makhairas', paper submitted for the 4th International Congress of Peloponnesian Studies, Corinth, 9-16 Sept. 1990, to be published in the *Acta* of the Congress= *Πελοποννησιακά. Παράτημα*); "'Then the Kings and the Lords one after another built churches and many monasteries...': patterns of initial co-existence between Franks and Greeks in 13th-century Cyprus", 3rd International Congress of the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East in Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York, 14-17 July 1991) (to appear in *SSCLE Proceedings Book*, St Martin's Press).
In progress: *The Chronicles of the Morea, of Leontios Machairas, and of the Tocco. A Comparative Study* (intended to appear as a monograph); "'Then the Kings and the Lords one after another built churches and many monasteries...'" (a monograph on the cultural interaction between Franks and Greeks in thirteenth-century Cyprus); "'O, City, eye of the universe...'" (collected sources on Constantinople in Bulgarian translation; to appear in several volumes; vol. I covers Late Antiquity, 4th-6th c.).

Dr Haris Kalligas, Monemvasia, Greece

(with A.G. Kalligas) 8 x 8 + 8, Akrotheon Monemvasia.

Forthcoming: 'Gregores' in *Churches in Greece after 1453*, vol. 4, National Technical University, Athens.

In progress: Extensive research covering various fields of Monemvasia's past (and future) e.g. in the Archivio di Stato in Venice on the first and second Venetian occupation, 1464?-1540, 1690-1715, or in the wider area around Monemvasia, concerning unknown churches.

Professor Michel Kaplan, Paris

Tout l'or de Byzance, Coll. Découvertes no. 104 (Gallimard, Paris, 1991); 'La place des soldats dans la société villageoise byzantine (VII^{ème}-X^{ème} siècles)', *XVII^{ème} Congrès de la Société des Historiens Médiévistes de l'Enseignement Supérieur Public* (Montpellier, 1987), Saint-Herblain, 1991, 45-55; 'L'irrésistible ascension du Stylite', *Le Magazine Littéraire* (Juillet 1991); 'Un chef d'oeuvre de la peinture byzantine: le monastère de Chora à Constantinople', *L'Oeil* (Décembre 1991).

Forthcoming: Les hommes et la terre à Byzance du VI^{ème} au XI^{ème} siècle: propriété et exploitation du sol, *Publications de la Sorbonne (Byzantina Sorbonensia 10)* (has been delayed due to technical problems; will appear at the end of 1991 or the very beginning of 1992); 'Maisons impériales et fondations pieuses: réorganisation de la fortune impériale et assistance publique de la fin du VIII^e à la fin du X^e siècle', *Byzantion* 61 (1991), fasc. 2; 'La place du "schisme" de 1054 dans les relations entre Byzance, Rome et l'Italie', *Symposium 'Byzantium and its Neighbours from the mid-9th till the 12th Centuries'* (Bechyne, Tchécoslovaquie, 10-15 September 1990); 'Théodore de Sykéon et ses sanctuaires', *Le saint byzantin et son sanctuaire: textes, images et monuments*, (Séminaire de l'Université Paris I, 1989-1990), to be published as *Byzantina Sorbonensia* 11, expected in 1992; 'Le saint, le village et la cité, ibid.; 'Le village byzantin: naissance d'une communauté chrétienne', *XXI^{ème} Congrès de la Société des Historiens Médiévistes de l'Enseignement Supérieur Public* (Caen, 1990).

Patricia Karlin-Hayter, Brussels

'L'enjeu d'une rumeur. Opinion et imaginaire à Byzance', *JÖB* (1991), 2, 85-111; 'L'adieu à l'empereur. Les funérailles de l'empereur à Byzance et en Occident du VIII^e au X^e s.' (U.L.B.- Institut des Hautes Etudes de Belgique) in *Byzantion* (1991), 2.
Forthcoming: 'Further notes on Byzantine marriage 1) Raptus-ῥπαγή or engagement?' in *Homo Byzantinus (Dumbarton Oaks Papers)*; 'Notes sur le Michel III du Logothète', in *Byzantion* (1992).

Prof. W. Eugene Kleinbauer, Bloomington, Indiana

Forthcoming: *Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture: An Annotated Bibliography and Historiography* (Boston: G.K. Hall Co., 1992), to be distributed by Macmillan in London for Europe.

Dr Athina Kolia-Dermizaki, Athens

"Ο βυζαντινός "ιερός πόλεμος". 'Η έννοια καί ἡ προβολή τοῦ θρησκευτικοῦ πολέμου στό βυζάντιο (ιστορικές Μονογραφίες 10), Athens, 1991; 'Die Kreuzfahrer und die Kreuzzüge im Sprachgebrauch der Byzantiner', *JÖB* 41 (1991), 163-88.
In progress: The reference of the Arabs in triumphal acclamations (De Cerimoniis I 69). A contribution to their chronology; Latins and their religion in the eyes of the Byzantine authors of non-ecclesiastical texts (12th-13th century).

Taxiarchis G. Kolias, Ioannina

"Η πολεμική τεχνολογία τῶν βυζαντινῶν", *Δωδώνη* 18,1 (1989), 17-41.
Forthcoming: *Νίκηφόρος Β' Φωκᾶς (963-969). 'Ο στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ καί τὸ μεταρρυθμιστικό του ἔργο* (Athens, 1990); 'Tradition und Erneuerung im byzantinischen Reich am Beispiel der militärischen Sprache und Terminologie', in the *Actes du Colloque international 'L'armée romaine et les barbares du IV^e au VII^e siècle'*, organisé par le Musée des Antiquités Nationales et l'URA 880 du CNRS, Paris-Saint Germain-en-Laye, 24-28 February, 1990; Translation in Greek of the chapter 'Historiographie und Chronistik' of H. Hunger, *Die hochsprachliche profane Literatur der Byzantiner* (Munich, 1978) (in collaboration with Aikaterine Synelle); various articles on the byzantine armour in the *Bildwörterbuch der Bekleidung und Rüstung. Vom Alten Orient bis zum ausgehenden Mittelalter*, Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart.
In progress: 'The tactics of the Byzantine army' (A research project with the assistance of Phileas Siozou); 'The position of the soldier in the Middle Byzantine Society'.

Dr Alexei M. Lidov, Moscow

The Mural Paintings of Akhtala (Moscow: Nauka Publishers, 1991); 'The image of the liturgical act. The christological cycle of the Akhtala mural paintings', *Byzantine Art and Liturgy. Abstracts of Papers* (Leningrad, 1991) (in Russian); 'L'image du Christ-prélat dans le programme iconographique de Sainte Sophie d'Ohride', *Arte Cristiana*, fasc. 745 (Milan, 1991), 245-50; 'Christ as the priest in Byzantine church decoration of the 11th and

12th centuries', *XVIIIth International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Summaries of Communications*, vol II (Moscow, 1991), 659-60.

Professor H. Maguire, Washington, D.C.

(with Alexander Kazhdan) 'Byzantine hagiographical texts as sources on art', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 45 (1991), 1-22.

Dr T. Maniati-Kokkini, Athens

'Μία πρώτη προσέγγιση στη μελέτη του βυζαντινού θεσμού της 'πρόνοιας': οι προνοιαριοί', Θ' Πανελλήνιο Ιστορικό Συνέδριο, Πρακτικά (Thessalonike, 1988), 47-60.

Forthcoming: 'Μαρτυρία Ιωάννου Ναυπάκτου του Αποκαύτου για την κοινωνία του 13ου αιώνα: δύο υποθέσεις φόνου', Πρακτικά Α' Αρχαιολογικού και Ιστορικού Συνεδρίου Αιτωλοακαρνανίας: Ο βυζαντινός θεσμός της πρόνοιας. Συμβολή στη μελέτη του χαρακτήρα του (Dissertation, Θεσσαλονίκη 1990).

In progress: The terms 'Οικονομία' and 'πρόνοια' and their use in the Byzantine sources of 11th-15th centuries; women and monks mentioned as landholders in the sources of 13th and 14th century.

Dr. Corinna Matzukis, Johannesburg

'Linguistic idiosyncracies in the versification of the fall of Constantinople and other poems contained in the Codex Marcianus Gr. 408', *Hellenica* 40 (1989), 339-56.

Forthcoming: 'The fall of Constantinople: (1204-1261)' in *Greek Letters* (Athens, 1992): A fourteenth century verse-chronicle of 759 lines with introduction and translation reproduced in English in the political metre.

Professor D. M. Nicol, The Gennadius Library, Athens

A Biographical Dictionary of the Byzantine Empire (London: Seaby, 1991); *The Immortal Emperor. The Life and Legend of Constantine Palaiologos, Last Emperor of the Romans* (Cambridge University Press, 1992); *To Despotato tis Epirou 1267-1479* (Greek translation of *The Despotate of Epiros* (Athens, 1991); 'The Byzantine view of papal sovereignty', *Studies in Church History*, Subsidia 9 (=Studies in Honour of M.J. Wilks: 1991), 173-85.

Forthcoming: *Byzantium and Venice* (pb edition); *Edward Lear: The Gennadeion Collection: A Catalogue*.

Andrey Alekseevich Novikov, Leningrad.

'To the characteristic of the Julian political programme', *XVIIIth International Congress of Byzantine Studies, Summaries of Communications*. V.II, 819-20; Forthcoming: 'Απετή and δική in the political theory of the Emperor Julian the Apostate', *The Journal Vestnik Drevney Istorii Conference*, June 10-15, 1991. *Summaries of Communications* (Moscow, 1992); 'The political theory of the Emperor Julian and the "Misopogon"', *Vestnik LGU* (Leningrad University Review), 1992 (resume in English).

In progress: work on history, ideology, politics, religion, etc. of the early Byzantines.

C. Odabasioglu, Trabzon, Turkey

See *BBBS* 17 (1991) for forthcoming articles.

Hilary Richardson, Dublin

Forthcoming: 'Remarks on the liturgical fan, *flabellum* or *rhypidion*', in *The Age of Migrating Ideas: Early Medieval Art in Britain and Ireland*, ed. J. Higgitt and M. Spearman, Nat. Mus. Scotland (Proc. of the 2nd International Conference on Insular Art, Edinburgh 3-6th January, 1991).

Professor Franz Tinnefeld, Munich

Demetrios Kydones, Briefe, übersetzt und erläutert, zweiter Teil (91 Briefe, Register), Stuttgart (*Bibliothek der griechischen Literatur*, 33); 'Die Rolle der Armen bei Festfeiern im

byzantinischen Hofzeremoniell', in *Feste und Feiern im Mittelalter*, Paderborner Symposium des Mediävistenverbandes, Sigmaringen, 109-13; 'Die Braut aus Byzanz-Fragen zu Theophanos Umfeld und gesellschaftlicher Stellung vor ihrer abendländischen Heirat', in *Kaiserin Theophanu*, hrsg. von Gunther Wolf (Köln/ Weimar/ Wien: Böhlau), 247-61; Articles in *Lexikon des Mittelalters*, vol 5: Justinian II; Kydones, Demetrios; Leichudes, Konstantinos (III); Leon VI der Weise; Leon Choïrosphaktes.
In progress: *Geistesleben in der Gesellschaft des späten Byzanz* (part of a common publication with Klaus-Peter Matschke, Leipzig, on late Byzantine society).

Maria Vassilaki, Chania

'An icon of St George slaying the dragon by the painter Angelos: a recent acquisition of the Benaki Museum' (in Greek), *Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Cretan Studies*, vol. 2 (1991), 41-9.

Forthcoming: 'The suggested completion of the lost wing of a Cretan triptych at the Benaki Museum' (in Greek), Volume dedicated to the memory of Laskarina Bouras.

Christopher Walter, Athens

(with Jeffrey Anderson and Paul Canart) *The Barberini Psalter, Codex Vaticanus Barberinianus Graecus 372*, with microfiches (Zürich and New York: Belser); 'The intaglio of Solomon in the Benaki Museum and the origins of the iconography of warrior saints', *Deltion Christianikes Archaiologikes Etireias*, period 4, volume 15.

In progress: Kephalophoroi saints, aspects of the iconography of Saint George, new ideas on the iconostasis.

3. FIELDWORK

CYPRUS

Dr R. D. Pringle: Visits to Crusader sites in Cyprus (September-October, 1991).

GREECE

Prof Manolis Chatzidakis: The survey for the 'Corpus of Byzantine mural paintings in Greece' of the Academy of Athens (supervisor: Manolis Chatzidakis) has been completed in Kythera, Greece. A new survey is in preparation.

Prof Haris Kalligas: First season of survey in the upper city of Monemvasia, in collaboration with Extra-Mural Archaeology of Manchester University completed successfully during September 1991; 5 more seasons to follow.

Dr Peter Lock: (August 1991): Monospitia in central Greece for Cambridge/ Durham Boeotia survey. To continue in 1992.

Henry J. Mein: Worked carried out in 1989/ 90 continues in 1992. Measured drawings and photographic record of Byzantine churches of the Mani. In addition to details of the 10th/ 13th c. churches, particular reference to the ruined monocell churches of megalithic construction.

ISRAEL/ PALESTINE

Dr R. D. Pringle: Visits to Crusader sites in Israel/ Palestine (September-October, 1991).

TURKEY

Eugenia Bolognesi Recchi-Franceschini: Survey of the Great Palace area in Istanbul, between the H.Sophia, the Sultan Ahmet Mosque and the sea side, planned for 1991.

Professor A.A.M. Bryer: Prof A.A.M. Bryer and James Crow hope that their permit, postponed from 1991, will be granted to work in September 1992 on the Roman and Byzantine fort and settlement at Canayer (Herakleia) east of Trabzon, and associated sites.

James Crow: Continuing survey with Stephen Hill of the late antique and Byzantine structures at Amasra. Survey with Professor A.A.M. Bryer of the Roman fort and settlement at Canayer-Hyssos Limne-Herakleia east of Trabzon.

Canayer 1991

The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies generously gave us a grant of £250 towards the costs of the survey at Canayer. Unfortunately no new survey permits were given by the Turkish authorities last year and we were unable to proceed with the project. The committee kindly allowed me to use this grant to visit the annual archaeological Symposium held last year at Canakkale, where I was able to present a joint paper with Stephen Hill on our work at Amasra and to meet a number of Turkish and foreign archaeologists. On the return to Istanbul I was also able to revisit Nicaea, and spent a fruitful day looking at the city walls recently studied by Foss in C. Foss and D. Winfield, *Byzantine Fortifications*, 1986.

In November, following a study tour to Istanbul, I travelled on to Ankara to visit the Antiquities Department. In view of the recent general election I was advised by Turkish friends not to see the Director General, since this was a political appointment and liable to immanent change. I was able however to renew acquaintances and had useful discussions with the staff at the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. On my return to Istanbul I visited a recently restored section of the land walls of the city and saw in particular the newly discovered early Christian hypogeum near the Silivri Kapi. At the Tekfur Saray it was interesting to observe the use of terracotta rosettes used as decoration in the voussoirs of the window arches similar to those found at the Kilise Mescidi at Amasra.

Professor R.M.Harrison: Amorium 1991- (Hisarkoy, Emirdag, Afyon)

The fourth season of excavation took place from late July until the end of August (Anatolian Studies 1988) (38), 174-84 (Survey); 1989 (39), 167-74; 1990 (40), 205-18; 1991 (41), in press). There were nine staff, 35 workmen and the Temsilci (Mr Süleyman Eskalen from Istanbul). The team was Prof R.M. Harrison (Director), Mr G. Lawson (Architect), Mrs L. Bown (Pottery), Dr R. Tomber (Pottery), Dr M. Gill (Small Finds and Conservation), Dr D. Welsby (Archaeology), Miss I Sjöström (Archaeology), Mrs E. Harrison (Photography and Housekeeping), Miss M. Harrison (Catering) and Mr O. Kizilkilic (pay and insurance). Our grateful thanks are due to the Department of Antiquities at Ankara, and Mr Ahmet Topbas, director of the Museum at Afyon. We are also most grateful to our various funding trusts.

Our general aim was to study social change and development from the Hellenistic to the Selcuk periods, and in particular the Roman and the Dark Ages. The town of Amorium is virtually untouched, with continuity from the earliest period (there is nothing after the fourteenth century), but the pottery and small finds are almost all of local manufacture, and it would be useful if there were another similar site in the centre of Anatolia for comparison, preferably within a distance of 100 km. This past season was successful both in archaeology and conservation, and in practical matters.

As the team was smaller this year, we concentrated on the pottery, small finds, and one trench in the basilica, which was about 30 x 20 m. wide and some 3 m. high above the floor, and we also bought a house, and constructed two storage depots. The building of the basilica was begun in the late fifth or sixth century, and then was augmented with piers and a dome in the Medieval (tenth century?) period. There have been many 'holes' dug in the floor by treasure-hunters during the past fifty years, and it is difficult to dig, not only because of the 'holes', but also because of the many fragments of mosaic and plaster in the earth. The walls of this large building were limestone, apart from the entrances (thresholds and jambs), which were pink and grey Phrygian Docimian marble. The apse is triangular outside, and 8 m in diameter inside, with an intact synthronon. Within the synthronon, there is an earlier, wider, apse. Last year, we thought that there were three main periods, but now it seems that there were perhaps five, one above (later Medieval or Selcuk), and one below (fourth or fifth century), the other three. In the upper part of the site, rough buildings had been inserted between the aisles and the nave.

About two-thirds of the eastern area has been excavated, and we hope to complete it next year. Scattered over the earth were fragments of coloured mosaic of about the sixth century, probably from the synthronon. The earth in the apse, nave and aisles also contained many scattered fragments of painting on plaster, some of it with small-scale decoration, and some with much larger patterns, including inscriptions in white. This painting is Medieval, but whether it belongs to one period, or perhaps two or three is not yet known. It is carefully stored in the depot, and we hope to have another conservator next year.

There were two inscriptions, one of the fifth or sixth c., of eleven lines (with Christos, St Conon, and an indiction), from a large stele found in an upper level near the apse; and the other of about the tenth c., of two lines (an epitaph), from an epistyle, which was photographed in 1962. Of the latter, there was an additional small fragment which seems to be similar, but we do not yet know whether the larger epistyle was thrown back into the church, or removed, probably by treasure-seekers.

Work on the pottery this season continued in two ways. Firstly the recording of all pottery found during excavation continued with the classification, quantification and illustration of pottery from 1989's excavation. This completed the recording of all pottery types so far recovered from excavation at Amorium for which there is also a drawn vessel form type series. The second aspect of work was a more specialised examination and classification of all finewares.

The pottery examined from Trenches L and AB (1989 season) produced the same types of wares as previously identified from the site, but served as a test of the fabric type series so far established and will allow comparison of activity between different areas of the site. One hundred and twenty-seven new vessel forms were drawn and added to the form type series. Time spent in the field will only allow for the recording of the pottery, but analysis

will now continue to establish a chronological sequence for the various fabric types found. It is hoped that analysis of the pottery quantification from 1989's Trenches AB and L will assist in determining if there is continuous or intermittent occupation on the site after 5th and 6th c. A.D. More generally the pottery analysis will attempt to assess if there is any difference in settlement size, type or occupational activity between various parts of the town. This data will need to be integrated with the small finds evidence for each context.

A second more specialised area of study this year examined the finewares from Amorium. The majority were confirmed to be of one type which is likely to be of local origin, but of interest in that the forms appear to be similar to 5th- and 6th-c. African Red Slipware vessels. Further analysis will determine whether these forms have a significant distribution on the site. A small number of early imported finewares were also identified, including Arretine, Campanian A, Eastern Sigillata A and Eastern Sigillata B. Preliminary analysis indicates that these group into three particular areas of the site in the lowest stratigraphy excavated from Trenches L, E and G.

As this year's excavation concentrated on clearing the upper levels of the basilica site, there were few significant small finds, apart from a tanged arrowhead with flat lozenge-shaped blade, and the fragment of a key-ring with a collar either side of the annular key bow (shaft missing), which were both Medieval. Time was therefore spent in a closer examination of the small finds from the previous season's work, including a large number of terracotta lamp fragments of Roman and Medieval types, mostly in local fabric. Of the latter, so-called 'Asia Minor', 'North African', 'Balkan', and 'Vandal' types are all represented, and the stub handles of the 'Balkan' lamps in the form of a cross, leaf or palmette with relief details, are particularly fine, while most numerous are the 'Vandal' type, which at Amorium take the form of a shallow saucer with distinct channel surrounding a cylindrical filler raised from the floor of the vessel, and with a vertical loop handle. Numerically, 425 fragments of glass bracelets compose a sizeable proportion of the small finds, although unfortunately none is complete. The majority are probably Medieval and consist of simple coils of blue or green glass, some decorated with exterior threads; others are twisted, sometimes with exterior, or rarely interior, threads of contrasting colours, and another group has painted decoration in white, yellow, red or gold, ranging from simple zigzags and spirals to quite complex rosettes and curvilinear patterns.

We bought the mudbrick house and garden, which we had previously borrowed from the Bekci as our dig-house. The title-deeds were lodged with the authorities at the Department of Antiquities in Ankara. We also built a small terrace and two stone depots (which could in future be extended to seven if necessary). These depots were each 6 m. wide and also long, and were built in limestone from the previous trench-dumps, with timber, tiled roofs, and iron doors. When they were completed, one was packed with all the pottery, and the other was stacked with the principal steles, inscriptions and sculpture. We have rebuilt much of the house-wall, and we installed an iron gate (3 m. x 2 m.) for the yard, a barbed-wire fence for the basilica, and a large site plan (2 x 1 metres) in the village near the road.

Stephen Hill: Survey at Amasra 1991.

The 1991 season of research at Amasra (ancient Amastris) was concerned with several objectives, most of which arose out of previous seasons' work.

1. The main concentration of effort was directed, as previously, to the study of the Castle (the Kale). In 1991 the aim was to discern the various building phases of the fortification walls by a detailed analysis of the structural evidence. It was possible to demonstrate four phases of early Byzantine activity which are marked by the use of large blockwork courses of walling. The material for the blockwork was robbed from buildings of Classical date, and the 3rd blockwork phase, in particular, is distinguished by the decorative use of marble *spolia*. Detailed study revealed that the whole existing plan of the fortress at Amasra was laid out in the early Byzantine period, although parts of the system underwent major rebuilding in the middle and late Byzantine periods, and there were significant changes in the plan of the Ic Kale effected by the Genoese in the 15th century. Dating evidence for the early blockwork phases is mainly comparative. Details of the 2nd phase of blockwork are reminiscent of early 8th century work at Iznik (Nicaea), and the plan of the fortress, with its closely spaced towers, can be compared with other major Byzantine fortifications of the

7th and 8th centuries. Middle Byzantine repairs and alterations (especially on the Boz Tepe section of the castle (Sormagir Kalesi) and at the west gate of the mainland section of the castle (Zindan Kalesi) were carried out in smaller coursed work, whilst Genoese building activity was consistently carried out in uncoursed rubble set in a hard white mortar. Genoese work is restricted to alterations mainly to the parapets of the Byzantine curtain and to the upper levels of Byzantine towers, but two new towers were added to the Ic Kale in the period of Genoese occupation. This alteration had the effect of defining a separate enclave at the east end of Zindan Kalesi. Study of the mortars used throughout the castle demonstrated the use of hydraulic mortars with a high content of ceramic aggregate in the early Byzantine work, whilst later work was marked by the use of whiter lime mortar with much finer aggregate. Where pointing and rendering mortars survive these consists of a series of distinctive pink and white mortars which have consistent relationships with the contemporary bonding mortars used inside the walls. Occasionally, where the face of the wall has fallen away, it is possible to demonstrate the use of coursed rubble with softer mortars, often with the additional strengthening of timber headers and stretchers. A discovery of particular interest was that the first facade of the Boz Tepe gate was covered with painted plaster. Parts of this painted facade survive *in situ*, protected by the butted barbican gate court which was added in the 2nd early Byzantine blockwork phase.

2. In association with the detailed study of the structural phases of the fortifications, an analysis was made of the surviving **Genoese heraldic inscriptions**. Of the inscriptions now known in the town, eight are still *in situ* and these serve as a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the fortifications. The Genoese inscriptions fall into two chronological series, an observation which concurs with the structural evidence for two Genoese building phases in the area of the Ic Kale. Three of the inscriptions are dated between 1430 and 1435, while several others share with them features of style or content which put them, too, in the period of Milanese rule in Genoa (1421-1436) or very soon afterwards. One of these was inserted immediately below a defaced Byzantine inscription; one is set in late white mortar within an early Byzantine blockwork tower at the east harbour, and the third is still *in situ* in Genoese upper work in the Boz Tepe curtain overlooking the west harbour. Other inscriptions remain to be dated, but a stone now in the Istanbul Museum is said to bear the date 1407, and some of the unattributed inscriptions may be related to this phase.

3. A study of the **coins in the Amasra Museum** was undertaken in order to establish whether there were particular periods of numismatic activity at Amastris. All the Classical and Byzantine coins were recorded, and a catalogue is being prepared, a copy of which will be presented to the Amasra Museum. Preliminary results indicate clusters of numismatic material from the periods from Justin to Heraclius (*i.e* the 6th century and first half of the 7th century), and the reign of Leo VI (775-780). A substantial group of anonymous folles can be attributed to the late 10th and early 11th centuries. It is too early to draw precise conclusions from these numismatic results, but the clusters are suggestive of periods when there may have been major activity relating to the fortifications of Amastris. It is interesting to note that very few Genoese coins are preserved in the collections of the Amasra Museum.

4. The programme of very detailed recording of the elevations of the smaller **Byzantine Church** (Mescidi Camii) was continued. Preliminary record drawings are now complete, and the building has been recorded in sufficient detail to enable proper restoration should further earthquake occur. Much progress was made towards understanding the structural phases of the building, and it was of particular interest to note that the sequences of mortar types in the walls of the church were exactly comparable to those which appeared in the fortification walls. Both series demonstrated the same relationships between bonding and pointing mortars, and occurred in the same chronological order. This confirms the observation, which had previously been based on comparison of architectural details, that there is an unusually close and precise relationship between the building of the fortifications and churches of Byzantine Amastris.

5. At the end of the season some time was devoted to looking for evidence of ancient activity in the environs of Amasra. The presence of a network of ancient roads with associated building and evidence of cultivation showed that future fieldwork would be worthwhile. A well preserved **Roman bridge** in Kemere Dere and an associated **embankment** with carved reliefs were particularly interesting features.

Dr. Peter Lock: (September, 1991): Fieldwork re. Fourth Crusaders in NW Turkey.

Dr J.M. Wagstaff: (1992): Study of land use and physical conditions in part of south-west Turkey for the Balbour Project, directed by Dr J. Coulton.

Dr Mark Whittow: (Planned for 1992): The much delayed (permit problems) First Season of the *Oxford University/ British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Survey of Medieval Castles of Anatolia*, March-April, 1992. This will be the first season of an initial project of five, and will survey the castle at Mastavra, near Nazilli, in Aydın İli. Future seasons will cover Yılanlı kalesi near Ödemiş, Çardak kalesi at Çardak near the acı Tüz Gölü, Yöre kalesi near Kuyucak in the valley of the Büyük Menderes, and Ulubey kalesi on the Banz ovasi south of Uşak. Beyond that a small scale excavation is being considered.

MUSEUMS

GREAT BRITAIN

Eugenia Bolognesi Recchi-Franceschini: made a study visit to the Walker Trust Archives at St Andrew's University, November, 1990.

USA

Hilary Richardson: Research on A. Kingsley Porter, Harvard University, October, 1991.

4.THESES

THESES UNDERWAY BUT NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED:

Eugenia Bolognesi Recchi-Franceschini, 'The Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors', Oxford University, DPhil, supervisor Prof C. Mango.

Joanna Christoforaki, 'Patronage and Donation in the Churches of Rhodes from 1204 until 1522', Oxford University, MPhil, supervisor Prof C. Mango.

Jonathan Harris, 'Greek Refugees and Immigrants in Western Europe during the Fifteenth Century', London University (RHBNC), PhD, supervisor Miss J. Chrysostomides.

G. Ince, 'Byzantine Urbanism in Greece' (title changed from *BBBS* 16), King's College London, PhD, supervisor Prof Averil Cameron.

Eric Iveson, 'Byzantine Funerary Practice', The University of Birmingham, supervisor Prof A.A.M. Bryer.

Anna-Maria Kasdagli, 'Foreign Mercenaries in Byzantine Service in the 11th Century: A Social and Administrative Survey', The University of Birmingham, MPhil, supervisor Dr J.F. Haldon.

Derek Krueger, 'Leontius of Neapolis, *Life of Symeon the Fool*', Dumbarton Oaks.

A.A. Novikov, 'The Political Theory and the Views of the Emperor Julian', The University of Leningrad, PhD.

Panos Savorianakis, 'History of Cos in the 18th Century', The University of Birmingham, MPhil, supervisors Prof A.A.M. Bryer, Dr J. Strauss.

Thomas Sinclair, 'Kara-Koyunlu Administration', The University of Birmingham, PhD, Prof A.A.M. Bryer and Dr M.O.H. Ursinus.

Mihail Spatarelu, 'The relations between Trebizond and the Romanian Principalities', The University of Birmingham, PhD, supervisor Prof A.A.M. Bryer.

Fatma Ustek, 'Giresun and its Hinterland in the Ottoman and pre-Ottoman Periods', The University of Birmingham, PhD, supervisor Dr J. Strauss.

THESES STARTED IN 1991:

Elizabeth Arseniou, The University of Birmingham, MPhil.

M.-C. Campbell, 'Christian-Jewish polemic, seventh century AD' (provisional), King's College London, supervisor Prof Averil Cameron.

John Davis, 'The Paraphrasis of the Chronike Diegesis of Niketas Choniates', PhD, The University of Ioannina, supervisor Dr A. Angelou.

Charalambos Dendrinou, 'An Annotated Edition (Editio Princeps) of Manuel II Palaeologos's Treatise on the Holy Spirit', London University (RHBNC), MPhil/ PhD, supervisor Miss J. Chrysostomides.

Ioanna Konstadinidou, The University of Birmingham, MA.

Maria Kouli, 'An Annotated Edition of the Life of St Mary of Egypt', London University (external), PhD, supervisor Miss J. Chrysostomides.

Eleni Koutsou, 'An Annotated Edition (Editio Princeps) of John Eugenikos's Anthirretic', London University (external), PhD, supervisor Miss J. Chrysostomides.

Nicolai Lipatov, 'St Basil's Commenary on St Isaiah' (general topic), The University of Birmingham, PhD, supervisors Dr A.M. Wilson, Prof A.A.M. Bryer.

Stephen McCotter, 'Of Strategy and Tactics in Byzantine Siege Warfare, 350-750', The Queen's University Belfast, PhD, supervisor Dr M.E. Mullett.

Costas Moustakas, 'Byzantine Kastoria', The University of Birmingham, MPhil, supervisor Prof A.A.M. Bryer.

William Steven, 'Dedications and Charms: Silver Plaques from the Ioannina Synagogue', London University, supervisor Nicholas de Lange.

N. Tsironis, 'The Homilies of George of Nicomedia' (provisional), King's College London, supervisor Prof Averil Cameron.

Georgia Tsiftelidou, The University of Birmingham, MPhil.

Judith Waring, 'Byzantine Monastic Libraries in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries', The Queen's University of Belfast, PhD, supervisor Dr M.E. Mullett.

THESES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED:

Earl Martin Collins, 'Prayer and Mystical Theology in Eleventh-Century Byzantium', The Queen's University of Belfast, PhD, Dr M.E. Mullett.

Larry Forrest, 'The Monastery at Kaisariane: Architecture and History', Bloomington, Indiana University, PhD, supervisor Prof W. Eugene Kleinbauer.

Daniel Frank, 'The Religious Philosophy of the Karaite Aaron ben Elijah: The Problem of Divine Justice', Harvard University, PhD, supervisors Prof Isadore Twersky and Prof Bernard Septimus.

Systematic expositions of theology are relatively rare among Karaite writings of all periods. Therefore, it is somewhat surprising that Aaron b. Elijah's *Sefer Ets Hayyim* has received such scant attention in the one hundred fifty years since its first publication. Living in Constantinople in the middle of the fourteenth century, Aaron undertook a literary program whose goal was the systematization of karaite thought and practice. His theological treatise, code of law, and commentary on the Pentateuch were soon regarded by the Karaites as authoritative texts. *Sefer Ets Hayyim* is of particular significance: the first major Karaite treatise of religious philosophy composed in Hebrew, it exerted a strong influence on the sect's thinkers in the years to come. One of the most striking features of *Ets Hayyim* is its synthesis of the older Karaite teachings-- inspired by the Muslim Mu'tazilites of Basra-- with the newly-available Aristotelianism of Maimonides.

This dissertation places Aaron b. Elijah in the history of Jewish thought. Focusing on Aaron's *Ets Hayyim*, it seeks to assess his role as a synthesizer and codifier of Karaite doctrine through the examination of his Karaite and Rabbanite sources, notably the *Muhtawi* of Yusuf al-Basir and Maimonides' *Guide of the Perplexed*. In order to convey the character of Aaron's religious philosophy, his attitude toward the history of Jewish speculative thought and his use of Maimonidean epistemology are discussed. Central to the dissertation is a study of Aaron's exposition of the problem of divine justice in Chapters Seventy-Nine through Ninety of *Ets Hayyim*, which attempts a harmonization of Mu'tazilite and Aristotelian theodicies. An annotated translation of the relevant chapters in

Ets Hayyim as well as a critical apparatus accompanies the study (which will be available from the University Microfilms (UMI, Ann Arbor), by the end of 1991).

J.B. Glenthoj, 'Cain and Abel in Syriac and Greek writers (4th-6th Centuries)', Oxford University, supervisor Dr S. Brock.

Aglaia Eleni Kasdagli, 'The Island of Naxos in the Seventeenth Century: Some Aspects of the Economy and Society from the Notarial Sources', The University of Birmingham, PhD, supervisors Prof A.A.M. Bryer, Prof Rodney Hilton.

Part I of this thesis sets the background of seventeenth-century Naxos and of the sources on which this thesis is based. The first chapter deals with geography and population, the second with history, the third with the sources and the fourth with the legal background.

Part II examines the economic basis of Ottoman Naxos which rested on agriculture and pastoralism. Chapter five discusses land use, agricultural labour, stockbreeding and supplementary rural activities. The sixth chapter considers the terms of tenure, and in particular share-cropping which was the most common and best documented form of land exploitation. Animal leases are also examined here and a comparison is made between the Naxian practices and those in other Greek regions. In chapter seven the rights attached to seigneurial estates (*topoi*) are described and the continual struggle of the peasants to shake off seigneurial control is examined briefly.

Part III deals with social issues. Chapter eight assesses the value of wills and marriage contracts for a reconstruction of social life. The ninth chapter presents data about marriage and the family, while chapter ten discusses the widespread practice of settling dowries on both women and men. Customary law as affecting inheritance is presented here and is compared with customs from other parts of Ottoman Greece.

T. Koonammakkal, 'The Theology of Divine Names in the Genuine Works of Ephrem', Oxford University, DPhil, supervisor Dr S. Brock.

S.C. Rowell, 'Lithuania in the Reign of Grand Duke Gedyminas, 1319-41', Cambridge University, PhD, supervisor Dr Jonathan Shepard.

N. Tsironis, 'The Twelfth Century and Michael Glycas' Verses written in prison', King's College London, MA, supervisor Prof R. Beaton.

George Andrew Vassiadis, 'Founder Saints of Greece in the 10th and 11th Centuries: Achievements and Legacies', King's College London, MA, Mrs C. Roueché.

Rebecca White, 'Athanasius I, Patriarch of Constantinople (1289-1293; 1303-1309) and Hesychast Spirituality', King's College London, MA, Mrs C. Roueché.

5. CALENDAR

Athens: *Lectures in the History of Art and Architecture*, The Archaeological Society, 7 Nov- 2 June 1991, Panepistemiou 22, 106 72 Athens, tel. 36 09 689. All meetings held from 6.30-7.30 pm.

Lectures on the History of Architecture, organised by the Polytechnic University of Athens, Nov. 1991- April 1992 (Prof Ch. Bouras).

Seminar on Inscriptions and Art, organised by the University of Athens, 6 Nov. 1991- beg. of April 1992, Weds. 6.00-8.00 pm. (Profs P. Vocotopoulos, N. Oikonomidis, S. Troianos and A. Kominis). More information from Prof Ch. Bouras, Patission 42, Athens 10682.

Lectures on Byzantine Society organised by the Foundation Goulandri: Chorn, Oct 1991- May 1992. More information: Foundation Goulandri-Chorn, M. Auriliou 5, Plateia Aeridon; Plaka, Gr-10556 Athens, Greece.

Belfast: *Byzantium in Belfast*, various Wednesdays 8 pm in Dept. of Greek and Latin, Queen's University (Dr M.E. Mullett). 15 Jan, Dr Peter Mackridge, 'Mother tongue or language of culture? The problem of Solomos's bilingualism'; 16 Jan, 12 noon, Dr Peter Mackridge, 'Whose wife is it anyway? Bride-snatching in Digenis Akritas and Cypriot heroic poetry'; 22 Jan, Dr David Woods, 'St Christopher: A dog's life?'; 29 Jan, Dr Liz James, 'Colouring in Byzantium: How it was done'; David Holloway, 'Macho men and virgins: Ideal roles and appropriate behaviour on the island of Koufonisia, Greece'; 12

Feb, Henri Franes, 'The pathway to meaning is paved with intention; the emperor in Proskynesis mosaic, H. Sophia, Istanbul'; 19 Feb, Kevin Dawe, 'Ethnomusicology in Crete'; 26 Feb, John Curran, 'Paganism, Christianity and the major venues of popular entertainment in late Antique Rome'; Prof Mike Baillie, 'Volcanoes and catastrophes, 536-540: The Byzantine connection'; 11 March, Eugenia Bolognesi, 'The Great Palace, Constantinople'; 18 March, Ruth Webb, 'Dreams, images and visions in Hysmine and Hysminias'; 13 May, Prof Cecil McCullough, 'The inscriptions in the monastery of Marmoussa in the Syrian Desert'; final lecture of the year to be given by Prof Averil Cameron.

Birmingham: CBO and MGS *General Seminar* programme, Thursdays 5 pm, Whitting Room, Arts Building. 30 Jan, Prof Leslie Brubaker, 'Byzantine imperial female patronage, 4th-6th centuries'; 6 Feb, Dr Johann Strauss, 'From Yakovaki Efendi to Pavlos Karolidis: the contribution of Ottoman Greeks to Ottoman Letters'; 13 Feb, Dr Philip Carabott (KCL), 'Politics, Orthodoxy and the language question: the Gospel riots of November 1901'; 5 Mar, Nubar Hampartumian, '"Foederati" Goths and imperial policy on the Lower Danube, 4th-6th centuries'; 12 Mar, Maria Fafalios and Costas Hadjipateras, 'The Battle of Crete, 1941'; 19 Mar, Prof Stathis Gourgouris, 'The punishment of Philhellenism'; 14 May, Dr Elizabeth Jeffreys, 'Vernacular literature: the 14th century fringes of the Greek world'; 21 May, Dr Metin Kunt, 'Ottoman central institutions'; 28 May, 3 pm, Dr Mary Cunningham, 'Andreas of Crete's role in the transformation of Byzantine homiletics'; 5 pm, Dion Smythe, 'Words on women as outsiders in middle Byzantine historiography'; 11 Jun, Dr Neal Ascherson, 'Whither nationalism?'
Aims and Methods Seminar (Mondays at 2 pm); *Numismatic Seminar* (Spring Term, Thursdays at 2 pm, see Nubar Hampartumian); *Text Seminar* (Thursdays at 3 pm, see John Haldon); *Postgraduate Seminar* (on demand, see Nikolai Lipatov); *Gender Studies Seminar* (see Marianna Spanaki).

Cambridge: Lectures dealing partially with Byzantine Studies: Dr S.C. Franklin, 'Russian history and culture before 1300', Michaelmas Term, Tuesdays, 12 pm, Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, Sidgwick Avenue; Dr S. Rowell, 'The chosen enemies: Poland and Russia, 900-1500', Michaelmas Term, Fridays at 10 am, Faculty of History, West Road.

Special lectures on Modern Greek themes, 5 pm, Thursdays, Room 1.02 of the Faculty of Classics, Sidgwick Ave: 23 Jan, Richard Clogg, 'The Greek Diaspora in its historical context'; 30 Jan, Dr Ruth Macrides, 'The Scottish connection in Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies'; 6 Feb, Prof Giorgos Kechagioglou, 'Eighty years from the death of Papadiamantis: directions and needs in literary research and criticism: some proposals' (in Greek); 20 Feb, Dr P. Sant Cassia, 'Aspects of identity among Cypriot Greeks'; 27 Feb, Dr P. Carabott, 'Politics, Orthodoxy and the Language Question: the Gospel riots of November 1901'; 5 Mar, C. Robinson, 'Greece and the poetry of place, from Palamas to Ritsos'.

London: *Byzantine and Modern Greek Seminar*, Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College, Mondays 5 pm, room B6 (Classics Dept.). 13 Jan, Guy Protheroe, 'Greek music in the twentieth century: the European dimension'; 20 Jan, Dr Rosemary Morris, 'The reputation of the Emperor Nikephoros Phokas, AD 963-969'; 27 Jan, Dr Johann Strauss, 'From Yakovaki Efendi to Pavlos Karolidis: the contribution of Ottoman Greeks to Ottoman letters, 1800-1912'; 3 Feb, Dr Guy Sanders, 'Recent work at Corinth and its implications for the history of the Peloponnese, c. 600-1320'; 10 Feb, Dr Spyros Economides, 'The international implications of the Greek civil war'; 17 Feb, Dr Katherine Adshead, 'Literary and historical antecedents of Procopius' Secret History'; 24 Feb, Dr Margaret Kenna, 'Making a new life: the social organisation of political exile'; 2 Mar, John Stathatos, 'Last poems: notes on translating Seferis and Sinopoulos'.
 Public Lectures: 12 Mar, 6 pm, Prof E. Keeley, 'The mythological landscape of Yannis Ritsos, 1963-1969: a reading with commentary'.
 'Gender in Byzantium-- still an issue?' Tuesdays at 4.30 pm at the Institute of Classical Studies, Gordon Square, London WC1. 12 May, Robin Cormack, 'Women and icons'; 19

May, Antony Eastmond, 'The female king: Queen Tamar of Georgia'; 26 May, Dion Smythe, 'Women as outsiders'; 2 June, Leslie Brubaker, 'Gendered memories: imperial Byzantine matronage 4th to 6th centuries'; 9 June, Averil Cameron, 'Desire in language: sacred and profane love'; 16 June, Catia Galatariotou, 'Reconsidering Anna Komnena'. 'Defining Byzantium', The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, WC1, Tuesdays at 4.30 pm, in seminar room 1. 4 Feb, Jonathan Harris, 'Greek emigrés in England 1453-1485 and the origins of English humanism'; 3 March, Liz James, 'Women and the representation of imperial power in the 11th century'. Any queries should be addressed to Barbara Zeitler, Courtauld Institute, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2.

Leicester: Leicester- Nottingham Ancient History Seminar. 10.30 am, Sat. 16 May, Library Seminar Room, University of Leicester: Marilynne Bromley, 'Zarathustra: The first ecologist'; Gillian Clark, 'Cosmic sympathies: the natural world as an expression of divine purpose (with special reference to 4th c. AD Platonists and other texts)'.
 4

Manchester: A series of evening lectures organised by the Committee for the Study of Eastern Christianities at Manchester Polytechnic. Details from Burjor Avari, Academic Division, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester M15; tel. 061-247-1023. Eastern Mediterranean Seminar. 4.15 pm in the Seminar Room SG15 in the Dept. of Middle Eastern Studies, The University of Manchester. 23 Jan, Archie Dunn, 'The control and exploitation of woodland and scrubland in the Byzantine world'; 13 Feb, Julian Chrysostomides, 'Aspects of everyday life in the fourteenth-century Peloponnese'; 27 Feb, Suha Taji-Farouki, 'The Islamic Liberation Party and the Palestinian question'; 12 March, Richard Kimber, 'The death of the Caliph al-Hadi'.
 4

Newcastle and Durham: Phoenix, The North-East Society for Near Eastern Archaeology. 30 Jan, 7.30 pm, Dept of Archaeology, Newcastle: Jim Crow, 'Recent Research on a Byzantine naval Fortress on the Black Sea'; 19 May, Dept of Archaeology, Newcastle: Joyce Reynolds, 'Aphrodisias 1991: thirty years of excavation on a Turkish site'. Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Durham University Oriental Museum, Elvet Hill, Durham, DH1 3TH (091-374-2911) or from Jim Crow, Dept of Archaeology, Newcastle. Newcastle Classical Association: 3 Mar, Prof R. A. Markus, 'Mosaics and politics: Ravenna in the age of Justinian'; 5 May, Dr Marlia Mango, 'The Sueso Treasure';

Oxford: Eastern Christian Studies Seminar, occasional Wednesdays at 5:00 pm, at St Gregory's House, 1 Canterbury Road. 29 Jan, Dr J. Munitiz, 'Autobiography and hagiography in the thirteenth century'; 12 Feb, Dr S. P. Brock, 'Fire from heaven: from the Sacrifice of Abel to the Eucharist. A theme in early Syriac Christianity'; 26 Feb, Fr Samir Ghalam, 'The traditional character of Canon Law in the Orthodox Church'; 11 March, Peter Bouteneff, 'Christ's human soul according to St Gregory of Nazianzus'. (Dr S.P. Brock, Bishop K.T. Ware, convenors). Ancient History Seminar 'Literacy and Power in the Ancient World'. Thursdays at 5 pm, venue to be announced. 30 April, Dr S.P. Brock, 'Greek and Syriac in late antique Syria'; 7 May, Mr C. Kelly, 'Greek and Latin in the late Imperial bureaucracy'; 14 May, Dr P.J. Heather, 'Barbarian uses of writing in the aftermath of Empire'; 21 May, Prof Averil Cameron, 'Texts as weapons: Byzantine polemic in the 7th and 8th centuries AD'; 28 May, Dr J.F. Matthews, 'Literacy and law in the later Roman Empire'. Byzantine Studies Seminar, Mondays at 5 pm, convened by Prof Cyril Mango and Dr J. Howard-Johnston. 17 Feb, Quarrel Room, Exeter College: G. Sanders, 'The archaeology of Byzantine, Frankokrateia and Turkokrateia Melos'; 2 March, Rainolds Room, Corpus Christi College: A. Dunn, 'The exploitation and control of woodland and scrubland in the Byzantine world'.
 1

Paris: Seminar entitled 'Armées, frontières et déplacements à Byzance (IVe- XVe siècles). Tuesdays, 10-12 am, organized by Prof Michel Kaplan, Université Paris I, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, 75231- Paris CEDEX 05. 14 Jan, C. Zuckermann, 'État sans frontières: Byzance dans le premier siècle après l'invasion arabe'; 28 Jan, A. Avraméa, 'La présance de

l'armée byzantine en Grèce du Sud (VIe-IXe s.) d'après les témoignages byzantins; 11 Feb, J.F. Haldon, 'La guerre et l'état byzantin: fiscalité et économie (précisions ultérieures)'; 25 Feb, G. Dédeyan, 'Le rôle militaire et administratif des Arméniens sur la frontière de l'Euphrate de la bataille Mantzikert (1071) au traité de Déabolis (1108)'; 17 March, M. Kazanski, 'L'armement romain oriental et l'armement barbare au Bas-Empire: particularités, ressemblances et influences réciproques (IVe-Ve s.)'; 31 March, T. Bauzou, 'Le *limes* syrien (précisions ultérieures)'; 14 April, J.-M. Carrié, 'précisions ultérieures'; 12 May, T. Kolias, 'Le soldat à l'époque mésobyzantine (précisions ultérieures)'.

St Andrews: Dept of Mediaeval History, University of St Andrews: 14 April, Dr Aglaia Kasdagli, 'Daily life on 17th-century Naxos'.

Classics Research Seminar. All seminars begin at 4 pm in the Swallowgate, Butts Wynd, St Andrews. Includes: 10 April, Mary Whitby, 'Ecphrasis as evidence: Christodorus of Coptus on the statues in the Baths of Zeuxippus'.

Michael and Mary Whitby organize a weekly translation devoted to Evagrius' *Ecclesiastical History*, with a view to publication of an annotated translation.

Sofia, Bulgaria: Seminar 1991-92, 'Everyday life in Constantinople and in the periphery (Peloponnese)'. A seminar with students at the History Department, Sofia University (Dr Aneta Petrova Ilieva).

6. CONFERENCES, RECENT AND FORTHCOMING

1991

2-3 January: **Tel-Aviv.** The Jewish Diaspora in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods. International Colloquium, Tel-Aviv University. Included some papers ranging into the Byzantine period, e.g. Nicholas de Lange, 'The Hebrew Language in the Graeco-Roman Diaspora'.

20-25 Jan: **Moscow.** Sergeevskie Chleniya, Moscow University.

28 Feb-2 March: **Minneapolis, MN, USA.** *The City and Spectacle in Mediaeval Europe.* The University of Minnesota Center for Mediaeval Studies 5th biennial mediaeval conference.

9 March: **Belfast.** *Byzantine Women, A Day School*, including speakers Barbara Hill, Marius Carney, Dion Smythe and Dr Liz James. Dept of Greek and Latin, Queen's University.

25-28 March: **Birmingham.** *The Sweet Land of Cyprus*, XXVth Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies. See Section 7 (below).

1-4 April: **Tel-Aviv, Israel.** *The Mediterranean World after 1492: Jews, Muslims and Christians.* Organized by Dr Alisa Meyuhas Ginio, Aranne School of History, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv 69978, Israel.

5-7 April: **Canberra, Australia.** *Peter Brown Seminar.* The Australian Association for Byzantine Studies held a seminar based on the work of Peter Brown at the Humanities Research Centre, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra 2601 (further details from the Director, Professor Graeme Clarke).

7-11 April: **Tel Aviv.** 'The Mediterranean World after 1492: Jews, Moslems and the Christians', The School of History, Tel Aviv University (Conference coordinator: Dr Alisa Meyuhas-Ginio).

13-14 April: **Newcastle upon Tyne.** 'Cultural Interactions and Transformations in Eastern Europe through the Ages'. A two-day conference on the archaeology of Eastern Europe.

16-26 April: **London.** *The Greeks in the Black Sea*, An exhibition and associated events, in conjunction with PANORAMA Cultural Society of Athens and the Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London, Dept. of Classics, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

- 19 April: **London**. 10.30-6 pm, one-day conference on the Greeks in the Black Sea region, Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London (as above).
- 22 April: **London**. The Greeks in the Black Sea, Ottoman and modern periods. Evening meeting, 6 pm.
- May: **Athens**. *Land Routes in Greece from Prehistoric to Post-Byzantine Times*. Themes: 1. Theoretical Aspects; 2. Literary and Historical Evidence; 3. Physical Evidence; 4. Technical Aspects. Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens.
- 3-5 May: **Washington, D.C.** Dumbarton Oaks Symposium. In celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Dumbarton Oaks, the symposium, directed by Professor Speros Vryonis Jr., on 'Byzantine Civilization in the Light of Contemporary Scholarship'.
- 9-11 May: **Rome**. XX Incontro degli Studiosi dell'Antichità Cristiana. *La Lettura Cristiana dei Libri Sapienziali*.
- 13-15 May: **Paris**. *Aspects de la Vie Religieuse: l'étude et la prière dans le Judaïsme*, Centre d'Etudes Juives, Université de Paris IV - Sorbonne, Paris. Papers included Nicholas de Lange, 'Etudier et prier à Byzance'.
- 31 May- 2 June: **Athens**. Eleventh Annual Symposium of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Archaeology and Art, organised by the Christian Archaeological Society (X.A.E.).
- 6-9 June: **Tel Aviv**. An international conference entitled 'The Mediterranean world after 1492: Jews, Christians and Moslems', was organized by the Mediterranean Historical Review and held at Tel Aviv University. Papers on various aspects related to the Iberian expulsions and their impact on Mediterranean societies were presented by scholars originating from seven countries. A selection of papers will be published in a special issue of the *Mediterranean Historical Review*, Spring 1992.
- 14-17 July: **Syracuse, New York**. Third International Congress of the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East in Syracuse University.
- 26-28 July: **Monemvasia, Greece**. 4th Symposium on History and Art. 'Travellers and Officials in the Peloponnese. Descriptions-Reports-Statistics', in honour of Sir Steven Runciman. Information from Haris Kalligas, tel. 0732-61284 (Monemvasia) or 01-8014071 (Athens).
- 20 Aug-5 Sept: **Rethymnon, Crete**. Seventh International Cretological Congress. Organized by Mr. I. Papiomytoglou, Director of the Central Public Library of Rethymno, Agias Varvaras, Rethymno 74100, Greece.
- 8-15 August: **Moscow**. XVIIIth International Congress of Byzantine Studies. For reports, see below, **Section 10**.
- 19-24 August: **Oxford**. Eleventh International Conference on Patristic Studies. Enquiries to Dr E.A. Livingstone, 15 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3JS.
- 22-28 Sept: **Bonn**. 'Peregrinatio', 12th International Congress of Christian Archaeology.
- 23 Sept-4 Oct: **Rome**. VIII Seminario di Perfezionamento in Studi Patristici e Tardoantichi, organized by the Istituto Patristico Augustinianum. 'Alle Origini dell' Europa Aspetti Storico-Religiosi dell' Italia nei secoli V- VII (tra Bizantini, Goti e Longobardi). Contact Segreteria Augustinianum, Via S. Uffizio, 25, I-00193 Rome RM, Italy.
- Nov: **Johannesburg**. Congress of Byzantine and Patristic Studies: *Nikephoros Gregoras and Human Perspectives*.
- 7-10 Nov: **Brookline, Massachusetts**. 17th Annual U.S. Byzantine Conference, Hellenic College. Sessions included: Art and the Church (A. Kartsonis, chair); Byzantine Art in North American Collections (G. Vican, chair); Papers in Memory of Kathleen Shelton (L. Roussin, chair); Papers on Michael Psellus in Memory of Leendert G. Westerink (J. Duffy, chair); the Reception of Byzantium in the West (C. Chazelle, chair); Sanctity (S. Harvey, chair); Social History (A. Laiou, chair); Women in Byzantium: Varieties of Evidence (A. Weyl Carr, chair).
- 7-10 Nov: **Venice**. 'Origini della Letteratura Neogreca, International Congress held at the Istituto Ellenico, Venice. More than 70 papers were given at this conference which brought together specialists in Byzantine, Western Medieval, Renaissance (Greek) and modern Greek language and literature from all over Europe. Particular issues raised included the definition of vernacular Greek literature dating from the Byzantine and immediately post-Byzantine period, in relation to both 'high' Byzantine and to Modern Greek literature; advances in computer applications in the field; the use of linguistic and metrical criteria to

define more closely what is meant by 'vernacular' Greek in the late Byzantine period (R. Beaton).

5 Dec: **London**. 'Ekphrasis: picturing words?' Held at the Courtauld Institute, The Strand, London. Speakers included Robin Cormack, Simon Goldhill, John Elsner, Liz James, Lindy Grant, Michael Evans, Dr Pat Rubin, Ruth Webb, Michael Koortbojian, Paul Holberton and Philip Weller.

1992

6-9 Feb: **Melbourne, Australia**. XVIth Conference of ANZAMRS (Australian and New Zealand Association for Medieval and Renaissance Studies) at Trinity College, University of Melbourne. Contact Robyn E. Smith, English Department, University of Melbourne, Parkville Vic 3052.

15-16 Feb: **Dumbarton Oaks**. Colloquium on 'Sexual relations in marriage and outside in ancient and mediaeval societies: the issue of consent'. Patricia Karlin-Hayter will be speaking on 'Abduction, engagement and consent'.

27-28 Feb: **Groningen**. 'Travel descriptions: fiction, literary tradition, scholarly discovery and observation'. Speakers will include Dr Andrew Palmer on 'Egeria the Voyager: the technology of remote sensing in Late Antiquity'. Information from Dr Z. Von Matels, Klassiek Instituut, University of Groningen, Postbus 716, 9700 AS Groningen, The Netherlands, or 44 Newton Road, Cambridge CB2 2AL (tel. 09 04 223 322103).

29 Feb: **London**. Byzantium and the National Curriculum. A Study Day for Teachers at the British Museum (in association with the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies). Book through British Museum Education Service (Byzantium, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3 DG, tel. 071 323 8511/ 8854).

12-16 March: **Derry**. 'The Culture and Cultures of Europe: The Irish Contribution'.

14 March: **London**. Aphrodisias Excavations Fourth International Colloquium. The Great Hall, King's College, London. The overall theme will be 'Buildings and benefactors'. Speakers will include Peter Rockwell, M. Max Guy, Prof P. Gros, C. Julius Ziolos, Dr J.M. Reynolds, Prof R.R.R. Smith, Dr D. Theodorescu, Dr N. Chaisemartin, Dr A. Lemaire, Dr P. Linant de Bellefonds, Dr Sheila Campbell, Gerhard Paul and Ulrike Outschar. Cost: £15 (£7 for full-time students), including lunch. Apply to Aphrodisias Colloquium, Dept of Classics, King's College, London WC2R 2LS.

27-30 March: **St Andrews**. 26th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies: 'New Constantines. The rhythm of imperial renewal in Byzantine history'. Symposiarch: Paul Magdalino. Enquiries to Classics Secretary, Swallowgate, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL.

9-11 April: **Cambridge**. 'The Ottoman Empire in the Eighteenth Century', first Skilliter Library International Colloquium in Ottoman History, Newnham College, Cambridge.

13-15 April: **Cambridge**. Colloquium on primitive communism, to be held at Gonville and Caius College. Colin Heywood will be delivering a paper 'The so-called revolt of Sheykh Bedreddin'.

May: **Murcia**. 5th Colloquium International Castrum: Archéologie des espaces agraires méditerranéens au Moyen Ages. Including a paper by John Haldon 'Habitation, rural production and marginal land: Limnos in the late Byzantine period'.

1-3 May: **Washington, D.C.** Dumbarton Oaks Symposium, 'Law and Society in Byzantium, 9th-12th Century'. Organized and directed by Prof Dieter Simon, Director of the Max-Planck-Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte, in Frankfurt, Germany. For information contact Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, USA (tel. 202-342-3234).

1-4 May: **Murlogh House, County Down, N. Ireland**. The Third Belfast Byzantine International Colloquium: The Monastery of the Theotokos Evergetis and eleventh-century monasticism. Eighteen papers (on the context, the monastery itself, the Evergetis texts, monastic satire, monastic economies and art/ archaeology) and seven workshops (on translation, commentaries, archaeology, on administration, liturgy, catecheses, and the ascetic collection) will attempt to establish the state of the question and then make plans for the project's work henceforth. Attendance is limited to forty participants. Contact Dr M.E. Mullett, Dept of Greek and Latin, the Queen's University of Belfast BT7 1NN.

7-8 May: **London**. International Symposium, 'Byzantine Heroic Poetry: New Approaches to Digenes Akrites' to be held at King's College London under the auspices of the Centre for Hellenic Studies. Speakers will include Prof S. Alexiou, Dr E. Jeffreys, Prof. R. Beaton, Dr D. Hook, Prof A.A.M. Bryer, Prof A.R. Dyck, Prof. G.M. Sifakis, Dr C. Galatariotou, Prof G. Kechagioglou, Dr U. Moennig. Organisers: R. Beaton, D. Ricks. For more information, contact The Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

14-16 May, 1992: **Brussels**. 'Le monachisme à Byzance et en Occident du VIII^e au X^e siècle; Aspects internes et relations avec la société' under the joint auspices of Brussels University and the Monastery of Maredsous. Speakers will include Prof Michel Kaplan and Patricia Karlin-Hayter.

15-17 May: **Athens**. Twelfth Annual Symposium of Byzantine and Post-byzantine Archaeology and Art, organised by the Christian Archaeological Society (X.A.E.) in Athens. Special topic: 'The Art in the 18th Century'. More information from X.A.E. Byzantine Museum, Vass. Sofias 22, GR-10675, Athens, Greece.

July: **Aix-en-Provence**. Symposium on the Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire. Colin Heywood will be a panel participant on 'The English Levant Trade in the later seventeenth century'.

24-26 July: **Monemvasia**. Fifth Symposium organized by Monemvasiotikos Homilos: 'Towns and Cities in Byzantine Peloponnesus'. Information from Haris A. Kalligas, Kanari 24, 145 63 Kifissia, Greece (tel. 01-8014071) or 230 70 Monemvasia (tel. 0732-61284).

14-16 Aug: **Leicester**. 'Reconquest, discovery and expulsion: Iberia and 1992' (commemorating the conquest of Granada, the first American voyage of Christopher Columbus, and the expulsion of the Jews from Castile and Aragon) at Stamford Hall, just south of Leicester. Contact: Dr Norman Housley, Dept of History, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

Sept: **Ravenna**. International Congress entitled 'Teoderico e il suo tempo'.

3-6 Sept: **London**. 'The Military Orders: fighting for the faith and caring for the sick' at St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, EC1 M4DA. Speakers will include Prof Michael Gervers, Dr Anthony Luttrell and Prof Jonathan Riley-Smith. Contact Miss Rosemary Biley, 13 Highcombe Close, Mottingham, London SE9 4QH.

6-10 Sept: **Levadia**. 2nd International Congress of Boeotian Studies in Greece. The Congress will consist of four sections: Prehistoric and ancient times; Byzantine and Middle Ages; modern times; present day problems of Boeotia. Information from Society of Boeotian Studies, 5 Chalcocondyli str., 5th floor, Athens 106 77.

8-11 Oct: **Urbana-Champaign, Illinois**. The 18th annual Byzantine Studies Conference at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. Call for papers on all aspects of Byzantine History and Culture. The following sessions have been proposed: Byzantine Ceramics, Byzantine Archaeology, Teaching about Byzantine Women, Art and Architecture in the Age of Justinian, Sacred Biography in Byzantine Society, Current Issues in Manuscript Illumination. Abstracts should be mailed to Alice-Mary Talbot, Program Chair, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007, no later than March 16, 1992.

Dec: **Milan**. 13th International Congress of early Medieval Studies, to include a paper by John Haldon, 'The confrontation of Byzantine and Gothic military techniques in Italy'.

1993

1-3 July: **Armidale, Australia, NSW**. 'Religion in the Ancient World'. Contact Mr Matthew Dillon or Dr Lynda Garland, Dept. of Classics and Ancient History, University of New England, Armidale NSW 2351.

2-4 July: **Armidale, Australia, NSW**. 'Conformity and Non-Conformity in Byzantium'. Eighth Australian Association for Byzantine Studies Conference. Contact Mr Matthew Dillon or Dr Lynda Garland, Dept. of Classics and Ancient History, University of New England, Armidale NSW 2351, Australia; tel (167) 73-2555.

5-10 July: **Macquarie University, Sydney**. Ancient history in a modern university. This conference will cover a wide field which will correspond to the diversity of teaching

and research at Macquarie: the Ancient Near East, Greece and Rome (including Early Christianity and Late Antiquity). Offers of papers should be sent to Dr Alanna Nobbs or Dr Bruce Harris, Ancient History Documentary Research Centre, Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia 2109 (tel. 02 805 7512, fax 02 805 8892). Other enquiries should be addressed to Mrs Pat Geidens at the same address.

23 Aug and following week: **Oxford**. 4th International Conference on Greek Palaeography, to be held in Lincoln College. Further announcements will follow.

1-4 Sept: **Oxford**. 'Women in Antiquity: New Assessments'. The conference is arranged in connection with the Oxford Women in Antiquity Seminar and in celebration of the Centenary of St Hilda's College. The theme of the Conference is developments in the history of women and gender both in Graeco-Roman and in other culture down to AD 1000. The organizers are Richard Hawley and Barbara Levick. Information from Barbara Levick, St Hilda's College, Oxford OX4 1DY (tel. 0865-27637, fax 0865-276816). Registration forms will be available in September 1992.

1996

5-10 Aug: Copenhagen. XIX Congrès international d'études Byzantines. The suggested theme is *Le rayonnement de Byzance*, although there will be no programme in any detail until after the inter-congress meeting in 1993. Excursions are projected to medieval churches influenced by Byzantium to the west of Copenhagen and in southern Sweden.

Themes proposed for the plenary sessions:

1. The political, economic, religious and cultural radiation of the Byzantine empire before the arrival of Islam.
2. The radiation of Byzantium into Latin, Germanic and Slavic Europe and into the Levant before the appearance of Islam and the beginning of the Crusades.
3. The significance of Byzantium for the 'Latins' of the West, North and East at the time of the Crusades.
4. The influence of Byzantium on the Slav world from the 11th to the 15th centuries.
5. Byzantium and the Turks-- Byzantine influence on the Turks before and after the conquest of Constantinople in 1453.
6. Byzantine influence in the orthodox world between the fall of Constantinople and the end of the nineteenth century.
7. The influence of Byzantium and its image in Western Europe from the 15th to the 19th century.
8. Byzantium today: Image and influence in the islamic world.
9. Byzantium today: Image and influence in the orthodox world.
10. Byzantium today: Image and influence in the west and globally.

For suggestions contact Kirsten Fledelius (president), Anne-Mette Gravgaard (secretary/treasurer) or Jorgen Raasted, Comité national danois des études Byzantines, Université de Copenhague, Institut de l'histoire, Njalsgade 102, DK-2300 Copenhagen S. Tel: + 45 3154 2211, Fax + 45 3195 5825

Unspecified

Neograeci Medii Aevi. Discussions have been held about a second international colloquium with this title, a follow-up to the Cologne conference in 1986. Contact: Prof Dr H. Eideneier, Abteilung Byzantinistik des Instituts für Altertumskunde, Mittel- u. Neugriechische Philologie, Universität Köln, Philosophische Fakultät, 5000 Köln 41, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, Germany.

7. 26th SPRING SYMPOSIUM OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

'New Constantines. The Rhythm of Imperial Renewal in Byzantine History

The Symposium will be held at the University of St Andrews from Thursday 26th - Monday 30th March, 1992. Speakers and titles are as follows:

Dr John Matthews, 'The emperor in the late Roman world'; Dr Peter Heather, 'New men for new Constantines: the formation of an eastern aristocracy'; Dr Marie Theres Fögen, 'Father and son as lawgivers: the example of Constantine I and Constantius II'; Dr Jill Harries, 'Theodosius II'; Dr Bernard Stolte, 'Justinianus bifrons'; Dr Michael Whitby, 'Images for emperors in late antiquity'; Dr John Haldon, 'Constantine or Justinian? Crisis and identity in imperial propaganda in the seventh century'; Dr Marlia Mundell Mango, 'Imperial art in the seventh century'; Prof Averil Cameron, 'Emperor and church in the Dark Ages'; Prof Leslie Brubaker, 'To legitimize an emperor: Constantine and visual authority in the eighth and ninth centuries'; Prof Athanasios Markopoulos, 'Constantine the Great in Macedonian historiography and hagiography: models and approaches'; Dr Andreas Schminck, 'Imperator "constantinophilus" le constantinisme à l'époque de Léon VI'; Prof Henry Maguire, 'Imperial gardens and the rhetoric of renewal'; Dr Andrew Palmer, 'The emperor as "New Abgar" from Eusebius to Constantine VII'; Dr Rosemary Morris, 'Succession or usurpation? Politics and rhetoric in the late tenth century'; Prof Eric McGeer, 'Soldiers and books'; Barbara Hill, Dr Liz James, Dion Smythe, 'Zoe and the rhythm method'; Dr Michael Angold, 'Orthodoxy and imperial renewal in the eleventh century'; Dr Ludwig Burgmann, 'The wheel of fortune: observations on some legislation of Nikephoros III Botaneiates'; Dr Ruth Macrides, 'From the Komnenoi to the Palaiologoi: Imperial models in decline and exile'; Prof Donald Nicol, 'The immortal emperor: Constantine Palaiologos'.

Sessions of communications will be included on Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th. Offers of communications should be sent to: BYZANDS, The Classics Secretary, Swallowgate, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL, Scotland.

There will be an exhibition organized in association with the Symposium entitled 'Scots Excavators in Istanbul'. Original photographs and documents from the Walker Trust excavations at the Great Palace of the Byzantine emperors in Constantinople (1935-8, 1951-4), held in the St Andrews University Library. See p. 37, below.

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Obituaries

We announce with regret the deaths of Laskarina Bouras, Mary Gough, H.A. Lidderdale, Doula Mouriki and Alexander Veglery.

Periodicals

Al-Masaq: Studia Arabo-Islamica Mediterranea. International Journal of Arabo-Islamic Mediterranean Studies. *Al-Masaq* has been established as an international journal for historians, archaeologists, linguists and belle-lettrists devoted to the study of all aspects of the Arabo-Islamic Mediterranean culture from the second to the eighth centuries AH (ie. eighth to the fourteenth centuries AD) with special interest in interdisciplinary and cross-cultural investigation as a whole: the eastern, mid- and western Mediterranean lands.

Editorial Board: Editor, Dionisius A. Agius (University of Leeds); Associate Editor, Mikel de Epalza (Universidad de Alicante); Review editors, Geoffrey Roper (University of Cambridge), Byron Cannon (University of Utah).

For more information, write to **Al-Masaq- CAIMS**, Dept. of Modern Arabic Studies, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England (tel. 0532-33-3423).

The Bulletin d'Information et de Coordination of the International Byzantine Association 16 (1991) is available on a first-come, first-served basis to members sending a cheque for £2.00, made out to 'The University of Birmingham, a/c LYC 840', to The Secretary, Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies, The University of Birmingham B15 277.

Sophia, published by The Committee for the Study of Eastern Christianities, Manchester Polytechnic. This new journal will cover subjects of interest to Byzantinists and theologians with an interest in the Eastern Orthodox Churches. The first volume, which has just appeared, contains the following articles: 'Eternal memory', by Dimitri Brady and Fani Balamoti; 'An end to the silence', by Bishop Christopher and Michael Keogh; 'The role of the icon in the Eastern Orthodox tradition', by Ken Parry; 'Icon-making as a model of Orthodox cosmology', by Brother Aiden; 'Uses of religion in Byzantium', by Catia Galatariotou; 'The Oriental Orthodox tradition', by Sebastian Brock; 'Holy space: notes on the shape of Eastern Orthodox Liturgy', by David Melling. The price of subscription (one-two issues per year) is £5.50 including postage. Cheques payable to 'Manchester Polytechnic', from Burjor Avari, All Saints Building, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester M15.

Series

Belfast Byzantine Texts and Translations announce the publication of their first text, *The Life of Michael the Synkellos*, ed. Mary B. Cunningham, at £18 hardback + p&p. Class sets of texts for teaching may be obtained at a favourable rate by bona fide teachers. Contact Mrs Betty Robinson, Department of Greek and Latin, the Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.

A new series: *Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam*, edited by Averil Cameron, Lawrence Conrad and Geoffrey King.

This new series arises from a long-term interdisciplinary research project 'Late Antiquity and Early Islam', focussing on the relations between the cultures of the eastern Mediterranean from the death of Justinian in AD 565 to the fall of the Umayyad dynasty in the mid-eighth century. The project, directed by Professor Averil Cameron (late antiquity and Byzantium), Dr Lawrence I. Conrad (early Islam and eastern Christianity) and Dr G.R.D. King (archaeology and art history), aims to bring together scholars in different fields and encourage interdisciplinary approaches by holding workshops, conducting research on particular sources and issues and assisting publication. The new series, to be published by The Darwin Press, Inc., Princeton, N.J., will constitute a basic resource for all those interested in late antiquity and Byzantium, early Islam and eastern Christianity, and Byzantine and Islamic archaeology and art history.

The first volumes in the series will be:

- I. Averil Cameron and Lawrence I. Conrad, eds., *The Byzantine and Early Islamic Near East I. Problems in the Literary Source Material* (1991). Price (provisional) \$29.50.
- II. Robert Schick, *The Christian Communities of Palestine from Byzantine to Islamic Rule: A Historical and Archaeological Assessment*.
- III. Albrecht Noth, *Studies in the Arab-Islamic Conquest Tradition*, new and rev. ed., trans. Michael Bonner.

Orders and further details from The Darwin Press, Inc., Box 2202, Princeton, N.J. 08543, USA, tel. (609) 737-1349 (academics get 10% discount) or from Prof Averil Cameron, Dept. of Classics, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

Book Sales

Church and People in Byzantium, ed. Rosemary Morris (£15 to SPBS members), *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 15 (1991) (£17) and *Kathegetria: Essays Presented to John Hussey*, ed. Julian Chrysostomides (£27) are all available from The Secretary, The Department of Byzantine, Modern Greek and Ottoman Studies, The University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Also see enclosed blue flier.

General

Friends of Mount Athos: The purpose of this newly-founded society is to develop contact in Britain between those who share a common interest in the well-being of the Orthodox monasteries of Mount Athos. Its principle aims are:

1. To provide advice and information to intending pilgrims and visitors to the Holy Mountain;
2. To publish an annual report/ newsletter describing current developments on the Holy Mountain, as well as circulating other material, as opportunity offers, and arranging lectures and meetings;
3. to act as a group of concerned friends and supporters of the Mountain, who will provide assistance wherever practicable, always in consultation with the monastic authorities.

The Society welcomes to its membership Christians of all denominations and all those with an interest in the past, present and future of the Athonite communities. It seeks to be above all a society of *friends*, who will be both friends with one another and with the monks, and who will share with each other their experiences of this Orthodox monastic centre which remains very much alive today.

The president is Sir Steven Runciman and the Chairman of the Executive Committee is Bishop Kallistos (Ware) of Diokleia. Further details, with membership application forms, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Dr Graham Speake, Ironstone Farmhouse, Milton, Banbury OX15 4HH (annual subscription £6.00; students £3.00).

The Lawrence Fund

Professor A.W. Lawrence, the distinguished archaeologist, youngest brother of T.E. Lawrence, died on 31st March 1991. By his will he left the residue of his estate to the Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust, a charitable trust established by him in 1936. He left the following note addressed to the trustees:

'It is my wish that as Trustees you should set aside £5000.00 out of this residuary bequest as a fund to be used (both capital and income) in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies (which is a registered charity) to finance or help in the financing of:

- (a) the editing and publication of one or more Byzantine texts;
- (b) the study (including excavation if necessary) and publication of one or more archaeological sites in the territory of the Byzantine or East Roman Empire;

or any combination of these. Any part of this fund not so used within 5 years of the date of my death shall revert to the general purposes of the Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust.'

The Trustees of the Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust and the Executive Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies invite applications for grants for projects falling within (a) or (b) above. It is their present intention to divide the sum available

between one project in each Category, but this decision may be amended in the light of the number and quality of the applications received.

Applications should:

- (i) be in writing;
- (ii) contain a brief description of the project and an estimate of the funding required;
- (iii) be submitted before 31st August 1992 to Michael V. Carey, Treasurer, The Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3BT.

The Appeal of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies

The Appeal (which is still open) now stands at over £6000. The Society expresses its warmest thanks to all donors. This will enable us to go ahead with the publication as a series of the annual Spring Symposia and with other important projects. For accounts, see Section 11, below.

Advance Notice: Posts in the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman, Cypriot and Modern Greek Studies of The University of Birmingham.

1) **Lectureship in Ottoman Studies.** It is intended to appoint a successor to Dr Johann Strauss from 1 October 1992. The Lecturer in Ottoman Studies is expected to share and complement the research and teaching interests of other members of the Centre which uniquely houses three related disciplines under one roof. He or she would contribute to the single honours undergraduate degree in East Mediterranean History. It is hoped that some part-time colloquial assistance in Turkish will be available.

2) **Whitting Research 'Emoluments'.** In accordance with the will of the late Dr Philip Whitting, a founder member of the British National Committee of the AIEB, and of the SPBS, the Centre plans to offer up to two renewable research 'emolumentships', or the like, annually from 1 October 1992. Appointments will be primarily dependent upon a research proposal, whether towards a higher degree or not, and regardless of the applicants' age or academic status. Those appointed will be expected to contribute to Byzantine research, and appropriate teaching, at the Centre in Birmingham.

It is hoped that Whitting Research 'Emolumentships' will be more generous than current British Academy Research Studentships, but they are not intended to supplement them and the like, or to pay registration fees.

I use the word 'Emolumentship' because it is not yet in the OED, but its definition is clear. BBBS goes to press before a more conventional title for, and terms of appointment to, 'Emolumentships' have been sorted out. This is not, therefore, an official advertisement by the University of Birmingham, which will follow. SPBS members and others interested are, however, invited to write to me for further particulars of these or of the Lectureship in Ottoman Studies, which will be sent when they are ready.

A.A.M. Bryer, CBO & MGS, The University of Birmingham, Birmingham B17 9BG.

9. RESOURCES

A Register of Byzantine Photographic Resources in the United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom lacks a central *Byzantine Photothèque*, such as that of the *Collection Chrétienne et Byzantine* (based upon Gabriel Millet's photographs) in Paris, or of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection (based upon the photographs of a number of our members) in Washington-- apart from the Conway Library of the Courtauld Institute.

We think that it is high time that members have at least a register of what is accessible, in public and private collections scattered throughout the country. Glass plate negatives, or prints, let alone slide transparencies, do not last as long as the lost monuments they record. The matter will be on the agenda of the SPBS Executive and AGM's meetings in St Andrews in March. Members may consider the potentialities, implications and problems now.

Photographs fall into three categories:

1) Early unpublished photographs, of which we know of a number in private hands, but some available to all. For example, Birmingham Central Library has the negatives of Sir Benjamin Stone, MP and photographer in Constantinople and Nicaea in 1908, where Van Millingen evidently told him where to direct his camera.

2) Early published photographs. Few Byzantinists trawl through such journals as *Wide World*, or the *National Geographic*, where there are unexpected things. Fewer care to collect picture postcards, which were sent in millions by servicemen on Balkan and Anatolian fronts from 1878-1923, but produced locally in very short runs. The Imperial War Museum's collections should be looked at through Byzantinists' eyes.

3) Members' own photographs, since the 1960s commonly in slide transparencies. Our member, Ernest Hawkins, has recently deposited his lifelong photographic archive in the Conway Library, and other Members may consider how best they should deal with their own collections. At the moment, our aim is to reveal a potential, which the SPBS may ask members to make useful. We welcome correspondence and offer examples of what is accessible below.

Anthony Bryer
The University of Birmingham
London

Liz James
Courtauld Institute,

The David Talbot Rice Photographs

BBBS 2 (1976), 14, announced the kind deposit, by his widow Tamara, of David Talbot Rice's notes and of about 700 glass plate negatives, in the Barber Institute of the University of Birmingham. They comprise photographs from Athos (*Birth of Western Painting*), Mistra, Trebizond (with Millet), Cyprus (Icons) and Constantinople (Great Palace and Hippodrome excavations in 1927-28), together with photographs of sculpture, pottery and 'minor objects'. David Talbot Rice was a superb photographer; our prints from his negatives are invariably sharper than those published. In 1976 we said that the then Heywood Fellow in the Barber Institute and the Conway Library were working on them. Several Heywood Fellows and librarians later, we can at last announce that the Barber Institute has funded a complete set of prints, now being registered, thanks to Miss Elizabeth Powis, Librarian of the Barber Institute, to whom questions should be sent. [A.A.M.B. & E.J.]

The Byzantine Research Fund Archive at the British School at Athens

The Byzantine Research Fund was established shortly after the foundation of the British School at Athens in 1886, to encourage the study and publication of Byzantine Art and Architecture. Students working for the Fund included Weir-Schulz, Barnsley, W.S. George, A.H.S. Megaw, Hasluck and Jewell. The fund was most active between 1888-1939, a period which saw the publication of the monuments of Hosios Loukas in Phokida, St Eirene in Constantinople, the Panagia Hekatonpyliani on Paros and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. Several hundred photographs, mostly taken by Weir-Schultz and Barnsley, most taken between 1888-1914 and many unpublished, are in the archive. A catalogue is now being edited and computerised. This, together with a catalogue of the archive of drawings, notebooks, squeezes and documents, will be published by the British School at Athens. [Eric Iveson, Birmingham and Athens]

Belfast: Dion Smythe writes: In the summer of 1992 I hope to work on developing program software to reinforce the *Greek Language Course for Byzantinists* written and used by R.H. Jordan at Queen's University Belfast. I would be grateful to receive any comments from interested parties on what should be included in an ideal program (eg. grammar examples? grammar exercises? vocabulary building and reinforcement? translation exercises?) and what the preferred target hardware would be. I may be contacted at the Department of Greek and Latin, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN.

London: David Buckton writes that the British Museum has recently acquired a Late Byzantine embroidery. See Cover illustrations and **Foreword**, p. 1.

Prof R. Beaton writes about the following continuing projects: 'Medieval Greek database'-continues, funded by the British Academy (see BBBS 16), to create a text corpus of vernacular Greek literature of the twelfth to fifteenth centuries and (ultimately) convert it into an interactive database; A concordance to *Digenes Akrites* (Versions E and G), compiled by James Kelly and Tina Lendari is in the final stages of completion; Complete concordances to the 5 manuscript versions of *Livistros and Rodamne*, by the same two researchers, are at an advanced stage.

Manchester: Starting in October 1992 a Certificate course in Eastern Christian Studies is offered by the University of Manchester's Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The course takes place over three years and is made up of ten residential weekend schools at Manchester. The course is taught by Ken Parry and David Melling together with invited guest speakers. For further details please contact Mrs Kay Day, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, Tel 061-275-3277.

Paris: Prof Michel Kaplan writes that he is going on with a programme at the University of Paris I concerning Byzantine monasticism and sanctity. He would appreciate the collaboration of members of the society interested in this subject. For further details write to: Prof Michel Kaplan, Université Paris I, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, 75231- PARIS CEDEX 05.

Nicholas de Lange writes that the Institut d'Études Orientales Européen has been set up in Paris with the aim of facilitating scholarly co-operation with and access to institutions in St Petersburg for scholars in all EEC countries working in any area of near-eastern studies. A formal agreement already exists with the Oriental Institute in St Petersburg, and plans are under way to improve access to the manuscripts of the State Public Library, including publication of bilingual catalogues. Enquiries, from institutions or individuals, should be addressed to Dr N.R.M. de Lange, The Divinity School, St John's Street, Cambridge CB2 1TW, or direct to the President of the Institute, Professor Jacqueline Genot, Université de Paris III, 17 Rue de la Sorbonne, F-75005 France.

Rome: The Gruppo Nazionale C.N.R. per la Storia dell' Arte e Della Cultura Artistica Bizantina organizes conferences, publications and fieldwork. In press are the Proceedings of the International Symposium 'L'Arte profana a Bisanzio', Rome, 22-23 November, 1990. The Group also publishes the periodical *Milieu: Studi e Ricerche d'Arte Bizantina*.

Fieldwork: 1) Fortifications, religious architecture and architectonic decoration in the Eastern Limes of the Byzantine Empire (5th-7th centuries) 2) Architecture and architectonic decoration in Constantinople during the Comnenian and Palaeologan ages (11th-14th centuries).

Resources: The National Group has a photographic archive, actually under arrangement (about 50,000 subjects in black and white, colours, slides), that covers geographically the following areas of the Byzantine Empire: Constantinople, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Greece, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, USSR, Italy.

St Andrews: 'Scots Excavators at Istanbul', *Glasgow Herald* (28th October 1935). The Walker Trust Excavations at the Great Palace of Constantinople (1935-8, 1951-4).

This exhibition is being mounted in St Andrews University Library (25-30 March, 1992) in conjunction with the 26th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies. Among the very few excavations ever undertaken at the Great Palace, the pre-war dig conducted by the Walker Trust of the University of St Andrews uncovered a spectacular mosaic showing scenes from rustic and animal life which had floored the four sides of a rectangular peristyle. The mosaic, whose date remains a matter of debate, is important as one of the very few surviving examples of Byzantine secular art. In the post-war years the area uncovered was extended, structures adjacent to the mosaic undertaken. An extensive, but as yet uncatalogued, archive of material relating to both excavations is now lodged in St Andrews University Library; material relating to the pre-war years is particularly valuable, since the First Report appeared only after the war and without the full involvement of all participants. The exhibition therefore concentrates on the first series of excavations, with one case devoted to the post-war work. The archive includes many hundreds of photographs and slides (the majority unfortunately unannotated), dig journals and notebooks, original plans, drawings and sketches, together with several impressive large-size squeezes made by pressing damp paper over the mosaic tesserae and colouring the resulting image, as well as newspaper cuttings recording press coverage of the excavations in many countries. The exhibition has been designed to fill the fourteen display cases and screens, together with additional wall-space, in the University Library Exhibition area, and is intended to give an impression of all aspects of the excavations, including the contemporary work carried out at the coastal site, the so-called 'House of Justinian'. The display however, comprises only a small selection from this rich archive which requires detailed analysis, cataloguing, and conservation work in order to reveal its full value.

Mary Whitby

10. TEACHING BYZANTIUM

Byzantium and the National Curriculum

This is an article with a propagandist purpose. If we are to safeguard the future of British Byzantine Studies, we should all be working to raise the profile of Byzantium in schools. We cannot rely on the handful of schools studying medieval history at A level, often with minimal reference to Byzantium. What is taught in schools is now increasingly governed by the National Curriculum. The History curriculum, for example, was introduced last September for 11 year olds, and will gradually work its way through the whole school. Byzantium does not at first sight feature in the National Curriculum, and so is in danger of being phased out of schools altogether.

However, closer investigation reveals that Byzantium does in fact appear in different guises in several places. First among these in the History curriculum is the key Stage 3 core study unit 1 **The Roman Empire**. KS3 is 11-14; so every 11 year old will probably study this in his/her first term at secondary school. This unit makes great play of the importance of 'the survival of the Empire in the East', 'Constantine and the development of Christianity' and 'the influence of Roman culture on European civilisation'. Focusing on Constantine may seem to prejudge the delicate question of when Byzantium began, but Byzantinists are obviously in the best position to appreciate Constantine's importance. As for the legacy of Rome, teachers may choose to study this through the western medieval kingdoms, or the Renaissance, but they could equally well focus on Byzantium and the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Other possibilities for introducing Byzantium lie in the History Key Stage 3 supplementary subjects. European options include **The Crusades** and non-European options include **Islamic Civilizations: seventh to sixteenth centuries**. **The Crusades** refers several times to the impact on Byzantine society and offers a good

opportunity to show Byzantium's pivotal position between east and west. **Islamic Civilizations**, which is already proving a popular choice, is a subject which it is particularly good to see featuring in the National Curriculum. It focusses specifically on the Ottoman Empire, so a study of Istanbul in 1453 could make a good point of comparison with the foundation of Constantinople in **The Roman Empire**.

The other obvious place for Byzantium in the National Curriculum is in Art. The Art curriculum is not yet available in its final form, and is in any case unlikely to be as prescriptive as the History one. So we can't yet be as specific about targeting it. However the main lines of approach to Byzantine art are reasonably clear. The attainment target on 'Understanding and evaluating Art' makes a great deal of relating art to its cultural background, so a consciously religious art like that of Byzantium offers an important pool of images. The increased appreciation of icons is relevant here: the Mother and Child theme has been picked out as appropriate to Key Stage 1, 5-7 year olds!

I don't want to overstate the importance of the National Curriculum. There are of course subjects still beyond its reach, such as Classics, and Religious Education, where the curriculum is determined by schools and local authorities, with advice from SACREs, Standing Advisory Committees on Religious Education. Any input here that British Byzantinists can make should certainly also be fostered. But the arrival of the National Curriculum gives us the chance to coordinate our approach to schools, and I think we should take care not to miss the opportunity.

These are the kind of schemes which we shall be discussing at a teachers' study day at the British Museum on Saturday 29 February 1992, arranged by the British Museum Education Service and supported by the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies. The SPBS has agreed in principle that educational materials for teachers should be considered as part of the new publications policy which is developing. We shall be using the study day to trial a resource pack, prepared by the British Museum Education Service with help from SPBS members. We plan to incorporate comments from teachers, and the pack will then be available through the British Museum Education Service (071-323-8511/8854).

Clearly this is only the beginning of what could be a huge initiative and we need help from all sides if we are to make any impact at all. So please, help in any way you can. Talk through these ideas with any teachers you know or with any other school contacts you may have. Let people know that there will be a resource pack, and let me know what people might like to find in it. Offer to write sections of it!

I'm happy to act as a channel for this information, and hope to report in BBBS next year on the teachers' day and any initiatives resulting from it. Success may have to be measured long term, when we find a future generation of university students demanding to be taught about Byzantium. But I think I'd settle for a more modest aim, and hope that if every child in Britain could learn something about the riches of Byzantine studies, the word may come to mean more than something so mystifyingly complex that it defies understanding.

Rowena Loverance, The British Museum

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12. SPRING SYMPOSIUM AND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

THE SWEET LAND OF CYPRUS XXV Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies

The Symposium returned to Birmingham for its Jubilee meeting on 25-28 March 1991, where Cyprus had already found an academic home. It was held in collaboration between the Cyprus Research Centre of Nicosia and the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman, and Modern Greek Studies of Birmingham, for the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, under the aegis of the British Academy, the honorary presidencies of Sir Steven Runciman and Mr Constantine Leventis, the attendance of the Mayor of Nicosia, and with the support of many other institutions, friends and benefactors. To put it more simply, Dr George Georgiades and Prof A.A.M. Bryer, the Joint Symposiarchs, found that two years' preparation for what we planned as an overdue encounter between everyone concerned with Cyprus from early Christian times to 1571, on which they had plenty to say, was worth gathering. They spoke on basilicas and basilisks, Kouklia sugar and Venetian spice, as well as asking what Leontios Machairas meant by calling his *The Sweet Land of Cyprus* both a Chronicle and an *Exegesis*. This account is neither. But now we have edited the papers, I recommend them as a remarkably comprehensive statement of the present state of academic play in all aspects of medieval Cyprus. They will be published in a special *Epeteris* of the Cyprus Research Centre, which will be the last which the SPBS is not publishing itself. It will include full texts of the twenty main papers, some of which are abstracted here, and summaries of the 36 communications, for which there is unfortunately no space here.

One of the main papers was given by Professor Doula Mouriki, whose joyful presence and support regular symposiasts will remember at these meetings since 1974. She was able to complete the text of it for publication before she died in Athens in November 1991.

There were exhibitions: the Leventeion exhibition in the Barber Institute on the Art of Byzantine Cyprus was a bold one, for it was hands-on. The Barber's (and Ashmolean's) own exhibition of Byzantine coins from Cyprus was necessarily intangible, but the Barber plans to hand over its 12th-century Nicosia Hoard to the Leventeion in 1992. Robin Cormack showed his film on St Neophytos, called *A Window to Heaven*. The Orthodox Service of the Ninth Hour (Synaxis of the Archangel Gabriel) was sung by the Metropolitan of Patara. We ended with a Cypriot Feast, which satisfied carnivores, but thereafter all wanted more *Tsiattista*-- a contest in extemporary 'political' verse, called 'rapping' in Birmingham, but 'backchat' in Lusignan Cyprus.

The Introductory Session I was on 'Setting and Problems'.

I.1. **Evangelos Chrysos** (Ioannina): 'Cyprus in early Byzantine times' (no abstract received).

I.2. **Vassilios Christides** (Ioannina): 'Cyprus and the Arabs'.

Cyprus is located in a distinctive geographical region. It is therefore not surprising that it was chosen by the Muslims as the first target of their naval raids. These first raids originated from the Syro-Palestinian coast, but were mainly supplied from Egypt. Perhaps already after the first raid, which took place ca. 647-9, there was an effort to form a peace treaty between the Byzantines and Muslims. Thus from the very beginning, the breaking of the *Pax Romana* in the Eastern Mediterranean was followed by an attempt at reconciliation. The aim of the present paper is to offer first an introductory panoramic view of the main Muslim raids on Cyprus and secondly, to attempt to explain the success of these raids as being caused by some important changes in naval technology and warfare by the middle of the seventh century.

I.3. **Theodore Papadopoulos** (Archbishop Makarios III Foundation): 'Cyprus, Byzantium, the Medieval Kingdom and Venice'.

Frontier status of the island at the time of the Arab invasions and in the Latin kingdom; the social system in the Latin kingdom; the premiss of inequality and its application in the feudal system; the acculturation process as a bilateral influence.

Archie Dunn (Birmingham) convened Discussion Session II on 'Settlement and Archaeology', contributors to which included three former, current and (then) future Cyprus Directors of Antiquity.

II.1. **Athanasios Papageorghiou** (Nicosia): 'Cities and countryside at the end of antiquity and the beginning of the middle ages in Cyprus' (no abstract received).

II.2. **A.H.S. Megaw** (Paphos): 'The episcopal precinct at Kourion and the evidence for re-location'.

Many problems surround the fate of the cities of Cyprus following the massive Ummayyad incursions. At Kourion it has been assumed that, when the city was abandoned, the bishop and his reduced flock moved to a site not two miles inland, where stands the village known since medieval times as Episkopi. In 1978 this hypothesis was confirmed by two concurrent enterprises: the first, at Sarayia in Episkopi itself, was directed by A. Papageorghiou for the Department of Antiquities; the second was the excavation of the episcopal precinct at Kourion, conducted by the speaker since the demise of the Pennsylvania University Museum Expedition, and since 1974 funded by Dumbarton Oaks.

The bishop's large, three-aisled church at Kourion was built in the 5th century on the foundations of a Roman civil basilica, which had been destroyed with the rest of the largely pagan city in the earthquake of about 370. The new building has been attributed to Bishop Zeno, who represented Kourion at the Council of Ephesus in 431. Much of its custom-made marble ornamentation could have been made in his time. In Cyprus, it was a time of mass conversions, which is reflected in the extensive provision made for catechumens in annexes that flanked the church.

Not much of the church itself has survived and there are indications that, after abandonment, it was largely demolished, but not before much of its decoration had been removed, doubtless for re-use elsewhere, like the building materials that were then salvaged. But enough was left to reveal how richly adorned the building had been, particularly by the remains of champlévé panels and friezes that had relieved the monotony of the marble revetments.

The large size of the well-preserved baptistery and its processional arrangement are also pointers to Zeno's time. It lay to the north of the basilica, connected with it by a lateral atrium with a separate entrance and two-storied porticoes. To the west of the basilica, sixth-century rebuilding provided a new chapel for offerings, where evidence for improved accommodation for the *episkopelon* in the upper storey was found.

As work in the undercrofts of the episcopoion was nearing completion, the Department of Antiquities reported exciting results at Sarayia. Clearance of an abandoned farmyard between two vaulted buildings of the Cornaro manor had revealed remains of the manor chapel, originally a Byzantine basilica. Its floor preserved elements of opus sectile paving indistinguishable from those surviving in the north aisle of Zeno's church; presumably they are part of the floor removed from its presbytery. Moreover the Sarayia floor had been patched with champlévé frieze and panel fragments matching those found at Kourion.

There can now be no doubt that the bishop-- and almost certainly the surviving citizens of Kourion-- did move to Episkopi after the Arab assault on their city, although finds from the site attest that its abandonment and the demolition of the basilica were delayed for some twenty years. The salvage-men who then replaced the clergy in the atrium buildings stayed on into the early eighth century, to judge by the pottery they used and the presence of two coins of Tiberius III (+705); but nothing was found in the entire precinct to suggest any subsequent occupation. The re-location at Episkopi must then date from the last decades of the 7th century.

II.3. **John Hayes** (Ontario): 'From Late Romans to Crusaders: filling in the historical lacunae with pottery' (no abstract received).

II.4. **Demetrios Michailides** (Paphos): 'The pre-Justinianic and Middle Byzantine opus sectile floors of Cyprus' (no abstract received).

II.5. Demetra Papanikola-Bakirtzis (Kavala): 'Cypriot medieval glazed pottery: answers and questions'.

The subject of this paper is the progress that has been made, the answers that have been given and the questions that have been posed in the study of the Medieval Glazed Pottery of Cyprus during recent years.

Archaeological survey, archaeological excavations and new technological methods have assisted in the location of workshops producing glazed pottery and in the description of the characteristics of the vases made in them. Recent archaeological finds have shown that the villages of Lemba in the province of Paphos and Lapithos in Keryneia and the area of Enkomi near Famagusta were centres of production of glazed wares during the Middle Ages.

Systematic excavations in Kato Paphos have contributed to research into the chronology of the first appearance of local glazed pottery, which seems to have occurred in the first years of the 13th c. Finds of Cypriot glazed ware in the Levant and a careful study of them have helped to date 13th c. groups. A body of vases found together with a coin of the beginning of the 14th c. in Kato Paphos supplied evidence for the development of the glazed pottery of the Lemba workshops.

Connections with other groups of pottery and the influences to which the medieval glazed pottery of Cyprus was subject are another subject that is treated in this paper.

An expansion of the programme of clay analyses and a careful search for reliable archaeological data-- like sealed strata and numismatic evidence in association with pottery finds-- are among the most important requirements, in my opinion, for the study of Cypriot medieval glazed pottery today.

Costa Kyrris (CRC, Nicosia) convened Discussion Session III on 'The Community of Saints in Cult, Art and History'.

III.1. Claudia Rapp (Oxford): 'Epiphanius of Salamis: the Church Father as saint'.

Epiphanius was one of the main figures in the history of the Church in the fourth century. Born in Palestine, he received his monastic formation in Egypt and upon his return founded a monastery near Eleutheropolis. In 367, he became bishop of Constantia (ancient Salamis) in Cyprus. He was to spend the rest of his life on the island, interrupted by many travels which were occasioned by his desire to uphold and support orthodoxy in the dogmatic struggles of his day, the Antiochene Schism, the Origenist Controversy centered around John of Jerusalem and the accusations of Origenism which caused the exile of John Chrysostom in 403. It was during his sea journey from the visit to Constantinople that Epiphanius met his death.

Epiphanius' concern for orthodoxy is reflected in his two major works, the *Anchoratus*, an exposition of the Christian faith, and the *Panarion*, a refutation of 80 heresies, past and present. And he performed an act of protest against human representations in religious art by pulling down a curtain thus decorated in a village church in Palestine.

Epiphanius' achievements as Cypriot bishop, as an ascetic and holy man, and as a theologian dictated the development of his cult. The situation of the Cypriot church under his administration was cited as precedence when she finally gained recognition of her independence from Antioch in 431. A cult of Epiphanius in Constantia is firmly attested since the end of the 6th century. By this time, a Vita was composed extolling his miraculous powers. Many churches in Cyprus show him in the company of other local holy men.

Outside Cyprus, Epiphanius was held in high esteem as a theologian. He appears along with other 4th century fathers in church decorations from Italy to Russia. However, his cult in Constantinople, attested since the 8th century, was only of marginal importance. The Iconoclasts quoted from his writings and made reference to the incident in the Palestinian village church in support of their own position. It seems that they also put into circulation several iconoclast works under his name. Epiphanius' works began to be studied in the West by Catholics whose heightened concern about Protestantism during the Counter-Reformation fuelled their interest in his anti-heretical works.

III.2. Costas Kyrris: 'The "Alamani" Saints of Cyprus: problems of origin, identity and development' (no abstract received).

III.3. Doula Mouriki (Athens) 'The art and cult of Cypriot icons of saints'.

III.4. **Lennart Ryden** (Uppsala): 'The Lives of Sts Demetrios and Constantine the Jew'. The Cypriot Saint Demetrianos, born c. 830-835, d. c. 915, the son of a village priest, became monk in the Monastery of St Antony, *oikonomos* in the Bishopric of Chytroi, *hegumenos* of St Antony and eventually, much against his will, Bishop of Chytroi. When in 911 Cyprus was pillaged by the Arabs, the citizens of Chytroi, among many others, were taken captive. According to the Vita, which was written in Cyprus, probably before 965, St Demetrianos, following his flock to Bahdad, persuaded the Caliph to set his compatriots free. This is said to be Demetrianos' greatest achievement, although one may wonder whether he really played a decisive part in this affair.

St Constantine the Jew, born at Synada, lived as an ascetic, a monk and a priest in various parts of Bithynia in the 9th c. He was well connected with the Monastery of Hyakinthos at Nicaea and made occasional visits to Constantinople. While still a young monk in the Monastery of φλουβουτή near Nicaea he made a journey to Cyprus, where he visited churches and holy places. When he returned he carried with him a thumb of the so-called φάινοντες and the right hand of St Palamon, the latter of which he deposited in the Monastery of Hyakinthos. His Vita, in which Cyprus appears more exotic than in the Life of St Demetrianos, was written at Constantinople in the reign of Leo VI. Two of the many questions raised by this Vita are: Who were the φάινοντες and who was St Palamon?

Peter Edbury (Cardiff) convened Discussion Session IV on 'Politics, Law and Economics'.

IV.1. **Anthony Luttrell**: 'Sugar and schism: the hospitallers in Cyprus after 1378'.

The Hospitallers' Commandery of Cyprus derived its importance from its sugar plantations around Kolossi; something is known of its production during the fourteenth century. This sugar made the commandery one of the Hospital's richest benefices, usually reserved for a leading officer at Rhodes. The election of rival popes in 1378 had repercussions at Rhodes, which held for Clement VII at Avignon against Urban VI at Rome, but on Cyprus the issue was less clear. After 1382 the commandery was contested between Roman and Avignonese supporters within the Hospital, a conflict increasingly complicated by royal interference and by provisions made by the rival popes. The details of this struggle throw some light on the effects of the schism in the kingdom as a whole.

IV.2. **Gilles Grivaud** (Lyon): 'Recherches sur le *comerc* chypriote de l'époque latine'.

En l'absence de sources éclairant l'histoire du κομμέρκιον à Chypre avant 1191, il faut se contenter d'interroger les documents du royaume des Lusignan pour saisir la nature et l'évolution de cette institution byzantine à l'époque latine.

Du modèle byzantin, le *comerc* chypriote conserve trois aspects essentiels: celui de droit de douane, celui de droit sur les marchés (à Nicosie) et celui de bureau de commerce. Comme droit de douane et comme droit sur les marchés, le *comerc* survit jusqu'à la fin du XIV^{ème} siècle lorsqu'il est assimilé aux douanes et octrois traditionnels de l'Occident médiéval par l'intermédiaire des gabelles génoises puis vénitiennes. Comme bureau officiel de commerce, le *comerc* chypriote possède sous les Lusignan les fonctions d'entrepôt de marchandises, d'hôtel des douanes, d'office de transactions et de tribunal de commerce. Cependant, à la différence du κομμέρκιον byzantin, aucun *comerc* chypriote ne vient frapper la vente de marchandises.

Si le *comerc* se maintient nommément jusqu'en 1570, il est assuré que sa survie dépasse difficilement le cap des réformes fiscales imposées après la paix génoise de 1384. Le maintien de cette institution byzantine par les Lusignan prouve, malgré tout, combien l'héritage administratif byzantin structure longtemps et profondément le royaume médiéval de Chypre.

IV.3. **Ekaterini Aristidou** (CRC, Nicosia): 'Justice and the State in Cyprus during Venetian rule'.

Venice, having managed to occupy Cyprus in a mischievous manner, and without having shed a drop of blood, organized the island in accordance with her administrative system.

The Lieutenant and his two Counsellors comprised what was officially termed as the Regimento or Rettori (Governors) and formed the administration of the island. The Rettori were the executors of the decisions of higher state bodies in Venice especially the Council of Ten. They also acted as judges and enjoyed the widest judicial authority in the island. In

cases where the litigants were not satisfied with the rulings of the Rettori they could appeal to, and be heard by, the judicial authorities in Venice.

Following their occupation of Cyprus the Venetians effected no substantial changes to the mode of operation of judicial authority. What alterations were made were mainly related to the transfer of the authority of the king and the High Court, to the Rettori. The old Assises of the High Court and the Court of the Viscount still formed the foundation of the system of Government and law of the colony. Venice took care that the Assises were also translated into Italian.

The junior officials tried minor breaches of the law and more serious criminal offences were referred to the central authority.

In general it can be argued that in spite of all abuses of judicial authority, which could in some cases be conspicuous, and in spite of the anomalies during the trying of cases, the award of justice in Venetian dominions attained relatively high standards. But no doubt the injustices perpetrated by the authorities bore more heavily on the lower classes, and in particular the Greeks, who constituted the vast majority of the Cypriots, and did not always have the ability to defend themselves.

IV.4. **Elizabeth Zachariadou** (Crete): 'The Turks of Karaman and Cyprus' (no abstract received).

Robert Browning (KCL & DO) convened Discussion Session V on 'The Word, Written, Sung and Painted'.

V.1. **Annemarie Weyl Carr** (Dallas): 'St Neophytos Cod. 11 and the "Decorative Style".'

Five years ago, I argued in *Byzantine Illumination 1150-1250* that the vast 'Decorative Style' group of illuminated manuscripts-- the largest homogeneous group of illuminated manuscripts known to have survived from Byzantium-- was of provincial and most likely of Cypro-Palestinian origin. Since then, colleagues have joined, and often challenged, me in examining the very problematic implications of my attribution. I continue to believe that the group is related particularly strongly to Cyprus, in ways that cannot be imagined in the customary formula by which provincial areas echo repetitively and at a lower level of quality the patterns of the capital. Just how one can imagine the relationship is illustrated by Codex 11 in the Monastery of St Neophytos near Paphos, which I saw for the first time this summer.

Neophytos 11 is a richly equipped Gospel Book which was--as I believe I can show--made for the Enkleistra of Neophytos, by Basil, the scribe who produced the fair copy of Neophyto's Typikon. The book was planned for painted illumination, but received only the extravagant scribal underdrawings for its illuminated initials. The book is interesting for two reasons. First, it permits an examination of what a scribe is as opposed to what a scriptorium is, and allows one to conclude that the Enkleistra had in fact not one but several calligraphers in Neophytos's day. This bespeaks exceptional activity.

Second, the book is interesting for its association with the 'Decorative Style' group of manuscripts. Basil uses a script very closely related to that in the Decorative Style books, and so has been an absolutely key figure in my association of the group with Cyprus. Codex 11 shows that he not only wrote in the manner of the Decorative Style, but made ornament in the manner of the Decorative Style. Now, he himself need not have been Cypriot; as secretary to the Bishop of Paphos, he may well have brought his manner of writing and decorating with him from Constantinople. But since he is, in the end, just one of several scribes at the Enkleistra who was using that script and was not the most accomplished of them, and since the same script was being used at other monasteries on Cyprus, as well (cf. Machairas, codex 11), I suspect, instead, that he was using a script current at the monastery. With that, we get a concrete case of an illuminated book of the Decorative Style group that was made on Cyprus for Cypriot use.

Examples of Decorative Style books produced on Cyprus are known, but this one is notable in belonging to the very highest level of quality within the group, precluding the notion that Cyprus was reflecting on a modest level of quality what was being produced elsewhere (presumably Constantinople) on a high level of quality. Rather, one sees a production of books comparable in skill to any created in the capital. For Cyprus alone has it been possible so far to identify such a nexus of activity within the Decorative Style. Other

such centers may emerge, but evidences of residual influence of Decorative Style forms in later Cypriot books suggest that the manner was particularly strongly rooted there.

V.2. Costas Constantinides (Ioannina): 'Poetic Colophons in medieval Cypriot Manuscripts'.

The copying of a book during the Middle Ages was a long and painstaking work. At the end of the MS the medieval scribe subscribed his work thanking God for assisting him in his laborious task and giving his name and office, the date of the completion of the volume and whatever information he considered appropriate. The name of the sponsor of the book is usually given and sometimes the names of the Emperor or the Patriarch, the ecclesiastical institution where the book was dedicated, etc. Historical and other events are not missing and thus by studying the colophons of MSS, especially those copied in the provinces, we get valuable information omitted by contemporary historians and chroniclers.

The colophon was also an advertisement for the professional scribe who looked for wealthy sponsors. Therefore, it was carefully written, sometimes in red ink and had an artistic appearance. Leading copyists were in great demand for books were circulated among the intellectual circles and the collectors of luxury or illuminated MSS.

To demonstrate their intellectual abilities copyists quite early started to compose verses for their subscriptions which became clichés and were repeated by others. This is the case with two or three well-known motives which appear with minor variants in hundreds of medieval Greek manuscripts:

Ὡςπερ ξένοι χαίρονται ἰδεῖν πατρίδα,
οὕτω καὶ οἱ γράφοντες βιβλίου τέλος.

or

Ἡ μὲν χεὶρ ἡ γράψασα σήπεται τάφῳ.
γραφὴ δὲ μένει εἰς χρόνους ἀπεράντους.

The most capable copyists went even further and composed short or long poems to flatter their patrons, where they provide further information on the conditions of copying.

A number of Cypriot MSS preserve poetic colophons from the eleventh century onwards. They are written mostly in dodecasyllabic or decapentasyllabic verses and until the end of the twelfth century they are similar to the poetic subscriptions which survived from the other parts of the Byzantine world.

During the Western rule (1191-1570) Greek MSS continued to be copied in Cyprus in great numbers, especially in the fourteenth century, when the island was flourishing, and in the sixteenth, when it was under the influence of the Italian Renaissance. Poetic colophons continued to appear sporadically in Greek MSS copied on the island from the thirteenth to the first quarter of the sixteenth centuries. During the last period of the Venetian rule of the island, however, and probably under the influence of the printed book, we have a remarkable number of poetic subscriptions. Well-known scribes, such as Ambrosios Andreion, Hieronymos Tragoudistes, Philotheos and others, recorded the sponsors of the various books they copied, whom they praised to the heavens. At the same time they reveal to us their limited education and the easiness in copying verses from each other. They also demonstrated their skills of forming a few verses of their own when referring to the circumstances of the copying of these books.

The capture of Cyprus by the Ottoman Empire in 1570/71 brought an end to these scribal activities and copyists and patrons fled the island. In the sphere of literacy Cyprus entered a dark period. The only contemporary poem we know is a long decapentasyllabic lament on the conquest of the island by the Turks.

V.3. Andrija Jakovljevic (Kykkos): 'Byzantine Melodoi-Hymnographers in Machairas MS A.4'.

Written in the mid-16th century, Machairas MS A.4 contains hymns which are set to music by more than 35 Melodoi-Hymnographers. Most of them were active in the various churches and monasteries of Byzantium and Cyprus during the period of the 14th and 15th centuries. A number of their written and chanted hymns found in this manuscript represent rare samples of the Eastern Hymnography often presented but not yet fully explored in this type of manuscript.

Some of the hymns discovered in Machairas MS A.4 widen our previous knowledge of the origin of preserved Byzantine hymnography. For example, a hymn in honour of St

lies jointly with the International Committee (whose nucleus is formed by the International Bureau) and with the organizing committee of the country in which the congress is held. Perhaps the almost ceaseless growth of our congresses and its effect on the problems of organization might be placed on the future agenda of a meeting of the International Committee.

It follows from this, of course, that my attempt to summarize and to describe will be seriously incomplete. At the very most, I suppose, I could claim to have had direct experience of no more than a tenth of the entire programme. One is not, after all, ubiquitous. Perhaps at some later date we might take up the suggestion, made in the past by Paul Lemerle, that each main section of the congress's programme be summarized by a different person.

I seem to notice, too, that less time and space than usual was devoted to Art. If I am not mistaken, only one main paper in a plenary session-- the lengthy study by Gordana Babic-- was devoted to this subject. It does figure, however, in one sectional meeting and in three colloquia. I make no judgement, merely noting the fact.

I confess to feeling uncomfortable about the stated difference in the programme between Colloquia and Round Tables. This dichotomy now seems to be adopted in a growing number of various conferences. If it is to be maintained, a clear definition of what constitutes the difference between them would, I think, be helpful.

As you know, this is the first international congress of our Byzantine studies to be held on the territory of the Soviet Union. It is a matter for great satisfaction that we have been able to meet in Moscow this year, and in present circumstances. Byzantine studies in Russia have had a distinguished history. Whether we take this history to have begun in the fifteenth century, or in the eighteenth, the truly scholarly tradition of these studies can be said to have begun in the 1870s. It is associated with three great names: those of Vasilievsky, Uspensky, and Vasiliev, with Syuzumov, too, deserving a mention here. Russian Byzantine studies between 1870 and 1917 were marked by three characteristics: by their high scholarly quality, probably unmatched by any other branch of historical studies in Russia, which enabled them to equal, and in some fields to surpass, the work of contemporary Byzantinists in Western Europe; by the debt which they owed to the theological 'academies', particularly those of Moscow and St Petersburg, a debt underlined by Patriarch Alexis in his address at the opening session of our congress; and by their concern with two special themes: social, administrative and economic history, and the problems of Russo-Byzantine relations. So it is hardly surprising to find these two subjects, in a vastly more developed form, well represented at this congress.

'Macro- and Microstructures' (or, in plain English, large and small social groups) in Byzantine society is a theme of three important main papers-- by Alexander Kazhdan, Ioannis Karayannopoulos, and Klaus-Peter Matschke. No less than three plenary sessions were devoted to Byzantium's relations with neighbouring lands: with Rus', with the lands of the Caucasus, and with countries bordering on the Black Sea. The first, entitled 'Byzantina, Metabyzantina and Rus' from the ninth to the seventeenth century' gave us two notable papers-- by George Majeska and Boris Fonkisch. Majeska studied the travellers between Byzantium and Rus' between 1240 and 1453, in an endeavour to discover their number, their social origins, and the frequency of their travels. Fonkisch's paper was mainly concerned with identifying unpublished material on the relations between Russia and the Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire between the sixteenth and the early eighteenth century. He drew attention to the vast untapped resources in Soviet archives, and to the urgent need to publish catalogues of the Greek and the Russian documents which shed light on a variety of topics, such as the Greek hopes of obtaining Russian help for their liberation, and Russian relations with the Oecumenical Patriarchate and Mount Athos.

Relations between Byzantium and Transcaucasia up to Mantzikert were studied by A.P. Novosil'tsev, while the Black Sea was particularly well covered. I would single out the paper by Michel Balard on Byzantium's relations with the peoples on the northern coast of the Black Sea after 1204, and Anthony Bryer's lively excursus on Byzantium and the Pontos in the fourteenth century.

Other notable contributions include Yakov Nikolaevich Ljubarskij's paper on the self-expression of writers in early Byzantine literature and Nicole Thierry's report on archaeological work in central and eastern Asia Minor.

page 52 was printed twice and there was
no page 51

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Other notable contributions include Yakov Nikolaevich Ljubarskij's paper on the self-expression of writers in early Byzantine literature and Nicole Thierry's report on archaeological work in central and eastern Asia Minor.

Most of us, I imagine, from time to time get asked the question: what are congresses for? Two main purposes come to mind. The first is to provide information about important developments in our discipline since the last congress: such as excavations, or the discovery of a new manuscript. Or else fresh interpretations of familiar evidence, paving the way for further scholarly advances. A glance at this congress's programme will show that this aim has been achieved: a conclusion which will surely be confirmed when the material from all the sessions has been assembled, collated, and, we hope, published.

The second purpose of a congress is surely to provide and develop for the future efficient instruments of work: editions of texts, the increasing use of other disciplines and of computer-based data. We can judge how far these methods have moved during the past five years by looking at the section of our programme entitled *Instrumenta Studiorum*. In the old days organizers of Byzantine congresses would include this rubric, almost as an afterthought, in the marginal part of their programme. Now-- and I think this was started three congresses back-- it figures prominently among the main subjects discussed in plenary sessions. In this programme the heading *Instrumenta Studiorum* has eight sub-headings, each describing an important project. Let us look at these projects a little more closely.

The first refers to the progress of the series *Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae*, without which as a profession we would find it hard to operate efficiently. This corpus of Byzantine sources was taken over by the International Committee at the Oxford Congress in 1966, where a commission was set up to oversee the future development of this series. Its original members were Professors Dujcev, Hunger, Manussakas, Pertusi and Sevcenko. Twenty six volumes were published in this series between 1967 and 1985.

The next report relates to the *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*, a series conceived in the mid-1960s in the University of Vienna. Its historical maps now cover a large part of Asia Minor, as well as Thrace, central Greece, and the Ionian islands. Future plans will include other areas of Asia Minor, western Macedonia, and the Aegean.

Chrysa Maltezou then reported on the work on post-Byzantine manuscripts of Mount Athos carried on by the Athens Κέντρον Βυζαντινῶν Ἑρευνῶν, and J.C. Cheynet spoke about the series *Archives de l'Athos*, directed, after the death of Paul Lemerle, by Jacques Lefort.

A new British venture, the *Prosopography of the Byzantine Empire*, supported by the British Academy and directed by Robert Browning, was described in detail by its editor, John Martindale. Planned in three volumes, it will cover the period from 641 to 1261.

Recent developments and future plans concerning the historical geography of the Byzantine world were described by Anna Avramea. It was good to hear that we are now well past the stage evoked with some sadness by Hélène Ahrweiler at the Oxford Congress of 1966, where she described the historical geography of Byzantium as 'une discipline hésitante dans ses méthodes et maîtrisant peu ou mal ses instruments'.

The use of quantitative methods in Byzantine studies was described and defended by Kseniya Vladimirovna Khvostova. Many must have regretted the absence of Theodore Brunner, and wished that he had amplified some parts of his paper on the development and current status of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* project. The plan is to collect and convert into computer-readable form all of Greek literature from Homer to the fall of Byzantium (the text surviving from Homer to AD 600 has already been prepared).

The last of the *Instrumenta Studiorum* was bibliography. The reports contained a mixed bag of news. Armin Hohlweg announced immanent changes in the compiling of the bibliography in the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, while Vladimir Vavrinek told the good news that the future of the *Byzantinoslavica* seems assured.

The further plenary sessions should be mentioned: 'Social and political factors in the development of Byzantine art', with papers by Gordana Babic, Ioli Kalavrezou, and Anna Kartsonis; and 'Lay and clerical literature in Byzantium: author and reader', with papers by D.R. Reinsch, W. Hörandner, and Yakov Nikolaevich Ljubarskij.

What can I say about the numerous colloquia and round tables, of which I was able to attend only a small fraction? Very little, I fear. However, at the risk of appearing selective and partial, I will mention four sessions which I have heard highly praised: the round table on Levels of Literacy in the Byzantine Empire (VIIIth to XVth centuries), organized and chaired by Robert Browning and Nikos Oikonomides; the colloquium on the travels of

saints, in which the paper by Nancy Sevcenko was particularly appreciated; the colloquium on the Byzantine Book, where Peter Schreiner's paper on the cost of books in Byzantium was singled out for its quality; and the section session on Macro- and Microstructures, chaired by G.L. Kurbatov.

Thanks to the almost superhuman efforts of the organizing committee of the Congress, we now have the two volumes of summaries of the communications. They will be of great value to us all and will repay careful study when we return to our homes. They will remain as a further memorial to the scholarly achievements of this Congress.

And now I come to my final remarks. They are in many ways the easiest and the most pleasant, for they will express our common thanks. They will mostly be addressed to our hosts, and I will say them in Russian. Before I do so, however, there is one big 'thank-you' that I will say in English. It is addressed to you, our President, Ihor Sevcenko. For the past six days you have overseen our work, our papers, and our discussions with friendly and critical benevolence. We have come to you for help and advice on all kinds of subjects, and you have not begrudged us either. Few presidents of our International Association can have equalled your attentiveness and your tact. I am sure I speak for all of us in expressing to you our admiration and our thanks.

[Russian conclusion] I return to the Russian language, for I find somewhat easier to express in it our common thanks to those who, here in Moscow, worked to create and organize this Congress. And first of all, of course, to the chairman of the organizing committee, Gennady Grigorievich Litavrin. His lengthy and selfless labours, his world-wide prestige as a scholar, and his confidence and trust that his efforts and those of his collaborators would in the end be successful-- the result of all this has been that the Eighteenth International Congress of Byzantine Studies will undoubtedly be reckoned one of the most remarkable congresses of our discipline. We, your guests from abroad, probably cannot imagine all the difficulties which your organizing committee had to meet and overcome; though at a few of them we can perhaps at least guess. The members of our International Committee were very concerned, Gennady Grigorievich, to learn of the illness that struck you these last few days; and we are happy to see you here today, risen from your bed of sickness.

I also wish to express our special thanks to the honorary president of the Congress, Academician Dmitry Sergeevich Likhachev, for the wise words he spoke in this auditorium, at the opening session of the Congress.

Among the chairman's many collaborators I would single out the three deputy chairmen, Sergei Pavlovich Karpov, Igor Pavlovich Medvedev, and V.S. Shilov; also the General Secretary of the Congress, Mikhail Vladimirovich Bibikov. General Secretaries are apt to carry a heavy burden; and Mikhail Vladimirovich did not escape that fate.

Their other collaborators are too numerous to be mentioned by name. On behalf of the members of the Congress, I thank them all.

We are also deeply indebted to the organizers of the splendid exhibitions, organized in Moscow within the framework of the Congress. They included the icons assembled by the Tretyakov Gallery; post-Byzantine icons assembled in the Pushkin Museum; the works of art of Coptic Egypt, in the same museum; Greek manuscripts dating from the sixth to the seventeenth century, and the exhibits illustrating the history of Christianity in the Crimea-- both exhibitions in the Novodevichyi Monastery; manuscripts concerned with Graeco-Russian relations from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth century, in the Andrey Rublev Museum. For all this splendour we are mainly indebted to Boris L'vovich Fonkich, the organizing committee's representative for exhibitions and catalogues, and Tatiyana Vladimirovna Tolstoy, the representative of the museum for exhibitions and catalogues. We are thankful also to the directors of these museums; their names were mentioned by our chairman. I apologize in advance for any omission.

I would like also to express the appreciation of the members of the Congress to a number of persons and institutions who, by showing support or giving practical aid, provided moral or material assistance to the Congress. Gennady Yanayer, Vice-President of the U.S.S.R., received a number of us in the Kremlin; Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, sent a telegram of greeting: its contents were read out by our President; His Holiness Patriarch Aleksiy of Moscow and All Russia honoured us with his presence at the opening session and delivered a speech of welcome; the Academy of Sciences of the

U.S.S.R. and the office of the Rector of Moscow University gave substantial help, without which, I imagine, the Congress could hardly have taken place.

It has been a particular pleasure to see so many young persons who came here to share with us their interest in Byzantium. Conversation with them will remain one of my most abiding and happy memories of our daily meetings. To you-- the young in the collective sense of the word-- belongs the future of our Byzantine studies and of our Congresses. Both, with hope and confidence, we leave in your hands.

13. COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

The Monastery of the Theotokos Evergetis and Eleventh-century Monasticism

Coordinator: Dr M.E. Mullett (The Queen's University of Belfast)

Advisers: Dr R. Morris (for administration) (Manchester)

Rev Prof R. Taft, SJ (for liturgy) (Pont.Inst.Orientale, Rome)

Rev Dr J. Munitiz, SJ (for spirituality) (Campion Hall, Oxford)

This collaborative project began formally in 1991-2 with funding from the British Academy and the Bank of Ireland. It arose much earlier from the coincidence in Belfast of R.H. Jordan who, inspired by his participation in the Dumbarton Oaks typikon project, had begun to collect and translate other Evergetis texts and Earl Collins who had come to see the practice of the Evergetis as a vital piece in the jigsaw he was constructing of eleventh-century prayer and spirituality. It seemed to us that the Evergetis might for example hold one key to the problems of the reception of symeon the New Theologian. We learned that John Thomas, the coordinator of the typikon project, had a similarly crucial view of the Evergetis, viewing it as a centre of ecclesiastical reform. By any standards the Evergetis offers a large dossier, unequalled by any except Stoudios: no physical remains (though some books), and no cartulary, but the ktetorikon typikon, a very full liturgical typikon, a very large ascetical collection and the catecheses of the founder Paul. Both the inner and the outer life of the monastery appear accessible to us. The influence of the monastery at first sight appears great. Not only is the ktetorikon typikon the model for several others in the twelfth century and beyond, but the ascetical collection is still used, not only on Patmos but also at Chevetogne. It is the aim of the project to assess these first impressions in a ground-clearing exercise which will take at least five years.

Each of the texts poses different problems, and we have enlisted the help of different experts for different parts of the labour. Rosemary Morris will embark on a commentary on the foundation typikon; Robert Taft with a pupil at Notre Dame will advise on the liturgical typikon; Joseph Munitiz with a student will take up the work of editing the catecheses from the late Fr J. Leroy. A team of translators (Robert Jordan, John Turner, Camilla Bentliff and Mary Cunningham Corran, together with a graduate seminar in Belfast) has begun to identify the sources of the Evergetinon with a view to developing Earl Collins's study of the values of the monastery and allowing him to add a theological commentary. The role of Belfast will be to maintain communications among a widely dispersed group of scholars, and to carry out work on the texts in relation to other eleventh- and twelfth-century texts; both text analysis and network study may help to clarify the place of Evergetis in its contemporary context. We hope also to learn something of the physical setting of the monastery by exploitation of comparative evidence and the ktetorikon typikon. A Belfast student will look again at the library of the Evergetis in the context of a study of monastic reading in the period. We need a great deal of help from literary scholars, archaeologists, historians, theologians; interdisciplinarity is at the heart of this project.

We shall hold a series of workshops for different stages of the project and have already held one translators' workshop in Belfast this November. The next stage is a colloquium at Dundrum this May to establish the state of the question on eleventh-century monasticism and to allow collaborators in the project to meet and get to know one another. We aim to publish the proceedings as the first in a subseries of BBTT

which will include translations, commentaries, the edition of the catecheses and some studies. A final volume will reconstruct what is then known of the monastery and its place in Byzantine monasticism when all the texts and relevant parallels have been studied and dovetailed, together with suggestions for future research.

If you are working in this or a related area and we have not already contacted you and you would like to be kept in touch with the work of the project, please contact Margaret Mullett or Anthony Kirby at the Evergetis Project Office, Department of Greek and Latin, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, tel. 0232-245133, ext. 3817.

14. SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

(a) Membership

We are sorry to announce the deaths of several eminent Byzantinists; at home H.A. Lidderdale; overseas Laskarina Bouras and Doula Mouriki.

The following new members were elected during 1991 at the AGM in March and at Executive meetings in July and October or have joined since: Robert F. Atkins, J.H. Barkhuizen, Judith-Anne Bentzen, Paul Bentley, George Contis, Geoffrey Calvert, Anton Charlton, J.C. Davis, Miss Elaine Daughtry, Charalambos Dendrinis, Melita Emmanuel, Warren Fishburn, J.N.D. Gray, Eleni Goustis, Tomas Hagg, Ioanna Konstadinidou, the Viscountess Hanworth, Peregrine Hordern, Maximos Lavriotis, Prof F. Maier, Dr John A. McGurkin, G.R. Nicholas, John Roche, Dr Graham Speake, Jeffrey Spier, Shaun Tougher, Dr von Wartburg, Gillian Webster, J.V. Woolam.

(b) **Minutes of the Annual General Meeting**, held at 9.30 pm Monday 25 March in Ridge Hall in the course of the XXV Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies.

Present: Sir Steven Runciman (in the chair), Professor Anthony Bryer (Chairman and Symposiarch), Dr Margaret Mullett (Secretary) and twenty-nine other members and observers from foreign national committees of the International Byzantine Association.

105. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Society 100-104 held on 31 March 1991 were adopted.

106. The Chairman reported on another year (AM7499, IndXII) which he described as happier. The Society was flourishing in membership and in its activities: an Appeal was in progress and the Publications committee was well advanced in its plans. Under the chairmanship of Professor Cameron a series was being set up which would include the publication of the symposia (although not the present one, which would be published by the Cyprus Research Centre). The handsome colophon of the Society which would be used on all publications was brandished. The Society now had 326 members, one third of whom live abroad, and we welcome more. A new membership to go with the new system of membership was available. Nationally the subject was flourishing; Robin Cormack's chair and John Haldon's Readership were indicative. Internationally we were also active, preparing to attend the International Congress in Moscow and thinking ahead to 1996 when Karsten Fledelius was hoping to hold the Congress in Copenhagen in that year the cultural capital of Europe on The Radiation of Byzantium. On the Moscow congress there was no new news; the second circular had not arrived, but our splendid travel officer Mr Kenneth Storer had everything in hand.

107. The Treasurer presented his report for the calendar year 1990, see *BBBS*, 17 (1991), 52. He noted that income from subscriptions was less than in the year before, owing to defaulters. A separate publications fund was to be set up to facilitate the activities of Professor Cameron's committee. The report was accepted.

108. The Treasurer proposed amendments to the constitution to empower the committee to set up a publications committee, to extend the objects of the Society to include publications other than *BBBS* and to open election to the Society to all comers. The amendments were approved.

109. Twenty-four new members were elected.

110. On the resignation from the elected membership of the executive committee of professor Cameron, Dr Franklin, Dr Rodley, three members (Mr Boatswain, Miss Loverance, Dr Shepard) were elected to serve for three years until AGM 1994.

111. Andrew Palmer announced a symposium from 30 April to 1 May 1991 on the *Empress Theophano: East and West 950-1050*; members asked about the threat to St Catherine's Sinai and Professor Cormack explained about the change in the antiquities law; Dr Fledelius, in hopes of winning the nomination for 1996 evoked the notion of the family of kings to invite symposiasts to his supersymposium and to congratulate the Chairman and Symposiarch on XXV splendid spring symposia.

(c) Treasurer's Report for 1991

Income		1991	1990
Balance brought forward		7,777.38	6,868.85
Subscriptions (less refunds)		2,396.96	2,305.82
BBBS (sales and advertising)		160.00	110.00
Deposit Interest		855.73	957.14
Deposit Interest (Publications Fund)		19.17	-
Grant: British Academy		2000.00	1,750.00
		£13,190.07	£12,010.988
Expenditure		1991	1990
XXV (XXIV) Symposium		2,000.00	1,020.00
BBBS expenses		1,423.80	577.21
Editor's honorarium	1,000.00		
printing and postage	423.80		
Postage and stationary		615.89	
AIEB Subscription			209.89
AIEB Bulletin		132.59	127.40
Committee and travel expenses		25.00	-
Leaflets		124.50	-
Treasurer: Secretarial assistance			41.97
Membership list: computerisation		290.62	287.50
Moscow Congress: expenses		73.75	61.56
travel grants		56.63	124.80
Grants: (See note 3)		1,604.00	-
Transfer to Publications fund		1,250.00	764.00
		1,000.00	1,019.17
Balance carried forward		4,593.29	7,777.38
		£13,190.07	£12,010.98

Publications Fund

Balance at 31.12.90	1,019.17
Donations	4,083.70
Transfer from General Fund	1,000.00
Deposit Interest	<u>189.70</u>
	6,292.57
Less appeal expenses	<u>272.70</u>
Balance at Bank	£6,019.87

Treasurer's Notes

1. Subscriptions show only a slight increase over 1990 despite a further increase in membership. Members are reminded that under the Constitution of the Society, non-payment for 2 years results in termination of membership. Reminders were sent in December 1991 to 45 members whose subscription for 1990 and 1991 had not been paid. To date 9 have paid and 4 have resigned. The membership of those whose subscriptions were in arrear since before 1990 has lapsed.

2. Income tax refunds on covenanted subscriptions, amounting to about £750 remain to be claimed when other claims on the Treasurer's time permit.

3. Grants for 1991 were as follows:-

University of Oxford (for Amorium)	250
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (for Canayer)	250
University of Warwick (for Amasra)	250
University of Birmingham (see below)	<u>500</u>

£1,250

The grant to Birmingham was for the contribution earmarked by the Committee in 1986 for publication of the proceedings of the Manchester Symposium in that year 'Church and People in Byzantium'. This was delayed for various reasons and published by the Birmingham Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies in 1990.

4. The Society's cash balances are all in interest-bearing accounts.

Publications Fund and Appeal

5. Fifteen donations to the Publications have been received in response to the Appeal. Since the response to the request to donors whether or not they wished to have their names published in the bulletin was in most cases negative or ambiguous, the Treasurer has decided not to publish any names of donors but an exception must be made for the very generous donations of £1,000 by Mr C. Leventis and £2,000 by the Hellenic Foundation.

6. Tax of £825.00 will be reclaimed shortly after 5th April 1992 in respect of two donations made under the Gift Aid Scheme.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual General Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies will be held at the University of St Andrews in the course of the XXVI Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies.

112. Adoption of the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of the Society (105-111) held on Monday 25 March 1991; see above.

113. Chairman's Report.

114. Treasurer's Report, see above.

115. Election of new Members.

116. Election to the Executive Committee (nominations should be sent to the Secretary before 23 March 1992).

MARGARET MULLETT
Secretary

SIR STEVEN RUNCIMAN
President

POSTSCRIPT

At its meeting on 4 October 1991, the Executive Committee of the SPBS asked its Chairman to send congratulations on behalf of the Society to His all-Holiness, Bartholomew, Archbishop of Constantinople the New Rome and Ecumenical Patriarch, on his election to that throne. The gracious patriarchal *sigilliodes gramma* with *monocondylon* received in reply from His (self-styled) Mediocrity is reproduced overleaf (the endorsement is not shown). Connoisseurs of metabyzantine diplomatic will appreciate the correct forms still maintained by the Phanar, from protocol to eschatocol, and note that its Chancery now has a computer printer, which includes an iota subscript, but no grave accent. More seriously, it lacks a *sampa* and a *qoppa*, which for dating purposes will have to be written in for a century and a decade. Perhaps the Society should subscribe for a Locoscript 2.28a Program to bring Byzantium up to date. Meanwhile we wish Patriarch Bartholomew, the first of his name among 350 predecessors since the Apostle Andrew, many years.

A.A.M.B.

Ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ ἁγίου ἁγίου πνεύματος
καὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν ἰησοῦ χριστοῦ

Ἀριθμ. Πρωτ. 874

Τῷ Ἑλλογιμωτάτῳ κυρίῳ Anthony Bryer, Καθηγητῇ καὶ Προέδρῳ
τῆς Βρεταννικῆς Ἑθνικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τοῦ Διεθνοῦς Βυζαντινοῦ
Σωματείου, χάριν καὶ εἰρήνην παρὰ Θεοῦ.

Εὐδοκίᾳ καὶ ἀφάτῳ ἐλέει τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀνελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸν
πάνσεπτον Οἰκουμενικὸν Θρόνον, μετὰ συγκινήσεως καὶ χαρᾶς
ἐλάβομεν τό ἐπὶ τῇ εὐκαιρίᾳ ταύτῃ συγχαρητήριον μῆνυμα τῆς
ὁμετέρας ἀγαπητῆς ἡμῖν Ἑλλογιμότητος.

Ἡ συμμετοχὴ αὕτη εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τῆς Ἐκκλησίας καὶ ἡμῶν διὰ
τῶν προσευχῶν καὶ τῶν προσρρήσεων ὑμῶν μεγάλως ἐνισχύει τὴν ἡμῶν
Μετριότητα, ἀφιερώσασαν ἤδη ἐαυτὴν τέλει τῷ Θεῷ καὶ τῷ ἁγίῳ
Βελήματι Αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα.

Ὅθεν, ἐκφράζοντες ὑμῖν τὰς ἐπὶ τῇ πρόφρονι ἐκδηλώσει ταύτῃ
Θεοῦ εὐχαριστίας ἡμῶν, ἀπονέμομεν ὑμῖν δόλοθυμον τὴν πατρικὴν
καὶ Πατριαρχικὴν ἡμῶν εὐλογίαν καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμετέραν
Ἑλλογιμότητα καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκείους αὐτῆς τὴν χάριν καὶ τὸ
ἄπειρον ἔλεος τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ Υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος,
ταῖς πρεσβείαις τῆς Θεοτόκου καὶ πάντων τῶν Ἁγίων.

Λαζα' Δεκεμβρίου ιξ'.

Ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ ἁγίου ἁγίου πνεύματος
καὶ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν ἰησοῦ χριστοῦ
διὰ τῶν πρεσβείων τῆς Θεοτόκου καὶ πάντων τῶν Ἁγίων

