

# CANADIO-BYZANTINA

A newsletter published by the Canadian Committee of Byzantinists

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**No. 30**  
January 2019



# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Already this is the thirtieth of our annual bulletins! It is the eighth that I have produced and the second for which I have had the valuable assistance of Chris Dickert of SFU, who makes the newsletter the attractive journal that it has become. I am grateful to him for his collaboration. Despite a certain increase in our membership dues, our membership, I am happy to report, remains stable, as the report from our secretary/treasurer, Richard Greenfield, notes:

*Our overall membership has stayed almost steady over the past three years at 29 in 2016, 28 in 2017 and 27 in 2018 (the last figure includes several members who have assured me they will pay up but have yet to do so and may increase if a couple of missing ones come in). This number includes a consistent 8 or 9 student members (one or two have joined or left each year). In terms of coverage four of our members are international, five from western Canada, two from eastern Canada and one from Quebec; the rest (so almost two thirds) are all from Ontario. All except two of our current student members are from Queen's or Ottawa.*

I am grateful to Richard for this run-down. I believe that our numbers could in fact therefore grow somewhat, especially if we all encouraged our graduate students to join. Natural-

ly undergraduates would also be most welcome. It is worth noting that our annual dues to the AIEB have now increased from 200 to 250 euros a year.

This bulletin includes a report on Byzantine studies in Quebec from Louis-Patrick St-Pierre, who is currently studying at Queen's. He has written it in French, as I asked him : je tiens à souligner que le bulletin est toujours prêt à publier des contributions en français, car nous sommes, après tout, une association canadienne, et de ce fait, je dirais, ainsi bilingue. I trust that this will not perturb any of our members. Readers will also find a report on the AIEB inter-congrès meeting in Athens in September as well as the usual reports on activities and on the excavations at Baturyn.

I have not received any specific announcements for conferences this year, nor conference reports (other than the one I have contributed). I am always happy to relay such information, of course, and hope that more may come for the next bulletin; book reviews or alerts to useful resources are also always welcome.

Geoffrey Greatrex  
University of Ottawa

# ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

## **Jovana Andjelkovic** **Simon Fraser University**

In the fall of 2018 Jovana has started the second year of her graduate studies at SFU, under the supervision of Dimitris Krallis. This year marks the ending for the course-based part of the program – with the finalization of the comprehensive fields studies – and the beginning of a more thesis-oriented portion of the PhD. During this time, she was given an opportunity to present her work in both spoken and written forms: her paper *Mauropous as Menander’s student of rhetoric: an exile progymnasma* was accepted and is awaiting publication in an edited volume titled: *Transmitting and Circulating the Late Antique and Byzantine Worlds*; in October 2018 she participated in the 44th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference in San Antonio, Texas, where she presented a paper titled *Writing with a Rhetorical Credo - The Use of Persuasion and Compulsion in a Discourse on Monomachos’ Reign*; finally, she was a part of Petnica Science Centre’s Interdisciplinary Seminary of Social Sciences and Humanities’ organizing committee as a Junior Associate (in Petnica, Serbia, May 17-27, 2018), where she also held a workshop on the Reception of Byzantium in the 20th Century.

## **Emmanuel C. Bourbouhakis** **Princeton University**



After the publication in 2017 of the edition with commentary and translation, plus *longish* introduction, of Eustathios’ funeral oration for Manuel I Komnenos (E. Bourbouhakis, *Not Composed in a Chance Manner: The Epitaphios for Manuel I Komnenos by Eustathios of Thessalonike* [*Studia Byzantina Upsaliensia* 18. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 2017], now in the TLG, 4083.014 ) I am resuming work over the next year on Byzantine letter-writing of the 10th-12th c. for a planned monograph on medieval Greek epistolary culture. This upcoming year will see publication of articles on: the place of friendship as an enabling feature of letter-writing between socially unequal correspondents in medieval Byzantium; Byzantine funerary laments for deceased children; a Byzantine treatise on the (de)formative role of insincerity and dissembling on social life; and the links between historiography and medieval political identity; as well as the reciprocal ties between verse and prose during the ‘long twelfth century’ in Byzantium, following a highly successful conference on the subject last summer hosted by the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Finally, this Spring, I will teach a graduate seminar titled ‘Beyond Transmission: the Reception of Ancient Greek Literature in the Byzantine Middle Ages’ as part of an ongoing collaborative project on medieval classicism, a subject which a number of colleagues and I are preparing to take up at a round table of the International Byzantine Studies Congress in Istanbul in 2021.

**Marica Cassis**  
**University of Calgary**

**Publications**

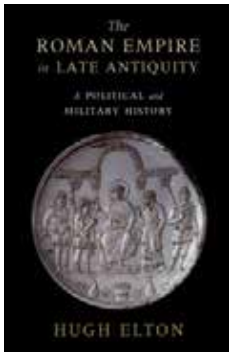
Cassis, Marica, Owen Doonan, Hugh Elton, and James Newhard. 'Evaluating Archaeological Evidence for Demographics, Abandonment, and Recovery in Late Antique and Byzantine Anatolia', *Human Ecology* 46.3 (2018): 381-98.

Roberts, Neil, Marica Cassis, Owen Doonan, Warren Eastwood, Hugh Elton, John Haldon, Adam Izdebski, and James Newhard, 'Not the End of the World? Post-Classical Decline and Recovery in Rural Anatolia', *Human Ecology* 46.3 (2018): 305-22

**Archaeological Reports**

Sharon R. Steadman, T. Emre Şerifoğlu, Stephanie Selover, Laurel D. Hackley, Burcu Yıldırım, Anthony J. Lauricella, Benjamin S. Arbuckle, Sarah E. Adcock, Katie Tardio, Emrah Dinç, Gregory McMahon, and Marica Cassis, 'Recent discoveries (2015-2016) at Çadir Höyük on the north central plateau', *Anatolica* 43 (2017): 203-250.

**Hugh Elton**  
**Trent University, Peterborough**



*The Late Roman Empire in late antiquity: a political and military history* (Cambridge, CUP, 2018). DOI: 10.1017/9781139030236, ISBN 978-0-521-89931-4 Hardback

Haldon, J., Elton, H., and Newhard, J., *Archaeology and Urban Settlement in late Roman and Byzantine Anatolia* (Cambridge: CUP, 2018)

Haldon, J., Elton, H., Huebner, S.R., Izdebski, A., Mordechai, L., and Newfield, T.P., "Plagues, climate change, and the end of an empire: A response to Kyle Harper's *The Fate of Rome*"

(1): Climate, *History Compass*. 16.12 (2018); e12508. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hic3.12508>

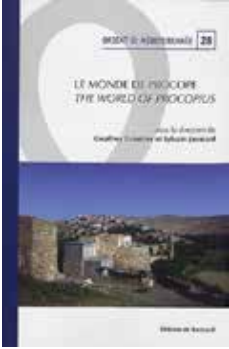
(2): Plagues and a crisis of empire, *History Compass*. 16.12 (2018); e12506. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hic3.12506>

(3): Disease, agency, and collapse, *History Compass*. 16.12 (2018); e12507. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hic3.12507>

Cassis, M., Doonan, O., Elton, H. and Newhard, J., 'Evaluating Archaeological Evidence for Demographics, Abandonment, and Recovery in Late Antique and Byzantine Anatolia', *Human Ecology* 46.3 (2018), 381-398. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-018-0003-1>

Roberts, N., Cassis, M., Doonan, O., Eastwood, W., Elton, H., Haldon, J., Izdebski, A. and Newhard, J. 'Not the end of the world? Post-Classical decline and recovery in rural Anatolia', in *Human Ecology* 46.3 (2018), 1-18; <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-018-9973-2>

**Geoffrey Greatrex**  
**University of Ottawa**



I have the good fortune to be on sabbatical this year at Robinson College, Cambridge, where I continue to work on my commentary on Procopius' Persian Wars. As can be seen from the publications, various articles have spun off from this research.

**Publications**

'How to interpret Procopius' preface to the *Wars*' (with Franco Basso) in C. Lillington-Martin and E. Turquois, eds, *Procopius of Caesarea: Literary and Historical Interpretations* (Abingdon, 2018), 59-72.

'The impact on Asia Minor of the Persian Invasion in the early seventh century' in C. Şimşek and T. Kaçar, eds, *Geç antik Çağda Lykos vadisi ve çevresi / The Lykos Valley and Neighbourhood in Late Antiquity* (Istanbul, 2018), 13-26.

*Le monde de Procope / The World of Procopius* (Paris: de Boccard, 2018), with Sylvain Janniard, for which we both wrote the introduction, 7-12.

'L'historien Procope et la vie à Césarée au VI<sup>e</sup> siècle' in G. Greatrex and S. Janniard, eds, *Le monde de Procope / The World of Procopius* (Paris, 2018), 15-38.

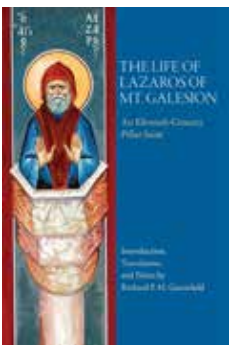
'Procopius' attitude towards barbarians' in G. Greatrex and S. Janniard, eds, *Le monde de Procope / The World of Procopius* (Paris, 2018), 327-54.

'Procopius and the past in sixth-century Constantinople', *Revue belge de Philologie et d'Histoire / Belgisch Tijdschrift voor Filologie en Geschiedenis* 95 (2018), 59-83.

'Translations of Virgil into Esperanto' in S. Braund and Z. Martirosova Torlone, eds, *Virgil and His Translators* (Oxford, 2018), 124-35.

'Imperiestroj kaj orientaj militkampanjoj' in Gotoo Hitosi, J.A. Vergara, Kimura Goro Christoph, eds, *En la mondon venis nova lingvo. Festlibro por la 75-jariĝo de Ulrich Lins* (New York, 2018), 392-408.

**Richard Greenfield**  
**Queen's University, Kingston**



Taught a core undergraduate seminar at Queen's on Byzantine society, and a graduate seminar on Miracles and Magic in Byzantium; he also did a lot of other teaching on the Crusades. He continues to supervise 5 PhD students (two of whom are now nearing completion – see elsewhere in this bulletin) and has two new MA students working on Byzantine topics. His translation of *The Life of Lazaros of Mt. Galesion: An Eleventh-Century Pillar Saint*, was reissued in paperback by Dumbarton Oaks. In December he presented a paper, 'Making magic happen: understanding 'drugs' in later Byzantine sorcery' at a conference on 'Drugs in the Medieval World (ca. 1050-ca.1400)' held at King's College London. He is scheduled to take over as co-editor (with Prof. Alexander Alexakis of the University of Ioannina) for the Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library Greek Series in July of 2019.

**Cecily Hilsdale**  
**McGill University**

This fall I returned to McGill after a year of leave as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. During my year away, I presented papers at Bryn Mawr College, UCLA, and Stanford. I also participated in the workshop on the Pallio di San Lorenzo in the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence (February 2018). This fall, in addition to papers at the University of Minnesota and at the Annual Byzantine Studies Conference in San Antonio, I participated in a conference in Oxford celebrating the anniversary of Obolensky's Byzantine Commonwealth ('Byzantine Commonwealth 50 years on: empires and their afterlife').

**Recent publications include:**

'Worldliness in Byzantium and Beyond: Reassessing the Visual Networks of the *Greek Barlaam and Ioasaph*', *The Medieval Globe* 3, no. 2 (2017): 57-96. This special issue of the journal, edited by Christina Normore, is dedicated to *Reassessing the Global Turn in Medieval Art History*.

'*Translatio* and Objecthood: The Cultural Agendas of Two Greek Manuscripts at Saint-Denis', *Gesta* 56, no. 2 (Fall 2017): 151-78.

'The Thalassal Optic', in *Can We Talk Mediterranean? Conversations on an Emerging Field in Medieval and Early Modern Studies*, eds. Brian Catlos and Sharon Kinoshita (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017), 19-33, 115-117.

**Kerim Kartal**  
**Queen's University, Kingston**

I am a sixth year PhD candidate in the History Department at Queen's University. Under the supervision of Prof. Richard Greenfield, I am in the process of writing my dissertation which is entitled 'Cases of Criminality and Dissidence in the Court of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in Late Byzantium, 1261-1453'. At present I am a teaching fellow of the course HIST 122 (The Making of the Modern World).

In 2017-18, I taught two full-year courses: HIST 390-02 (Byzantine Society) as a teaching fellow in the History Department, and GREK 208 (Intermediate Greek) as an adjunct instructor in the Classics Department. I received the 2017 Departmental Award for Excellence in Teaching from the History Department at Queen's. Additionally, my paper entitled 'The Role of the Late Byzantine Patriarchal Court in Adjudging Crimes and Resolving Disputes in the Byzantine Society' was accepted by the 44th Annual Byzantine Studies Conference that was held in San Antonio on October 4-7, 2018.

**JaShong King**  
**University of Ottawa**

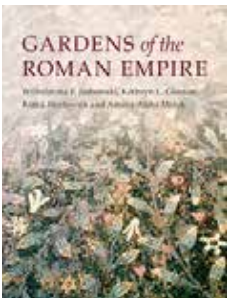
This year I won a SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship for my Ph.D. project, provisionally on the subject of Late Roman imperial pressure groups. I attended and will present at several conferences by the close of this year. I organized and presented at University of Ottawa's graduate conference. My paper there was on the popularization of the name Johannes in Late Antiquity and its ties to the rise of the cult of the saints. I also presented at a classics conference at Bates College in Maine for early career scholars from a minority background. Pursuing my interests in Sino-Roman research, my paper there was on the relationship between political complexity and fortifications in ancient Roman and Chinese capital cities. By January 2019, I will have presented at the Society for Classical Studies' annual meeting in San

Diego. The subject of that paper will be the problems of selecting a date for Julian's accession, and solutions offered by accession templates which I designed from my master's thesis. Finally, my article on the religious categorization of an important Jewish tribe in early Islamic history is finally in print with the Brepols journal *Ancient Judaism*. It should be out in physical form by March 2019.

**Dimitris Krallis**  
**Simon Fraser University**

This past year my research and teaching adjusted to higher administrative load, the result of my appointment as Acting Director of the Hellenic Studies Program and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation Centre for Hellenic Studies at SFU. That said, some writing was published and some more was submitted to review. My article titled: "Popular Political Agency in Byzantium's Village and Towns" was published at *Byzantina Symmeikta* 28. Furthermore 2018 saw the completion and submission of my forthcoming book, titled *The Emperor's Loyal Servant: The Courty Life and Career of Michael Attaleiates* to Palgrave. The book will come out in spring 2019. Furthermore, two articles were submitted and accepted for publication: "The Politics of War: Virtue, Tyche, Persuasion, and the Byzantine General" to a collective volume on generalship in Byzantium and "Liquid Memories: Maritime Allusion and Greek Imagery in the Forum of Constantine" at the *Journal of Ancient Civilizations*, published at the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations, Northeast Normal University Changchun. Both should be appearing in print in 2019. What is more, a Ph.D. student under my supervision, Aleksandar Jovanovic, saw his first article published in a peer-reviewed journal. Titled: "Imagining the Communities of Others: The case of the Seljuk Turks" this notable contribution to discussions on Medieval Roman identity appeared in the 2018 volume of *Byzantina Symmeikta*.

**Antony Littlewood**  
**Western University**



'Greek Literary Evidence for Roman Gardens' in W.F. Jashemski, K.L. Gleason, K.J. Hardwick and A.-A. Malek (edd.), *Gardens of the Roman Empire*, Cambridge University Press, 2018, 245-57.

'Gardens, Landscapes, Fields and Forests in Byzantium' in K. Giakoumis (ed.), *Flora in Arts and Artefacts of the Korça Region (Twelfth Century B.C. to Twentieth Century A.D.)*, Tirana, 2018, 53-65 (with accompanying Albanian translation by L. Doka).

His travels this year were first to Pakistan, from Karachi (where he declined an offer from the bishop to emigrate to the country to teach young priests New Testament Greek) to the Necropolis of Makli, Ranikot Fort, Moenjodaro, Harappa, Taxila, Attock (near where Alexander of Macedon crossed the Indus) and Peshawar before going into the Swat Valley, following the Indus into Gilgit-Baltistan and the Karakorams and ending at Lahore (where he met Imran Khan's maternal uncle at the Gymkhana Ground, the second oldest cricket ground in the sub-continent after Eden Gardens, Calcutta [now Kolkata]). He then crossed northern India to spend nearly three weeks in Tibet. His second trip took him to 80 degrees north in Svalbard (where he swam amid small ice-floes in the Arctic Ocean at 79 degrees north), then to the Faeroe Islands and eventually to England for more cricketing research.

**Lucas McMahon**  
**Princeton University**

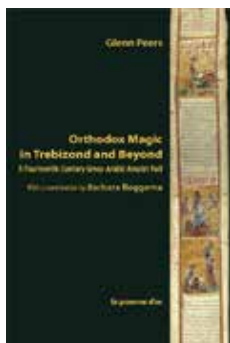
2018 has mostly been about dissertation work. My bibliographical piece (with Abigail Sargent) has appeared in the most recent volume of *Late Antique Archaeology*.

**Meté Oguz**  
**Simon Fraser University**

The only really notable thing was the conference I presented in: The Byzantine Studies Conference (BSC) 2018 in San Antonio, Texas. My paper was titled; “The Conditions and Perception of the Byzantine Peasantry in Narrative Accounts from the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries”.

Following this conference I received an offer from a cohort of scholars preparing a handbook on Byzantine Identity to be published by Routledge, asking me to write a chapter on “peasant identity”, an offer which I accepted, and I am working on with a deadline for 2020 submission.

**Glenn Peers**  
**Syracuse University**



I've just moved from UT Austin after 20 years in the great nation of Texas and have taken a position in the Department of Art and Music Histories at Syracuse University. My long-hibernated book (with a contribution by Barbara Roggema) appeared this summer: *Orthodox Magic in Trebizond and Beyond: A Fourteenth-Century Greco-Arabic Amulet Roll* (La Pomme d'or). New address: Department of Art & Music Histories, 308 Bowne Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244 USA [gapeers@syr.edu](mailto:gapeers@syr.edu).

**Linda Safran**  
**PIMS, Toronto**

Linda Safran was a Visiting Scholar at Dumbarton Oaks for one month in conjunction with the 2018 Byzantine Symposium, ‘The Diagram Paradigm’, which she organized with Jeffrey Hamburger and David Roxburgh of Harvard. At D.O. she gave a paper on Byzantine diagrams of the Trinity, the subject of her contribution to the conference volume to be edited by the three symposiarchs. At the symposium she presented an overview of Byzantine diagrams based on a forthcoming book chapter, ‘A Prolegomenon to Byzantine Diagrams’, in *Visualization of Knowledge in Medieval and Early Modern Europe*, ed. Marcia Kupfer, Adam S. Cohen, and J. H. Chajes (Turnhout: Brepols, 2019). Two articles and one book review appeared in 2018: ‘Two Classrooms in China’ (with Adam S. Cohen), *Common Knowledge* 24, no. 3 [‘Symposium: In the Humanities Classroom, Part 2’] (2018): 375–88; ‘La mise-en-page dei testi pubblici nel Salento medievale’, in *Gli uomini e le lettere: personaggi, testi e contesti della Terra d’Otranto di cultura bizantina*, ed. Alessandro Capone, special issue, *Rudiae: Ricerche sul mondo classico*, n.s. 3 (2017)[2018], 271-90; and a review of Elizabeth S. Bolman, ed. *The Red Monastery Church: Beauty and Asceticism in Upper Egypt* (New Haven: Yale University Press in association with the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc., 2016), in *Common Knowledge* 24, no. 2 (2018): 329–30. She has just completed six years as editor of *Gesta*; ten articles on late antique or Byzantine art were published during that time.

**Alexandra Vukovich**  
**St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford**

I am pleased to report that I have taken up a new position as a British Academy Research Fellow at the University of Oxford. My new project will commence in the new year and I will be working on Muscovite chronicles and chronicle-writing and the interpolation of Byzantine and South Slavonic sources to



reshape the narrative of the medieval past.

The 2017-2018 academic year found me splitting my time between Dumbarton Oaks and Athens where I held an Onassis Fellowship at the British School at Athens. Carrying on from the cross-cultural borrowing of political symbols across the Byzantine world that I explore in my PhD and subsequent research, I decided to study one particular example of material borrowing: Byzantine imitative coins produced in Rus and Scandinavia. The Byzantine imitation coinages of the northern world highlight the contradictions between written sources and material culture within the region, pointing to different interpretations of the Byzantine symbolic landscape in creating both contingent and distinct political groups within the area that would become Rus. This research will soon be featured in an article.

For more information, see: <https://www.doaks.org/newsletter/the-princes-coins>

In Athens, I worked with fellow numismatists at the Numismatic Museum in Athens and, based on a common interest in imitation and imitative coins, we are currently in the planning stages of a conference on this topic. The expected focus will be how Byzantine imitation coinages functioned throughout the medieval world, leading to a new perspectives on the medieval economy. The current outline of the conference topics includes Byzantine Imitation Coins and I. Globalization, II. Identity, III. Political Economy, and IV. Ideology. This conference is expected to take place in late 2019 and will bring together international researchers and, due to her untimely passing, this conference will be dedicated to the memory of Professor Vasiliki Penna who was a leading numismatist and Byzantinist at the University of the Peloponnese-Kalamata.

For more information about my past and current projects: <http://www.mod-langs.ox.ac.uk/people/alexandra-vukovich>

#### **Recent publications:**

‘Enthronement in Early Rus: Between Byzantium and Scandinavia’, *Viking and Medieval Scandinavia* 14 (2018): 175-196.

**Conor Whately**  
**University of Winnipeg**

#### **Publications**

2018: ‘Combat Motivation at the End of Antiquity’, in G. Greatrex and S. Janniard, *The World of Procopius*, De Boccard, 185-203

2018: ‘Lecture: Why the Roman East Did Not Fall,’ in *Globalyceum: World History Course*.

2018: ‘Unit 5: The Late Antique West, 200 CE – 1000 CE,’ in *Globalyceum: World History Course*.

2018: ‘Classicizing Art’, ‘The End of Paganism’, ‘Being Roman in Late Antiquity’, ‘Warlike Thracians’, ‘Attila and the Huns’, ‘Sasanid Persia’, ‘Procopius and the End of Written History in the Classical Style’, ‘The Transformation of the City’, ‘Plague and Climate Change at the End of Antiquity’, *Globalyceum: World History Course*, videos filmed in Berkeley, California

2018: Review: A. Sarantis, *Justinian’s Balkan Wars*, Cambridge, 2016, English Historical Review

2018: Review: A Kaldellis, *A Cabinet of Byzantine Curiosities*, Oxford/New York, 2017, CJ Online

2018.07.03

**Presentations:**

Conference Paper, September 2018 (invited): 'A Sensory History of the Battle of Strasbourg,' North Great Plains History Conference, Mankato, Minnesota

Conference Paper, July 2018: 'Ammianus on Roman Legions,' Ammianus as Military Historian Conference, Cork, Ireland

Conference Paper, July 2018 (invited): 'Towards a Prosopography of Roman Frontier Soldiers at the End of Antiquity,' International Medieval Congress Leeds

Conference Paper, May 2018: 'Mars is Shaking His Spear: Cannae and Sensory History,' CAC Annual Conference, Calgary

Webinar, April 2018: 'Procopius,' Virtual Centre for Late Antiquity Research Webinar 1, vcla.org.uk

**Scott Winges**  
**University of Ottawa**

Scott Winges, an M.A. student, won the Canadian Society of Patristic Studies graduate students' essay competition for 2018 and was invited to present it to their meeting at the Congress 2018 of the Humanities and Social Sciences held in Regina (May 26- June 1). The essay was entitled 'Two Sides of the Same Coin: Numismatic Amulets in the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 491-602)', of which the following is an abstract.

It would appear that the value of coinage in the late antique world was multi-faceted, for at one point in his Instructions to Catechumens (written c. 390), John Chrysostom admonishes catechumens about entrusting their well-being to numismatic amulets. In light of this admonishment and given the ever-increasing number of Christians within the Roman empire, who would within the next few decades come to represent the majority (at least nominally) of the empire's inhabitants, one might naturally surmise that such an ostensibly non-Christian practice would have all but disappeared by the close of the fifth-century. The intention of this paper is two-fold: first, it will attempt to determine whether or not coins continued to be used as amulets in the East Roman Empire from 491 to 602 and secondly, if the former is indeed the case, it will examine the transformations that these amuletic coins underwent within our established time-frame.

**John Wortley**  
**University of Manitoba**

'Nostalgia and the Desert Fathers', *Cistercian Studies Quarterly* 53.3 (2018) 267-78.

'The Desert Fathers on the danger of assessing one's progress', to appear in the December issue of the *American Benedictine Review*.

**Susan Young**  
**Yarmouth, NS**

'The Glass Finds' in Sheila Campbell, ed., *The Cistercian Monastery of Zaraka, Greece*. Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications. Western Michigan University, 2018, 153-73.



## REPORTS

*Image: Anastasis fresco from St Saviour in Chora, Istanbul. Photo Geoffrey Greatrex.*

### **Treasurer's Report**

Membership numbers continue to remain fairly stable but with some continued evidence of a slow decline. The increase in dues from \$20 to \$30 for faculty and professional Members and from \$10 to \$15 for students, implemented last year, has meant that we remain solvent financially. We are still able to meet our obligations to pay annual dues of €200 for membership in the AIEB (with the exchange rate around \$300 CAD), our commitment to encourage undergraduate interest through the annual \$100 essay prize, and bank fees.

As noted last year, however, with current numbers we do remain uncomfortably close to the edge and, were it not for supervisors paying fees for their students in some cases, we would be in real danger of sliding over. If we are to be able to continue to operate, I thus do again encourage any members who have not paid dues this year (or for a while) to make their contribution and, perhaps even more importantly, ask all members to do all they can to recruit new faculty and student members.

### **Excavations at Baturyn in 2018**

Last summer, archaeologists carried out their annual excavations in the town of Baturyn, Chernihiv province, Ukraine. This Canada-Ukraine project is sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta, the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS) at the University of Toronto, and the Ucrainica Research Institute in Toronto. In 2017-18, the Ukrainian Studies Fund

at Harvard University contributed its support to the historical and archaeological investigation of early modern Baturyn.

Prof. Zenon Kohut, the former director of CIUS, is the founder of the Baturyn project and its academic adviser. Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (CIUS) and Prof. Martin Dimnik (PIMS) participate in this research and dissemination of its findings. Forty-five students and scholars from the universities of Chernihiv and Hlukhiv, as well as the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv took part in the 2018 excavations. Archaeologist Yurii Sytyi of the Chernihiv College National University leads the Baturyn archaeological expedition.

From 1669 to 1708, Baturyn was the capital of the Cossack state, or Hetmanate, and emerged as one of the largest and most prosperous towns in Ukraine. The prominent, Western-oriented Cossack ruler, Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709), concluded an alliance with Sweden and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and rebelled against Moscow's growing curtailment of administrative autonomy of central Ukraine. However, in 1708, in the course of the tsarist suppression of Mazepa's uprising, punitive Russian forces razed Baturyn. The outstanding reformer of the Cossack polity, Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1750-64, d. 1803), rebuilt the town and facilitated its manufacturing production and trade with Western and Eastern Europe during the second half of the 18th century.

Before 1700, Mazepa founded his main palatial residence in

Honcharivka, the environs of Baturyn. His stately palace was pillaged and destroyed by Muscovite troops in 1708.

Archaeological investigations of the ramparts with a glacis and five earthen bastions of this manor have shown that their design, techniques, and polygonal layout were modelled on advanced 17th-century Dutch strongholds. These bastion fortifications of Mazepa's principal residence in Baturyn are the earliest-known in central or Cossack Ukraine.

His masonry three-story baroque palace protected by bastion defenses belonged to a category of fortified villa called *palazzo e fortezza*, which appeared in Italy in the 16th century. By the end of that century, it spread throughout Western and Central Europe, reaching western Ukraine in the early 17th century. The Honcharivka estate represents the first known example of a *palazzo e fortezza* in the Cossack realm.

This sizeable manor with an area of nine hectares included besides Mazepa's palatial court, a fruit garden, a birch grove, and an arable field within its ramparts. The graphic reconstruction of this estate, with its network of straight lanes, resembles the regular pattern of so-called "French parks". They were popular in France during the baroque era and originated in Renaissance Italy. Hence, Mazepa likely commissioned his main residence in Baturyn along the models of contemporaneous Western fortified palatial complexes with regular parks.

Researchers have graphically recreated the ground plan and the exterior design of the timber church (before 1700) at Mazepa's court. Its remnants were excavated in 2011-15. This lost structure belonged to the Ukrainian folk wooden ecclesiastical architecture of Chernihiv province from the late 17th century.

In 2018, near the site of a well on the Honcharivka estate, the expedition uncovered the debris of a 2 m-wide brick corridor. It was traced for about 7 m in length. Preliminary opinion suggests this was a secret underground vaulted tunnel connecting the well's shaft with the basement of the neighbouring building at Mazepa's court. Archaeological investigation of the remnants of this extraordinary and intriguing structure will continue in order to establish conclusively its layout, size, and specific purpose.

In Baturyn's northern suburb, the expedition continued excavating the brick foundation of the home of the distinguished Ukrainian politician, diplomat, and writer, Chancellor General Pylyp Orlyk (1672-1742). His spacious one-sto-

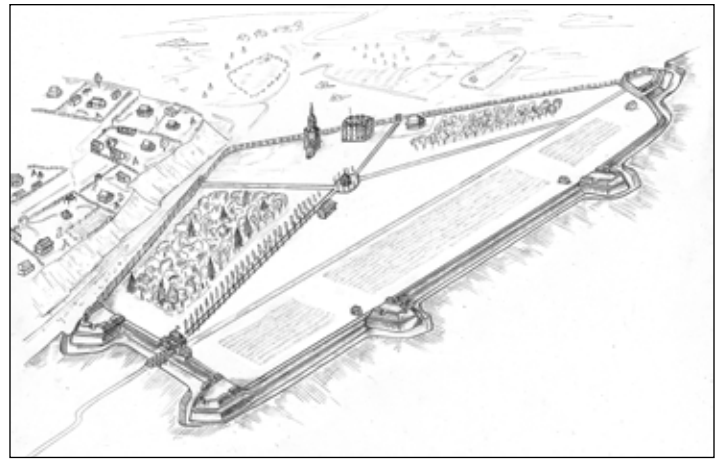


Fig. 1. Mazepa's fortified manor in Honcharivka, the environs of Baturyn, before its destruction in 1708. Hypothetical reconstruction by O. Bondar, 2018.

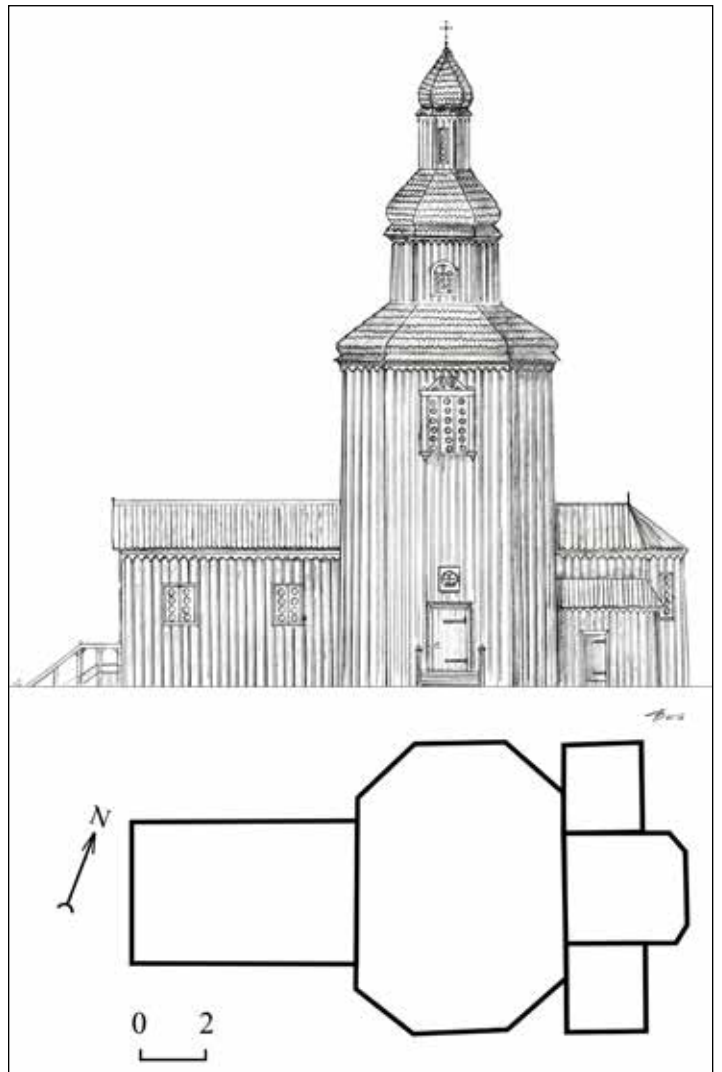


Fig. 2. Ground plan and southern elevation of the wooden church at Mazepa's court (prior to 1700). Hypothetical reconstruction by O. Bondar, 2018.



Fig. 3. Burnt polychrome glazed ceramic stove tile bearing Orlyk's coat of arms (1700-1708). Hypothetical reconstructions, computer photo collage, and graphic by S. Dmytriienko, 2018.

ry dwelling of local tradition was made of logs and dates to 1700-1708.

In 2018, many fragments of terracotta and polychrome glazed ceramic tiles facing the heating stoves at Orlyk's house were unearthed amidst its remnants. Some of them exhibit fire damage, indicating that his residence was burned during the sack of Baturyn in 1708. These stove tiles are valuable pieces of the local ceramic decorative and heraldic arts in Mazepa's capital. Several shards with the relief family coats of arms of both Orlyk and Mazepa were found there.

Using computer photo collage and graphic techniques, researchers have reconstructed a whole tile featuring Orlyk's armorial bearings. It was covered with multicoloured glazing damaged by fire and measured 35 cm by 33 cm. In the compositional centre of this tile, is the image of a figured blue shield with an inscribed stylized bowed yellow cauldron holder and an unsheathed white (silver) sword with a yellow (golden) hilt upwards. The shield is surmounted by a golden inlaid crown. Above it, the bent leg of a knight in blue armor is depicted. Two stylized green palm fronds flank the shield. These heraldic symbols are placed against an oval white background and surrounded by a floral ornament with white and yellow flowers as the decorative cartouche in the Ukrainian baroque style set on a cobalt background. In the early modern era, the blue enamel was most expensive. Over the crown, the initials of Pylyp or Filip Orlyk (*F. O.*) are inscribed in Latin letters.

This unique find is the earliest known representation of Orlyk's family heraldic emblem, which he commissioned while serving as Chancellor General in Mazepa's government before the fall of Baturyn in 1708. Previously, only two wax imprints of Orlyk's seals were known to be preserved in Sweden. They bear his coat of arms from the time he was hetman in 1710-42 and lived in exile in the West. However, their heraldic compositions and ornamentations differ and lack any inscriptions. Archaeological research on Orlyk's residence will resume next summer.

On the town's western outskirts, the expedition continued excavating the site of the estate of Judge General Vasyly Kochubei (1700-1708). In the second part of the 18th century, it was in the possession of Rozumovsky who constructed several government office premises there. These were dismantled in the following century.

In 2017-18, archaeologists partially unearthed the brick foundation of the southern structure of this administrative complex built in the third quarter of the 18th century. This edifice was 12 m by 10 m in size, and it had one floor, a wooden superstructure, and seemingly a kitchen and dining room.

Amidst the remnants of this building, many broken ceramic stove tiles of various shapes were found. They are glazed dark blue, white, and brown and feature the artistic plant motifs and images of early modern Western European architecture, men, women, birds, and flowers in late baroque Dutch style.

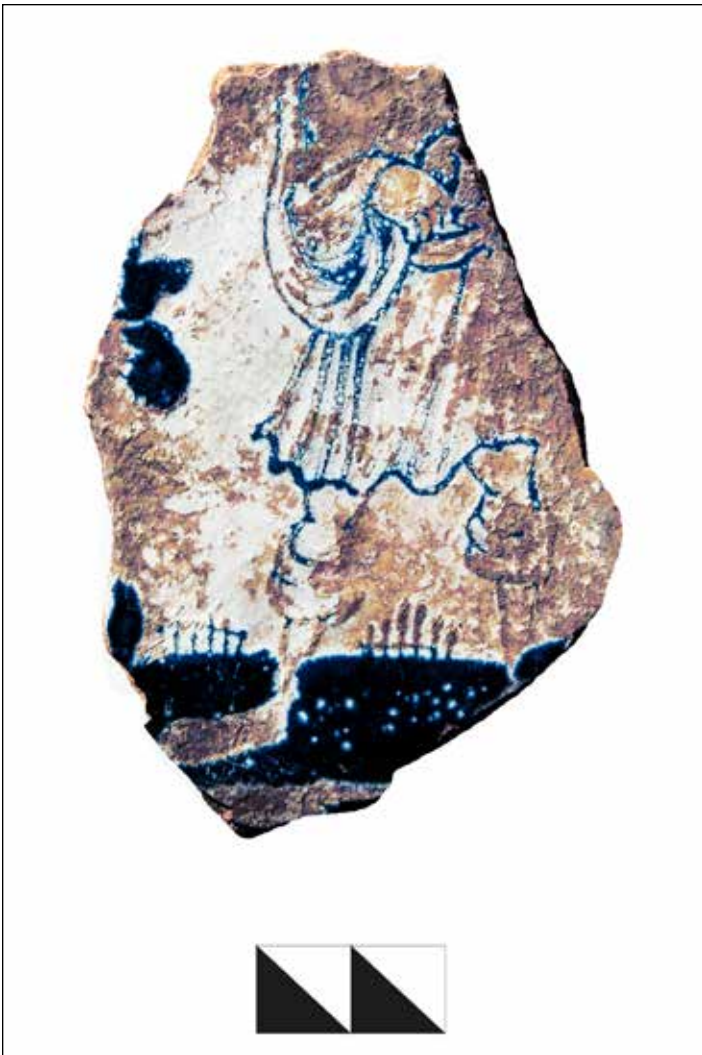


Fig. 4a (left), 4b (above). Fragments of glazed ceramic stove tiles featuring human figures in Dutch style, mid-18th century. Photos by Yu. Sytyi.

Fig. 5 (below). Obverse and reverse of 17th-century Polish coins (silver on top, copper on bottom). 2018 excavations at Baturyn. Photo by Yu. Sytyi.



Similar ceramic tiles adorned the heating stoves and fireplaces of two Rozumovsky palaces (1752 and 1799) in Baturyn. They could have been imported by this hetman from Holland or represent less expensive 18th-century Russian or Ukrainian imitations of the fashionable and prestigious Dutch revetment majolica of the time.

Other notable artefacts discovered at the former Baturyn fortress, town vicinities, and Kochubei's court include: a silver coin of Sigismund III Vasa, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, minted in Bydgoszcz, Poland, in 1623, two copper solidi of King John II Casimir Vasa of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth minted in Cracow in 1664, three copper Russian coins, a bronze wedding ring, a signet ring, two belt appliqués from Cossack leather belts, a button, two lead musket bullets, six iron cannon balls, a grenade, various iron implements of local manufacture, a fragment of the patterned white-clay chibouk of the Dutch pipe, and four shards of imported painted faience plates, all from the 17th-18th century.

The fruitful 2018 excavations at Baturyn have provided us with valuable new information about the fortifications, residences, and service structures of hetmans and state officials in the 17th-18th-century Cossack capital. Of particular importance are the archaeological finds of the numerous costly ceramic decorative and heraldic stove tiles, executed in both the Ukrainian and Dutch baroque styles. Field research at Baturyn will be renewed next summer.

Martin Dimnik and Volodymyr Mezentsev

### **Theodore Lector Conference in Krakow, Poland (4-5 May 2018)**



Image: Theodore Lector Conference in Krakow, Poland (4-5 May 2018)

In early May 2018 I attended a two-day conference at both the Pedagogical University and the Jagiellonian University in Krakow devoted to the early sixth-century church historian Theodore Lector, whose work survives only in fragments. A Polish team, comprising Rafał Kosiński (Białystok University), Adrian Szopa (Pedagogical University, Krakow) and Kamilla Twardowska (National Museum, Krakow), are undertaking a translation of the fragments into English, with a commentary, and the conference forms part of the project; already last year there was another conference on Theodore, whose proceedings have appeared in *Res Gestae. Czasopismo historyczne* 5 (2017). Among the speakers in May this year were Hartmut Leppin (Frankfurt), Michel Kaplan (Paris), Philippe Blauveau (Angers), Dariusz Brodka (Krakow), Andrzej Kompa (Łódź) and Jan Prostko-Prostyński (Poznań), as well as the co-ordinators of the project; others were due to speak, such as Mischa Meier (Tübingen) and Peter van Nuffelen (Ghent), but were unable to attend. Their contributions will nonetheless appear in the proceedings of the conference, which should be published in 2019. The conference itself was very productive and well organised. Sessions were held at

both participating institutions and papers given in German, French and English.

Geoffrey Greatrex

### **Que se passe-t-il au Québec?**

À l'exception de McGill, les universités québécoises se sont faites relativement silencieuses lors de la parution du dernier bulletin du comité. Cela s'explique du fait que, malheureusement, nous sommes bien loin de l'époque où nous avions à Montréal un centre d'études byzantines, avec à sa tête nul autre que Nicolas Oikonomidès.

Au niveau de l'enseignement, le professeur Richard Matthew Pollard de l'université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM) donne un cours sur l'histoire byzantine. Ce dernier est toutefois spécialiste de l'Italie au haut Moyen âge et n'est pas byzantiniste à proprement parler. Qui plus est, M. Pollard n'encadre actuellement aucun étudiant dans le domaine.

À ma connaissance, mon ancien directeur de recherche à la maîtrise, Marc Carrier, est le seul universitaire offrant ce genre d'encadrement en français au Québec. Il fut de 2011 à 2018 professeur associé à l'université de Sherbrooke et est toujours chargé de cours à l'université de Montréal et, à l'occasion, à l'UQÀM aussi. Avec un tout nouveau poste permanent au Collège Champlain de Saint-Lambert, il y a fort à croire que ses activités professionnelles seront davantage recentrées autour de l'enseignement, tendance qui se confirme depuis quelques années du fait qu'il n'a pas publié depuis *L'Autre à l'époque des croisades : les Byzantins vus par les chroniqueurs du monde latin (1096-1261)*, paru en 2012 aux éditions universitaires européennes. Malgré tout, le dossier de recherche de Marc Carrier témoigne d'une importante contribution sur les relations entre Romains d'orient et occidentaux durant les croisades, et ses publications demeurent à ce jour pertinentes pour quiconque s'intéresse à ce sujet.

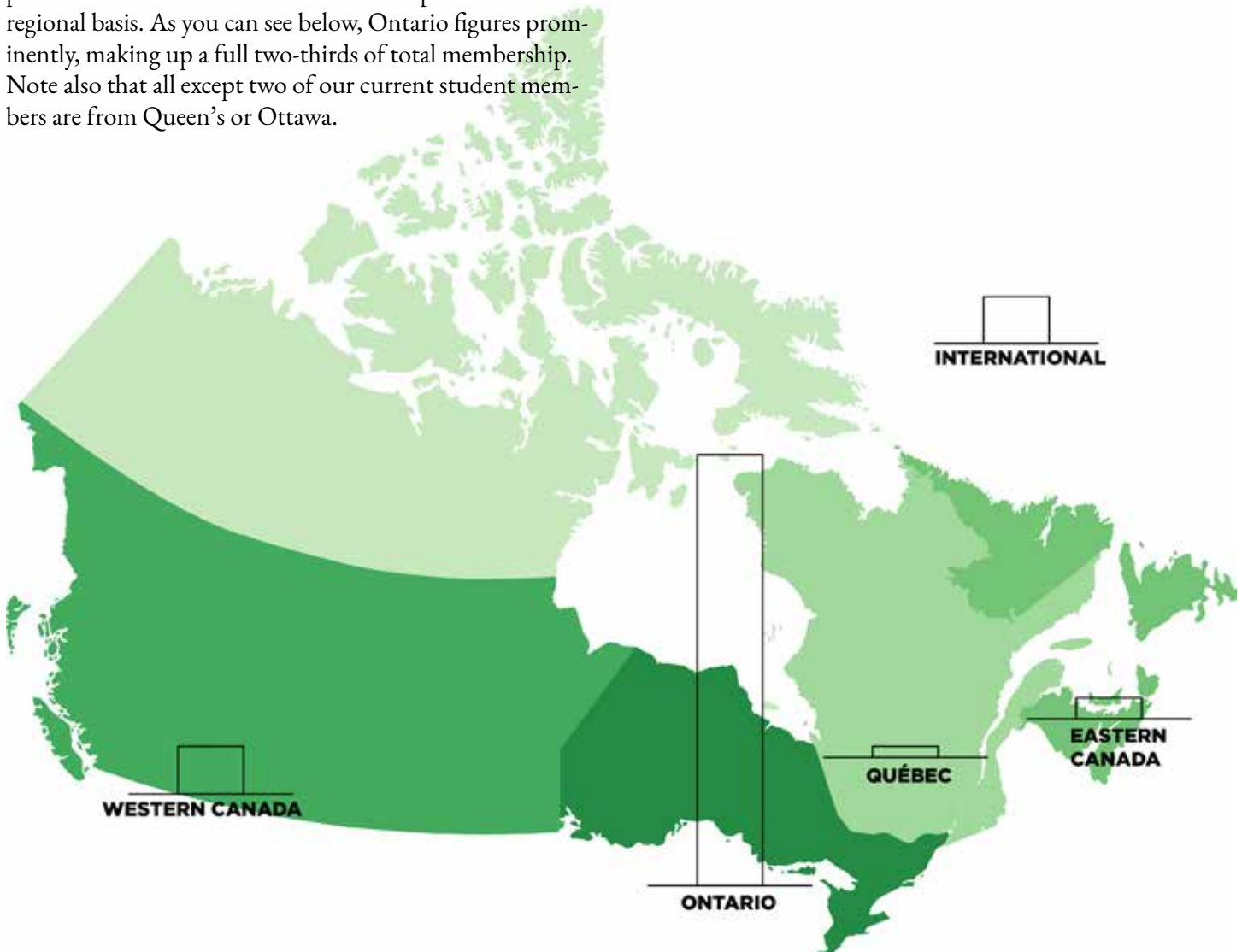
Bien que peu de ses anciens étudiants aient continué au doctorat, ou y sont demeurés jusqu'à la fin, M. Carrier a tout de même contribué au cheminement de deux doctorants québécois actuellement en études byzantines. Le premier est Mickaël Bourbeau, qui, à en croire le site [www.thèses.fr](http://www.thèses.fr), fait actuellement un doctorat à Paris 1 sur les influences occidentales à Byzance sous les derniers paléologues. Ce dernier a antérieurement produit en 2014 un mémoire à l'université de Sherbrooke intitulé *Un empereur en tournée : la mission diplomatique de Manuel II Paléologue en Occident*

(1399-1402), qui est par ailleurs disponible en ligne. Je n'ai malheureusement pu entrer en contact avec M. Bourbeau, mes messages étant restés sans réponse.

Le deuxième doctorant québécois anciennement encadré par Marc Carrier est moi-même. Trois ans après M. Bourbeau, j'ai à mon tour quitté le Québec après avoir terminé ma maîtrise à l'université de Sherbrooke. Dans mon cas, ce fut pour aligner mes intérêts de recherche avec l'expertise du professeur Richard Greenfield. Mon mémoire de Sherbrooke, intitulé *L'identité romaine dans le discours impérial byzantin selon les œuvres et compilations de Constantin VII Porphyrogénète (913-959)*, est également disponible en ligne. Mes recherches à l'université Queen's, appuyées financièrement par le Fonds de recherche du Québec – Société et culture (FRQSC), portent toujours sur la construction de l'identité romaine à Byzance au Xe siècle.

### Membership Profile

We thought it might be interesting for everyone to have a picture of how the committee membership broke down on a regional basis. As you can see below, Ontario figures prominently, making up a full two-thirds of total membership. Note also that all except two of our current student members are from Queen's or Ottawa.



En conclusion, on peut avouer que la recherche byzantine a déjà connu de meilleures heures au Québec. La haute qualification linguistique et académique requise et les minces chances de poursuivre une carrière professorale par après rend d'autant plus difficile le recrutement de nouveaux talents. Cependant, j'ose croire que tout parcours doctoral est bénéfique pour un étudiant, surtout s'il sait vendre par après les qualités acquises sur le marché du travail. Peut-être devrions-nous mettre l'accent là-dessus en approchant les étudiants québécois (et canadiens?), assurant par le fait même l'avenir de la recherche dans notre domaine? Ce n'est ici que mon humble opinion, mais en mon sens il faudrait avoir la discussion. À suivre...

Louis-Patrick St-Pierre, Queen's University





# UNDERGRADUATE ESSAY COMPETITION

*Image: Hagios Demetrios in  
Thessaloniki. Photo Geoffrey Greatrex*

Dionysios Vasileiou of MacEwan University was this year's winner of the undergraduate essay competition in Byzantine studies. The title of the essay was "Imperium In Imperio". The paper explored the role of the Orthodox Church in the survival of Byzantium beyond its traditional fall in 1453, and it charts the church's role in Greek cultural life in the region up to the nineteenth century.

We are also pleased to announce the fifth Undergraduate Essay Contest in Byzantine Studies, which is designed to celebrate and reward exceptional research undertaken by undergraduate students in Canada who have written essays, in English or French, on any theme relating to Byzantine studies, i.e., concerning the eastern Roman Empire from A.D. 312 to 1453. Applicants do not need to be a major in a pertinent discipline (Archaeology, Art History, Classics, History, Medieval Studies, Near Eastern Studies, etc.) to submit their work. Furthermore, the course for which the essay was written need not be focused specifically on Byzantine Studies. The prize for the winner will be \$100. Essays should be submitted electronically (from a university e-mail address) by either the student or the instructor on the student's behalf. In either case, the student should have the instructor's endorsement. They should be sent in pdf format to:

Dr. Conor Whately  
Department of Classics  
University of Winnipeg  
515 Portage Ave.  
Winnipeg, MB  
R3B 2E9 Canada  
Tel.: 204-786-9879  
[c.whately@uwinnipeg.ca](mailto:c.whately@uwinnipeg.ca)

There should be no indication of the student's identity on the essay document itself. Instead, the required information should be provided on a separate document (also sent electronically) that indicates the student's name, email address, university affiliation, and the title of the paper. If the essay is being submitted by an instructor the name and email address of the applicant should be included.

The essay should be submitted as it was written for its course without revisions, with the exception of typographical corrections. It should be 10-20 pages in length (including bibliography and double-spaced). Students may submit only one essay per year.

The judging is based on both the essay's content and its form: the winning essay must be well written, clearly organized and free from errors of grammar and syntax; and the contest winner will have made good use of the pertinent sources, have covered their chosen subject thoroughly, and ideally have provided new insights on their chosen topic. The deadline for submitting material to the competition is May 31st, 2019. The winner will be notified in August (2019) and will be announced in a subsequent **CAN-BYZ** newsletter.

It is possible to submit the essay both to this contest and to that organised by SCAPAT ([www.scapat.ca](http://www.scapat.ca)).

# AIEB MATTERS

Over the weekend of 22-23 September I attended the inter-congrès meeting of the AIEB in Athens, held this time in the Hotel President, Athens. On the way there from Cambridge, England, where I am spending my sabbatical, I visited several Byzantine sites in northern Greece with Dr Jonathan Bardill, including churches in Thessaloniki – the Rotunda of Galerius has recently been reopened – Philippi, Dion, Kavalla and the island of Thasos.

The inter-congrès deliberations were brisk and efficient, chaired with commendable efficiency by the new president, John Haldon. The Greek association for Byzantine studies generously hosted receptions for participants on two evenings. The main issue to be discussed by the meeting was the organisation of the next congress, due to be held in Istanbul, 23-28 August 2021. Professor Nevra Necipoğlu distributed a proposed list of round tables before the meeting that occasioned some discussion; overall, however, the proposed structure was well received. 97 proposals for round tables were submitted – one of which was under the aegis of our committee – and 58 were accepted (including the Canadian one) The facilities that she described seem well suited to the congress: most of the sessions will take place at the Istanbul Technical University at Taşköprü, while the plenary sessions, which require more space, have been scheduled to take place at the Anadolu auditorium in the Lütfi Kırdar Congress Centre. The two venues are some 15-20 mins. distant one from the other; a bus service will be available between them for those requiring it.

The theme of the congress is Byzantium, Bridge between worlds / Byzance, pont entre les mondes (cf. the last bulletin, pp.16-17). The seven plenary sessions will tackle the following topics:

1. Constantinople (à la mémoire de Sevgi Gönül)
2. Byzantium connecting civilizations / Byzance, carrefour des civilisations
3. Byzantium and the Turks / Byzance et les Turcs
4. Continuity and break: from ancient to medieval worlds / Continuité et rupture : du monde antique au monde



*Image: Rotunda of Galerius, Thessaloniki. Photo by Geoffrey Greatrex.*

- médiéval
5. Networks: social, cultural, material / Réseaux sociaux, culturels, matériels
  6. Dialogue among Byzantinists: connecting fields approaches, and methods / Dialogue entre Byzantinistes : croiser les champs, les approches et les méthodes
  7. Bridging interdisciplinary gaps: new ways of connecting / Comblent les fossés interdisciplinaires : de nouveaux moyens pour créer des liens.

The organisers have also added speakers to the sixth plenary session in order to cover literary and legal studies, it should be noted. Some of the rejected round tables will probably become ‘thematic free communications’, which will ensure that certain fields are not unduly neglected. Meanwhile, the call will go out for individual free communications on the conference website on 15 April 2019. The address of the website is:

[www.byzcongress2021.org](http://www.byzcongress2021.org)

There will be exhibitions in Istanbul itself as well as various excursions.

Other business was not neglected at the inter-congrès, however. There were reports from the commissions set up to support research in a number of fields, e.g. the *Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae* (pp.5-7), the *Inscriptiones Graecae Aevi Byzantini* (pp.7-8), the Development Commission (pp.8-9), the commission on art history (pp.9-10), and the one on historical geography (pp.10-11). Other commissions were established, one to coordinate sigillographic research (pp.11-12), the other concerning archaeological work (pp.12-15). There was some debate as to how such commissions should be set up in the future, since there is a risk of the membership becoming ossified or limited to certain groups. The page numbers indicated refer to

the minutes of the meeting, which are available on-line at AIEB's website, <http://aiebnet.gr/international-bureau/>. They are admirably full and detailed. It is worth emphasising that the Development commission, led by Sergei Mariev and Alessandra Bucossi, has been very active. Their most notable achievement perhaps is the regular dissemination of a bulletin that contains all manner of news on Byzantine studies. At the time of the meeting in September there were more than 1700 recipients of this bulletin in over 40 countries. Anyone can sign up to it through the AIEB's website; see also p.21 of last year's bulletin.



*Image: Mosaic of Christ from the Church of Hosios David (Thessaloniki), late fifth century. Photo by Geoffrey Greatrex.*

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## ***A most pleasant scene***

Lucas McMahon has drawn my attention to this interesting collection of papers, published in 2017, which is freely available on-line:

Henriette Baron, Falko Daim (Eds.), *A Most Pleasant Scene and an Inexhaustible Resource: Steps Towards a Byzantine Environmental History*, Interdisciplinary Conference November 17th and 18th 2011 in Mainz

What do we know about the environments in which the Byzantine Empire unfolded in the eastern Mediterranean? How were they perceived and how did man and the environment mutually influence each other during the Byzantine millennium (AD 395-1453)? Which approaches have been tried up until now to understand these interactions? And what could a further environmental-historical research agenda look like? These questions were the focus of an interdisciplinary conference that took place on 17 and 18 November 2011 in Mainz. The present conference volume brings together contributions from researchers who have approached these issues from very different perspectives. They focus on the explanatory power of traditional as well as 'new' sources and the methods of Byzantine Studies and Byzantine archaeology for this hitherto little-explored sphere. In this way, we see how closely environmental history is interwoven with the classical topics of Byzantine research – be they of an economic, social or culture-historical nature.

Available at: <http://books.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/pro-pylaeum/catalog/book/447?lang=en>

## ***IOSPE web resource***

Another web resource that may be of interest concerns the Byzantine inscriptions of the northern Black Sea as part of a project known as IOSPE, i.e. *Inscriptiones antiquae Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini graecae et latinae*. Andrey Vinogradov's collection of Byzantine inscriptions is volume 5 in this series and can be found at: <http://iospe.kcl.ac.uk/corpora/byzantine/index.html>

## ***Deadline for submissions, Can-Byz 31***

It's never too early to start thinking about next year's issue of the *Canadio-Byzantina*. In order to ensure the timely publication and distribution of the next issue, we'd like to establish a deadline for submissions of **December 1, 2019**. Please be sure to send your submissions to Geoffrey Greatrex via email ([greatrex@uottawa.ca](mailto:greatrex@uottawa.ca)); a friendly reminder will likely follow as the year progresses.

## ***Membership renewal notice***

Finally, if you have not renewed your subscription for this year, please send a cheque (\$30 or \$15 for students) payable to 'The Canadian Committee of Byzantinists' to Prof. Richard Greenfield, Department of History, Watson Hall, Queen's University, 49 Bader Lane, Kingston ON, K7L 3N6.

For more information about the Canadian Committee of Byzantinists, please visit:

[www.scapat.ca/canbyz/](http://www.scapat.ca/canbyz/)