



4. Byzantologický den

12.října 2018

Program

14 Úvod

14,10–14,30 Johannes Preiser-Kapeller (Víděň) – *The Byzantine Anthropocene. Environmental impacts and dynamics of a medieval Empire*

14,30–14,50 Ekaterini Mitsiou (Víděň) – *Climate and political dynamics in 13th to 14th c. Byzantium*

14,50–15,10 Grigori Simeonov (Víděň) – *Some aspects of name-giving in Northern Macedonia (11th–13th century)*

15,10–15,40 Diskuse

15,40–16,10 *Coffee break*

16,10–16,40 Markéta Kulhánková (Brno) a Ondřej Cikán (Víděň)– *Nový překlad eposu Digenis Akritas*

16,40–17 Radka Fialová (Praha) – *Posvátná topografie Jeruzaléma*

17–17,20 Vladislav Knoll (Praha) – *Řecká minuskule ve slovanských rukopisech 14. století*

17,20–17,40 Pavlína Šípová (Praha) – *Řecké duchovní texty a parodie*

17,40–18,20 Diskuse

18,20 Závěr

Abstrakty

Radka Fialová

*Posvátná topografie Jeruzaléma**

V Jeruzalémě jako posvátném místě tří náboženství – judaismu, křesťanství a islámu – se nachází řada významných míst známých z biblické tradice: Chrámová hora, „město Davidovo“, chrám Božího hrobu, zahrada Getsemane, Olivová hora, údolí Hinom a další. Projdeme se spolu starým Jeruzalémem a podívejme se, jak vypadal v době Ježíšově a v pozdějších staletích. V rámci své přednášky představím též „City of David Excavation Project“, na němž se podílí Evangelická teologická fakulta UK ve spolupráci s University Tel Aviv, a dotknu se otázky, proč je archeologie v Izraeli politikum.

Markéta Kulhánková a Ondřej Cíkáň

Nový překlad eposu Digenis Akritas

Ekaterini Mitsiou

Climate and political dynamics in 13th to 14th c. Byzantium

The paper aims at presenting the political and social dynamics of Byzantium in the 13th and 14th centuries from a climatic perspective. These two centuries mark the transformation from the “Medieval Climate Anomaly” to the “Little Ice Age”. We will focus especially on tracing possible interplays between climatic and socio-economic change in the period from 1204 (collapse of the Byzantine Empire) to 1351 (the

beginning of the enduring Ottoman expansion in the Balkans).

Furthermore, we will emphasise on the impact of the “Black Death” for the society and economy of the 14th century. In this regard, the testimonies of the written sources and the various modern theories of “fatal” social and political developments in Byzantine history will be confronted with new proxy data from various regions across the Balkans and Asia Minor and compared with developments in other polities of the area.

Johannes Preiser-Kapeller

The Byzantine Anthropocene. Environmental impacts and dynamics of a medieval Empire

Since the turn of the Millennium, scientists discuss the introduction of the “Anthropocene” as a new epoch in the geological history of our planet in order to reflect the increased human impact on the Earth’s geology and ecology. Together with the concept, also the beginning of this epoch is hotly debated, with proposals ranging from as recent as the first nuclear test in 1945 back to the introduction of agriculture 12,000 years ago.¹

The latter chronological framework would also give the Byzantine Empire a share in the history of the Anthropocene, covering more than 1000 years of human-environmental interaction in the Eastern Mediterranean between the fourth and the 15th century CE. To approach the Byzantine Anthropocene, scholars over the last years have combined a re-reading of written

¹ S. L. LEWIS/M. A. MASLIN, *The Human Planet: How We Created the Anthropocene*, London 2018.

sources with new archaeological and natural scientific evidence in a dialogue between humanities and sciences.²

On this basis, we are able to re-evaluate traditional scenarios (such as the one of Mediterranean deforestation due to depletion by maritime empires from Classical Athens to the Republic of Venice³) and to quantify the actual enduring impact of human action (of endemic warfare at the Byzantine-Arab frontier between the 7th and 9th century CE, for instance).⁴ Such research both embeds Byzantium in the rhythms of global climatic change from the “Roman Warm Period” to the “Little Ice Age”⁵ as well as zooms in on the reconstruction of landscape dynamics

on a micro-regional scale.⁶ It discusses both the long-term sustainability of the “metabolic” networks created to feed the mega city of Constantinople over centuries as well as the impacts of short-term natural extreme events such as earthquakes.⁷

Furthermore, this research regards past societies neither as unknowing “polluters” nor as passive victims⁸, but explores contemporary perceptions of human-environmental interactions and analyses strategies of communities from the local up to the imperial scale to deal with environmental change.⁹

In short, the exploration of the Byzantine Anthropocene thus

² A. IZDEBSKI et al., Realising consilience: How better communication between archaeologists, historians and natural scientists can transform the study of past climate change in the Mediterranean, *Quaternary Science Reviews* 136 (2016), pp. 5–22.

³ J. D. HUGHES, *Environmental Problems of the Greek and Romans. Ecology in the ancient Mediterranean*, 2nd ed., Baltimore 2014; F. TABAK, *The Waning of the Mediterranean, 1550-1870: A Geohistorical Approach*, Baltimore 2008.

⁴ A. IZDEBSKI, *A Rural Economy in Transition. Asia Minor from Late Antiquity into the Early Middle Ages* (Journal of Juristic Papyrology, Supplement vol. 18), Warsaw 2013; J. F. HALDON et al., The Climate and Environment of Byzantine Anatolia: Integrating Science, History, and Archaeology, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 45/2 (2014), pp. 113–161

⁵ I. G. TELELIS, *Μετεωρολογικά φαινόμενα και κλίμα στο Βυζάντιο*. 2 vols., Athens 2004; J. LUTERBACHER et al., A Review of 2000 Years of Paleoclimatic Evidence in the Mediterranean, in: P. LIONELLO (ed.), *The Climate of the Mediterranean region: from the past to the future*, Amsterdam 2012, pp. 87–185; J. PREISER-KAPPELLER, A Collapse of the Eastern Mediterranean? New results and theories on the interplay between climate and societies in Byzantium and the Near East, ca. 1000–1200 AD, *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik* 65 (2015), pp. 195–242; E. XOPLAKI et al., The Medieval Climate Anomaly and Byzantium: A review of the evidence on climatic fluctuations, economic performance and societal change, *Quaternary Science*

Reviews 136 (2016), pp. 229–252; J. PREISER-KAPPELLER/E. MITSIOU, The Little Ice Age and Byzantium within the Eastern Mediterranean, ca. 1200-1350 CE: old debates and new scenarios, in: M. BAUCH/G. J. SCHENK (eds.), *The Crisis of the 14th Century: ‘Teleconnections’ between Environmental and Societal Change?* (forthcoming 2018).

⁶ Cf. for instance Ph. NIEWÖHNER et al., The Byzantine Settlement History of Miletus and Its Hinterland – Quantitative Aspects: Stratigraphy, Pottery, Anthropology, Coins, and Palynology, *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 2/2016, pp. 225-290.

⁷ L. MORDECHAI, Short-term Cataclysmic Events in Premodern Complex Societies, *Human Ecology* 46 (2018), pp. 323-333; L. MORDECHAI/J. PICKETT, Earthquakes as the Quintessential SCE: Methodology and Societal Resilience, *Human Ecology* 46 (2018), pp. 335-348; E. XOPLAKI et al., Modelling Climate and Societal Resilience in the Eastern Mediterranean in the Last Millennium, *Human Ecology* 46 (2018), pp. 363-379.

⁸ Cf. also Ch. BONNEUIL/J.-B. FRESSOZ, *The Shock of the Anthropocene: The Earth, History and Us*, London 2016.

⁹ H. MAGUIRE, *Nectar and Illusion: Nature in Byzantine Art and Literature*, Oxford 2012; V. DELLA DORA, *Landscape, Nature, and the Sacred in Byzantium*, Cambridge 2016; A. J. GOLDWYN, *Byzantine Ecocriticism: Women, Nature, and Power in the Medieval Greek Romance*, Cham 2018; A. IZDEBSKI/L. MORDECHAI/S. WHITE, The Social Burden of Resilience: A Historical Perspective, *Human Ecology* 46 (2018), pp. 291-303.

contributes both to a new history of one of the most persistent empires of the Mediterranean¹⁰ as well as to an essential long term perspective on this new epoch in our planet's evolution.

Pavčina Šípová

Řecké duchovní texty a parodie

V byzantské literatuře se dochovalo několik textů parodující církevní formy či se tematicky k duchovním textům vztahují. Texty pocházejí z různých období, jsou různého rozsahu i jazykové úrovně a zřejmě určené i různému publiku. Lze na základě této nepočetné skupiny textů mluvit o tradici parodování církevních textů a lze vůbec hovořit o skupině nebo jde jen o dobové výstřelky?

Grigori Simeonov

Some aspects of name-giving in Northern Macedonia (11th-13th century)

The aim of this presentation is to discuss some aspects of the name-giving in Northern Macedonia at the time when the region was dominated by the Byzantine Empire. Focusing on the names of peasants and town-dwellers transmitted in tax registers, charters, and the acts of Demetrios Chomatenos, archbishop of Ohrid, this survey will try to trace the impact of factors such as religion, relationship, ethnic origin, community, and administrative practice on the identification of a certain individual. In small communities where all the members knew each other giving only a first name seems to have been enough in terms of identification. The ethnic origin of the inhabitants of this region known for its mixed population seems

to be only one of the criteria in choosing a certain name for a new born child. The analysis of the available data shows that Greek and other traditional Christian names occur in families where both parents have Slavic names. The opposite phenomenon is also attested – children with names of Slavic origin appear in families where both parents have Greek names. However, considering the name-giving we should have in mind that other reasons were of more significant value. Choosing a proper name in a historical period known for its high child mortality was strongly determined by the wish of the parents to give their descendants a name which had to protect them and provide them with a favourable destiny. That is why some of the most frequently attested names are the names of saints such as John and Mary or the one hinting to God himself as it is the case with Theodoros. Apart from that, Greek and Slavic names, alluding good character or physical appearance such as Kale, Chrysa, Dobra, Rado, were particularly popular among local inhabitants. The habit to name children after their grandparents is also attested in the tax registers describing the household and property of the dependent peasants. With the time the use of a second name became a common practice. Sometimes it was a nickname or a specific activity executed by a certain person. But it was the needs of the administration that required the use of a second name that had to distinguish a tax-payer or a complainant from his neighbours. Usually it was the name of the father that served as a sign of identification. The relationship to a certain family or a wealthy kin was also considered a good reason to take its name and make it to a family name.

¹⁰ A. IZDEBSKI/G. KOLOCH/T. SŁOCZYŃSKI, Exploring Byzantine and Ottoman economic history with the use of palynological data: a

quantitative approach, *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik* 65 (2015), pp. 67–110.

Vladislav Knoll

Řecká minuskule ve slovanských rukopisech 14. století

Mezi hlavní centra církevněslovanského písemnictví 14. století patřily Athos a Konstantinopol. Zde docházelo k setkávání byzantských mnichů s mnichy ze všech koutů slovanského pravoslavného světa. Zde byla přepracována základní bohoslužebná církevněslovanská literatura, vznikaly překlady nové řecké mnišské literatury, ale i originální díla. Zde byl také nastartován proces nové, mnohoúrovňové helénizace církevněslovanských textů, který se projevil kromě jiného i formální

nápodobou některých rysů dobového řeckého písma (minuskuly). Původní konzervativní slovanská unciála (tzv. ustav) se mění v drobnější semiunciální písmo (tzv. poluustav), v němž se začínají objevovat tvary písmen či grafématická řešení, která odkazují na dobové řecké rukopisy. Samotné řecké písmo v téže době prochází určitým vývojem a objevují se v něm nové alografy, které pak nalézáme i ve slovanských rukopisech. V našem referátu se velmi krátce zastavíme u příčin a šíření imitace řeckého písma ve slovanských rukopisech ve zkoumané době. Především si však budeme prohlížet ukázky (nejen) slovanských rukopisů, z nichž jsme zvlášť vybraly ty, které jdou v této nápodobě dále než ostatní.

Seznam účastníků

Ivan Prchlík

Prof. Charvát

Vratislav Karpíšek plus host

Vladislav Knoll

Markéta Kulhánková

Ondřej Cikán

Dr. Balcárek

Pí Balcárková

Dr. Vavřínek

Ekaterini Mitsiou

Johannes Preiser-Kapeller

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