

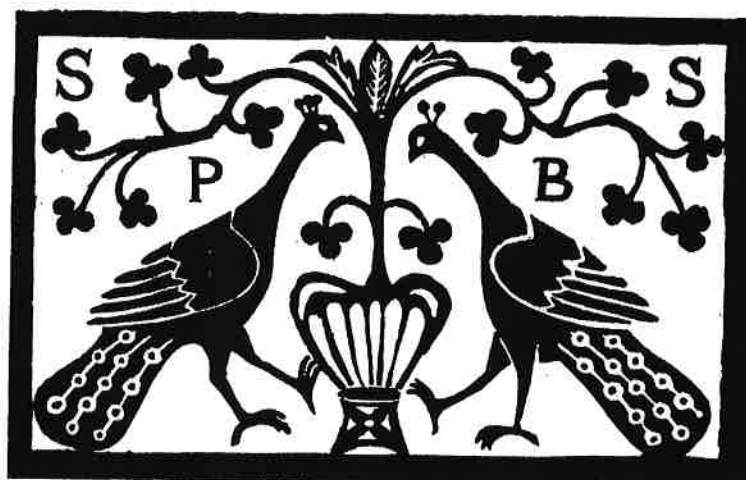


BULLETIN OF BRITISH BYZANTINE STUDIES

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The image on the front cover depicts a pottery pilgrim flask from the shrine of St. Menas near Alexandria, sixth-seventh century. Photo courtesy of the visitors of the Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford.

2. PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Dr. Ian Booth, London

'Michael VIII Palaeologos and the Sangarios Frontier, 1280 to 1282' in *Archeion Pontou* 2002, pp.317-343.

Forthcoming: 'The Sangarios Frontier: The History and Strategic Role of Paphlagonia in Byzantine Defence in the 13th Century' in *Byzantinische Forschungen*.

In Progress: 'Theodore Lascaris and Paphlagonia 1204-1214: towards a chronological description' [now almost finished]; Mechanisms for change: this continuation of the above study looks at the use of Catastrophe Theory for analysing situations such as that in Paphlagonia in 1211. (This is part of the Cantonisation study mentioned previously).

Kevin A. Brook

'Khazar-Byzantine Relations' in the reference work *The Turks*, published by Yeni Turkiye of Ankara, Turkey in 2002, vol. 1, pp.509-515. The article consists of the following sections:

- * The Alliance Between Byzantine Emperor Herakleios and the Ziebil, Overlord of the Khazars
- * Justinian's Stormy Relationship with Khazaria
- * Princess Chichek's Marriage into the Byzantine Royal House
- * Khazar and Byzantine Wars against the Arabs
- * The Liberation of Abkhazia from Byzantine Overlordship
- * The Struggle for Control over the Crimea
- * The Joint Byzantine-Khazar Construction of Sarkel
- * Byzantine Religious Outposts in Khazaria and Constantine's Mission to Khazaria
- * Trade Relations between Khazaria and the Byzantine Empire
- * Khazar-Byzantine Relations from 861 to 969
- * The Destruction of the Khazar State

I endeavoured to discuss every relevant fact and theory relating to Khazar-Byzantine relations. The article is fully footnoted.

Dr. Barbara Crostini, Manchester

A Catalogue of Greek Manuscripts acquired by the Bodleian Library since 1916 (Oxford, 2003); 'Fondatori a confronto: San Simeone il Nuovo Teologo e Paolo Everghetinos attraverso le "catechesi"', in *Simeone il Nuovo Teologo e il monachesimo a Costantinopoli. Atti del X Convegno ecumenico internazionale di spiritualità ortodossa, sezione bizantina, Bose, 15-17 settembre 2002* (Magnano, 2003), 103-28; 'Christianity and Judaism in Eleventh-Century Constantinople', in Vincenzo Ruggieri and

PUBLICATIONS

Luca Pieralli, eds, *Ευκοσμία. Studi miscellanei per il 750 di Vincenzo Poggi S.J.* (Rubettino: Soveria Mannelli, 2003), 169-87; 'Le fonti dell'omeliario liturgico di Paolo Everghetino (†1054): sintesi di spiritualità per un monachesimo rinnovato', *Orpheus* (2003), 165-85.

Forthcoming: 'Navigando per il Salterio: riflessioni intorno all'edizione elettronica del manoscritto Londra, British Library, Addit. 19.352. Seconda parte: Il significato storico del Salterio di Teodoro', *Bollettino della Badia greca di Grottaferrata*.

Dr. Mary Cunningham, Birmingham

'Dramatic device or didactic tool: the function of dialogue in Byzantine preaching' in E. Jeffreys, ed., *Rhetoric in Byzantium*, Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies 11 (Ashgate: Variorum, 2003), 101-13.

Forthcoming: articles on 'Homilies' and 'Clergy, Monks and Laity' in E. Jeffreys et al., eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Byzantium*; '"Alas Poor Yorick!": Approaches to Death in Middle Byzantine Homilies' in E. Jeffreys and R. Cormack, eds., *The Festschrift for Sir Steven Runciman*.

In progress: 1) Three-year AHRB grant to study 8th-century homilies and hymns on the Theotokos in collaboration with Dr Leslie Brubaker. I will be editing Greek homilies which remain unedited, translating those which are so far without English versions, and studying their place in the context of the Byzantine homiletic tradition; 2) Continuing translation work on Paul of Evergetis' Synagoge, Bk IV (Belfast Evergetis Project).

Dr. Ken Dark, Reading

(with F.Özgümüş) *Istanbul Rescue Archaeological Survey 2003. The districts of Fatma Sultan, Arpaemini, Ördek Kasap, Molla Şeref, Murat Paşa, İnebey, Yalı, Çakırağa, Kürkçübaşı, Kasapilyas, Cerrahpaşa and Nevbahar*, London.

Forthcoming: 'Houses, streets and shops in Byzantine Constantinople', *Journal of Medieval History*, 2004.

Work in Progress:

Paper under submission but previously unreported in *BBBS*: 'The New Post Office site in Istanbul and the eastern harbours of Byzantine Constantinople'; Study: Byzantine material from Egypt in the Petrie Museum, London (on behalf of the museum, with Dr A.L. Harris, SOAS).

Dr. Anthony Eastmond, Warwick

'Local' Saints, Art and Regional Identity in the Orthodox World after the Fourth Crusade', *Speculum* 78/3 (2003), 707-49; 'Between Icon and Idol: the uncertainty of imperial images', in A. Eastmond, L. James eds., *Icon*

PUBLICATIONS

and Word. *The Power of Images in Byzantium. Studies presented to Robin Cormack* (Aldershot, 2003), 73-85.

In press: 'Schwarzmeergriechen, Armenier, Georgier und andere Kaukasusvölker vom 11. bis zum 15. Jahrhundert' in *Wieser Enzyklopadie des Eurpaischen Ostens*, 2. Abteilung, Band 1.

Zaga Gavrilović, Birmingham

Forthcoming: 'Women in Serbian politics, diplomacy and art at the beginning of Ottoman rule', in E. Jeffreys et al. (eds.), *Byzantine Style, Religion and Civilisation. Studies in Honour of Sir Steven Runciman*.

Dr. Fiona Haarer, London

Review: J.A.S. Evans, *The empress Theodora partner of Justinian*, University of Texas Press, 2002 in *The Journal of Roman Studies* 93 (2003) 412-413.

Forthcoming: Review Article: A. Laniado, *Recherches sur les notables municipaux dans l'empire protobyzantin*, in *The Journal of Roman Archaeology* 17 (2004); *The Reign of Anastasius I*, 491-518, Francis Cairns (Publications)

Professor John Haldon, Birmingham

Byzantine wars: battles and campaigns of the Byzantine era, Tempus: Stroud 2001; *Byzantium at War*, Osprey: Oxford 2002; 'Some aspects of early Byzantine arms and armour', in D. Nicolle, ed., *Companion to medieval arms and armour* (Woodridge 2002), 65-87; 'The *krites tou stratopedou*: a new office for a new situation?', in C. Morrisson, ed., *Mélanges Gilbert Dagron. Travaux et Mémoires* 14 (Paris 2002), 279-286; 'Byzantine humour and everyday life', in *Humour, history and politics in late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages*, ed. G. Halsall (Cambridge, CUP, 2001), 48-71 (also published as 'Laughing all the way to Byzantium: humour and the everyday in the eastern Roman world', in *Acta Byzantina fennica*, n.s. 1 (2002), 27-58); 'Byzantium after 2000. Post-millennial but not post-modern?', in C. Sode and S. Takacs, eds., *Novum Millenium. Studies on Byzantine history and culture dedicated to Paul Speck* (Aldershot 2002), 1-11; 'The reign of Heraclius: a context for change?', in G.J. Reinink and B.H. Stolte, eds., *The reign of Heraclius (610-641): crisis and confrontation* (Leuven 2002), 1-16; 'Approaches to an alternative military history of the period ca. 1025-1071', in E. Chrysos, ed., *Byzantium in the eleventh century* (Athens 2003), 45-74.

Forthcoming: *Byzantium in the iconoclast era: a history* (with L. Brubaker) (Cambridge University Press, 2004); *Elites old and new in the Byzantine and early Islamic Near East* (Papers of the VIth Workshop in Late Antiquity and Early Islam. Princeton 2004); 'The fate of the late

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Roman elite: extinction or assimilation?', in J.F. Haldon, ed., *Elites old and new in the Byzantine and early Islamic Near East* (Papers of the VIth Workshop in Late Antiquity and Early Islam. Princeton 2004), 178-232; 'Trouble with the *Opsikion*: some issues concerning the first *themata*', in F. Evangelatou-Notara, ed., *In Memoriam Nikos Oikonomidès. Essays in honour of Nikos Oikonomidès* (Athens 2003/4); 'Roads and communications in Byzantine Asia Minor: wagons, horses, supplies', in J. Pryor, ed., *The logistics of the Crusades* (Sydney 2004); 'Food, transport and movement in Byzantium: resource distribution and consumption 6th-12th c.', in W. Mayer, ed., *Papers of the Australian Byzantine Studies Conference 2003* (Adelaide 2004); 'Conflict, integration and social transformation in the 6th-8th century east', in L. Lavan, ed., *Papers of the Late Antique Urbanism colloquium, Oxford 2003* (Oxford 2004); (with Jack Goldstone) 'Introduction: Ancient states, empires and exploitation: problems and perspectives', in I. Morris, W. Scheidel, eds., *Empires and exploitation. States and social power in the ancient world* (Stanford 2004); 'Empires and exploitation: the case of Byzantium', in I. Morris, W. Scheidel, eds., *Empires and exploitation. States and social power in the ancient world* (Stanford 2004); 'Review essay: Civilizations, states and empires. Some comments on Igor M. Diakonoff, *The paths of history*. (New York: CUP, 1999)', *Historical materialism* 15 (2004) ca. 35 pp.

In preparation: *The Palgrave Concise Historical Atlas of Byzantium* (Basingstoke/New York 2004).

Work in progress: Analysis of Manzikert campaign and second crusade using digitised landscape and resource mapping (with J.-Cl Cheynet and R.-J. Lilie).

Dr. Anthea Harris, Reading

Byzantium, Britain and the West: the archaeology of cultural identity, AD 400-650. (Tempus: Stroud).

In Press: 'Shops, retailing and the local economy in the Early Byzantine world', in K. R. Dark (Ed.) *Secular Buildings and the Archaeology of Everyday Life in the Byzantine Empire*, Oxbow, 2004.

Work in Progress: 'The archaeology of the acropolis of Roman Byzantium and Byzantine Constantinople reconsidered' (co-author); 'Late Roman and Byzantine textiles in the Ure Museum of Greek Archaeology, Reading'.

Dr. Jonathan Harris, London

Byzantium and the Crusades (London: Hambledon & London, 2003); Editor with Charalambos Dendrinos, Eirene Harvalia-Crook and Judith Herrin, *Porphyrogenita: Essays on the History and Literature of*

Byzantium and the Latin East in Honour of Julian Chrysostomides (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003); 'Edward II, Andronicus II, and Giles d'Argenteim: an unnoticed episode in Anglo-Byzantine relations' in *Porphyrogenita* (above), pp. 77-84; 'Laonikos Chalkokondyles and the rise of the Ottoman Empire', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 27 (2003), 153-70; 'Byzantine refugees in fifteenth century England' (in Greek), *Istorika Themata* 19 (June, 2003), 102-17; 'Classical culture, influence of', in *The Reader's Guide to British History*, ed. David Loades, 2 vols., (London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2003).

Forthcoming: 'The Later Crusades', in *Crusades: The Illustrated History*, ed. Thomas Madden (London: Duncan Baird); 'Greek sources', 'Manuel II', 'John V', 'Bessarion', 'Paul II', and 'Innocent VIII', in *Encyclopedia of the Crusades*, ed. Alan Murray (Santa Barbara: ABC Clio); (with Heleni Porphyriou), 'The Greek diaspora in Europe after the fall of Constantinople', in *The Place of Exchange: Cities and Cultural Transfer in Europe: 1400-1700*, ed. Donatella Calabi and Stephen Turk Christensen (Cambridge University Press)

Work in Progress: Editing *Palgrave Guide to Byzantine History*; Michael Psellos; *Byzantium's alliance with Saladin, 1185-92; the Greek community in London, 1500-1830*.

Dr. Paul Hetherington, London

'The jewels from the crown: symbol and substance in the later Byzantine imperial regalia', *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 96.1 (2003), 157-168; 'La couronne grecque de la sainte couronne de Hongrie: le contexte des ses émaux et de ses bijoux', *Acta Historiae Artium* 43 (2002 *Separatum*), 33-38; 'Studying the Byzantine Staurothèque at Esztergom', *Through a Glass Brightly. Studies in Byzantine and Medieval Art and Archaeology Presented to David Buckton*, Oxford (2003), 82-94; 'The frame of the *Sacro Volto* icon in S. Bartolommeo degli Armeni, Genoa: the reliefs and the artist', *Cahiers archéologiques*, 51 (2003), 1-8.

Dr. L. James, Sussex

'Colour and Meaning in Byzantium', *Journal of Early Christian Studies* 11 (2003), 223-33; *Icon and Word. The power of images in Byzantium*. Studies presented to Robin Cormack (Ashgate, 2003), ed. with Antony Eastmond

Professor Elizabeth Jeffreys, Oxford

Rhetoric in Byzantium (ed.), Ashgate 2003; 'Nikephoros Bryennios reconsidered', in *The Empire in Crisis (?): Byzantium in the 11th century (1025-1081)* (Athens 2003), pp.201-214; 'The beginning of Byzantine chronography: John Malalas', in G. Marasco (ed.), *Greek and Roman*

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Historiography in Late Antiquity, fourth to sixth century A.D. (Leiden 2003), pp. 497-528.

Professor Nicholas de Lange, Cambridge

'The Greek glosses of the Fitzwilliam Museum Bible', in S. Berger, M. Brocke, I. Zwiép, eds, *Zutot* 2002 (Dordrecht: Kluwer, 2003), 138-47.

Forthcoming: 'Jews in the Age of Justinian', in M. Maas, ed., *The Age of Justinian* (CUP, 2004); 'Can we speak of Jewish Orthodoxy in Byzantium?', in Andrew Louth, ed., *Was Byzantium Orthodox?* (Publications of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies); 'Jewish Sources for Byzantine Prosopography 1025-1204', in Mary Whitby, ed., *The prosopography of Byzantium in the time of the Crusades* (British Academy, 2005).

Work in progress: 'Byzantine Jewish Studies: the state of the question', in *Byzantine Style, Religion and Civilization: in honour of Sir Steven Runciman*, ed. Elizabeth Jeffreys; Corpus of Hebrew inscriptions from the Byzantine Empire.

Dr. Doug Lee, Nottingham

'Naval intelligence in Late Antiquity' in J. Andreau & C. Virlouvet (eds.), *L'Information et la mer dans le monde antique* (École française de Rome), 93-112.

Forthcoming: 'Warfare and the state in Late Antiquity' in P. Sabin, H. van Wees & M. Whitby (eds.), *The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Warfare*; 'Traditional religions in the age of Constantine' in N. Lenski (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Constantine*; 'The empire at war' in M. Maas (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Justinian*; 'J.B. Bury' and 'A.H.M. Jones' in R. Todd (ed.), *The Dictionary of British Classicists, 1500-1960*.

Work in Progress: *Warfare and Society in Late Antiquity* (Blackwell).

Professor Wolf Liebeschuetz, Nottingham

'Unsustainable development: the origin of ruined landscapes in the Roman Empire', in L. de Blois and J. Rich eds., *The transformation of Economic Life Under the Roman Empire*, Proceedings of the Second Workshop of the International Network 'Impact of Empire' Nottingham 2001, ISBN 90 5063 328 5, Amsterdam: Gieben 2002, 232-43; 'Pagan Historiography and the decline of the Empire: Eunapius, Olympiodorus and Zosimus', in G. Marasco ed. *Later Greek and Roman Historiography*, Leiden/Boston: Brill 2003, 176-218.

Forthcoming: A translation of the political letters (Book 10 and epistulae extra collectionem as well as the funeral speeches for Valentinian II and Theodosius I), for Liverpool translated texts for historians, to appear

2004/5; An article on the birth of the concept of Late Antiquity to appear in *L'Antiquité Antique* late 2004?

Dr. Anthony Luttrell, Bath

Hospitaller Rhodes: 1306-1356 (Rhodes, City of Rhodes Office for the Medieval Town, 2003), pp.xxiv, 304; 'The Contribution to Rhodes of the Hospitaller Priory of Venice: 1410-1415,' in *Bisanzio, Venezia e il Mondo franco-greco (XIII-XV secolo)*; *Atti del Colloquio Internazionale organizzato nel Centenario della nascita di Raymond-Joseph Loenertz o.p. - Venezia, 1-2 dicembre 2000* (Venice 2002), 65-78; 'The Hospitaller Commandery of the Morea: 1366,' in *Porphyrogenita: Essays on the History and Literature of Byzantium and the Latin East in Honour of Julian Chrysostomides*, ed. C. Dendrinos et al. (Aldershot, 2003), 291-300; 'The Hospitallers in Twelfth-Century Constantinople,' in *The Experience of Crusading, i. Western Approaches*, ed. M. Bell - N. Housley (Cambridge, 2003), 225-232; 'Hospitaller Birgu: 1530-1536,' *Crusades*, ii (2003), 121-150.

Dr Angeliki Lymberopoulou, London

'The *Madre della Consolazione* icon in the British Museum: Post-Byzantine Painting, Painters and Society on Crete', *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik* 53 (2003), 239-255; 'A winged Saint John the Baptist icon in the British Museum', *Apollo*, November 2003, 19-24.

Forthcoming: *The Fourteenth-Century Church of the Archangel Michael at Kavalariana, Crete*, Pindar Press, London

Work in Progress: In collaboration with Dr. Vasiliki Tsamakda, University of Heidelberg: *Damned, Donors and Painters: the Case of the Churches of the Kandanos Area, Selino, Crete*.

Dr. Anne McCabe, London

In Progress: *Corpus of Dated and Datable Byzantine Inscriptions from Constantinople, Bithynia and Eastern Thrace* (with Profs. C. Mango and I. Ševčenko).

Dr. Joseph Munitiz, Birmingham

'Blemmydes Revisited: the letters of Nikephoros Blemmydes to Patriarch Manuel II', *Porphyrogenita: Essays in honour of Julian Chrysostomides*, eds. C. Dendrinos, J. Harris, E. Harvalia-Crook, J. Herrin (Ashgate, 2003), pp. 369-387.

Forthcoming: 'An Exhortation by Manuel Philes to Pay Attention', *Ritual and Art: Byzantine Essays for Christopher Walter*, ed. P. Catling [due out in 2004].

Work in Progress: *Anastasii Sinaitae Quaestiones et Responsiones* (critical edition for CCSG).

Dr. Aphrodite Papayianni, London

Review article of the *Εγκυκλοπαιδικό Προσωπογραφικό Λεξικό Βυζαντινής Ιστορίας και Πολιτισμού* ((*Encyclopaedic Prosopographical Lexicon of Byzantine History and Civilisation*), ed. Alexis Savvides, Athens 1996-2002, vols.1-4), *Crusades* 2 (2003), pp.174-175; Review article of the book *Introducing Byzantine History (A Manual for Beginners)*, (by A. Savvides and B. Henrickx, Paris 2001), *Crusades* 2 (2003), pp.187-188.

Forthcoming: 'The Fourth Crusade: The Greek Historiographical Point of View', in *Actes de las Terceras Jornadas Internacionales: Medio siglo de estudios sobre las Cruzadas y las Ordenes Militares, 1951-2001* (Teruel 2004).

Mrs. Charlotte Roueché, London

'The rhetoric of Kekaumenos', in E. Jeffreys ed., *Rhetoric in Byzantium* (London, 2003), 23-37.

Dr. Peter Sarris, Cambridge

'The Islamic Takeover of the Near East', 'Byzantium 700-1000', and 'Byzantine Culture' in R. McKitterick (ed.) *The Times Medieval World* (2003).

Forthcoming: 'Rehabilitating the Great Estate: Aristocratic Property and Economic Growth in the Late Antique East' in W. Bowden and L. Lavan (ed.) *Late Antique Archaeology Volume Two: Recent Research On The Late Antique Countryside* (2004); 'The Origins of the Manorial Economy: New Insights From Late Antiquity' in *English Historical Review* vol. 119 (April, 2004); 'Banaji, Late Antiquity, and the Feudal Mode of Production' in *Historical Materialism*; 'Aristocrats and Aliens in Early Byzantine Constantinople' in E. Jeffreys (ed.) *Studies In Byzantine Style, Religion, And Civilisation In Memory Of Sir Steven Runciman*.

Work in Progress: *Economy and Society in the Age of Justinian* (for C.U.P.); *The Oxford History of Medieval Europe Volume 2: 500-700* (for O.U.P.); *Debates and Documents in Ancient History: The Age Of Justinian* (for E.U.P.).

Dr. Jonathan Shepard, Oxford

'Emperors and Expansionism: from Rome to Middle Byzantium' in *Medieval Frontiers: Concepts and Practices*, eds. D. Abulafia and N. Berend (Aldershot, 2002); 'Spreading the Word: Byzantine Missions' in *The Oxford History of Byzantium*, ed. C. Mango (Oxford, 2002); 'Marriages Towards the Millennium' in *Byzantium in the Year 1000*, ed.

P. Magdalino (Brill, 2003); 'The "muddy road" of Odo of Arpin from Bourges to la Charité-sur-Loire' in *The Experience of Crusading. Vol. 2: Defining the Crusader Kingdom*, eds. P. Edbury and J. Phillips (Cambridge, 2003); 'The Ruler as Instructor, Pastor and Wise: Leo VI of Byzantium and Symeon of Bulgaria' in *Alfred the Great. Papers from the Eleventh-Centenary Conferences*, ed. T. Reuter (Aldershot, 2003); 'Teaching Byzantium', in *Overnight Expert! (LTSN Subject Centre for History, Classics and Archaeology)* (2003)

http://hca.ltsn.ac.uk/resources/overnight_expert/index.php

'The Uses of "History" in Byzantine Diplomacy: Observations and Comparisons' in *Prophyrogenita. Essays on the History and Literature of Byzantium and the Latin East in Honour of Julian Chrysostomides*, eds. C. Dendrinos, J. Harris, E. Harvalia-Crook and J. Herrin (Aldershot, 2003).

Forthcoming: 'Closer Encounters at the Straits of Kerch: the Byzantine and the Rus in the eleventh century', *Festschrift for Thomas S. Noonan* (Minneapolis); 'The Coming of Christianity to Rus: Authorized and Unauthorized Versions' in *Conversions and Christianity*, eds. C. Kendall, O. Nicholson, W. Phillips and M. Ragnow (New York); 'Conversions Compared: Poles and Rus' in *East Central Europe in the Early Middle Ages*, ed. F. Curta, (Ann Arbor); 'Dimitri Dimitrievich Obolensky, 1918-2001. A Memoir' in *Proceedings of the British Academy, Biographical Memoirs of Fellows* (Oxford, 2004); "'How St. James the Persian's Head was brought to Cormery". A Relic Collector around the time of the First Crusade' in *Festschrift for Günter Prinzing*, ed. L. Hoffmann (Mainz, 2004); 'Invisible Byzantiums' in *Proceedings of the Byzantine Material Culture Conference*, eds. M. Grünbart, E. Kislinger, D. Stathakopoulos and A. Muthesius (Vienna); 'Manners Maketh Romans? Young Barbarians at the Emperor's Court' in *Byzantine Style, Religion and Civilization in honour of Sir Steven Runciman*, ed. E. Jeffreys (Cambridge); 'The Origins of Rus (c. 900 – 1015)' in *The Cambridge History of Russia. Vol. 1: From Early Rus to 1689*, ed. M. Perrie (Cambridge, 2004); 'Past and Future in Middle Byzantine Diplomacy' in *Byzance et le monde extérieur*, eds. M. Balard and E. Malamut (Paris); *Byzantium Between Barbarians* (Cambridge); *The Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire*, ed. J. Shepard (Cambridge).

Christos Simelidis, Oxford

'Aeschylus, *Supplikes* 691/2: πρόνομα δὲ ἱβρότατος πολύγωνα τελέθαι', *Philologus* 147 (2003), 343-347. [A word which has been considered so far to be a hapax in Aeschylus exists twice in Gregory of Nazianzus' *Carmina*, not with the meaning which it has been given until now. The use of the word by Gregory and its meaning are absent from all

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dictionaries. The new meaning makes much better sense in Aeschylus and, moreover, invites a reconsideration of a textual problem in the Aeschylean verse in question].

Work in Progress:

1. D.Phil thesis (University of Oxford): 'Selected Poems of Gregory of Nazianzus: a Critical Edition with Introduction and Commentary' (Supervisor: Mr. Nigel G. Wilson).
2. paper on 'Gregory of Nazianzus and Hesychius' *Lexicon*'.

Dr. Graham Speake, Oxford

'A Friend of Mount Athos', in John Behr, Andrew Louth, and Dimtri Conomos (eds), *Abba: The Tradition of Orthodoxy in the West. Festschrift for Bishop Kallistos (Ware) of Diokleia* (Crestwood, NY: St. Vladimir's Seminary Press, 2003), pp.29-40.

Dr. John Turner, Frinton-on-Sea

Work in Progress: Translating the four Epistles of St. Symeon the New Theologian, with the hope of producing an edition.

Mr Nigel Wilson, Oxford

Pietro Bembo, Oratio pro litteris graecis (Messina 2003).

Forthcoming: chapters "Palaeography" and "Libraries" in the *Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Studies*.

MEMBERS RESIDENT OUTSIDE THE U.K.:

Professor Panagiotis Agapitos, Nicosia, Cyprus

'Η θέση τῆς αἰσθητικῆς ἀποτίμησης σὲ μιὰ "νέα" ἱστορία τῆς βυζαντινῆς λογοτεχνίας', in P. Odorico and P.A. Agapitos, eds., *Pour une "nouvelle" histoire de la littérature byzantine: Problèmes, méthodes, approches, propositions. Actes d'un colloque international philologique* (Nicosie, mai 2000), *Dossiers Byzantins* 1 (Paris 2002), 185-232; 'Πρὸς μιὰ κριτικὴ ἔκδοση τῶν ἐπιταφίων λόγων τοῦ Μιχαήλ Ψελλοῦ: 'Η μονωδία "Εἰς τὸν τοῦ ἀκτουαρίου 'Ιωάννου ἀδελφόν" (*Or Fun.*16)', in N. Theodoridi, ed., *Λόγια καὶ δημῳδῆς γραμματεία τοῦ 'Ελληνικοῦ Μεσαίωνα: 'Αθιέρωμα στὸν Εὐδοξο Θ. Τσολάκη. Πρακτικὰ τῆς Θ' 'Επιστημονικῆς Συνάντησης τοῦ Τομέα Μ.Ν.Ε.Σ. τοῦ 'Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης* (Μάιος 2000) (Thessaloniki, 2002), 139-160 (jointly with Ioannis D. Polemis); P.A. Agapitos and M.Pieris, eds. 'Τ' ἀδόνιν κεῖνον ποῦ γλυκὰ θλιβᾶται': "Ἐκδοση καὶ ἐρμηνεία τῆς ἐλληνικῆς δημῳδῆς γραμματείας στὸ πέρασμα ἀπὸ τὸν Μεσαίωνα στὴν 'Αναγέννηση (1400-1600). Πρακτικὰ τοῦ 4ου Διεθνοῦς Συνεδρίου *Neograeca Medii Aevi* (Λευκωσία, Νοέμβριος 1997)

(Herakleion 2002); 'Ancient models and novel mixtures: the concept of genre in Byzantine funerary literature from Patriarch Photios to Eustathios of Thessaloniki', in Gr. Nagy and Anna Stavrakopoulou, eds. *Modern Greek Literature: Critical Essays* (New York - London 2003), 5-23.

Forthcoming: 'Από τὸ "δράμα" τοῦ "ἔρωτα" στοῦ "ἀφήγημα" τῆς Ἀγάπης: Το ἐρωτικό μυθιστόρημα στὸ Βυζάντιο (11ος-14ος αἰώνας)', in Chr. Angelidi and I. Anagnostakis, eds., *Γούστο και αἰσθητικές προτιμήσεις στὸ Βυζάντιο καὶ τὸν Δυτικὸ Μεσαίωνα*, Ἐθνικὸ Ἰδρυμα Ἑρευνῶν. Κέντρο Βυζαντινῶν Ἑρευνῶν: Διεθνὴ Συμπόσια 11 (Athens); 'Mortuary typology in the lives of saints: Michael the Synkellos and Stephen the Younger', in P. Odorico & P. A. Agapitos, eds., *La vie des saints à Byzance: genre littéraire ou biographie historique? Actes du deuxième colloque international sur la littérature byzantine (Paris, juin 2002)*, Dossiers Byzantins 4 (Paris); 'Zwischen Grauen und Wonne: Das Bad in der byzantinischen Literatur', *JÖB* 54 (2004); 'Genre, structure and poetics in the Byzantine vernacular romances of love', *Symbolae Osloenses* 79 (2004); 'Writing, reading and reciting (in) Byzantine erotic fiction', in B. Mondrain, ed., *Lire et écrire à Byzance*, *Byzantina Sorbonensia* 15 (Paris); 'Αφήγησις Λιβίστρου καὶ Ροδάμνης. Κριτικὴ ἔκδοσις τῆς διασκευῆς α μεῖ εἰσαγωγή, παράτημα καὶ γλωσσάριο, Βυζαντινὴ καὶ Νεοελληνικὴ Βιβλιοθήκη 9 (MIET, Athens).

Work in Progress: In collaboration with Ioannis D. Polemis (Athens) critical edition of Michael Psellos' nineteen funeral orations for the "Psellos Project" of the *Bibliotheca Teubneriana* (Sauer); a monograph on the rhetoric of death in Byzantine literature of the 11th and 12th centuries.

Non-Scholarly Publications: Panagiotis Agapitos published last summer his first novel: *Τὸ ἐβένινο λαοῦτο* (Agra Publications: Athens, 2003). Set in Caesarea in May of 832, the story combines the convention of the historical novel and crime fiction, creating a Byzantine mystery novel. *The Ebony Lute* opens a series of five novels following the adventures of protospatharios Leo, the first Byzantine sleuth in modern crime fiction. Comments on all aspects the book, as well as pointers to possible historical errors are most welcome (p.a.agapitos@ucy.ac.cy).

Dr. Theodora Antonopoulou, Patras, Greece

'The Homily of Patriarch Euthymius I on St Thomas the Apostle' (in Greek), *Βυζαντινά* 22 (2001), 95-112; 'Homiletics and its Place in a New History of Byzantine Literature' (in Greek), in: P. Odorico - P. A. Agapitos (eds.), *Pour une "nouvelle" histoire de la littérature byzantine. Problèmes, méthodes, approches, propositions*, Paris 2002, 117-137; 'An Unpublished Text of Middle Byzantine Hagiography: The *Vita*

Chrysostomi by Nicetas the Paphlagonian' (in Greek; with S. Paschalides), in: *Λόγια καὶ δημώδης γραμματεία τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Μεσαίωνα* (= *Secular and Vernacular Literature of the Greek Middle Ages*), Thessalonica 2002, 111-122; 'Theodora, Byzantine empress (1)' and 'Leo VI, Byzantine emperor', in: *New Catholic Encyclopaedia. Second Edition* (2002); 'The Orthographical Kanons of Nicetas of Heraclea', *JÖB* 53 (2003), 171-185.

Forthcoming: *Leonis Sexti Imperatoris Homiliae* (critical edition, Corpus Christianorum. Series Graeca); 'Commenting on a Homily: A Poem by Manuel Philes', *MOCKOBIA* 2.

In progress:

Critical edition of the Orthographical Kanons of Nicetas of Heraclea;
Critical edition of the *Vita Chrysostomi* by Nicetas the Paphlagonian.

Petr Balcárek, Olomouc, Czech Republic

'Historical Outline of the Romanian Orthodox Church' in: P. Suler, edit, *Vychodni krestanstvi, Catalogue of Morvaske zemske muzeum (Eastern Christianity, catalogue of the exhibition at the Moravian Museum in Brno, the Czech Republic)*, Brno, 2003, pp. 60-66, together with Manuela E. Gheorghe; Review of the book *Byzantine Garden Culture*, edited A. Littlewood, Washington, 2000, in the international journal, *Byzantinoslavica* LXI (2003), 296-299; Review of the book *Icons*, by U. Abel and U. Moore, Stockholm, 2002, in *Byzantinoslavica* LXI (2003), 305-308.

Professor Hans Buchwald, Stuttgart, Germany

Forthcoming: *The Churches of Sardis (Churches E, EA, and M)*, Cambridge, Mass. 2004; 'Byzantine Town Planning - Does it Exist?' *Material Culture and Well-being in Byzantium*, Anna Muthesius, ed. (Vienna 2004); 'Job Site Organization in 13th Century Byzantine Buildings,' *Proceedings of the International Conference on the Construction Industry Before the Industrial Revolution, 13th-18th Centuries* (Prato, 2004-5).

Dr. Maria Constantoudaki, University of Athens

'Cypriot Painters in Venice at the End of the Sixteenth Century. Archival Evidence and Artistic Production', *Proceedings of the International Symposium Cyprus-Venice. Common Historical Circumstances* (Athens 2001), ed. Ch. Maltezou, Venice (The Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies) 2002, 353-368 and pls. 1-12 (in Greek); 'An Unpublished Icon of Saint Anne, the Virgin and Child and Saints, by Michael Damaskinos, at Galaxeidi', *Proceedings of the Symposium: Galaxeidi from Antiquity to the Present Day* (Galaxeidi 2000), eds. P.

Themelis and R. Stathaki-Koumari, Athens 2003, 67-72 and pls. 25-31 (in Greek); 'La Huida a Egipto y la producción juvenil de El Greco', *El Greco*, introd. F. Calvo Serraller, Madrid-Barcelona (Fundación Amigos del Museo del Prado) 2003, 21-36; *Pinacoteca Civica di Vicenza. Dipinti dal XIV al XVI secolo*, eds. M. E. Avagnina, M. Binotto, G. C. F. Villa, Cinisello Balsano (Milano) 2003, 218-223, icons nos. 72-77; 'Cypriot Icons in Athenian Collections. Three Examples', *23rd Symposium of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Archeology and Art. Summaries of Papers*, Athens (The Christian Archeological Society) 2003, 56 (in Greek); 'An Icon of the Annunciation at the Picture Gallery of Vicenza. A Reconsideration', *Excavation and Research, IV: Fourth Symposium of the Section of Archeology and History of Art of the University of Athens. Summaries of Papers*, Athens 2003, 26-27 (in Greek and English).
In Press: 'From Rethymno to Venice: The Painter Constantinos Tzanes Bounialis and the Evolution of his Art', *Proceedings of the Symposium: Tis Venetias to Rethymno* (Rethymno 2002), Venice (The Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies) (in Greek).

Professor Malgorzata Dabrowska, University of Lodz, Poland

'L'épreuve de Dieu. Pèlerinages médiévaux dans la nouvelle conception de l'historiographie polonaise', *Compostelle. Cahiers d'Etudes de Recherche et d'Histoire Compostellanes*, 5, 2002, 72-75 (published in 2003); 'Byzance, source de stereotypes dans la conscience des Polonais', (in:) *Byzance en Europe*, ed. Marie-France Auzepy, Paris 2003, 43-54; 'Cywilizacja bizantynska czyli swiat sredniowiecznych Rzymian' (Byzantine Civilization or the World of Medieval Romans) (in) *Koneczny. Teoria cywilizacji*, ed. J. Skoczynski, Warszawa 2003, 329-351; 140 entries concerning Palaiologian epoch (in *Encyklopedia kultury bizantynskiej*, ed. O. Jurewicz, Warszawa 2003, from Acciaiuoli to Zaccaria).

Forthcoming: 'John Cantacuzene's recipe for victory. Coup d'etat in Byzantium in 1347', (in:) *Coup d'etat in ancient societies*, ed. J. Axer and M. Ziolkowski, Warszawa 2004; 'Is there any room on Bosphoros for a Latin lady?' (in:) *Was Byzantium Orthodox? Papers of the 36th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Durham, 23-25 March 2002*, ed. A. Louth, 2003?; 'Ought one to marry? Manuel Palaiologos' point of view', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 2005; 'The afternoon of the medieval Europe. Latins in Byzantium, 1204-1453', in *Migrations in South-Eastern Europe*, ed. M. Salamon, Cracow 2004; Translation of D.M. Nicol, *The Immortal Emperor. The Life and Legend of Constantine Palaiologos, Last Emperor of the Romans*, Cambridge 1992 – in Polish: D.M. Nicol, *Ostatni cesarz Bizancjum*, Gdansk 2004.

In Progress: *Polish Medieval Studies. Main centers, main fields of research* – for the meeting of German and Polish medievalists in Göttingen in May 2004; *Zavischa the Black – Polish medieval hero and his tragic end in the fight against the Turks in 1428* – for the University of Perpignan, April 2004; *Were Angeloi so stupid or Choniates so malicious? The Byzantine "responsibility" for the Fourth Crusade* – for the conference in Cracow concerning the anniversary of 1204.

Professor Claudine Dauphin, Sophia Antipolis/Nice and Paris

'Interdits alimentaires et Territorialité en Palestine byzantine' in *Mélanges G. Dagron, Travaux et Mémoires* 14 (Paris, 2002) 147-166; 'Spanning Territories and Religions. From the Hellenistic to the Byzantine Period' in A. Kempinski, *Tel Kabri. The 1986-1993 Excavation Seasons*, edited by N. Scheftelowitz and R. Oren, Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology, Tel Aviv 2002, 453-463; review of St John Simpson (ed.), *Queen of Sheba - Treasures from Ancient Yemen*, London 2002, in *Minerva*, vol.14, no. 1 (January / February 2003), 55; Preface to and editing of Yasmine Zahran, *Zenobia between Reality and Legend*, BAR International Series 1169, Archaeopress, Oxford 2003; 'Ceramic Evidence for the Rise and Fall of a Late Antique Ecclesiastical Estate at Shelomi in Phoenicia Maritima', in C.G. Bottini, M.Piccirillo and L. De Segni, eds., *One Land - Many Cultures. Archaeological Studies in Honour of Father F.S. Loffreda* (Studium Biblicum Franciscanum Collectio Maior), Jerusalem 2003 (with S.A. Kingsley).

Forthcoming: 'The Diet of the Desert Fathers in Late Antique Egypt', *Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society* (2004); 'Alimentation et Démographie', Introduction to the section on Diet, *Actes des 8e Journées anthropologiques de Valbonne (5-7 juin, 2003)*, Sophia Antipolis, 2004; 'Fièvres et Tremblements: la Palestine byzantine à l'épreuve de la Malaria', *Actes des 8e Journées anthropologiques de Valbonne (5-7 juin, 2003)*, Sophia Antipolis, 2004; 'L'alimentation monastique en Egypte byzantine', *Actes des 8e Journées anthropologiques de Valbonne (5-7 juin, 2003)*, Sophia Antipolis, 2004; 'Rural Landscape, Settlement Archaeology and Political Ideology', Review Article on A.M. Maier, S. Dar, and S. Safrai (eds), *The Rural Landscape of Ancient Israel*. BAR International Series 1121, Archaeopress, Oxford, 2003, in *Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society* (2004).

Work in Progress: *Une ferme ecclésiastique en Galilée occidentale: le domaine agricole de Shelomi*, BAR International Series, Archaeopress, Oxford.

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Dr. Geoffrey Greatrex, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

'Recent work on Procopius and the composition of Wars VIII', *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 27 (2003), 45-67; Review of A. Cameron, B. Ward-Perkins, M. Whitby, eds, *The Cambridge Ancient History*, vol.14 (Cambridge, 2000), *Phoenix* 57 (2003) 181-186.

Forthcoming (2003): 'Relations with the East', forthcoming contribution to M. Maas, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Justinian*; 'Political history, c.250-518', forthcoming contribution to E. Jeffreys, J. Haldon and R. Cormack, eds, *The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Studies*; 'Dukes of the eastern frontier' in J.F. Drinkwater and B. Salway, eds, *Lupus Passus. Festschrift W. Liebeschuetz*, forthcoming; Review of W. Kaegi, *Heraclius, Emperor of Byzantium* (Cambridge, 2003) for *The Medieval Review*.

Work in Progress: translation and commentary and edition of *Urbicius' Epitadeuma*. Richard Burgess has edited the text now and I hope to be able to send off the manuscript imminently.

Dr. Maria Kalatzi, Patras, Greece

'Un discours inédit de Constantin Acropolite en l'honneur des saints martyrs Florus et Laurus', *Byzantion* 71.2 (2001), 505-516 (traduit du grec moderne par P. Yannopoulos); Κωνσταντίνου 'Ακροπολίτη 'Ανέκδοτος Λόγος στοὺς ἁγίους Μάρτυρες 'Ανίκητο καὶ Φώτιο, *Porphyrogenia: Essays on the History and Literature of Byzantium and the Latin East in Honour of Julian Chrysostomides* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003), pp.289-293.

Forthcoming: Book - *Hermonymos. Scribal, Literary and Teaching Activities in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century* (National Bank Cultural Foundation, Athens); Charitonymos Hermonymos's *Decem Capita, Thesaurismata*, 32 (2002).

In Progress: Critical edition of some unedited texts of Constantinos Acropolitēs; Unedited Byzantine Homilies in Transfiguration.

Dr. Haris Kalligas, Athens, Greece

Byzantine Monemvasia. The Sources, Greek translation by M. Bletas, Athens: Estia, November 2003; Haris Kalligas, editor, *The New Griffon, New Series*, No. 5 (2002), *In memory of Sir Steven Runciman*, Athens: Potamos, 2003; Haris Kalligas & Alexis Malliaris, editors, *Pirates and Corsairs* (in Greek), Monemvasiotikos Homilos, Papers of the 10th Symposium of History and Art, Monemvasia: 20-22 July 1997, Athens: Estia, 2003; A. G. Kalligas, H. A. Kalligas, R. S. Stroud, 'A Church with a Roman Inscription in Tairia, Monemvasia', *B.S.A.*, 97 (2002), 469-470.

Forthcoming: *Monemvasia. A Byzantine City State*; Alexander & Haris Kalligas, *Monemvasia. Rewriting on Palimpsests*, Athens: Potamos

(2004); 'Epidauros Limera as a Venetian Fort'; 'The boundaries of Monemvasia's territory'.

Professor Bente Kiillerich, Bergen, Norway

'A che cosa serve un nome? The Meaning of Name Inscriptions in Byzantine Art', in: A.C. Quintavalle ed., *Medioevo: Immagine e racconto*, (Milan 2003), xxx-xxx; 'De hellig tre konger i Petra', *Kirke og kultur*, 108, 4 (Oslo 2003), 299-314; 'Byzantinsk kunst til salg - Kypem og Nikaea', *Kirke og kultur*, 108, 4 (Oslo 2003), 329-337.

Forthcoming: 'Aesthetic Aspects of Palaiologan Art in Constantinople - some Problems', J.R. Rosenqvist ed., *Interaction and Isolation in Late Byzantine Culture, Papers from a Symposium at the Swedish Institute at Istanbul, December 1999. Transactions of the Swedish Institute Istanbul* (2004?); 'Likeness and Icon: the Imperial Couples in Hagia Sophia', *Acta Archaeol ArtHistPert XVI* (Rome 2004); 'Rifacimenti nel pannello macedone in Santa Sofia di Costantinopoli: Zoe e i suoi tre mariti', in A.C. Quintavalle, ed., *Medioevo: Immagini e ideologie*; 'Antiquus et modernus: Spolia in Medieval Art - Western, Byzantine and Islamic', in A.C. Quintavalle, ed. *Medioevo: il tempo degli antichi*.

Work in Progress: *Visual Dynamics: Reflections on late antique images* (book length manuscript).

Dr. Ingunn Lunde, Bergen, Norway

Forthcoming: 'Rhetorical Enargeia and Linguistic Pragmatics (On Speech-Reporting Strategies in East Slavic Medieval Hagiography and Homiletics)', *Journal of Historical Pragmatics* 5 (1), pp. 49-80 (forthcoming January 2004); 'Speech-Reporting Strategies in East Slavic Festal Sermons', in: *Speculum Sermonis: Interdisciplinary Reflections on the Medieval Sermon*, (= special issue of *Disputatio*), eds. G. Donavin, Cary Nederman, and Richard Utz, Turnhout: Brepols (c. 25 pp).

Prof. Ljubomir Maksimovic, Belgrade

Ideja "vizantijskog Komonvelta" (The Idea of the "Byzantine Commonwealth"), *Politika* 29.3.2003; Το Τακτικόν του Εσκοριάλ και οι αλλαγές της επαρχιακής διοίκησης στο Βυζάντιο, BYZANTIO - ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ, Μνήμη Νίκου Οικονομίδη, Ατina 2003, 361-367; Ανοχή και καταστολή στην πολιτική της μεσαιωνικής Σερβίας: υπόθεση κρατική ή εκκλησιαστική; Toleration and Repression in the Middle Ages, Athens 2002, (ed. 2003) 63-68; Das byzantinische Erbe und die Serben (Vizantijsko nasledje i Srbi), in: Serben und Deutsche. Traditionen der Gemeinsamkeit gegen Feindbilder (Srbi i Nemci. Tradicije zajedništva protiv predrasuda), Jena-Erlangen 2003, 81-93 (95-106); Vizantija ili priča o istorijskom imidžu (Primer ugrađen u korene

Evrope) (Byzantium - a Story of the Image in History), *Διάλογος* 2 (June 2003) 6-7; Razmede dveju epoha evropske istorije (Od uzleta do sunovrata) (A Boundary between Two Epochs of the European History - From the Rise to the Fall of the Late Byzantium), *Politika* 21.6.2003; The Byzantine Commonwealth: an Early Attempt at European Integration, The Idea of European Community in History, Athens 2003, 99-110; La Serbie entre Byzance et l'Occident, in: *Dossiers Byzantins 2 - Byzantina-Metabyzantina, La Périphérie dans le temps et l'espace* (Actes de la 6e Séance plénière du XXe Congrès international des Études byzantines, Paris 2003, 169-184 (avec G. Subotić); Grad u Vizantiji. Ogledi o društvu poznovizantijskog doba (The Byzantine City. Studies on the Late Byzantine Society), Beograd 2003, p. 261; Το Βυζάντιο και οι Σέρβοι τον 11ο αιώνα: ζήτημα εσωτερικής ή εξωτερικής πολιτικής; Η Αυτοκρατορία σε κρίση (;). Το Βυζάντιο τον 11ο αιώνα (1025-1081), *Atina* 2003, 75-85.

Forthcoming: The Serbs and the Fall of Constantinople; The Serbian Saints-Kings; Slavic Ethnonyms in the Chronicle of Joannina.

Professor Henry Maguire, Baltimore, MN, U.S.A.

'Byzantine Rhetoric, Latin Drama and the Portrayal of the New Testament', in *Rhetoric in Byzantium*, ed. Elizabeth Jeffreys, Aldershot, 2003, 215-33; 'The Feasting Cycle and the Meanings of Hybrids in Byzantine Ceramics,' in *7o Diethnes Synedrio Mesaionikes Keramikes tes Mesogeiou, Thessaloniki, 11-16 Oktobriou 1999*, *Praktika* (Athens, 2003), 205-10; (with Lynn Jones) 'A Description of the Jousts of Manuel I Komnenos,' *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 26 (2002), 104-48.

Jacek Maj, Cracow, Poland

Work in Progress: Byzantium in the writings of Józef Kremer (1806-1875).

Professor Triantafyllitsa Maniati-Kokkini, Athens

Αυτοκρατορικές δωρεές προς ξένους και από ξένους στον Βυζαντινό χώρο (12^{ος}-15^{ος} α.) / Imperial Grants to Foreigners and by Foreigners in Byzantine Territory, [Το Βυζάντιο και οι ξένοι / *Byzantium and Foreigners* 5 - Goulandri-Horn Foundation] Athens, pp.87; 'Προνομιούχοι υπήκοοι στα μέσα του 11^{ου} αιώνα / Subjects granted with privileges in the mid 11th c.', in: *The Empire in Crisis (?) Byzantium in the 11th Century (1025-1081)*, [The National Hellenic Research Foundation / Institute for Byzantine Research - International Symposiums, 11] Athens, pp. 139-153.

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Forthcoming: 'Εργαζόμενοι και μη εργαζόμενοι δικαιούχοι γαιοπροσόδων στην εποχή των Παλαιολόγων / Working and not Working Beneficiaries of Land Profit', in: *Money and Market in the Palaiologan Era, 13th -15th c.*, [The National Hellenic Research Foundation / Institute for Byzantine Research - International Symposiums] Athens (in press); *Κρατική πολιτική και προσωπικά προνόμια στο Ύστερο Βυζάντιο: Ο θεσμός της 'πρόνοιας' / State Policy and Personal Privileges in Late Byzantium: The Institution of 'Pronoia'*, [Εταιρεία Βυζαντινών Ερευνών/ Society for Byzantine Research] Thessaloniki, pp. ca 400; 'Κοινωνική πολιτική στο Βυζάντιο / Social policy in Byzantium', in: *History of social policy*, K. Dikaios (ed.), Athens, pp. ca 35; 'Η άλωση του 1204 στις σύγχρονες βυζαντινές πηγές / The capture of Constantinople in 1204 seen by the Byzantine historians', in: *The Fourth Crusade*, [The National Hellenic Research Foundation / Institute for Byzantine Research] Athens, pp. ca 16.

Work in Progress: Army and Economy: the evidence of the Byzantine sources, 976-1204; Byzantium and West, 11th -15th c. (in co-operation with colleagues): social-economical elements in Byzantine sources.

Dr. Corinna Matzukis, Bedfordview, Republic of South Africa
'Palamas and the Parthenon' in *Ekklesiastikos Pharos* 84 (2002) pp. 250-260.

Forthcoming: 'Didactic Poetry in a 15th Century Codex' in *Ekklesiastikos Pharos*.

Book - due very soon: *The Fall of Constantinople : A Critical Edition with Translation (in metre), Grammatical and Historical Commentaries of Folios 1-13 of the Codex Marcianus Graecus 408* (Athens, Solonos Str 85; e-mail: ion.publ@hotmail.gr; webpage : <http://www.iwn.gr> ; tel : 338-7570; fax : 338-7571).

Mr. Mihailo Popović, Vienna

'Zur Lokalisierung des "Trajansweges" des Theophylaktos Simokattes' in *Jahrbuch der österreichischen Byzantinistik* 53 (2003) 83-95.

Work in progress:

A thesis entitled 'Mara Branković – the life and work of a woman on the cultural point of intersection between Serbs, Byzantines and Ottomans'; it is written in German at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Hilary Richardson, Dublin

Forthcoming: 'A note on John Scottus Eriugena and Irish High Crosses'.

Dr. Alice-Mary Talbot, Washington, D.C.

'Pilgrimage to Healing Shrines: The Evidence of Miracle Accounts', *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 56 (2002) 153-173; 'The Anonymous Miracula of the Pege Shrine in Constantinople', *Palaeoslavica* 10 (2002), 222-228; 'Two Accounts of Miracles at the Pege Shrine in Constantinople', *Mélanges Gilbert Dagron* [Travaux et Mémoires, 14] (Paris, 2002), 605-615.

Forthcoming: 'Founders' Choices: Monastery Site Selection in Byzantium', to be published in proceedings of the third Evergetis Colloquium, *Founders and refounders of Byzantine monasteries*, ed. M. Mullett (Belfast, 2004); 'Metaphrasis in the Early Palaiologan Period: The Miracula of Kosmas and Damian by Maximos the Deacon', to be published in the proceedings of the 1999 Athens symposium on *The Heroes of the Orthodox Church: the New Saints, 8th-16th cc.*; 'Monastic Onomastics' for acts of Table Ronde on *Byzantine Monasticism* at Paris Congress 2002, edd. by M. Kaplan and M. Mullett; 'Fact and Fiction in the Vita of the Patriarch Athanasios I of Constantinople by Theoktistos the Stoudite' to be published in *Les vies des saints à Byzance: genre littéraire ou biographie historique?*, edd. P. Odorico and P. Agapitos (Paris, 2004); 'Revival and Decline: Voices from the Byzantine Capital', in *Byzantium: Faith and Power* (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2004); (With D. Sullivan) *Byzantine Military Expansion in the Tenth Century: The History of Leo the Deacon: Introduction, Translation and Annotations* (Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.).

Thomas Thomov, Sofia, Bulgaria

In press: *The Strymon Valley. A Historico-Geographical Survey from the end of the 12th century to the end of the 14th century* (in Bulgarian; 500 pp. text, 18 maps, with English summary).

Work in progress: *The Strymon Valley from the 4th century to the end of the 12th century*.

Prof. Dr. Franz Tinnefeld, Munich

'Demetrios Kydones, Briefe, übersetzt und erläutert', vol. 4 (last vol.), 108 letters (Stuttgart: Hiersemann, 2003). [Series: Bibliothek der griechischen Literatur 60]; 'Karl Krumbacher und der Streit um die neugriechische Schriftsprache', in H.-F. Beyer, S.V. Krasikov, A.S. Mochov, V.P. Stepanenko, eds., *Margarite Poljakovskoj kollegi, druž'ja, učniki. Antičnaja Drevnost' i Srednie Veka* 33 (Jekaterinburg: Izdatel'stvo Ural'skogo universiteta, 2002), 294-315.

Forthcoming: 'Ein byzantinisch-normannisches Heiratsbündnis im Jahr 1074', in *Von Sachsen bis Jerusalem, Festschrift für Wolfgang Giese, München*; 'Zum Stand der Olga-Diskussion', in *Festschrift für Günter*

Prinzing, Mainz; 'Brief und Gegenbrief in der Korrespondenz des Demetrios Kydones mit Kaiser Manuel II. Palaiologos' (a contribution to the volume of printed papers of the symposium in Leipzig, July 2003, on the occasion of the retirement of K.-P. Matschke and G. Henrich).

Professor Hjalmar Torp, Bergen, Norway

Review of John Williams, ed., *Imaging the Early Medieval Bible*, Pennsylvania 1999, *Mediaevistik* 14 (2001), 324-329; 'Jesu grav i tidligkristne bilder', *Kirke og Kultur* 108, 4 (Oslo 2003), 285-298; 'La iconizzazione musiva dell'enunciato politico religioso di un editto imperiale', in A.C. Quintavalle ed., *Medioevo: immagine e racconto*, (Milan 2003), xxx-xxx.

Forthcoming:

'Les mosaïques de la Rotonde de Thessalonique: L'arrière-fond conceptuel des images d'architecture', *Cahiers archéologiques* 49 (2002); 'A Consideration of the Wall-paintings of the Metropolis at Mistra', in J.O. Rosenqvist, ed., *Interaction and Isolation in Late Byzantine Culture*, [Istanbul December 1999] (*Transactions of the Swedish Research Institute at Istanbul*); 'Il mosaico di Ruggero II nella Martorana: un autoritratto ideologico', in A.C. Quintavalle ed., *Medioevo: immagini e ideologie*.

In preparation: *La Rotonde palatiale à Thessalonique. Architecture et mosaïques* (ms ca. 800 pp.).

Dr. Niki Tsironis, Institute for Byzantine Research, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens

With Babis Legas, *The art of bookbinding. Treasures of the city of Ioannina*, Athens 2003.

In print: 'Corporeality and Icon-Worship in the Work of Cassia the Hymnographer', *Symmeikta* 16, Athens 2004; 'From Poetry to Liturgy: The Cult of the Virgin in the Middle Byzantine Era', in the volume of the Proceedings of the Conference *Mother of God*, Ashgate 2004.

Dr. Maria Vassilaki, Athens, Greece

'Bleeding Icons', in A. Eastmond and L. James (eds), *Icon and Word. The Power of Images in Byzantium. Studies presented to Robin Cormack*, Ashgate, Aldershot 2003, 121-133; 'A Painting of St. Kolluthus', in C. Entwistle (ed.), *Through A Glass Brightly. Studies in Byzantine and Medieval Art and Archaeology Presented to David Buckton*, Oxbow, Oxford 2003, 57-63.

Forthcoming: M. Vassilaki (ed.), *Images of the Mother of God. Perceptions of the Theotokos in Byzantium*, Ashgate, Aldershot 2004; 'Praying for the salvation of the Empire?', in M. Vassilaki (ed.), *Images of*

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the Mother of God. Perceptions of the Theotokos in Byzantium, Ashgate, Aldershot 2004.

The Rev. Dr. Christopher Walter, Albertville, France

The Warrior Saints in Byzantine Art and Tradition, preface by George Huxley, 317 pages, 71 plates (Ashgate, Aldershot).

Forthcoming: *Festschrift*, edited by Pamela Armstrong, preceded by a list of the author's publications (Pindar, London).

Works in Progress: A Global Study of the Iconography of the emperor Constantine I.

Dr. David Woods, Cork, Ireland

'Four Notes on Adomnán's *Vita Columbae*' *Peritia* 16 (2002), 40-67;
'Eusebius on Some Constantinian Officials', *ITQ* 67 (2002), 195-223;
'Ammianus and Bishop Eusebius of Emesa', *JThS* 54 (2003), 585-91;
'The 60 Martyrs of Gaza and the Martyrdom of Bishop Sophronius of Jerusalem', *ARAM Periodical* 15, 129-50; 'Olympius and the 'Saracens' of Sicily', *BMGS* 27 (2003).

Forthcoming: 'A Misunderstood Monogram: Ricimer or Severus?' *Hermathena*; 'St. Maximilian of Tebessa and the *Jizya*', *Studies in Latin Literature and Roman History*; 'The Constantinian Origin of Justina (Themistius, *Or.* 3.43b)', *Classical Quarterly*; 'Malalas, 'Constantius', and a Church-Inscription from Antioch', *Vigiliae Christianae*; 'Amm. 21.6.3: A Misunderstood Omen', *Classical Philology*; 'Acorns, the Plague, and the *Iona Chronicle*', *Peritia*; 'The Crosses on the Glass Pilgrim Vessels from Jerusalem', *Journal of Glass Studies*.

Work in Progress: 'Libanius, Bemarchius, and the Mausoleum of Constantine I'; 'Sopater of Apamea: A Convert at the Court of Constantine I?'; 'The Origin of the Cult of St. George at Diospolis'; 'Some Dubious Stylites on Early Byzantine Glassware'; 'Heraclius in the 'Arena'.

3. FIELDWORK

Michael Jeffreys: Prosopography of the Byzantine World

To judge from the royalties, many members of the SPBS have purchased the CD of the Prosopography of the Byzantine Empire (PBE), available (for individuals) from Ashgate more cheaply than most of their books. It covers the period 641 to 867, giving scholarly articles on around 8,500 persons, with excellent indices, which, after some practice, may be combined in very sophisticated searches. PBE was a British Academy project, edited by John Martindale with the aid of Dion Smythe and others. It was administered by Harold Short in the Centre for Computing in the Humanities, King's College, London, with John Bradley chiefly responsible for technical issues. Averil Cameron chaired the PBE Academy committee. There was considerable co-operation in data collection with a Berlin team, directed by Ralph-Johannes Lilie, which has published the six-volume *Prosopographie der mittelbyzantinischen Zeit* (de Gruyter) covering the same period as PBE. PMbZ is rather fuller and more analytical, but somewhat less easy to use.

PBE has now jumped a century and a half to become PBW (Prosopography of the Byzantine World). The intervening period from 867 to 1025 is being covered in Berlin. PBW is concentrating on 1025-1204. At times during these years the Empire governed only a fraction of the world it once dominated: since the geographical range of PBW reflects the larger traditional area rather than the smaller political reality of these centuries, it was decided to change 'Empire' to 'World' in the title. The editorial staff now consists of Michael Jeffreys, Tassos Papacostas and Mary Whitby, with assistance from Olga Karagiorgou and others. Most funding comes from the Arts and Humanities Research Board, though useful extra grants have been won (competitively) from the British Academy. Collaboration with Berlin is restricted to methodology and the 'join' between projects in 1025. Administration and technical backup at KCL remains the same, and Averil still chairs the committee.

PBE was published as a CD: PBW will be an internet site. It will retain and enhance the sophisticated searches of PBE, but will present what is found in a different way. PBE (like all predecessors) can answer questions only by providing complete biographical articles. If persons under examination include emperors, or a search results in 25 prominent Armenians, the user may require a lot of redundant reading to sift out the desired details. PBW stores information in small packets, with electronic

hooks designed to link with relevant questions. If a user asks, e.g., about connections of Manuel I Komnenos to Antioch, or requests a list of Armenians active there, the program should be able to list Antiochene dimensions only of persons concerned, without full biographies. In such cases a straight answer may be given to a straight question. Full biographies, however, may be constructed for users who need them. Source references will be given with more precision than in PBE.

Another way of looking at these changes is to divide answers required by users into two categories, lists and narrative. Many questioners will be happy with lists of Armenians from Antioch. Others will want more. Methods will be provided to construct both kinds of answer. There will be in the prosopography thousands of paragraphs to give narrative context to the lists. Such answers may not achieve perfect focus, but they will be much more to the point than complete biographies. These methods are being employed in other projects at King's; the prosopographies of Anglo-Saxon England and (in a different framework) of the Anglican Church.

Seals, an important category of evidence for PBE, are more numerous and much more informative in PBW. Particular problems arise from the many seals published in the infancy of sigillography, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Such seals sometimes have poor readings, and are nearly always badly dated. PBW has established a website for seals: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/cch/pbe/seals>. Its purpose is to show sigillographers the information on seals destined for the PBW website, and to encourage them to make improvements before incorporation. PBE is based mainly on Greek and Latin sources. The PBW team began by concentrating on technology and work on Greek sources. But political events have sharpened an imperative which would have arisen in any case: twenty-first century work on these centuries in Eastern Europe and the Middle East cannot be based on Greek and Latin only, nor is it enough to make a token addition of eastern sources, especially Arabic. A satisfactory prosopography will demand thorough coverage of sources in all relevant languages: Arabic, perhaps Persian, Syriac, Georgian, Armenian, Hebrew, Slavonic, Greek, Latin (in several dimensions) and Western European vernaculars. PBW examined this situation in a British Academy Colloquium on non-Greek sources for Byzantine and Crusader history, to be published by the Academy as a book, edited by Mary Whitby. One conclusion of the Colloquium was that a prosopography based on one-sided sources could be more acceptable if visibly incomplete, challenging future projects to add the missing material.

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PBW's current AHRB funding is designed to enter Greek sources with some Latin: however the problem of eastern sources was flagged in the application. It is now necessary to find further funding to complete the programme sketched at the Colloquium. An application for funding to enable control of material in Arabic, for example, requires an established Arabist to serve as a co-applicant, to give credibility in a new language, an early career Arabist to do the work, and a preliminary investigation of the scale of references to the Byzantine world in relevant Arabic sources.

At each stage PBW is faced with a question of principle: should precedence be given to intercultural equality and fairness by even-handed coverage of different languages, or to completeness, by ensuring total coverage of some defined part of the evidence? The answer to this question will greatly influence the nature of the prosopography in its first editions.

Michael Jeffreys
King's College, London

Greece

Dr. H.A. Kalligas

Work In Progress

- 1) Restoration project for a 14th c. monastic complex in the island of Symi.
- 2) Ongoing fieldwork for Monemvasia.

**Christopher Lillington-Martin: BSA Hector and Elisabeth Catling
Travel Bursary Report, 2002-2003**

Justinianic Greece, April 2003

I visited Greece in April 2003 to gather data on late antique fortifications to supplement the information I gathered about Justinianic military architecture in eastern Turkey in May 2002 with the support of a BIAA travel grant and Dr Geoffrey Greatrex. I have been particularly interested in collecting material from modern Turkey and Greece to compare, on

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future surveys, with fortifications in Italy and other countries. I decided to invite other postgraduates, whose research would benefit from such visits, to accompany me and luckily Georgios Deligiannakis (Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford), Jitse Dijkstra (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) and Alexander Sarantis, (St. Anne's College, University of Oxford) were able to do so. The H & E Catling Travel Bursary was spent, during this seven day visit in April 2003, on visiting: Plataia, St Demetrias, Nea Ankhialos, Thessaloniki, Amphipolis, Philippi, Korinth, the Isthmian Wall and the Akrokorinth. The following is a brief report concentrating on the military sites.

Plataia

The north-west section of ancient Plataia appears to have been enclosed with a wall creating a late antique (Justinianic?) fortress (Mee & Spawforth, 2001: 318). Within it we observed what appear to be ruins of a small chapel (with a c.1.5 m wide "apse") and towards the north wall a probable Byzantine building. At the foot of the west wall there are water channels.

St Demetrias

In addition to the fortifications, we visited the ancient aqueduct, the theatre and the St. Damokratia Basilica with its inscriptions. The layout of the inland walls and towers surmounted by an acropolis protecting a coastal city is somewhat reminiscent of the setting and defences (on a much smaller scale) of Antioch.

Nea Ankhialos (Phthiotic Thebes)

We visited Basilicas A and G and the ancient road northbound with Basilica A on the west side and an uncovered ancient water pipeline on the east side. On our way north towards Thessaloniki we passed the crusader castle of Platamóna.

Thessaloniki

The well-preserved city walls and towers are easily visited - again with an additional acropolis. Apart from being an impressive church, Agios Dimitrios also houses a museum in its crypt which contains many late antique artefacts including coins and a dedicatory inscription concerning financial gifts to the church. This is attributed to Justinian I but is more likely to be of Justinian II. The Arch of Galerius and his Rotunda are also impressive late antique monuments.

The Museum of Byzantine Culture is very well organised. For example, room 3 is dedicated to inscriptions and the one mentioning Belisarius particularly attracts the eye and is easily identifiable as it has a

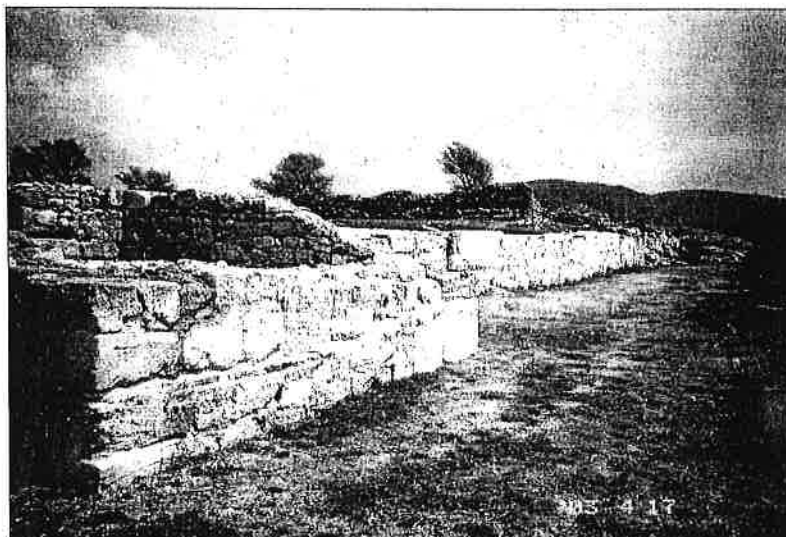
round hole bored through its middle. It is a tomb inscription of one Martinos, an employee of the eparch, c.525-535 AD, which includes mention of the Consulship of Belisarius (Feissel, number 134).

Amphipolis

We crossed the River Strymon and saw the Lion of Amphipolis which once guarded the ancient bridge over the river. Amphipolis commands a position overlooking the sea to the south and the River Strymon. Part of the city wall, which is relatively well preserved all around, was built over a section of the mosaic flooring of Basilica A: presumably when the defences were reduced in perimeter. Inside the wall, Basilica A has two apses: the larger outer one incorporates at least 14 (classical?) green marble columns fluted c.21 times. The fact that there is an interior apse probably indicates that, as with the walls, the overall perimeter of the Basilica was reduced. The cistern is reminiscent of one in Dara. The museum, which contains other interesting inscriptions mentioned by Feissel, e.g. the Greek inscription found near Amphipolis: "In this [sign] believers conquer!" (number. 212, fourth/fifth century).



Lion of Amphipolis



Amphipolis: west section, southern city wall.

Philippi

This is another impressive site boasting a forum, stoa, several basilicas and Latin inscriptions, a museum with several sarcophagi and an octagonal church. The extremely high acropolis commands a view right across the plain of Philippi.

Korinth

Thanks to an introduction by Anthony Kaldellis (Ohio State University), we were fortunate to be shown around Korinth and the Isthmian Wall by Timothy Gregory (Ohio State University). Without such assistance we would have had difficulty in locating even half as many of the following locations in twice the time. We were shown the NE gate ruins which are about 1.7 km from the centre of Korinth (which is about nine kilometres square in total). Basilica E, which is within the classical but outside the late antique city walls, was built upon a cemetery mentioned by Pausanias and there is a "clover" shaped martyrion annex with tombs and a hexagonal baptistery on the northwest side. In the Ancient Korinth Museum there is an inscription, c. 551-565AD, from the Trans-Isthmian wall of a "prayer to the Christian God to protect the Emperor Justinian and Victorinus".

The Isthmian Wall

This is traceable from the northeast to the southwest from the Saronic to the Korinthian Gulfs but is only standing in a few places. It was originally nearly 8 km long, almost 3m thick and 7m high. There was evidence of additional defences in the form of square towers at level/vulnerable sections. At a particularly weak point the Hexamilion fortress protected the area with walls of up to 20m high and incorporates the Church of St John. Although hard evidence for late antique churches is lacking, there was possibly one on the same site as that of St John. The Hexamilion's south gate posts have crosses engraved on them as at the monastery of Symeon the (Younger) Stylite near Antioch and at the Necropolis outside Dara. The wall construction of the Hexamilion is of ashlar blocks and rubble fill. The western tower is round whilst the eastern one is hexagonal with a round interior. There are a further 17 square or rectangular towers around the perimeter of the Hexamilion including a very well preserved corner tower at the south east.



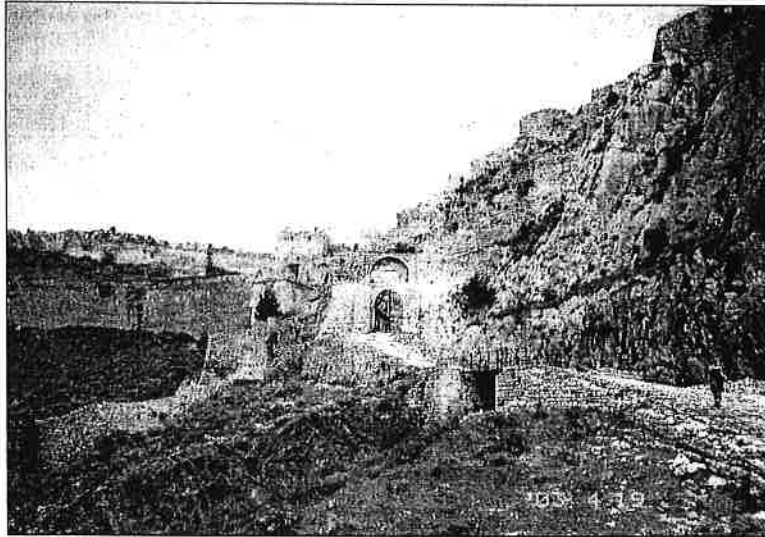
The Hexamilion south gate

The Akrokorinth

The late antique fortifications at Akrokorinth were perhaps the highlight of the military architecture visited. They are visible from the plain below and command strategic views over the whole landscape. The fact that the

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site was reused, having three consecutive gateways, is testimony to its importance.



Akrokorinth: main entrance with three gateways

Conclusion

Overall I gained a significant understanding of the areas visited in terms of landscapes, topography and architecture. The relationship between military and religious architecture was more apparent in Greece than it had been in the remains I visited in Turkey in 2002. The knowledge gained will be of great use in future research. For making this trip financially possible, I should like to thank the H & E Catling Travel Bursary, the BSA and its former Director David Blackman and Assistant Director Dr Rebecca Sweetman as well as Hector Catling himself for their support and Dr Ken Dark for his encouragement and Anthony Kaldellis and Timothy Gregory for their assistance. Last but not least, I would like to thank my three companions for accompanying me.

Useful publications are:

D. Feissel, *Recueil des inscriptions chrétiennes de Macédonie du IIIe au VIe siècle*, Paris 1983

Ch. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Ch. Bakirtzis, *Philippi*, Ministry of Culture, Athens, 1995 (ISBN 960-214-124-7)

A. Koumoussi, *The Acrocorinth*, Ministry of Culture, Athens, 2001 (ISBN 960-214-313-4)

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- D. Lazaridis, *Amphipolis*, Ministry of Culture, Athens, 1997 (ISBN 960-214-126-3)
- C. Mee & A. Spawforth, *Greece: An Oxford Archaeological Guide*, OUP, 2001
- S. Rossiter, *Blue Guide - Greece*, Benn, 1981
- N. Zikos, *Amphipolis*, Ministry of Culture, Athens, 1989 (without ISBN)
- Hellenic Cultural Heritage, Byzantine Fortification, Ministry of Culture, Athens, 2001

Dr. Anne McCabe: Agora Excavations, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, June-July 2003 (section BH, levels of the 11th century AD, see www.agathe.gr).

Dr. Niki Tsironis:

- Coordination of the research project of the Institute for Byzantine Research on *The Book in Byzantium: Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Bookbinding*. In collaboration with the Byzantine Museum (Athens) and the Hellenic Society for Bookbinding.
- Member of the research team working on the terminology of Medieval Bookbinding. Supervisor: Professor Vassilis Atsalos (University of Thessalonica).
- Member of the research team of the Hellenic Society for Bookbinding working on the collections of regional libraries in Greece. The aim of the group is to record and study bindings in the collections of regional libraries of Greece. Until today the libraries visited are: Library of Andritsaina (Nikolopoulos' Collection), Zosimaia Library of Ioannina, Archimandreio Collection (Metropolis of Ioannina), Library of Pyrgos, Library of Patras, Library of the Holy Monastery of Transfiguration in Naupaktos.

Exhibitions

- Curator of the exhibition entitled 'The form of ancient and medieval book. Byzantine and post-Byzantine bookbinding'. Archaeological Museum of Drama (Sept.-Oct. 2003). The exhibition was part of the 6th International Symposium on Greek Palaeography, organized by the Comité International de Paléographie Grecque.
- Curator of the exhibition entitled 'The art of bookbinding. Treasures of the city of Ioannina', presented at Ioannina (Feb.-March 2003) on

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the occasion of the celebration of the 90 years from the liberation of the city.

Italy

Mihailo Popović: In April / May 2003 Mihailo Popović participated in an excavation at Torrenova (on the northern shore of Sicily, 120 kilometres to the west of Messina) under the direction of Prof. E. Kislinger and Prof. F. Dain (both University of Vienna) with the aim of bringing to light the remnants of the monastery of San Pietro di Deca ('Conventazzo').

Syria

Dr. Anne McCabe: Al Andarin, Syria (Oxford team), September 2003.

Turkey

James Crow and Richard Bayliss: The Water Supply of Constantinople, Field Survey, 2003

Our aims in the 2003 field season were to investigate in greater detail three distinct elements of the Byzantine water-supply system in Thrace. Our research over recent seasons has enabled us to review and reassess earlier interpretations of the complex pattern of aqueducts and water channels still extent in the countryside to the west of Istanbul. The fieldwork undertaken by the late Prof. Kazim Cecen and published in *The Longest Roman Water Supply Line* (Istanbul, 1996) provided the first coherent interpretation of the Thracian water supply for Byzantine Istanbul. Our own fieldwork and especially the research carried out over the last three field seasons has enabled us to develop a fuller understanding of the distinct phases of the creation of the system between the fourth and sixth centuries AD. In summary our current model envisages that the initial phase of the Byzantine water supply line was constructed in the later-4th century during the reign of the emperor Valens. The spring sources for this were a group of karst limestone springs located west of Catalca, close to the villages of Danimandara, Gumspinar and Pinarca (see Geology in Bayliss, Crow and Bono 2001.) a total length of about 180 km, equivalent to figure of 100 stades quoted in

the Themistius oration on the Aqueduct of Valens. Subsequently the system was extended to its full length of at least 280 km. as far as Vize and incorporated the major springs at Ergene and Pazarli. This phase not only included a major extension of the system, but at the same time as the line was lengthened most, if not all, of the earlier aqueduct bridges were replaced to support the two channels. This second major phase may be dated on the basis of art-historical evidence to the first-half of the fifth century (see Kursunlugerme below).

Stage 1 of the fieldwork was conducted in the Vize district of Kırklareli province. Our aim was to visit all the sites noted in Cecen's survey and to study in greater detail the structural evidence from the sector. We were able re-visit a length of channel 0.68 m wide at Gazi Mahale in the west suburbs of Vize. This enabled us to establish a relative elevation for the water channel in the Vize sector. West of Vize the main source is located at the powerful springs at Pazarli. An old channel leading from the spring and series of modern pools were restored about fifty years ago using modern cement. This channel retains however the essential features of the Byzantine narrow channel although in places the vault has been replaced with concrete slabs. Villagers informed us that the ruined mortared walls located near the spring source were the remains of old demolished water mills. On the west side of the valley, on the opposite side to the restored channel, we were shown rock-cut containers excavated in an outcrop of limestone on the valley side. Although they are not part of the main water supply system they appear to be of antiquity and are similar to the rock-cut storage tanks for olive-oil production found in southern Turkey, however in Thrace an alternative use needs to be considered.

To the east of Vize the channel follows the edge of a limestone escarpment as far as the springs at Ergene. We identified the first aqueduct bridge east of Vize at Kemerdere (Cecen 1996, K1) surviving as two substantial abutments. Traces of the channel could be traced eastwards through thick scrub. North-east of Okcular the remains of the west and east abutments of a ruined aqueduct were located across the valley of the Indere. The line of the channels could be followed to the east and a raised embankment was noted where it crossed a gully. West of Evrenli the ruined remains of a large bridge were seen across the Akpınar Deresi. Having crossed the deep valley the monumental east abutment is aligned on a tight 90° turn. On the escarpment east of Cakilli we were able to locate a series of tunnel openings as the line swung north-east along the valley of the Ergene Dere. We revisited the Ergene spring, first seen in 1998, a major tributary source for the line from Pazarli. The remains of a low embankment and water channel were located in

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subsidiary valley and the main aqueduct (Cecen K5) across the Ergene Dere was identified. We had formerly considered that aqueducts in the area of Ayvacik (Cecen K 7) showed signs of reduction from a broad to a narrow channel and we had interpreted this aqueduct in a similar way (*Anatolian Archaeology*, 4, 1998, 19-20). Further study indicated that there was evidence for two narrow channels across east embankment, rather than a radical change in width as first thought. We remain uncertain whether this shows either two contemporary channels from different sources at Pazrli and Ergene, or two subsequent channels not in use at the same time. Beyond the embankment to the east the line could be traced as a broad platform towards the Ayvacik dere.

The second area of our fieldwork was to complete the study of the mason's marks and other symbols on the aqueduct at Kursunlugerme. We were able to complete the study within two days, however in course of this work we encountered very worrying evidence of an attempt by treasure hunters to demolish one of the aqueduct arches. Fortunately they had only recently started and by contacting the local Jandarma we were able to prevent any further damage. We did however recognise new damage on the west face on the south side of the aqueduct and it would appear that stones decorated with crosses and other Christian symbols were especially targeted. This is similar to the serious vandalism noted in 2001 at Karamanoglu Dere (Cecen K13) near Aydinlar village.

The third area of study was the spring at Pinarca and its association with the main water supply line to Istanbul. This is a major karst spring located to the west of Ihsaniye and within the line of the Anastasian Wall. We had studied the spring and the immediate channels as part of our survey of the wall but only in 2002 did we begin to understand how it was connected to the main water supply to the city (see map). We are especially grateful to Mr Andy Byfield and Dr Caroline Finkel for their advice on aqueduct at Kalederesi. This is a major surviving aqueduct bridge located north of Ihsaniye on the Kalederesi. Although the main arch has collapsed the two abutments still survive 15-20 m. above the stream below. Of particular significance was the presence of a second, presumably earlier, aqueduct constructed of smaller blocks and located about 200 m. to the west. This sequence matches the paired aqueducts found to the east of Baligerme and reflecting the development of the system noted in the introduction. East of Kalederesi we were able to identify the remains of small ruined bridges east of Akalan at the Buyuk and Kucuk Kameraderesi. Using GPS we were able to show that these points are part of the same line of channels noted last year close to

Subasi. North-east from there it would be possible for the Pinarca line to join the main system between Kalfakoy and Dagyenice.

West of Kalederesi the remains of an aqueduct abutment were located in the Kurudere and sections through the channel were seen in exposures revealed by recent road construction between Ihsaniye and Pinarca. The evidence we observed this season demonstrated that the springs at Pinarca were another major source for first phase of the water-supply system in the 4th century. It further confirmed our earlier suggestion that the Byzantine water system in Thrace was not a single line but that it consisted of a dendritic network of channels developed over a century or more. An outstanding question is to understand how it was maintained and modified over the later five centuries of use.

We wish to thank the General Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage in Ankara for permission to continue our survey and we are especially grateful for the enthusiastic support from Fahriye Bayram our representative. We were warmly received by staff in the Kırklareli and Istanbul Archaeological museums and we would like to express our gratitude for their continuing interest in our project.

Ken Dark and Ferudun Özgümüş: Istanbul Rescue Archaeological Survey 2003

Introduction

The Istanbul Rescue Archaeological Survey, co-directed by Dr Ken Dark (The University of Reading) and Dr Ferudun Özgümüş (Istanbul University), aims to record Byzantine and earlier material at risk of damage or destruction in the western part of the area within the walls of Byzantine Constantinople (see BBBS 25 1998, 26 1999, 28 2001, 29 2002). In 2003, the project focussed on many of the smaller districts in this part of the city: Fatma Sultan, Arpaemini, Ördek Kasap, Molla Şeref, Murat Paşa, Inebey, Yalı, Çakırağa, Kürkçübaşı, Kasapilyas, Cerrahpaşa and Nevbahar. This area has some of the largest open spaces remaining inside the city walls, as it contains several large modern hospitals with extensive grounds and the market gardens and large commercial car parks around the former Langa Harbour.

The present land surface dips steeply south toward the sea in the area immediately north of the level area of reclaimed land around the harbour, so that the surroundings of Cerrahpaşa Caddesi are much higher than the coastal strip to its south. The area also contains part of the land walls to

FIELDWORK

the west and the sea walls and walls of the Byzantine Harbour of Theodosius (the Langa Harbour) to the south.

Tunnelling for the second stage of 'metro' (underground railway) system began in this part of the city in late 1998. The line will run on approximately a diagonal route from Unkapamı to Yenikapı, over 5.2km, and include four stations. This involves the construction of a 14m-wide tunnel up to 5m deep. In the course of this, marine clay was found by Yenikapı station and on other sites within the Byzantine harbour walls in the survey area, confirming the scale of the former harbour.

Material recorded in 2003

Work in 2003 recorded Byzantine material from a series of sites across the area, complementing investigation of adjacent areas in 1998 and 2002. The following summarises data from a few of the principal sites:

Kara Ahmet Camii

This Ottoman mosque was undergoing extensive restoration during 2003. Earthmoving in the garden south of the building exposed two fragmentary monolithic column capitals and sherds of Middle Byzantine Constantinopolitan White Ware and Plain Glazed Ware, and Early Byzantine Phocaeen Red Slip Ware. These complement and provide a new context for the many Byzantine columns re-used in the mosque and its courtyard. Together, this evidence supports the view that these re-used columns may have derived from a Byzantine structure on the site of the mosque.

Kürkçübaşı Ahmed Semseddin Camii

Three granite and one marble Byzantine columns are re-used in the mosque's porch. These have what were once very fine white marble Corinthian capitals, although they are somewhat eroded today. This is a very grand porch for a small mosque and might hint at a Byzantine building in the neighbourhood, although there is no further evidence to suggest that the columns were acquired locally.

Cerrahpaşa Camii

The porch of the mosque contains four Byzantine columns and two more monolithic column shafts also lie in garden, where they have been recently dug out of a 2m-deep construction trench along the north flank of the structure. This suggests that the other columns here might have been derived from the site of the mosque. Cerrahpaşa Camii stands on a high terrace, retained by Ottoman walling but conceivably Byzantine in origin – as are many of the terraces in the west of the city. This could have

afforded impressive views south to the Marmara, although these are somewhat obscured by modern structures.

The 'Bulgar Palace'

The impressive brick late Ottoman-period mansion known as 'the Bulgar Palace' is on a high terrace visible from most of the surrounding district. Byzantine architectural fragments are built into its eastern terrace wall by a lower level yard, and a c.4m diameter Byzantine-brick built tubular well, with a cross-vaulted top, was recorded immediately west of the Ottoman building. The present water level in the well is c.8.5m below that of the terrace surface and the shaft clearly accesses a local source, not a cistern. This structure may indicate significant Byzantine activity on the terrace, and the location and scale of the well perhaps imply an important complex.

The church of St Nicholas

The small modern church contains several re-used fragments of Byzantine sculpture. These include a light grey marble sculpted human head 15cm high, clearly part of a larger work, probably of Early Byzantine date as it resembles the carving of fifth-century Byzantine sarcophagi from the city. A light grey marble sculptured relief of The Good Shepherd (again probably Early Byzantine) is built into a wall in the churchyard.

A white marble architectural fragment beside the present holy well is similar to those at the church of Constantine Lips (Fenari Isa Camii). In the chancel of the church there is also a white marble column bearing an equal-armed cross and a white marble architectural fragment (decorated with a cross flanked by doves) is set high in the southeast corner of the church wall.

Colonnade on Atmaca sk

What seems to be a Byzantine colonnade was recorded on Atmaca sk., immediately East of the 2003 'metro' station construction site on Kucuk Langa Caddesi. Local residents recall that this feature once consisted of a line of at least three Byzantine monolithic columns, of which only one *in situ* shaft and two stumps of similar material in the pavement surface remain. These suggest that the colonnade would have been at least 11.38m long and on a North East - South West alignment against the south of a modern wall, which seems to preserve the line of the Byzantine harbour wall. The harbour wall still stands along one side of an adjacent schoolyard, showing that it ran north of the colonnade.

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In an un-named lane immediately to the East of the column(s) there are two separate stretches of Byzantine limestone and brick-banded masonry wall, separated by a modern wall on same alignment. Combined, these would comprise another extension of the harbour wall, showing that this turned at an angle just north of the colonnade. A pair of monolithic Byzantine column shafts (one with a sculpted capital) lying on the pavement by this wall may be those from the other columns of the colonnade, or could represent its continuation along this part of the harbour wall also.

Cerrahpaşa Hospital

The hospital is situated near the sea and below a high terrace. A series of Byzantine features was exposed in a recent terrace cutting north of the hospital, on the side of a steep south-facing slope. These included a brick-built, North-South, tunnel 70cm high x 1.5m wide and adjacent – but highly fragmentary – Byzantine structural remains, perhaps of a small tank or cistern. A vertical shaft fed into the tunnel, which runs downhill toward the nearby Marmara. Given its size, form and slope, the tunnel and shaft are probably drainage for the surface of the terrace. A few sherds of Early Byzantine pottery (including a Phocaean Red Slip Ware sherd and an amphora rim and handle) were found adjacent to the channel. Further Byzantine material was recorded in the hospital grounds, including three grey granite monolithic column shafts, two white marble monolithic column shafts, a white marble column base, and two white marble column capitals.

Istanbul University Hospital, Çapa

A fine, probably Middle Byzantine, white marble sarcophagus decorated with relief Latin crosses on each face, was discovered during building work behind the medical school crèche. A green-glazed base of Constantinopolitan White Ware from the building works also hints at Byzantine activity on, or near, the site.

A substructure at Yenikapı

A large Byzantine substructure was recorded on Kumsal sk., within 20m of a modern Armenian church and beneath modern houses and shops. The substructure is currently in use as a manufactory, and much of it is filled with boxes and debris, rendering detailed recording extremely difficult, but is of banded brick/light grey limestone and consists of at least four chambers. Two are rectilinear rooms extending to the east from a pair of smaller spaces, one containing a vertical shaft leading both upwards and downwards, with an access hole into the room. The access hole and the presence of doorways between the rooms suggest that the substructure is

unlikely to be a cistern. The precise East-West alignment and the presence of a series of parallel long rooms might prompt interpretation as the substructure of a church, although this is not the only option.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Ministry of Culture at Ankara for permission to carry out the survey and the relevant authorities for permission to visit their buildings and property. Special thanks are also due to our government representative Ms Neslihan Güderi for her support and encouragement, and to the museums of Istanbul for their assistance. Further thanks are due to the sponsoring bodies, especially the Late Antiquity Research Group, The British Museum and Istanbul University. In particular, the contribution by Dr Anthea Harris in 2003 has been invaluable, and special thanks are also due to Dr Chris Entwistle at The British Museum. Thanks, too, to the Istanbul Guild of Tourist Guides for their continued support. Finally, Ken Dark would like to thank the Turkish Embassy and Consulate in London for their special help in 2003.

Further information and contact details

A more detailed preliminary account of the 2003 season is available for £8.00 (UK postage included) from Ken Dark (email: K.R.Dark@reading.ac.uk), to whom any enquiries regarding the project may also be sent. A detailed monograph reporting the results of the entire project is nearing completion.

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4. THESES

Theses begun in 2003:

Philippe Gardette, 'Scientific writing by Jews in the Palaiologan period', CPGS, Cambridge, supervisor: Professor N. de Lange

Demetrios Skrekas, 'The iambic canons of John of Damascus', D.Phil., Merton College, Oxford, supervisor: Professor Elizabeth Jeffreys

Theses in progress but not previously reported:

Alessandra Bucossi, 'Prolegomena to the edition of Andronikos Kamateros' Sacred Arsenal', D.Phil., St. John's College, Oxford, supervisor: Professor Elizabeth Jeffreys

Tereza Ioannou, 'Images of the Last Judgement from Cyprus within the context of 16th century Cypriot Art', Ph.D., Courtauld Institute of Art, supervisor: Professor Robin Cormack

Theses completed in 2002:

Stephen Thompson, 'The Kingdom of Provence and its Rulers, c.870-c.950', PhD awarded Cambridge 2002 (supervisor: Dr. Jonathan Shepard). Substantial treatment of diplomatic exchanges between Byzantium and the West in the mid-tenth century.

Theses completed in 2003:

David Bennett, 'Medical Texts associated with *Xenones* in the Late Byzantine Period', Ph.D., Royal Holloway, University of London, supervisor: Mr. Peregrine Horden

Scholars have made conflicting claims for Byzantine hospitals as medical institutions. This thesis attempts the first systematic examination of the evidence of the *xenon* texts, or *xenonika* of the study's title, on which all such claims must in part rest. The manuscript texts are also transcribed or edited, except for those of Romanos and Theophilos (the ἀποθεραπευτική) for which a schema of their combined chapter headings supports the argument that together they form the medical compilation of the *xenon* doctor, Romanos. A handlist briefly describes all manuscripts referred to in the study.

The thesis is divided into two parts, Part I being a prolegomenon to the study, in Part II, of the *xenonika*. In the first chapter, the survival of these texts, the functions of the *xenon* deduced from them, *xenon* doctors as writers and users of texts, and *xenon* medical education are surveyed. In the second chapter, a range of Byzantine medical texts is examined to exemplify medical practice - in particular, that of surgery - in the period covered by this study; and to allow a comparison with the practice discernible from the *xenon* texts.

The *xenon*-ascribed texts are discussed one by one in chapters 3-5 of Part II, the concluding chapter of which (7) depicts, principally on their evidence, the *xenon* as an institution in which doctors practised medicine in a manner prefiguring practice in a modern acute hospital. The *xenon* is justly described as the ancestor of the modern hospital.

Aleida Paudice: 'Elia Capsali: a Cretan Historian', Ph.D. Cambridge, submitted November 2003, supervisor Professor N. de Lange.

The dissertation analyses the figure and the historical works of Elia Capsali, Cretan Jewish historian (ca 1485 - ca 1555). After the introduction, in which I supply an account of previous research on the subject, I describe Capsali's historical context in Crete and the Jewish Communities of Crete during the sixteenth century. Crete under Venetian rule and was a very important trading base and meeting place of different cultures. Cretan Jewry presents different characteristics compared to Western European Jewries; I analyse its relations with the Venetian authorities, its cultural relations with the Italian Renaissance world, but at the same time its strong Greek identity albeit open to influences from the Ottoman Empire, North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula. The heterogeneity of Cretan Jewry is one of its most important characteristics. In the following chapter I describe the Capsali family and the figure of Elia Capsali.

The Capsalis were an important and influential family in Candia and often served as *condestabili*, heads of the Jewish community in its relations with the Venetian authorities. Elia Capsali served four times as *condestabile* and was a well-known rabbi and teacher. In these two chapters about the life of the Jews in Crete and about the Capsali family I refer to unpublished documents at the Venetian State Archives. In the last three chapters I examine Capsali's historical works: the *Dibrej ha-yamim le malkut Venezia* (1517), a chronicle of Venice, and the *Seder Eliahu Zuta* (1523), a chronicle of the Ottoman Empire. By analysing in particular the *Seder Eliahu Zuta*, I identify different keys to the reading and interpretation of the text, pointing out the rhetorical character of the work, the messianic ideas according by which the historical level is

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transformed into a meta-historical one and I also touch upon the influence of Italian Renaissance culture on Capsali's thought. Finally I analyse Capsali's view of the Ottomans and in particular the descriptions of Mehmed II, Selim I and Suleiman I, comparing it with contemporary historical works.

I. Pougounia, 'Theodore Metochites, Byzantios: editio princeps with introduction and notes', D.Phil., supervisor: Mr. Nigel Wilson

Srdjan Rajković, 'The Bryennius Family in the 11th and 12th Centuries', Belgrade 2003 (summary in English), MA, supervisor: Prof. Ljubomir Maksimovic

Helen Spurling, 'Pirqe Mashiah: a translation, commentary and introduction'. Ph.D., Cambridge, supervisor: William Horbury; examined May 2003

Vlada Stanković, 'Les patriarches de Constantinople et les empereurs de la dynastie Macédonienne', Belgrade 2003 (summary in French), MA, supervisor: Prof. Ljubomir Maksimovic

Ida Tot, 'The Byzantine Imperial Oration', DPhil., Wolfson College, Oxford, supervisor: Professor Elizabeth Jeffreys

Nada Zečević, 'The Tocco of the Greek Realm (14th-15th Centuries)', Ph.D., supervisor: Prof. Ljubomir Maksimovic

5. CONFERENCES, RECENT AND FORTHCOMING

2003

18 February: **Oslo**: Colloquium at the Center for Advanced Study at the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters.

Christos Simelidis gave a paper: 'Gregory of Nazianzus, *carm.* 1.2.17 (PG 37.781-6): the experience of editing and commenting'.

13-16 March: **Athens**: Professor Ljubomir Maksimovic attended the conference 'The Idea of European Community in History'.

6-8 May: **Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland**: 3rd Students' Conference on Medieval Studies, 'Society and Culture of Medieval Central Europe'. Jacek Maj gave a paper entitled: 'The theory of the work of art in Libri Carolini'.

30-31 May: **University of Munich**: Prof. Hans Buchwald attended the colloquium 'Die Stadt in der Spätantike - Niedergang oder Wandel?'

5-7 June: **Sophia Antipolis**: Professor Claudine Dauphin co-organised the International 8e Journées anthropologiques de Valbonne at the Centre d'études Préhistoire, Antiquité, Moyen-Âge (Céram) du CNRS-Université de Nice, Sophia Antipolis. She introduced and chaired the session on 'Ancient Diet', and gave two papers, 'L'alimentation monastique en Egypte byzantine', and 'Fièvres et Tremblements: la Palestine byzantine à l'épreuve de la Malaria'. She co-edits the *Actae* due to be published in 2004.

July: **University of Exeter**: Ecclesiastical History Society. Dr. Barbara Crostini is preparing for publication the Acts of the Conference: 'Signs, Wonders, Miracles: Representations of Divine Power in the Life of the Church'.

5-7 July: **Monemvasia**: The 16th Symposium of History and Art: 'From the Despotate to the Regno: The Morea 1460-1685'. The conference was attended by Jonathan Harris, Michael Heslop and Christopher Young with Jonathan giving a well-received paper on 'De Patria Peleponiensi: Refugees from the Morea in Western Europe'.

As always the conference was well organized by Haris Kalligas and her colleagues and attracted a good number of international scholars.

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The annual Symposium is held at about the same time every year; details may be obtained from Alexis Malliaris, Secretary of the Symposium, at the Gennadius Library (fax 30-210-7237767).

14-16 September: **Sofia**: Professor Ljubomir Maksimovic attended the conference 'Serbia and Bulgaria in the Frame of the Byzantine Civilization'.

25-27 September: **Greifswald, Germany**: Prof. Hans Buchwald attended the colloquium, 'Architektur und Liturgie' at the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University.

15-20 September: **Yerevan**: International Congress of Armenian Studies, 'Armenology today and prospects for its development'. Dr Hilary Richardson gave a paper entitled: 'Armenia and Ireland: parallels in early Christian Art'.

November: **Birkbeck College London**: 'Lay Archives in Early Medieval Europe'.

Peter Sarris represented Late Antiquity and Byzantium at the first international workshop on 'Lay Archives in Early Medieval Europe'.

November: **Toronto**: The third annual symposium of the Canadian Society for Syriac Studies in Toronto. The principal talk was given by Sebastian Brock on Syriac mysticism; other papers were given by Geoffrey Greatrex, Amir Harrak and Marica Cassis. The third volume of the Journal of the Canadian Society for Syriac Studies has now been published.

14-16 November: 1st Workshop in pre-industrial logistics and resources: General issues in the study of medieval logistics: sources, problems and methodologies, funded by the European Science Foundation & British Academy

This was an international workshop addressing methodological and practical issues of setting up a long-term project in pre-modern resources and logistics. Some 30 scholars from Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Greece and the UK participated.

The programme was as follows:

John Haldon (Birmingham): *Introduction and opening session. Why model logistical systems?*

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- Vince Gaffney (Birmingham): *Computer modelling and logistics: Problems and possibilities*
- Malcolm Wagstaff (Southampton): *Network Analysis and Logistics: Applied Topology*
- Helen Patterson (BSA Rome): *The Tiber Valley project: archaeology, intensive survey and history*
- Warren Eastwood (Birmingham): *Paleoenvironments and archaeohistorical research*
- Johannes Koder (Vienna): *Land-use and settlement: theoretical approaches*
- Gino Bellavia (Birmingham): *Predicting communication routes*
- Helen Goodchild (Birmingham): *Predicting land productivity*
- Steve Wilkes (Birmingham): *Remote sensing: topographic change in historical times in the East Mediterranean*
- Pierre-Louis Gatier, Marie-Odile Rousset (MOM, Lyons): *Land, environment and settlement in Roman, early Byzantine and Islamic central Syria (east of Hama)*
- Helen Gaffney (Birmingham): *Superiority of Numbers: methodologies for modelling the behaviour of armies*
- Ron Yorston (Reading): *Integrative technologies*

Details of the project may be found on the website of the Institute of Archaeology & Antiquity/Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman & Modern Greek Studies, University of Birmingham www.bham.ac.uk

15 November: **Somerville College, Oxford:** Autumn Meeting ('Hunting Birds') of the Diet Group.

20 November: **Lampeter:** Seminar on 'Gender and Space' (organised by Dr. Brian Boyd), Department of Archaeology, the University of Wales, Lampeter.

Professor Claudine Dauphine gave a paper entitled: '*Expositio* and *Oblatio*: The Demographic Dimension of the Abandonment and Gifting of Children to God in Early Byzantine Society'.

21-27 September: **Drama, Greece:** VI^e Colloque International de Paléographie Grecque

The 6th International Colloquium of the Comité International de Paléographie Grecque was organised by Professor Vasilios Atsalos. There were five days of papers and discussions on Greek manuscripts, with more than fifty speakers on the issues of Writing and Reading in Byzantium, the Libraries of Northern Greece, the Copying Centers in Constantinople, Byzantine and Metabyzantine bookbinding, the

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manuscripts of the metabyzantine era, and musical manuscripts, among others. The speakers included: Dieter Harlfinger (new perspectives on the research of the palimpsests), Gulielmo Cavallo ('Qualche riflessione su livelli di istruzione, categorie di lettori e pratiche di lettura a Bisanzio'), André Jacob ('La paléographie des inscriptions italo-grecques'), Erich Lamberz ('Die Produktion von Luxushandschriften in der frühen Paläologenzeit in Konstantinopel'), Costas Constantinidis ('The Copying and Circulation of Greek Manuscripts in the Orthodox East after the Introduction of Printing') and Boris Fonkič ('Παλαιογραφία των ελληνικών εγγράφων του 16ου- 17ου αιώνα'). On Wednesday the 24th of September there was an excursion to the Monasteries of Acheiropoietos in Panghaion and of Timios Prodromos in Serres. I hope that, as Professor Atsalos has promised, the proceedings of this colloquium will soon be published. They will serve as a valuable resource for researchers, especially those who are new to this exciting field.

Christos Semelidis
Merton College, Oxford

1-4 October: **Berlin**: 8th International Symposium in Byzantine Sigillography. Mihailo Popović gave a paper on 'The surname *Krambonites* and similar forms on Byzantine lead seals and in other sources' ('Der Familienname Krambonites und ähnliche Formen auf Siegeln sowie in anderen Quellen').

3-5 October: **University of Ionian, Corfu**. 5th Meeting of Byzantinologists from Greece and Cyprus. Attended by Professor Maniati-Kokkini.

4-5 December: **Granada**: Constantinople: 550 years since the Fall
Aleida Paudice gave a paper entitled: 'Elia Capsali's account of the fall of Constantinople'.

2003 Lecture Series: **Rethymno, Crete**: Professor Ljubomir Maksimovic: 'Economy and Society in Byzantium' (various subjects).

2004

January - February: **Gennadius Library, Athens**: Introduction to Byzantium

A series of 3 lectures in the Gennadius Library for the students of the American School of Classical Studies

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Open to the general public

1.- Tuesday 20 January 2004:

Dimitris Kyritsis : 'Introduction to Byzantine History'

2.- Tuesday 28 January 2004:

Maria Vassilaki : 'Introduction to Byzantine Art'

3.- Tuesday 3 February 2004:

Stavros Mamaloukos : 'Introduction to Byzantine Architecture'

10 February: **The Gennadius Library, Athens.** One-day conference:

'The Manuscript Collections of the Gennadius Library'

In collaboration with the Greek Palaeographic Association

Accompanied by an exhibition of manuscripts from the Gennadius

Dr. Harris Kalligas

Gennadius Library

March: **Institute of Historical Research, London:** Four seminars on post-Byzantine history and culture ('Byzantium after Byzantium? Eastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean in the Post- Byzantine Period') will be held by Dr Lia Chisacof in Pollard Room, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1H 7HU.

For further information, please contact Lia Chisacof, Hellenic Institute, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX. E-mail: lia.chisacof@rhul.ac.uk.

Spring Term: **Institute of Historical Research, London:** The University of London Working Seminar on editing Byzantine texts meets during the Spring term at the Institute of Historical Research, 2nd floor, Room Italy I, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.

For further information please contact Miss Julian Chrysostomides or Dr Charalambos Dendrinos at the Hellenic Institute, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX; e-mail: j.chrysostomides@rhul.ac.uk, ch.dendrinos@rhul.ac.uk

9-12 March: **Athens:** The Fourth Crusade and its Consequences

3 April: **Ottawa:** Colloque annuel de la Société des Études Anciennes du Québec at Ottawa, 3 April 2004. The invited speaker is Pierre Cosme of Paris I, who will speak on praetorian prefects under the Tetrarchy.

For further details see <http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~greatrex/colloq.html>

25-30 April: **Prato, Italy.** International Conference on the Construction Industry Before the Industrial Revolution, 13th-18th Centuries, at the Istituto Internazionale de Storia Economica "F. Datini," Prato, Italy.

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26 April - 14 June: **All Souls College, Oxford.** Byzantine Church History

Convenors: Jane Baun, Peregrine Horden

The seminar will meet on Mondays at 2.15 pm, in the Wharton Room, All Souls College.

Week 1 The Revd Professor Henry Chadwick (Oxford)

26 April *The Patriarch Photios and the Papacy*

Week 2 Professor A.A.M. Bryer (Birmingham)

3 May *The Interstices of Faith: problems of Anatolian identity*

Week 3 Dr Dirk Krausmuller (Belfast)

10 May *Dreams and visions during the reign of Leo VI*

Week 4 The Revd Dr Clarence Gallagher (Campion Hall)

17 May *Episcopal Collegiality in East and West in the First Millenium, as witnessed by the canonical collections*

Week 5 Dr Silvia Ronchey (Siena)

24 May *The Ecclesiastical Realpolitik of Cardinal Bessarion*

Week 6 Dr Mary Cunningham (Birmingham)

31 May *'All-Holy Infant': eighth-century Byzantine views on the conception of the Virgin Mary*

Week 7 Dr Hannah Hunt (Leeds)

7 June *Saint Symeon the New Theologian: the cultural context of Byzantine homilies*

Week 8 Dr Rosemary Morris (York and Belfast)

14 June *A 'Word in the Ear': monastic corruption in Byzantium?*

Trinity Term: **Oxford.** Mr Nigel Wilson, Lyell Reader in Bibliography, gave a series of five lectures entitled 'The World of Books in Byzantium'. Publication should follow, but not immediately.

May: **Andros, Greece.** The Conquest of 1204.

6-8 May: **Nicosia, Cyprus.** The Centre des Études Byzantines (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) and the Department of Byzantine Studies and Modern Greek Studies (University of Cyprus)

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organize the Third International Colloquium on Byzantine Literature in Nicosia. [NB: the acts of the first symposium were published in 2002, those of the second will appear this year in April!] The subject of the Colloquium is: 'L'écriture de la mémoire: La littérature de l'historiographie'. Speakers will include R. Macrides, I. Nilsson, D. R. Reinsch, M. Hinterberger, B. Flusin, V. Katsaros, L. Brubaker, R. Scott, J. Signes Codoñer. For further information contact P. Odorico (byzance@ehess.fr) or P. Agapitos (p.a.agapitos@ucy.ac.cy).

6 May: Institute of Classical Studies, London. Late Antique and Byzantine Medicine: Texts and Contexts

Institute of Classical Studies / King's College London Byzantine Colloquium

6 May 2004, beginning at 10:30

Institute of Classical Studies, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU

Participants include: Rebecca Flemming (King's College London), Barbara Zipser (Wellcome Trust Centre, UCL), Peter Pormann (Oxford), Anne McCabe (London), David Bennett (London), Dennis Stathakopoulos (Vienna), Helen King (Reading), Peregrine Horden (Royal Holloway).

For further information, please contact Dr Jane Baun (jane.baun@theology.ox.ac.uk).

8 May: University of Manchester. Ecclesiastical History Society: Postgraduate Conference; its purpose is to give an informal chance to students of Christianity to present and discuss their research through a short paper. For more information and booking forms, please consult the EHS website: www.ehsoc.org.uk

13 May: Royal Holloway, University of London: Fourth Hellenic Institute Lecture: Professor Simon Hornblower (University College London), 'The Greeks and Afghanistan', in Arts Lecture Theatre 1, Royal Holloway, University of London.

Further details from Professor Rosalind Thomas, Dept. of History, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX. E-mail: rosalind.thomas@rhul.ac.uk.

15-16 May: Oxford. 'Late Antique Archaeology 2004: Objects in Context, Objects in Use - the Archaeology of Everyday Life', Ashmolean Museum.

This conference will study the way in which objects were associated with each other in everyday life. It will examine the particular arrangements of

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objects that defined the spatiality of houses, shops, workshops and churches at a human level.

Speakers include: Béatrice Caseau, Sauro Gelichi, Alan Walmsley, Marc Waelkens, Joanita Vroom, R R R Smith and Andrew Poulter

Sites featured: Aphrodisias, Xanthos, Sagalassos, Pella, Scythopolis, Dichin

Also: Late Roman Arms and Armour presented by Comitatus Re-enactment Group.

SATURDAY 15th May

**Artefacts in Religious Space

10.45-11.25 Béatrice Caseau (Paris)

Furnishing late antique Christian basilicas: the static and the movable

11.25-12.05 Michel Vincent (Paris)

Ecclesiastical furniture, fixtures and fittings: the archaeological evidence

**Artefacts in Domestic Space

13.30-14.10 Sauro Gelichi (Venice)

The Modena hoards: rural domestic artefact assemblages

14.10-14.50 Alan Walmsley (Copenhagen)

Houses at Pella, Jordan: the domestic destruction deposits

**Recent Fieldwork in Asia Minor

15.40-16.20 Anne-Marie Manière (Paris) Recent excavations at Xanthos

16.20-17.00 Mark Waelkens (Leuven) Late Antique to Early Byzantine Sagalassos

**Debate

17.15-18.00 Penelope Allison, Maria Parani and Beatrice Caseau

Texts, pictures or 'the spade that cannot lie'? evaluating sources.

**After dinner: the table and its artefacts

20.00-20.30 Joanita Vroom (East Anglia)

The archaeology of late antique dining in the East Mediterranean

20.30-21.00 Ellen Swift (Kent)

Decorated vessels: the function of decoration in Late Antiquity

SUNDAY 16th MAY

**Understanding finds in context

09.30-10.10 Toon Putzeys (Leuven)

Contextual analysis at Sagalassos

10.10-10.50 R. R. R. Smith (Oxford)

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Statues and their contexts in Late Antiquity: recent work at Aphrodisias in Caria

****Artefacts in Commercial Space**

11.30-12.10 Elias Khamis (Oxford)

The Scythopolis shops: finds in context Artefacts in Personal Space

12.10-12.50 Maria Parani (Nicosia, Cyprus)

Dress and accessories in Late Antiquity

****Artefacts in Military Space**

14.10-14.50 John Conyard (Comitatus Military Re-enactment Group)

Reconstructing the late Roman army (with equipment displays)

14.50-15.30 Andrew Poulter (Nottingham)

Deconstructing destruction deposits: finds in context from a late Roman fort in Bulgaria.

£30 admission (£10 student/unwaged).

Meal prices: Sat lunch £8 Sun lunch £8.

For application form plus Hotel, B&B and Hostel accommodation see www.lateantiquearchaeology.com Send application form with details of meals and payment before May 5th to: LAA2004, 2 Moorside Rd, Tottington, Bury, Lancs, BL8 3HW, England. Cheques in sterling payable to "Late Antique Archaeology". Cash payment for overseas visitors, by arrangement.

Queries: info@lateantiquearchaeology.com

20-22 May: **University of Mainz, Germany.** 17th Conference of the Abreitsgemeinschaft Christliche Archaeologie zur Erforschung spätantiker, frühmittelalterlicher und byzantinischer Kultur.

Summer Semester 2004: **University of Lodz, Poland.**

Lecture: Dr. Malgorzata Dabrowska: 'What would have been the case...-the alternative version of medieval events'.

Conversatorium: 'The attraction of heresy in the Middle Ages'.

29 June - 2 July: **Moscow**, International symposium: Hierotopy. Studies in the making of sacred space

For more details contact, Alexei Lidov

Director of the Research Centre for Eastern Christian Culture, Moscow

Chair of the Organization Committee

alidov@mail.ru

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10-12 July: **Monemvasia**: 17th Annual Symposium of History and Art in Monemvasia on: 'Nonsense, fallacies and trash in History'.

21-24 July: **University of Liverpool**. The Ecclesiastical History Society: 'Elite and Popular Religion'. For further details, please consult the EHS website: www.ehsoc.org.uk.

13-15 August: **University of Melbourne, Australia**. Byzantine Narrative - XIVth Conference of the Australian Association for Byzantine Studies - In honour of Roger Scott. The Web site for this conference can be found at:

<http://www.cca.unimelb.edu.au/byznarr/home.htm>

The site includes information about the conference, and a form for online submission of abstracts.

Enquiries to Dr Kathleen Hay, Conference Secretary.

Email: kmhay@unimelb.edu.au

Fax: +61 3 8344 4161

Postal address:

The University of Melbourne

Byzantine Narrative Conference

Centre for Classics and Archaeology

Old Quadrangle

Victoria 3010

Australia

September: Dr. Barbara Crostini has been elected a member of the organizing committee for the celebrations of the **Millenary of the Badia greca di Grottaferrata (1004-2004)**, culminating in a **colloquium** at the end of September. If you would like to receive more information about the programme, you can be added to a mailing list by writing to barbara.crostini@man.ac.uk.

9-11 September: **London**. The Logos Conference: Controlling Language: The Greek Experience

The Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London

The long history of the Greek language has been marked by a recurrent concern with issues of correctness, hierarchy and purity of language. Throughout the last 2,500 years a concern with establishing and maintaining norms can be and has been described as essential to the continuity of the language, or as stifling creative activity. This conference is exploratory, in that we want to address questions and practices of control, such as the standardization and planning of language, norms and perceptions of correctness, across the millennia - from the Hellenistic

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world to the present day - in order to see whether a fruitful dialogue can be established between students of the language in different periods. The conference will be held at the Institute of Classical Studies, London. Practical information, registration details and conference events will be communicated later.

For any further information, please contact:

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14-16 October 2004: **Istanbul** 'The Black Sea Region: Past, Present and Future', a major international, inter-disciplinary conference, jointly organised by the British Academy Black Sea Initiative and Istanbul Technical University. For further information, see the website: <http://www.biaa.ac.uk/blackseaconference/>

2005

4-6 March: **Cambridge**. **The Friends of Mount Athos** will hold a residential conference at Madingley Hall, Cambridge, devoted to the theme "'Beauty Will Save the World": Art, Music and Monasticism on Mount Athos'. Further details are available from Dr. Graham Speake, Hon. Secretary, Friends of Mount Athos, Ironstone Farmhouse, Milton, Banbury OX15 4HH.

6. 37th SPRING SYMPOSIUM OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

Report on the 37th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies,
held 29-31 March 2002 at the University of Birmingham, under the
auspices of the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies
(Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity).

The Symposium theme, *Eat, drink, and be merry (Luke 12:19): Production, consumption and celebration of food and wine in Byzantium*, allowed the symposiasts to consider the rituals of eating together in the Byzantine world ('Guess who's coming to dinner?'), the material culture of Byzantine food and wine consumption ('The art of eating'), the transport and exchange of agricultural products ('Over the river and through the woods'), and a variety of other topics, including: dancing at dinner, banquets in Byzantium, monastic dining, what to wear to dinner, the Byzantine diet, where to eat and what to drink.

The opening lecture was delivered by J Koder, on 'Monókythra and pastá – thrýmata megála in the diet of every day?'; his Viennese colleague, E Kislinger, presented the closing lecture on 'Connoisseurs and drunkards: Byzantine attitudes towards wine consumption'. In between we heard a papers short and long, plus communications. The shorter papers – 'Lunch Specials' – were R Macrides, reading a paper by P Magdalino on 'Bread of heavens'; M Cunningham, 'Divine banquet: The Theotokos as a source of spiritual nourishment'; A Lymberopoulou, 'Representations of feasts in Palaiologan churches in Venetian-dominated Crete'; L James, 'The Fat and the Thin in Byzantine Art'; B Crostini Lappin, 'Peter and the animals'; and A Eastmond, "'Thou art neither hot nor cold": vomit, regurgitation and Paradise in Byzantium'. Longer papers were delivered by R Cormack, on 'Did fun end at Pompeii?'; S Malmberg, 'Dazzling Dining - Banquets as an Expression of Imperial Legitimacy'; A-M Talbot, 'Mealtimes in monasteries'; J Vroom, 'The changing dining habits at Christ's table'; M Grünbart, 'Store in a cool and dry place: Perishable goods and their preservation in Byzantium'; D Stathakopoulos, 'Between the field and the plate: how agricultural products were processed into food'; J Baun, 'Dreaming of food'; I Kalavrezou, 'Dancing at dinner'; P Armstrong, 'A hundred jugs of olive oil': merchants of Venice at Sparta in the twelfth century'; A Dunn, 'Late Roman and Byzantine farmers and transhumants on public lands: markets versus corvée'; A Harvey, 'Wine production and distribution in late Byzantium'; and E Georganteli, 'Production, monetary transactions and cultural encounters in Anatolia (12th-14th centuries)'.

The international range is obvious: in addition to the 20 speakers and postgraduate communications-givers from the UK, there were four speakers from Austria, three from the USA, two from Greece, and one each from Hungary, the Netherlands, and Sweden. There was, in addition, a paper sent from China to distribute to all in the registration packs. Attendance, with 162 participants, was excellent.

Though he did not know in advance, the Symposium was dedicated to Prof Antony Bryer, who founded Byzantine Studies in the UK, and the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies at the University of Birmingham. The 'Happy Hour Specials' on Saturday's programme were in fact tributes to Bryer from former students and colleagues: J Crow, C Galatariotou, JF Haldon, R Morris, M Mullett, J Munitiz, and J Smedley (at the last minute, A Cameron and J Herrin could not attend, but sent lovely messages). Some tributes were touching, some were amusing, but all celebrated Bryer's role in creating a vibrant discipline and establishing UK scholars as the strongest international force in the field of Byzantine Studies. The papers, and some of the communications, will appear in a volume in Bryer's honour, published, as all SPBS volumes, by Ashgate/Variorum.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr Leslie Brubaker, Symposiarch
Reader in Byzantine Art History
Director, Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies
Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity

7. 38th SPRING SYMPOSIUM OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

Byzantine Trade (4th-12th c.): Recent Archaeological Work

**27-29 March 2004
St. John's College
The University of Oxford**

Symposiarch: Marlia Mango
Symposium Administrator: Lukas Schachner

The symposium will examine the extent and nature of Byzantine trade from late antiquity into the Middle Ages. To complement extensive work already carried out on late antique long-distance trade within the Mediterranean, the symposium will concentrate on local and international trade. Key topics include urban retail organisation; regional markets; the production/circulation of metalware, ivory, silk, glass, pottery; exports and imports of international trade; Byzantium's international trade in Britain, the Levant, the Red Sea, the Black Sea and China.

Provisional Programme

Saturday, 27 March

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 9:00 | Registration |
| 9:30 | Session 1: Mapping Trade
M. Mango, Trade: international, inter-regional, regional and local
E. Savage-Smith, Maps and trade
S. Kingsley, Mapping trade by shipwrecks
O. Karagiorgou, Mapping trade by the amphora
Chair: C. Wickham |
| 11:45 | Session 2a: Local Trade: Shops, workshops and factories
Y. Tsafir, Trade, shops and workshops in Bet Shean (Scythopolis), 4th-8th c.
E. Rodziewicz, Ivory, bone and other production at Alexandria, 5th-9th
Chair: B. Ward-Perkins |
| 1:00 | Lunch in Hall, St. John's |
| 2:00 | Session 2b: Local Trade: Shops, workshops and factories
C. Mango, Constantinople
R. Kostova, Preslav, 9th-11th c.
Chair: B. Ward-Perkins |

38th SPRING SYMPOSIUM

- 3:15 **Session 3: Regional and Interregional Markets**
A. Vokaer, Syrian Brittleware, 5th-7th c.
N. Günsenin, Ganos wine and its circulation, 10th-12th c.
Chair: A. Dunn
- 4:45 **Session 4: Some Trade Tracking Trajectories**
M. Mango, Metalware, 6th-12th c.
P. Armstrong, I. Dimopoulos, Red, White, and Red Wares, 7th-12thc.
Chair: L. Brubaker
- 6:15 Reception, Garden Quad Reception Room
- 7:30 Dinner in Hall, St. John's (followed by SPBS Committees)

Sunday, 28 March

- 9:00 **Session 5: International Trade: Exports and Imports**
M. Decker, Exported wine, 5th-7th c.
H. Kinoshita, Exported glass excavated in China
A. McCabe, Imported *materia medica*
P. Kenrick, On the Silk Route: imported and regional pottery at Zeugma
Chair: J. Johns
- 11:30 **Session 6: International Trade: with Britain, Late Antique East and West**
B. Cunliffe, Trade on the Ocean
C. Salter, Tin mining in Britain
C. Bowles, Mediterranean exchange with Britain, 5th-7th c.
Chair: J. Crow
- 1:15 Lunch in Hall, St. John's
- 2:30 **Session 7: International Trade: the Red Sea and the East**
F. Goddio and J. Cole, The Canopic region and port of Alexandria, 5th-9thc.
S.E. Sidebotham, Red Sea ports and their networks
D. Phillipson, Aksum, the entrepot, and highland Ethiopia, 4th-12thc.
M. Horton, Zanzibar & Shangar, East Africa-Mediterranean trade, 6th-11thc.
Chair: P. Sarris
- 5:00 **Communications**
- 6:45 **Annual General Meeting** of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies
- 7:15 **Meeting** for Byzantine International Congress 2006
- 8:00 Feast in Hall, St. John's

Monday, 29 March

- 9:00 **Session 8: International Trade: the Medieval Mediterranean East and West**
 (D. Jacoby, Venice and Amalfi, 10th-12th c. [unable to attend; paper to be included in publication])
 J. Henderson, Glass in the Levant and the Veneto, 11th c.
 P. Northover and J. Meyer, Copper: trade and technology transfer in the central Mediterranean, 10th-12th c.
 J. Hayes, Pottery: a note on the pre-Frankish situation in Cyprus, late 12th c.
 Chair: D. Pringle
- 11:00 **Session 9: International Trade: The Black Sea and the North**
 J. Shepard, The north Black Sea: mists and portals
 I.L. Shchapova, Local and imported glass excavated in Rus' and the Crimea
 N.A. Makarov, Rural settlement and trade networks in Northern Russia, 900-1250
 Chair: J. Howard-Johnston
- 12:30 Speakers and Chairs, Round Table discussion
- 1:00 Announcement of 2005 Symposium and close of Symposium 2004

Abstracts of Communications

S. Bangert (Oxford), St. Menas ampullae in Britain

Menas ampullae are small (from c. 8 cm) clay pilgrim-flasks. They have a lentoid body and a narrow neck with two handles and are typically decorated with a standard depiction of saint Menas standing between two kneeling camels. They were made in large numbers at the site of the saint c. 45 km south west of Alexandria in the 6th and 7th century. Naturally they are mostly found in Egypt and the Levant, but finds have also been reported from the Black Sea region and Western Europe. The finds from Northern Europe have, however, been queried as the find circumstances in many cases are poorly recorded. It follows that the find of a Menas ampullae in Britain at Meols on the West coast could be discussed as well, particularly since only one other Menas ampullae have been reported found in Britain (from Derby).

An investigation into the Menas ampullae in British collections has, however, revealed that several other Menas ampullae could be from

an archaeological context in Britain, maybe as many as eight or nine. The rising number can arguably support the reliability of the reported ampullae as genuine finds from the sixth and seventh centuries. When the location of these finds are considered it is seen the ampullae have mainly been found in the Eastern and Southern part of Britain. Inspired by recent literature on Britain in the post Roman period, this location in Britain is connected with the trade route via the Rhine corridor.

I. Booth (London), International trade in North West Anatolia 1180 to 1280

There is little evidence of any international trade in this area at this time but some can be detected in the sources but extrapolation is usually necessary in order to work out what is going on. Also in Ibn Sa'id's case (the example given here) more is learned from what he does not say than from what he does.

Ibn Sa'id's *Geography of the World* suggests that there was trade between Herakleia Pontica (Black Sea Port) and Kastamonu (Moslem) in the 1280's when he says:

“A l'est de cette ville [Herakleia Pontica] se trouve un des ports de Rum bien connu des commerçants, KASTAMUNIYYA, qui appartient aux Musulmans...”

This translation of Cahen's is interesting in that it describes Kastamonu, an inland city, as a port and that its present seaport of Inebolu is not mentioned, but more interesting is the question of how merchants got between the two cities for today one would use one of two roads:

- Via the Ankara Highway
Herakleia → Düzce → Bolu → Gerede → Safranbolu → Araç → Kastamonu
- Via the Paphlagonian valleys:
Herakleia → Devrek → Çaycuma → Ahmetusta Geçidi → Safranbolu → Araç → Kastamonu.

However Ibn Sa'id's entry for Ankara says that after visiting either Karabuli (Bolu) or Sultanbuli (Safranbolu) to trade, one must return to Ankara before going on and the suggested route from Herakleia to Ankara is clearly not the Ankara Highway. Indeed French's book on *Roman Milestones* provides the information to show that the road

described by Ibn Said is almost certainly the 'Pilgrims' Road', which goes from Nikomedia over the mountains to Nicaea and then through Söğüt to Eskişehir (Dorylaion).

This implies that:

- The Ankara Highway was blocked west of Bolu, presumably at Bolu Geçidi
- The roads north and east of Safranbolu were blocked, probably at Ahmetusta Geçidi to the north and to the east at Araç.

This then identifies three border crossings which Ibn Natif suggests were blocked by low level warfare in the 1230s. Thus Ibn Sa'id knows of the area's dangers but still suggest going there though he is forced sometimes to use very roundabout ways of getting between some cities. In this way he tells us where the trade routes went, which were important, where the Sultanate had its problems and most importantly to us, which were international trade routes.

This leaves just one realistic route from Herakleia to Kastamonu:

- Herakleia → Devrek → Çaycuma → Daday → Kastamonu.

The route suggested by Ibn Sa'id between Ankara and Kastamonu is so long as to make it unusable as part of a route between Herakleia and Kastamonu. This suggestion may wend its way through the valleys but it is practical and there is evidence of its use both in the 1130s and the 1270s.

I shall present further evidence of trade and trade route's in this area between 1180 and 1280 in my communication.

C. Corsi (Cassino), Trade and trade routes in Southern Latium from late Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Southern Latium, and particularly that part which in Antiquity was called "Latium adiectum", did not attract much attention concerning Late Antiquity and Medieval times. An archaeological research project of the University of Cassino aims to remedy this lack of knowledge. In this occasion we intend to present the preliminary results of our work concerning the distributions of commercial goods and technical know-how, as well as the routes and itineraries of their circulation. The latter, while being very conservative due to geographical constraints, have undergone a series of mutations and transformations caused by political events, and their reconstruction is particularly complex because this region has always held a borderland position.

For Late Antiquity in particular, some information can be obtained about the evolution of the material culture in production units, the monetary circulation in half-abandoned towns, the character of acculturation in the areas conquered by the Lombards, and also about continuity of occupation in urban centres that remained under the political influence of the Byzantines.

Obviously, the situation of coastal centres like Gaeta, where the influx of goods from the Byzantine areas remained uninterrupted, is better known. For Carolinian times, the dramatic destruction of the Benedictine Abbey of Cassino, is partly compensated by the rich archaeological documentation from the Abbey of S. Vincenzo al Volturno. These excavation data clearly permit to define commercial circuits and map the penetration of import goods. Such trade routes can be traced both from the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian coasts, with Cassino acting probably as a crucial network junction.

J. Crow (Newcastle) and **C. Nesbit** (Newcastle)

The joint communication is concerned with an unusual bronze lamp of Byzantine date said to have originated from south-east Asia. We will consider the form and typology of the lamp, the circumstance surrounding its discovery and the implications for long-distance trade and contacts in the Indian Ocean in late antiquity.

E. Dafi, Trade between Africa and the Southern Aegean during the Early Byzantine Period. Evidence from imported pottery from excavations at Thera.

Sea voyages in the Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea may have been described as dangerous by 5th and 6th century sources, but it is certain that both local and interregional small- and middle-scale trade flourished in Late Antiquity and Early Byzantium. Traces of traffic between larger and smaller ports are evident also at smaller sites: at the island of Thera a coastal settlement was revealed during the excavations of the Greek Archaeological Service. The settlement, at the south coast of the island, presents pottery with a considerable variation of provenance, dated from the 1st to the 8th c. AD. Amphorae and tableware finds will be presented and their provenance will be discussed, with reference to the typology established in previous publications.

The study of amphorae found in 5th and 6th c. levels presents difficulties, as they often do not belong to groups with assigned provenance. The general image is that a rough 15% of the 5th and 6th c.

amphorae at the site are African. *Spatheion* is the commonest shape, while also common are variants of the Mid-Roman 7. Evident are amphorae of Tripolitanian origin, Keay Types XXXII and LX, *Africana Piccolo* and various shapes assigned as African in the bibliography. Variations in fabric may point to different centres of manufacture of the same types of amphorae.

The situation with African Red Slip dishes and plates is clearer: they count for more than the 50% of the RS finds in the fifth and sixth centuries. Form 105 (typology by J. Hayes) is predominant, a number of objects belong to the more or less contemporaneous forms 104 and 106 and to the later 109. The forms 91, 93, 99 and 103 are also represented.

A. Dunn (Birmingham), Toponymy, archaeology, and the purple silk of Byzantine central Greece

No branch of Byzantine commodity production has been more discussed by historians than silk production between the sixth and twelfth centuries. Much of this discussion has been about the nature of imperial administrative involvement in production, distribution, and sale. Indeed a pseudo-history of production, distribution, and sale has been proposed on the basis of a false model of imperial administrative involvement. While no-one would dispute that there were imperial workshops in Constantinople – the evidence being of several kinds – the organisation, geography, and history of provincial workshops remain, for the seventh century onwards (not to mention the sixth century) extremely obscure. This is true even for the relatively better documented eleventh and twelfth centuries, and for central and southern Greece with which most of the historical references are concerned. There are excellent analyses of these references by Jacoby and others. But, without clear evidence to the contrary, historians have felt able to infer that there were no imperial workshops in the provinces, only “archontic” ones. Thebes, capital of the Thema of Ellas, is seen as the centre of “archontic” production for both the market and the imperial court. The case can be made however, on the basis of toponymy, archaeology, and perhaps sigillography and texts, for an imperially administered centre for the production of, at least, purple silk, still in theory an imperial monopoly, in western Boeotia, around ancient and modern Thisve; and for the eastern end of the Gulf of Corinth as a centre of the silk trade, licit or illicit, with the west. This research represents the first stage of an international project which began in 2003, involving British, Greek, American, and Canadian colleagues, designed to integrate old and new projects focused upon Thisve, its hinterland, and the eastern end of the Gulf of Corinth.

P. Guest (Cardiff), Gift-Exchange in late Antiquity: an alternative to the movement of objects as traded commodities

Not all material culture in late antiquity was produced and distributed in order to be exchanged for commercial gain (trade). This paper proposes that the manufacture and distribution of high status objects sometimes took place within late Roman socio-political networks of exchange, particularly as gifts which defined and maintained the structure of contemporary Roman society. The evidence is drawn from the many extraordinary treasures of gold and silver found in the East Anglian counties of England, as well as the equally remarkable finds from the Baltic region and Indian subcontinent. Understanding trade in late antiquity is an important objective, but we should avoid the assumption that it was only by being traded that material culture moved within and beyond the Empire.

M.P.C. Jackson (Newcastle), Local painted pottery trade in early Byzantine Isauria

This paper will present the results of recent investigation into the local trade network in Isauria in southern Asia Minor during the early Byzantine period. The data come from analysis of the Museum collections of all the sites excavated in the region: those in the upper Göksu valley region directed by Michael Gough during the 1950s and 1960s and the results of new excavations in the late 1990s at Kilise Tepe. The aim of the paper is to highlight the occurrence of a characteristic local ware at a range of different sites in what represents one of the major passes connecting central Anatolia with the Mediterranean. As such, the pass has a long history and by the early Byzantine period was not only a strategic military supply line and pilgrimage route, it was also a trade route. Surprisingly, however, although excavations within the Göksu valley region revealed clear evidence for early Byzantine goods imported to the area from the Mediterranean, and especially from Cyprus, the majority of pottery was of a local type, named 'Monastic Ware' by Gough, which has not been published at other sites outside the immediate region. The type of clay, the range of forms, its characteristic decoration and the lack of apparent exports may be considered evidence for a local trade network which involved supply to a range of sites including: Dağ Pazarı, a late Antique walled city; Alahan, a pilgrimage site; and Kilise Tepe, a lowland settlement. No kiln sites have yet been identified. However, analysis of the clay suggests variation in the content of the

fabric between vessels from Kilise Tepe and some of those from Alahan as well as differences in style and decoration which may be indicative of more than one centre of production. Although found within contexts associated with habitation datable to the early Byzantine period, all the sites where the ware has been found were associated with ecclesiastical buildings. This pottery provides another link between the early Byzantine agricultural settlements in the valley floors and the significant local ecclesiastical institutions on the hillsides. This pottery painted with a repertoire of Christian symbols therefore provides information not only on local trade and consumption but also insights into the dynamics and interrelationships of sites of different function at the period. One possibility is to consider the potential role of local ecclesiastical institutions in the management of the production of this material.

M. Kominko (Oxford), Maps in the Byzantine manuscripts of the *Christian Topography* of Cosmas Indicopleustes

The *Christian Topography* was written in the sixth century by Cosmas Indicopleustes. Although he lived in Monophysite Alexandria, he was a Nestorian, and an ardent student of the Nestorian teacher Mar Aba. Although he travelled much and was accustomed to both contemporary Alexandrian scholarship and ancient geography and astronomy he chose to promote a theory that the earth is flat.

The maps preserved in the *Christian Topography* can be divided into the cosmographical representation of the whole earth, and maps of particular regions. Cosmas claims that his depiction of the whole earth is inspired by the Bible, but it could not be his main source. Some Syriac influences are visible, and it seems that this book might preserve traces of what could be a theory developed within the School of Nisibis. The great majority of the regional maps are conflations of biblical elements with the depiction of the geographical setting of events represented, much like the mosaic depiction of the map at Madaba. The main elements used for geographical definition of the setting of each scene are representations of cities, which so prominently appear on many mosaics in Palestine and Jordan. The use of cardinal directions is not consistent on the maps or in the text, which may be a testimony to the variety of maps available to the author.

S. Marzinzik (London), Byzantine belt-buckles from Anglo-Saxon England

Adopting a north-west European point of view on the topic of this symposium, this short communication will attempt to shed some light on the nature of contact between Anglo-Saxon England and the Byzantine world in the late fifth to early eighth centuries. While the Celtic West appears to have maintained at least sporadic contact with the Mediterranean world, Byzantine items from early Anglo-Saxon contexts are comparatively rare.

The starting point of this communication is a Byzantino-Longobardic belt buckle from a male burial at Wasperton, Warwickshire. This buckle was found in an otherwise unambiguously Anglo-Saxon grave. The cemetery at Wasperton has Romano-British roots but continued to be used into the seventh century.

Questions to address are the mechanisms through which this buckle may have come to rural Warwickshire and the provenance of parallels to this find and to other Byzantine buckles from Anglo-Saxon contexts. I would also like to raise briefly the status of these items of costume in comparison to other imports from the Byzantine sphere, for instance the so-called 'Coptic' bronze vessels.

H. Meredith-Goymour (Oxford), Evaluating the movement of luxury glassware in early Byzantium

Typically, the notion of 'trade' implies the movement of goods from one point to another. The recyclable nature of glassware in early Byzantium is such that it is generally difficult to establish the geographic location of production. Neither do unprovenanced artefacts provide a final context of deposition.

Trade in glassware operated on two levels, involving two groups of consumers. There was trade in glass as a raw material, and trade in finished glassware. This discussion focuses on the latter. Drawing upon open-work glass vessels from early Byzantium as a case study, this paper surveys the known find-spots, in order to build a broader picture of the circulation and distribution of this type of pierced, two-layered luxury vessel.

Along the Silk Road, finished glassware travelled from Byzantium to the Far East. As a result of the apparent secrecy maintained by westerners until the 5th century AD, glass was not free blown in China. Therefore, free blown glass was imported. This is an example, not of restricted trade, but more likely the restricted movement of glass

craftsmen eastwards. This is further supported by a law in the *Codex Theodosianus* which explicitly restricts the movement of specific craftsmen.

An evaluation of the distribution of open-work glass vessels raises issues concerning the extent of, or possible restrictions upon, trade between Byzantium and Sasanian Persia, and between Byzantium and the Far East.

S. Middleton (Oxford), Ancient intaglio, cameos and rings acquired in Burma and elsewhere in Southeast Asia

A brief illustrated talk on ancient intaglios, cameos and rings acquired in Burma and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. Although the majority are said to have come from Pyu sites in Central Burma, their original provenances are at the moment uncertain; some may have been imported from India or further West, others could have been made locally. Influences from the East and West seem to have been mixed and many. While there are several intaglios and rings with unusual iconography, others engraved with more common devices can be grouped stylistically and may even come from the same workshops. Only a few can be closely dated but the majority probably date from between about the 5th - 10th centuries AD.

A. Papagiannaki (Oxford), In search of medieval ivory workshops: caskets and furniture

Medieval ivory and bone caskets have received much scholarly attention. The techniques of ivory carving, the exploration of the relationship between master and clientele, the choice of iconography and the possibility of polychromy, all have been the subject of recent study. Above all, the materials themselves have gained attention. However, further work can still be done on the assembly techniques used on these artefacts, an approach that could throw important light on their workshop production.

A first hand study of the construction of numerous caskets and relevant loose plaques has revealed elements of assembling techniques related to those employed in contemporary cabinetry and furniture design. The famous ivory casket decorated with scenes from the life of David, today in the Museo Nazionale del Palazzo di Venezia in Rome, demonstrates this well. This ninth century artefact has been assembled in a very sophisticated manner, implying not only a skilled master but also a workshop hosting a diversity of crafts, including wood carving and

furniture production. The existence of such multi-functional workshops is supported by the richer evidence of Late Antiquity, both in artefacts and in literary references to the use of ivory/bone in luxury furniture in particular, and suggests the need for a new model to better understand ivory caskets manufacture and design in the medieval period.

T. Papaioannou (Oxford), LR3 Amphorae: a survey of their distribution, typology and function

The theory that amphorae can be used as material evidence in an effort to reconstruct and examine ancient trading routes and the economic history of past civilisations, has had a profound effect on the value archaeologists place on amphora studies, and the analytical approaches, which have been developed in order to study this material. Publications emerging from 1960s onwards have provided archaeologists with various amphorae classifications and typologies, which currently reflect the entire chronological sequence of amphorae production and use, although we know more about certain types of amphorae than we do about others.

In this communication, to show what kind of results one can achieve from studying amphorae and how they help us interpret the economic and trading systems that existed in Byzantium, I will focus on LR3 type amphorae and discuss their typologies, their distribution across time and space and their function. LR3 type amphorae, initially produced between the 5th and 7th centuries reappear during the 9th century in a slightly different medieval form. To determine the distribution of LR3, maps will show find spots in the early Byzantine period. The identification of LR3 centres of production combined with distribution patterns could reconstruct potential trading routes but the identification of product(s) transported remains a problem.

A. Risos (Bochum), Kathismata, proskathizo, proskathemenoi: commercial agriculture in the Megale Vlachia, 1250-1390

Kathismata (plural of Kathisma) means in our case mobile settlements, chôria named after the persons who owned them. They consisted of huts and were peopled by tax-excepted indigent natives, called proskathémenoi, and immigrant Albanians. These people were settled down, proskathizô is a transitive verb, by the owners of the chôria, entrepreneurs who rejoiced the favor of the local dynatoi. They in their turn participated in the gain that resulted from the employment of man-power I have hinted at, from the extension of the agricultural production and the sale of the surplus (grain) to the Latins of central Greece, including the

Venetians of Negreponte. Except during a short interval (1333-1348) Constantinople did not interfere in Thessalian enterprises. My findings and conclusions result from and rely on the charters of the Meteôromonastery, information by Brocardus, Marinus Sanutus Torcellus, Venetian documents, a coin-hoard and the Turkish karagün, that means miserable: it is thus that the Ottoamn newcomers nicknamed the inhabitants of our chôria after the conquest.

N. Ristovska (Oxford), Tracing The Footsteps Of Mediaeval Merchants: Distribution Patterns Of Middle Byzantine Luxury Glass

In the past, mediaeval Byzantine commercial exchange, the products which were involved in the exchange and the trade routes through which the products circulated within and outside the Byzantine Empire have been explored mainly through the evidence provided by the written sources. However, today, after decades of more systematic archaeological exploration, it is possible to draw a more coherent picture by contrasting the (usually scarce) references to trade found in the written sources with the evidence brought to light through archaeological excavations. Recent research has proven that valuable insights into the patterns of trade are obtained by analysis of the spatial distribution of the archaeological finds.

This paper will examine how the distribution analysis of glass artefacts can help us understand the patterns of international trade in Byzantine luxury glass within the area of the Eastern Mediterranean and to the north of the Black Sea.

P. Sarris (Cambridge), The economic background to the Persian and Islamic takeover of the Near East

In recent decades historians have reacted against earlier hypotheses that the Persian and Islamic conquests of the Roman Near East of the seventh century were facilitated by the alienation from the imperial authorities of the subject populations of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Such supposed alienation had previously been explained primarily in terms of anti-Chalcedonian sentiment. Historians now take a much more nuanced view of the extent to which anti-Chalcedonian communities suffered persecution at the hands of the imperial authorities in the late sixth century, and the sources on which the concept of religious alienation was based. However, there are indications that an alternative hypothesis needs to be addressed, namely, the role of social and economic factors in alienating the non-elite inhabitants of the near eastern provinces. The advent of bubonic plague in the mid-sixth century would appear to have

opened up new economic opportunities to agricultural and artisanal workers who sought to take advantage of labour shortages to secure for themselves a better standard of living. In the short term, they would seem to have achieved this at the expense of employers, landowners, and the state. However, from the late sixth century onwards there is unmistakable evidence from the numismatic and papyrological record of a 'Eseigneurial reaction' that was associated with an onslaught upon the standards of living of the humble. This intensification of exploitation in the late sixth century may well help us to explain the passivity of many of the emperor's subjects in the face of foreign invasion.

L.A. Schachner (Oxford), Beyond Wādī n-Nat.rūn (Egypt): notes on soda extraction and transshipment

From the 2nd millenium BC to the end of the 2nd millenium AD, Wādī n-Nat.rūn (*Aegyptus Prima*) has been a major supply centre for 'natron' (*nitron*, *nitron*; *hos^em*; *bawraq* (𐤁𐤓𐤕), *nat.rūn*; used as a generic term for inorganic soda/trona), chloride salt and rushes. The recent emergence of scientific interest in alkali glass-production (based on natron vs. plant-ash, potash) from Pharaonic to Islamic times raises, more than ever, the question of raw material supply.

Through synthesis of literary-historical analysis, geological and topographic survey, and toponymic data, ancient and modern, this communication represents a revision of the 'exclusive' role attributed to Wādī n-Nat.rūn in late Roman and Byzantine soda supply, highlighting the specific 'Christian' history of the centres of exploitation and transshipment, i.e. Wādī n-Nat.rūn, at.-T.arrāna, Barnūḡ, T.arābīya, al-Kāb, and Bi'r n-Nat.rūn. Traumatic events such as the suppression of the Coptic revolt of 724/5 AD in T.arābīya, together with the reorganisation of regional markets and of Mediterranean trade, could subsequently have led to a temporary lack of skilled labour and have provoked a major crisis in trans-regional soda supply. Furthermore, a probable location for the origin of natron '*arabikon*', attested from the 4th c. AD, is being proposed, while the provenience of natron (?) '*armanī*' ('Armenian'), attested from the 11th c. AD, still remains widely unknown. Finally, the paper calls for physical prospection around modern Zaḡāzīq where, in the eastern Delta, natron '*arabikon*' could have been extracted and, eventually, primary glass been produced.

P. Skinner (Southampton) and **T. Bhote** (Southampton), Imperial silk for Western Street-walkers: when objects move and change in meaning

'Such garments can hardly be called unique,' I said, 'when with us street walkers and conjurors wear them.' 'Where do you get them from?' they asked. 'From Venetians and Amalfian traders,' I replied, 'who by bringing them to us support life by the food we give them.'

Liutprand of Cremona's assessment of imperial silk garments in his *Embassy to Constantinople* epitomises the twin problems that this new research project aims to address: how the movement of objects between consumers in politically- and culturally-distinct regions of the medieval Mediterranean led to changes in meaning attached to that object or commodity, and how the mobility of certain groups (in this pilot study, Amalfitan traders and Jews) facilitated that movement by the establishment of colonies beyond their home regions. The project, which is intended as a pilot for a larger-scale treatment of cross-cultural contacts emanating from southern Italy, focuses on this region in its traditional role as a crossroad at the heart of the Mediterranean, and combines the expertise of an experienced researcher in the documentary history of the mercantile cities of southern Italy with that of a student qualified in the theory and practice of documenting material culture in museums. The underlying theme of the research is the concept of diaspora and of objects and people taken out of their home contexts, and the ways in which such dislocation effected changes of identity and meaning.

V.G. Swan (York), Dichin (Bulgaria) and the supply of the Lower Danube in the 5th and 6th centuries

Dichin a heavily fortified military base, in North Central Bulgaria (founded in c.400, burnt down in late the 5th or early 6th century, immediately re-occupied, and finally destroyed and abandoned in c.580) provides a resource of well-stratified quantified ceramic data extremely rare for the Lower Danube frontier zone. The assemblages include very large destruction-deposits, which dropped through the raised timber floors of the late fifth-century store-buildings, and smaller, but statistically significant pottery groups from other phases. Though post-excavation work is still in progress, the main trends are already clear. In the fifth century, perpetuating trade-links first established by the fourth-century *primi pilares* attached to the Danube fortresses of Oescus and Novae (and perhaps elsewhere), wine and oil reached Dichin from sources in both the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Unquantified evidence from other military sites in Romania and Bulgaria suggests the existence

of a more-or-less unified supply-system of amphora-borne products to the Lower Danube limes. Imported fine wares were scarce at the Dichin fortress, probably due to the relatively recent introduction and production in Northern Bulgaria of fine Gothic grey tablewares, sometimes termed 'foederati ware'. In the 6th century at Dichin, the provisioning of the garrison underwent significant changes, including a decline in the range of sources of amphorae, and this may ultimately reflect some re-orientation of trade in the Mediterranean as a whole.

D. Woods (Cork), Fredgar's knowledge of the East: the origin of two errors

Writing in Latin c.660, the Burgundian chronicler Fredegar has left us our best surviving account of the history of the West during the period 584-642. Although his focus is on Gaul, he includes several brief anecdotes relating to events in the East also. The purpose of this communication is to propose new solutions to the problems posed by two such anecdotes, his claims (1) that the emperor Phocas threw the imperial treasure into the sea just before his capture and execution in 610 (*Chron.* 4.63), and (2) that the Hagarenes, or Saracens, lived above the Caspian Sea in a land called Ercolia (*Chron.* 4.66). The first claim is problematical because it is ridiculous in itself and remains unsupported by any Greek source, although it is supported by John of Nikiu (*Chron.* 110.4). I suggest that it has arisen due to a mistranslation of the name of the province Pontus as a noun meaning "sea", i.e., that Phocas had sent his treasury ahead into Pontus at the time of his capture. Support for this can be found at *Parastaseis Syntomoi Chronikai* 42, the revelation that the σκουλκαταμείον was in Pontus immediately following Heraclius' defeat of Phocas. As to the second claim, Haragenes have been confused with Hyrcani, and the description of their location in Ercolia constitutes a corrupt abbreviation of a Latin transliteration of a Greek phrase setting them ἐν τοῖς ἔρκεσι χαλκείοις 'at the bronze defences', i.e. at the so-called 'Bronze Gates'.

L. Zavagno (Birmingham), "Le due Venezie": landscape, settlement patterns, and trade routes in Venetia between late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages

The province of Venetia has been an highly populated area since the prehistoric period. Roman domination saw a remarkable exploitation of this region, which presented a peculiar geomorphological and topographical pattern; in fact, both the inland landscape and the coastal

lagoons worked together in an 'unresolved doubleness'¹. A doubleness' which could be seen in a "lattice" type of settlement pattern: the inland terrestrial roads, parallel to the coast, intersected with a set of rivers which flowed to the lagoons and to the Adriatic Sea. This landscape had commercial possibilities. The circulation of goods such as olive oil, wine, and building materials (tiles and the so-called "pietra d'Istria" stone) allowed the local population to reach a wealthy lifestyle which was reflected in the density of the local population, in the numbers of cities (Opitergium, Altinum and Aquileia) and in the socio-cultural links with other parts of the Empire.

This picture changed only in part during the Gothic War. In two of his letters, Cassiodorus characterised the socio-economical assets of a province in which the boats seemed to run in the fields, where the inhabitants lived in the lagoon environment like the birds in their nests and where salt was produced instead of crops². Conversely, the Lombard invasions represented a real watershed. This was not because the number of the Lombard people was so great as to submerge the whole province, nor because their passage brought about destruction and ruin. Rather, the Lombard presence caused the end of the Venetia as a political and socio-cultural unit, with a clear division between the inland area under the newcomers' rule and the coastal-lagoon region where both the refugees and the Byzantine bureaucratic and military administration found a new location, thus ending the organic links with the Adriatic/Mediterranean already outlined. All the same, it must also be stressed that this border area would acquire a fundamental role in the complex realignment of imperial strategy. The area saw a change in the settlement pattern during the 6th century because of state initiative, in response to security and military considerations specific to the area³. Nonetheless, we should not see this change as marginal to the historical evolution of the Empire. On the contrary, the foundation of the new city of Heraclia in c.a.620-30 AD, and the development of the Exarchate of Ravenna, must be seen as a guide to the complexity of the subregional variations in the superstructural changes of the Byzantine Empire between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages.

¹ C. Azzara, *Venetiae. Determinazione di un'area regionale fra antichità e Alto Medioevo*, Treviso 1994.

² Cassiodorus, *Variae*, XII, 22-24.

³ T. Brown- N. Christie, "Was there a Bizantine Model of Settlement in Italy?", in *Melanges de l'Ecole Francaise en Rome -Moyen-Age*, 101 (1989), 377-99.

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Obituaries

We announce with regret the deaths of the following Byzantinists, members and friends: George Every, Jakov Ljubarskij, Michael Maclagan, Donald Nicol, Paul Speck, and Peter Topping.

George Every (1909-2003)

As a poet (and friend of T.S.Eliot and Charles Williams), his last book was *A Christmas Collection: Poems of Incarnation and History* (2001). As a historian (and, pupil of Christopher Dawson), he was author of *The Byzantine Patriarchate 451-1204* (1947, 1962, 1980).

George Every taught at the Anglican College at Kelham from 1929-1973 (where he was a lay brother SSM), and at the Roman Catholic College at Oscott thereafter (where he was Librarian). His twin brother Edward Every was Canon of Jerusalem.

George Every was Honorary Research Fellow of the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies of the University of Birmingham, and a founder member of the SPBS. He never missed a Spring Symposium.

(A.Bryer)

Jakov Ljubarskij (1929-2003)

Professor Ljubarskij, who was professor of Byzantine studies at the University of St. Petersburg for thirty years (1973-2003), was one of the leading specialists on Byzantine literature, especially historiography. He received the Ph.D. from the Moscow Pedagogical College in 1964 with a dissertation on the *Alexiad* of Anna Komnene as a historical source, and received his habilitation from Leningrad University in 1978 with a dissertation on "Michael Psellos as a Man and Writer". Among his books were annotated Russian translations of the works of Theophanes Continuatus, Michael Psellos and Anna Komnene, as well as an analytical volume on the personality and writings of Michael Psellos. Professor Ljubarskij was a fellow three times at Dumbarton Oaks, in 1989, 1990-1991 and in the spring term of 1997.

(Alice-Mary Talbot)

Michael Maclagan (1914-2003)

Michael Maclagan (1914-2003) died on 13 August, in Oxford, where he taught Byzantium, largely in Trinity College, from 1937-1981 (with the usual interesting break in Cairo during the war). Obituaries have been published in *The Independent* (2 September) and elsewhere.

Although as a classicist turned medievalist don, he never called himself a Byzantinist, Michael Maclagan represented Byzantium in Oxford during lean years after the war. The Oxford University Byzantine Society met in his rooms and he helped organise the 13th International Byzantine Congress in Oxford in 1966 - and designed its badge inscribed: OXFORD = BOSPOROS.

He published the sensible and durable *The City of Constantinople* in the Thames and Hudson Ancient People and Places series in 1968. His research interests were in Byzantine heraldry, not a contradiction in terms, for Michael Maclagan was also a Herald, starting with various Pursuivancies from 1948. An imposing figure in full tabard, he towered over an apprehensive Harold Wilson at the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

Michael Maclagan was a founder member of the SPBS and its steadfast supporter until his death. He was a kind, careful and modest man who gave us style with scholarship.

(A.Bryer)

Professor Donald Nicol (1923-2003)

Historian who took on the task of explaining the lost cause of Byzantium from where Steven Runciman left off

Donald Nicol was almost the last of the generation of British Byzantinists who were adults at the end of the Second World War. He published 16 books and some 50 articles on Byzantine history from 1200 to 1500, and the history of late Byzantium has become largely synonymous with his oeuvre.

His advice to an earnest fledgling postgraduate was: "It can be quite fun if you don't take it too seriously". A Canadian professor would often direct students who found Byzantium boring to Nicol's article *The Confessions of a bogus Patriarch*.

His letters sparkled. Yet it was above all in speaking, when the modulations of his voice warmed and lightened his words, that he could inspire and entertain. He spoke in formulae, but their representation had a certain epic charm, and behind the smooth shell was a mind of deep and unresolved complexity.

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The son of a Church of Scotland minister, Donald MacGillivray Nicol retained a light Scots accent throughout a life spent mainly south of the border. His passage from St. Paul's School to Pembroke College, Cambridge, was interrupted by the war years.

Being a pacifist, he served in the Friends' Ambulance Unit, which took him to Greece at the end of the Nazi occupation and the outbreak of civil war. This encounter with the land of Homer at the most painful moment in its history made a deep impression on the young classicist, who proceeded from a degree in classics into a doctorate on the breakaway Byzantine state that flourished in Epiros, the region he had got to know during his war service. The decisive intellectual influence on him at Cambridge was his thesis supervisor Steven Runciman, whom Nicol imitated in his cultivation of an urbane narrative style and the espousal of Byzantium as an irresistible, tragically misunderstood lost cause.

In 1952 Nicol left Cambridge for a lectureship at University College Dublin, where he published his thesis, *The Despotate of Epiros, 1204-1261*, in 1957. The book received mixed reviews, but they had the positive effect of revealing the need, which Nicol also recognised from his reading of Roman history, for a proper prosopography, or "who's who", of the era. In 1964 a fellowship at the Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies in Washington gave him the chance to compile a study of the Byzantine family of Kantakouzenos, which was published by Dumbarton Oaks in 1968.

The year in Washington, followed by a year as visiting professor in Bloomington, Indiana, ended his academic isolation. He returned to Britain as senior lecturer and then reader in history at Edinburgh. From there, election was assured to the Koreas Chair of Byzantine and Modern Greek at King's College London. In post from 1970 to 1988, he was influential in ensuring the subject's survival during some lean years in British higher education.

In the first half of his London tenure, Nicol published the two general surveys of late Byzantine history and culture that earned him election as a Fellow of the British Academy (1981). He set up and edited the journal *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*, and despite his increased administrative responsibilities, he also wrote two further substantial monographs, one on the history of the Despotate after 1261 and the other on Byzantium and Venice. During these years, Nicol was also influential in setting up the British Academy project on the prosopography of the Byzantine Empire, which was established at King's just before he retired.

The transition from London life, which he liked, to full rural retreat near Cambridge was eased by three years spent in Athens as director of

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the Gennadius Library, and was marked by the production of three biographical studies - of late Byzantine noblewomen, the Emperor John VI, and the Emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos.

A paternal but not naturally pedagogical mentor, Nicol consciously left his mark by the making of many books rather than the training of minds or the organisation of events. It is a difficult act to follow, not least because he told the story so well that it is easy to overlook the problems, and his smooth narrative flow makes alternative prospects hard to imagine.

A classicist by training and for 12 years of his teaching career, Nicol was surprisingly shy of the philological nitty-gritty that his sources required. Although frequently critical, he was rarely analytical, and once said of an article that it was the only publication in which he had tried to prove something. His four years in a history department with Western medievalist colleagues did not induce him to look at Byzantium as a medieval society. However, while sticking to the Runicman line that Byzantium was different, he joined the chorus of his predecessors in the Koreas chair in debunking the efforts of modern Greek historians to claim Byzantium for a continuous Hellenic tradition.

He had strong Greek attachments, yet delighted in reminding the Greeks that they were not the descendants of Pericles; he saw it as his mission to preach Byzantium to unreconstructed classicists, yet he presented Byzantine culture as completely derivative.

Having rejected the Presbyterianism and Catholicism he knew from his home lives, he did not cross over to Orthodoxy, although he clearly had deep sympathy for the spirituality of the men he studied, notably in his book on the Meteora monasteries, written while he was teaching in Dublin.

Nicol had a feeling for identity crisis, and probably his best book was *Church and Society in the Last Centuries of Byzantium*, in which he explored the different ways in which late Byzantine intellectuals were pulled as their world fell apart. His favourite Byzantine character was the man whose biography he charitably entitled *The reluctant Emperor: John VI Kantakouzenos*, who spent his monastic retirement writing his self-justifying memoirs of a political life that had brought the Empire to ruin. A famous manuscript miniature reproduced in the book shows a double portrait of Kantakouzenos as emperor and monk, "as it were beside himself with spirituality".

Donald Nicol married Joan Mary Campbell in 1950. She survives him along with their three sons.

Donald Nicol, Byzantine historian, was born on February 4, 1923. He died on September 25, 2003, aged 80.

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Peter Topping (1916-2003)

From 1976-1984 Prof. Topping was Senior Research Associate at Dumbarton Oaks and Advisor for the Byzantine Library and Publications; after his retirement in 1984 he continued as an Honorary Senior Research Associate. He also served on the Committee of Senior Fellows for Byzantine Studies from 1980-1986. He is remembered at Dumbarton Oaks as an enthusiastic bibliophile, and as a gracious and learned colleague.

After receiving his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Topping taught at Northwestern University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and the University of Cincinnati, where he was Charles Phelps Taft Professor from 1967-1978. He was also Librarian at the Gennadeion Library in Athens from 1953-1960. Peter Topping was a distinguished scholar of Latin Greece from the period of the Fourth Crusade into the 18th c. His books include *Feudal Institutions as Revealed in the Assizes of Romania* (Philadelphia, 1949); with J. Longnon, *Documents sur le régime des terres dans la principauté de Morée aux XIVe siècle* (Paris, 1969); and *Studies on Latin Greece, A.D. 1205-1715* (Aldershot, 1977).

(Alice-Mary Talbot)

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Personal

Professor Claudine Dauphin was made an Honorary Professor in Archaeology and Theology of the University of Wales at Lampeter on 18th November, 2003. She delivered an inaugural lecture on 'Eucharistic Bread or Thistles? Fact or Fiction? The Diet of the Desert Fathers in Late Antique Egypt and Palestine'.

Dr. Harris Kalligas: from June 20, 2004 Harris Kalligas will end her 3rd term as Director of the Gennadius Library.

Dr. Graham Speake: On 3 November 2003 Graham Speake received the 2002 Criticos Prize for his book, *Mount Athos: Renewal in Paradise* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002). The prize, which is awarded annually and has a value of £10,000, is administered by the London Hellenic Society and was presented by Mrs Elizabeth Criticos. The book was praised for opening 'new fields to the non-Greek reader who wishes to understand the Athonite peninsula and its Orthodox Byzantine traditions'.

Recent Publications recommended by members:

Malgorzata Smorag Rozycka, *Bizantynsko-ruskie miniatury Kodeksu Gertrudy. O kontekstach ideowych sztuki Rusi Kijowskiej XI wieku* (*The Byzantine-Kievan Miniatures in the Prayer Book of Princess Gertrude. On Ideological and Artistic Contexts of Art in the Kievan Rus' of the 11th Century*, Krakow 2003 [in Polish with English summary]).

Diegesis Alexandrou Meta Semirames Basilissas Syrias - The Tale Of Alexander With Semiramis, The Queen Of Syria (Athens 1999). (A critical edition with introduction, commentaries and glossary) by Christos I. Demetroulopoulos.

Publishers : Frangoudes, O.E.

Stadiou 60 - 2nd floor, Athens

Tel : 322-7323

Fax : 322-4548

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Anastasia Oikonomou-Laniado, *Argos Paléochrétienne. Contribution à l'étude du Péloponnèse byzantin*, BAR International Series 1173, Archaeopress, Oxford 2003.

Vasiliki Tsamakda, *The Illustrated Chronicle of Ioannes Skylitzes in Madrid*, Leiden 2002.

NEW: The 5th volume of «ΕΘΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΣΤΙΕΡΙΑ», journal of the *Society for the Research of Relations between East and West*, Athens 2003, pp. 200, ISSN 1106-2614. **Orders** for vv. 1-5 addressed to: Kardamitsa Library, Hippokratous 8 - Athens 10679-GR, e-mail: info@kardamitsa.gr, or to: T. Maniati-Kokkini (member of the Editorial Committee), Karaiskaki 9 - Pallene - Athens 15351-GR, e-mail: tmaniati@arch.uoa.gr.

Byzantinoslavica, one of the oldest journals dealing with Byzantine Studies and Byzantine and Slav relations, has issued its number LXI (2003) volume. Contributions for later issues are welcome.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Recent Research on the Late Antique Countryside

Late Antique Archaeology 2

Edited by William Bowden, Luke Lavan and Carlos Machado

Published January 2004, Brill, Hardback (608 pp., 110 ills.), ISBN 900413607X

This book surveys a variety of themes relating to the late antique countryside. It covers social and economic life, the archaeology of pilgrimage and the fate of rural temples, villas, monasteries and landscape change. There is a special section on rural survey in Turkey, a region of the Roman empire for which our knowledge of the countryside is poor. A bibliographic essay, on the rural archaeology of the entire empire, provides an excellent introduction to the volume and to the subject as a whole. Essays range from Northern Gaul to Egypt and draw on many sources: from papyrology and epigraphy to field survey and paleobotany. A complex picture of differing regional trajectories emerges, whilst cultural change is everywhere apparent, in phenomena such as Christianisation, settlement nucleation and fortification. Contributors include Beat Brenk, Beatrice Caseau, Douglas Baird, Archie Dunn, Etienne Louis, Fabio Saggioro, John Mitchell, Joseph Patrich, Lynda

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Mulvin, Carla Sfameni, Marcus Rautman, Peter Sarris, Frank Trombley, Joanita Vroom and Marc Waelkens.

Liverpool University Press: Translated Texts for Historians

2003 publications

Mark Edwards, *Constantine and Christendom* (the Oration to the Saints, Greek and Latin accounts of the Discovery of the Cross, the Edict of Constantine to Pope Silvester), vol. 39, 178 pp., 12.95 UK sterling, ISBN 0-85323-648-8

Early 2004

Lactantius, Divine Institutes, translated by Anthony Bowen and Peter Garnsey

Cassiodorus, Institutes and On the Soul, translated by James Halporn with an introduction by Mark Vessey

Selected letters of Libanius from the Age of Constantius and Julian, translated with an introduction and notes by Scott Bradbury

Reprints (early 2004)

Gregory of Tours, Glory of the Confessors, translated with an introduction by Raymond van Dam

Gregory of Tours, Glory of the Martyrs, translated with an introduction by Raymond van Dam

Bede, The Reckoning of Time, translated with introduction, notes and commentary by Faith Wallis

TTH vicennalia

2005 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the appearance of the first volume in the series, *Gregory of Tours, Lives of the Fathers*, translated with an introduction by Edward James. It is planned to mark this occasion with a combined colloquium and cultural event in Liverpool, European capital of Culture 2003. Provisional date: 24-26 June 2005. Please contact Mary Whitby (mary.whitby@ccc.ox.ac.uk) for further information.

Please visit our website where further information can be found, including on-line ordering:

<http://www.liverpool-unipress.co.uk>

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WEB-SITES

The Byzantine AHRB Centre website is up and running:
<http://www.byzantine-ahrb-centre.ac.uk/index.htm>

The SPBS website is at:
<http://www.byzantium.ac.uk>

and there is a dedicated e-mail address for the webmaster:
Byzantium@ncl.ac.uk

9. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

21st International Congress of Byzantine Studies, London 21-26

August 2006

Fourth Report of the Convenor

www.byzantium.ac.uk

Planning for BYZCONG2006 continues inexorably. Details of plans are brought up to date on the SPBS website. Members of the SPBS will have yet another opportunity to discuss them at the 38th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Oxford, 28 March 2004, to which all are welcome.

The first International Congress of Byzantine Studies met in Bucharest in 1924. The founding fathers of (what became) the Association Internationale des Etudes Byzantines (AIEB) included C.Diehl, H.Gregoire, N.Iorga, N.Kondakov, G.Millet and Sir W.Ramsay - all bearded. The first (and last) quinquennial Congress of the AIEB to be held in Great Britain was the 13th, in September 1966, in Oxford. Of its main organisers only two survive, but for a generation of younger Byzantinists it was a memorable stimulus to, and formative influence on, the international development of our subject.

Forty years on, it is clearly time to hold the 21st Congress (2006) in Great Britain again. The proposal of the British National Committee (BNC) of the AIEB, which is also the Executive of the SPBS (chair Robin Cormack) was accepted by the AIEB in 1998. In April 2000 it set up BYZCONG2006, a free-standing steering committee responsible to it and the AIEB, initially consisting of the following elected and co-opted members: Anthony Bryer (Convenor), Averil Cameron, Robin Cormack, James Crow, Judith Herrin, Liz James (Secretary), Elizabeth Jeffreys (Deputy Convenor), Ruth Macrides, Marlia Mango, Rosemary Morris and Margaret Mullett.

In the First Report of the Convenor, BBBS 27 (2001), pp 95-96, he wrote that "As hosts of the Congress *all* members of the SPBS are not just invited to contribute their views, but will be badgered to do so, through reports in this Bulletin, the SPBS website, and at our annual Symposia, beginning in Oxford in March 2001." Foreign proposals were equally invited, culminating in the presentation of an outline plan by Bryer, Cormack and E.Jeffreys for discussion at an InterCongress meeting of the AIEB on Andros in May 2003.

By its 7th meeting on 31 October 2003, attended by the AIEB President (Peter Schreiner) and Secretary (Evangelos Chrysos) BYZCONG2006 had expanded to include domestic co-chairs, the current BNC, and professional and other officers, including Karen Wraith

(Administrator), Philip Bowden (Treasurer), Fiona Haarer (Communications Manager), John Smedley (Publisher), Ruby Clark (Exhibition Researcher). Sub-committees include Administration and Finance, Publications, London Exhibitions (Cormack) and Oxford (M.Mango).

BYZCONG2006 remains a working party, behind which I reiterate my original statement and plea: the entire British Byzantine community is host to the Congress. It is getting late to make your views known if you have not done so, but they are welcome by the Convenor at bryer@compuserve.com.

Logistical decisions taken so far for a Congress of up to 1,000 Byzantinists, have been to book the Institute of Education, Bedford Way, London. There will be excursions certainly to Oxford for related exhibitions, and perhaps to York thereafter. Funding and sponsorship beyond registration fees (which will be gradated), is naturally a headache where any legal proposal is welcome. The £40,000 so far raised (including from the British Academy and private sponsors) is about a quarter of what is needed - especially if you want parties as good as the exhibitions. [Cheques made out to 'BYZANTINE CONGRESS 2006' are acceptable. Send to the Treasurer, 55 Ravenhurst Road, Birmingham B17 9TB].

The framework is of eight Sections, each advised by a domestic and foreign co-chair. Most consist of three plenary papers, with a Commentator, and eight related Panels each of six speakers with co-ordinator. Main speakers and Panel co-ordinators (but not panellists) are being approached and will be formally invited in early 2004.

A full Congress website c/o the SPBS one at www.byzantium.ac.uk will be set up in mid-2004. [The AIEB website is at www.aiebnet.gr]. A first circular and call for Communications will be sent in early 2005. Thereafter the deadlines are 1 September 2005 for submission of main papers, abstracts of Panel papers and titles of Communications, for paper and web publication, and 1 April 2006 for the final submission of abstracts of Communications for web publication. Posters are welcome.

The principles of Youth and Internationality have informed the programme making. Easier said than done. We have also tried to anticipate and encourage fresh fields, as well as to respond to the demands of about 120 proposals. Well, that is the theory. But, more interestingly, Byzantine Congresses (e.g. Vienna, Washington, Moscow, Copenhagen) are commonly given identity by an overall theme. Since 2000 the proposed Congress theme of DISPLAY has been discussed and adopted in committee, in open Symposium meetings and on Andros. It is clearly controversial, so is already serving its purpose: to make Byzantinists think. Your BYZCONG2006 Committee can offer a decent platform, but the quality of the matter is entirely in your hands.

(A.Bryer)

TEACHING

10. Teaching Byzantium

Cambridge University: Peter Sarris, Gavin Kelly and Richard Miles have introduced a new paper in Part II of the History Tripos at Cambridge on 'The Near East in the Age of Justinian'. In its first year, the option had 14 takers.

The Department of Classics and Religious Studies, University of Ottawa, Canada

The Department of Classics and Religious Studies at the University of Ottawa now offers a one-year M.A. programme in the field of Late Antiquity. Students enrolled in the M.A. programme at the University of Ottawa have ready access to three different libraries within Ottawa - those of Ottawa, Carleton and Saint Paul universities - as well as the National Library of Canada. Saint Paul University in particular is generally recognised as one of the leading libraries in North America for its collection of over 350,000 volumes in the fields of theology, philosophy, patristics, religious studies and medieval studies. The department also possesses a copy of the Patrologia Latina CD ROM, as well as the PHI and TLG disks, while Saint Paul has CETEDOC. There is in addition a museum of Graeco-Roman antiquities run by the department, which contains a considerable number of artefacts from the late antique period. Furthermore, the department brings together a remarkable concentration of expertise in the field of Late Antiquity. Among those associated with it are: Roger Blockley, Richard Burgess, Ray Clark, Dominique Côté, Geoffrey Greatrex, Marina Greatrex, Antonia Holden, Pierluigi Piovaneli and John Yardley. A new appointment is being made this year and a further appointment is expected in the following year. For further information about this programme please contact Geoffrey Greatrex, Associate Chair, Department of Classics and Religious Studies, University of Ottawa, 70 Laurier Ave. East, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 6N5; e-mail: greatrex@uottawa.ca.

EXHIBITIONS

11. EXHIBITIONS

2004

11th February - 23rd May: **National Gallery, London:** The El Greco exhibition.

23 March - 4 July: **The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York:** Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261–1557).

A major symposium on "Byzantium: Faith and Power" will be held at the Metropolitan Museum from Friday, 16-18 April.

For more information, email lectures@metmuseum.org.

13th April - 12th June, 2004: **Columbia NY:** Restoring Byzantium: The Kariye Camii in Istanbul and the Byzantine Institute Restoration

The Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Art Gallery will present an exhibition featuring the scholarly rediscovery and restoration of one of the most impressive Byzantine monuments to survive in the modern city of Istanbul: the church of the so-called Chora Monastery, better known by its Turkish name Kariye Camii. Founded probably as early as the sixth century, rebuilt in the late eleventh and early twelfth century, and splendidly restored by the Byzantine humanist, poet, and later prime minister Theodore Metochites between 1316 and 1321, the church of the Chora Monastery is today considered an 'icon' of Late Byzantine art and architecture. While the Kariye Camii was already known as the 'Mosaic Mosque' during the nineteenth century, the fame of the church's rich interior decoration rests by and large on an extensive restoration campaign initiated by Thomas Whittemore, director of the Byzantine Institute of America in the late 1940s. Previously he had undertaken the cleaning and conservation of the mosaics of Hagia Sophia. After Whittemore's untimely death, the conservation of the Kariye Camii's architecture, mosaics and frescoes was continued into the late 1950s by Paul Underwood and the Dumbarton Oaks Field Committee.

Restoring Byzantium will feature not only this first American-sponsored restoration campaign of a major Late Byzantine monument through archival documents, photographs, and archaeological finds, but allow visitors to explore the architectural and scholarly history of the Kariye Camii through a variety of artifacts, early printed books, and multi-media programs developed by Columbia's Media Center for Art

EXHIBITIONS

History and Archaeology. Visitors will be able to situate the art of the Kariye Camii in the wider cultural context of the Late Byzantine Empire by exploring the blockbuster exhibition **Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261-1557)**, concurrently on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A related symposium focusing on the Kariye Camii, its Byzantine context, and its restoration will be held all day Friday 16 April 2004, and this will lead into the Metropolitan Museum of Art's symposium, which begins that same evening. For more information on the exhibit and the symposium (including registration information), visit the Columbia University Art History website:

http://www.columbia.edu/cu/arthistory/html/dept_lande_special_kariye.html

12. SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF BYZANTINE STUDIES

(a) The following new members have joined the Society since the A.G.M. held in April 2003: Stavroula Andriopoulou, James Barker, Josie Bradley, Dr. Augustine Casiday, Hannah Cooper, Laura Franco, Philippe Gardette, Jonathan Gorvett, Mark Hedges, Simon Jones, Jozef Matula, Hallie Meredith-Goymour, Maria Kalatzi, Polyvios Konis, Ioanna Koukounis, Tomomi Koyama, Ritchie Menzies, J.C. Morgan, Rebecca Naylor, Diana Newall, Simon Pryke, Mihail Raev, Alasdair Sclater, Rivka Sevy, Christos Simelidis, Elizabeth Thomas, Jelena Vujic, Alice Walker, David White, Bogdan Yankovvy, Luca Zavagno

(b) **Membership of the Executive.** At the A.G.M. Ms Bente Bjornholt, Professor Herrin and Dr. Waring are due to retire from the Committee. (They are eligible for re-election). Nominations for three members to be elected at the meeting should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. J. Crow, SPBS, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU as soon as possible. Nominations of student and 'lay' members would be especially welcome.

(c) **Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies held on Sunday, 30th March, 2003 at the University of Birmingham.**

Present: Professor A.A.M. Bryer in the chair, Professor Robin Cormack (Chairman), Mr James Crow (Secretary), Mr Michael Carey (Treasurer).

174. The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held at Collingwood College, Durham, on Sunday 24 March 2002 were adopted.

175. The Chairman of the Society thanked Dr. Leslie Brubaker for organising such a successful Symposium. He encouraged members to participate in the planning of the 2006 Congress. Fiona Haarer was thanked for editing the BBBS this year, and Elizabeth Jeffreys was thanked for her achievement in ensuring that the proceedings of the symposia were published; the chairman noted, however, that not many members bought books, and urged more to do so. He also noted the efforts of Richard Bayliss in maintaining the website which receives many hits and he encouraged members of the society to use it. The Chairman drew attention to the work of the Development subcommittee and the grants available to students for attending the Symposium. Lastly,

on the proposal of Cyril Mango, Professor Bryer was made an Honorary Member of the Society.

176. The Treasurer referred members to the report set out in the BBBS. He noted that the accounts may appear low as they are recorded at 31st December, a low point of the year before the subscriptions come in. He reported that he had recouped about £600-£700 taxes from the Inland Revenue. He also urged members to buy the Symposium publications.

177. The names of new members who had joined since the previous AGM were intoned by Professor Mango.

178. Three new members of the Executive Committee were announced: Mr. Michael Heslop (nominated by Dr. Jonathan Harris); Dr. Luke Lavan (nominated by James Crow); Dr. Cecily Hennessy (nominated by Professor Robin Cormack).

Treasurer's Report for 2003**General Fund**

	<u>Year To</u>	
<u>Receipts</u>	<u>31.12.02</u>	<u>31.12.03</u>
Balance brought forward	2,219.52	2,970.45
Subscriptions	6,229.02	5,305.12
BBBS sales and advertising	349.02	358.21
Deposit interest	55.30	54.76
Income Tax Refund	202.98	2,050.51
Total receipts	9,055.84	10,739.05
<u>Less expenditure</u>		
Membership Secretary's fee	1,000.00	1,000.00
BBBS editorial fee	1,250.00	1,250.00
Postage	746.06	647.23
Printing	816.18	1,158.74
AIEB subscription (2002)	181.95	-
Treasurer's secretarial expenses	252.62	252.62
Website	450.00	-
Stationery and copying	588.58	96.04
Grants (Note 1)	800.00	750.00
Total expenditure	6,085.39	5,214.63
Balance at Bank carried forward	£2,970.45	£5,524.42

Note 1: The only grants made in 2003 were for students for attendance at the Birmingham Symposium.

SPBS

Publications Fund

Year to 31.12.03

Receipts

Balance brought forward 6,569.02

Sales: (Note 1)

<u>Constantinople and its Hinterland</u>	53.00	
<u>Mount Athos</u>	30.00	
<u>Dead or Alive? Byzantium in the</u>		
<u>Ninth Century</u>	129.00	
<u>Desire and Denial in Byzantium</u>	65.00	
<u>Strangers to Themselves</u>	35.00	
<u>Through the Looking-glass</u>	100.00	
<u>Eastern Approaches</u>	153.00	
<u>Travel In Byzantium</u>	705.00	
<u>Rhetoric and Byzantine Culture</u>	175.00	
		1,445.00

Royalties 596.59
 Deposit Interest 66.81

 8,677.42

Less
 Ashgate Publishing (for Rhetoric) 1,653.75

Balance at Bank carried forward £7,032.67

Note 1

Sales

<u>Constantinople and</u>	cost of 100 copies	1,968.75
<u>its Hinterland:</u>	sales to 31.12.03	2,900.00

	surplus	<u><u>£931.25</u></u>

SPBS

<u>Mount Athos</u> (Note 2)	cost of 100 copies	2,073.75
	sales to 31.12.03	2,132.30

	surplus	£58.55
		=====
<u>Dead or Alive?</u> (Note 2)	cost of 100 copies	2,231.25
	sales to 31.12.03	2,081.04

	shortfall	£150.21
		=====
<u>Desire and Denial</u>	cost of 100 copies	2,662.50
	sales to 31.12.03	895.00

	shortfall	£1,767.50
		=====
<u>Strangers to Themselves</u>	cost of 100 copies	2,362.50
	sales to 31.12.03	1,443.85
	(including royalties)	

	shortfall	£918.65
		=====
<u>Looking-Glass</u> (Note 3)	cost of 100 copies	3,604.50
	(including index and	
	illustrations)	
	sales to 31.12.03	870.00

	shortfall	£2,734.50
		=====
<u>Eastern Approaches</u>	cost of 100 copies	2,362.50
	sales to 31.12.03	1,098.00

	shortfall	£1,264.50
		=====

SPBS

<u>Travel in Byzantium</u>	cost of 70 copies	1,953.75
	sales to 31.12.03	1,136.78
	(including royalties)	-----
	shortfall	<u>£816.97</u>
<u>Rhetoric</u>	cost of 70 copies	1,653.75
	sales to 31.12.03	256.01
	(including royalties)	-----
	shortfall	<u>£1,397.74</u>

Note 2 Sales for Mt. Athos and Dead or Alive? include the repurchase by Ashgate from the Society of 10 copies and 40 copies respectively.

Note 3 The additional cost of the Looking-Glass volume was met from a payment received from the British Museum in the year (1995) of the Looking-Glass Symposium while the cost of the Rhetoric volume was covered by a payment from the Rhetoric Symposium. If those payments are brought into account, the shortfall in each case would be eliminated.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies will be held in the course of the 38th Spring Symposium, at 6.45pm on Sunday 28th March, at St. John's College, Oxford.

AGENDA

179. Adoption of the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of the Society, 174-178, held at The University of Birmingham on 30th March 2003 (see above).

180. Chairman's report.

181. Treasurer's report (see above).

182. Election of new members.

183. Elections to the Executive Committee (nominations to the Secretary as soon as possible).

JAMES CROW
Secretary

Professor CYRIL MANGO
President

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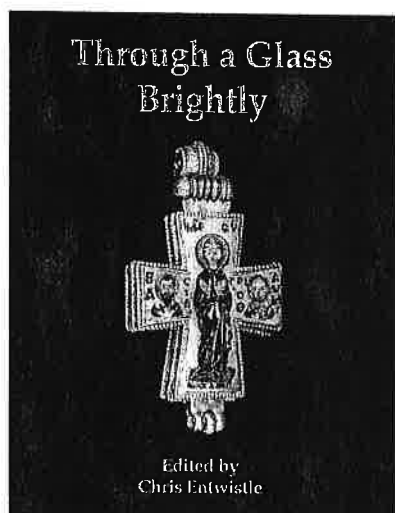
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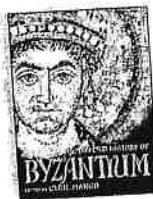
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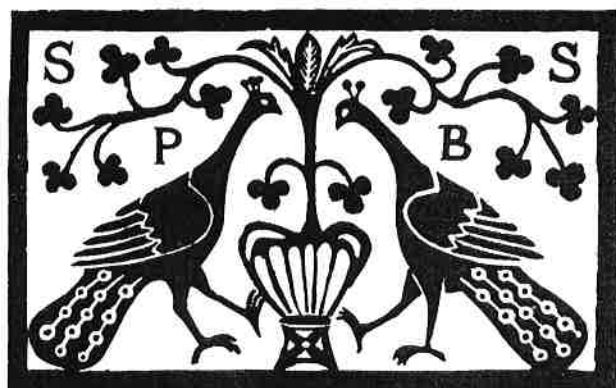
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