

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	IX
Preface	XI-XXI
Table of Contents	XXIII-XXXI

I. FROM ROME TO CONSTANTINOPLE

<i>New Book Production and Marketing Practices in the Eastern Roman Empire</i>	3-23
From Rome to Constantinople	3-10
The historical background	10-11
Constantine the Great	11-13
The history of geography	13-17
Notes	21-23

II. FROM CONSTANTINE THE GREAT TO JUSTINIAN

<i>Imperial Libraries and Teachers' Libraries at the Service of Education. Books as Scapegoats</i>	27-85
From Constantine the Great to Justinian	27-28
Constantine the Great and a project involving books	28-29
The first imperial library	29-34
Julian, a book-loving emperor	34-43
Episcopal and patriarchal libraries	43-45
The educational system	45-47
Grammarians' and teachers' libraries	47-51
The library of a man of letters	51-54

Libraries at the service of Christian education	54-56
Interaction of classical and Christian education	56-58
Christian books as scapegoats of the strife between pagans and Christians	58-60
Suppression of pagan books	60-62
The burning of heretical libraries	62-65
Book-owning and the monastic way of life	65-66
Did slaves work as scribes in the Byzantine period?	67
Notes	71-85

III. JUSTINIAN AND THE BEGINNING OF THE DARK AGES

<i>Characteristics of Byzantine literature, the book trade, the first imperial collections of books, and libraries in monastic centres</i>	89-159
Historical background. From Julian's successor to Justinian	89-91
The fate of the public library founded by Constantius II	91-94
Towards a personal imperial library	94-96
Characteristics of Byzantine literature	96-97
The book trade in early Byzantine times	98-100
Towards a Christian library	100-107
Monasticism and monastery libraries	107-109
Libraries in the monasteries of Constantinople and its environs from the 4th to the 6th century	109-110
The library of the Monastery of St. Catherine on Sinai	110-112
The chronicle of the library	112
The archive	112-114

Manuscripts	114-116
The Monastery scriptorium	116-118
Papyrus 'books'	118
Arabic manuscripts	118-119
Syriac manuscripts	122
Georgian and Slavonic manuscripts	122-123
The Collection of printed books	123-124
Libraries in the Lavras: the Monastery of St. Sabbas in Palestine	124-127
The archive of the Byzantine church at Petra	127-128
The revival of Hadrian's library in Athens	128-132
The philosophical schools, the libraries of Alexandria, and the torching of the Serapeum	132-133
The Serapeum and its library	133-134
Hypatia and her school	134-136
The book trade on the basis of the local cultural tradition: Greek literature in Egypt	136-138
The period of Justinian	138-140
The closure of the School of Athens	140-142
The 'Library' of a poet from Egypt in the 6th century	142-143
Notes	147-159

IV. THE DEMISE OF THE CLASSICAL WORLD

RELATIONS BETWEEN BYZANTIUM AND THE ARABS

'Houses of Wisdom' and the Arabic translation movement

<i>The Monastery of Studius and the impact of Iconoclasm on books</i>	163-217
Historical background	163-166

Libraries in the eastern provinces menaced by the Arabs	166-167
The background to the drive for Arabic translations	167-169
The Abbasid dynasty and its ideology	169-171
From al-Mansur's successor to al-Mamun	171
Al-Mamun and the translation project as an ideological weapon	171-172
Ibn al-Nadim poses a question about books	172-174
The patrons of the translation programme	174-176
Opposition to and subversion of the translation movement	176
The 'House of Wisdom' and Arab thematic libraries	176-177
Legends and facts about books in the Byzantine and Arab empires	178-179
Graeco-Roman libraries in Arab territory	179-180
A 'second Callimachus' in Baghdad: Al-Nadim	180-184
A teacher's library at Trebizond: the case of Tychicus	184-187
The library and scriptorium in the Monastery of St. John the Baptist (Monastery of Studius)	187
The library	190
The scriptorium	191
To what extent were the books in Constantinopolitan monasteries affected by the Iconoclastic controversy?	192-195
A teacher with Renaissance characteristics: Leo the Philosopher	195-199
The library of Leo the Philosopher	199-200
A new script	200-201
Notes	205-217

V. RENAISSANCE TRENDS IN BYZANTIUM
AND LARGE MONASTIC CENTRES

<i>Photius, Arethas, the encyclopaedic movement and the monastic libraries of Mount Athos</i>	221-279
From Photius to Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus	221
Did bookshops exist in Constantinople?	221-223
Patriarch Photius and his library	223-226
The <i>Bibliotheca</i>	226-230
The library of an editor and commentator: Arethas of Caesarea	230-233
The library of an anonymous teacher in Constantinople in the tenth century	233-235
The Palace library	235-236
The literary interests of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus	236-237
<i>Excerpta</i>	237-240
Which library provided the basis for the encyclopaedic movement of the tenth century?	240-241
Libraries on Mount Athos	241-246
A brief chronicle of the spoliation of the Athonite libraries	246-248
The Great Lavra	248-251
Vatopedi Monastery	251-257
Iviron Monastery	257-260
Notes	265-279

VI. FROM THE COMNENI TO THE CAPTURE
OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE WESTERNERS IN 1204

<i>Monastery libraries in South Italy and Patmos, public and private libraries</i>	283-333
The Byzantine world of South Italy	284

Greek libraries in Rome	285-287
Libraries in the Greek Monasteries of South Italy	287-288
The library of the Monastery of St. Elias	288-289
The library of the Monastery of San Nicola	289-290
The library of the Monastery of the Virgin Mother of God	291
The library of the Monastery of St. Sostes	292
The story of the formation of the library of Scholarius	292-294
The library of Grottaferrata	294-301
The patron of the Basilian Monasteries and the <i>Liber Visitationis</i>	301
Libraries attached to advanced educational institutions	303-304
A monastery library on the island of the Apocalypse: the Monastery of St. John the Theologian on Patmos	305-310
The testimony of the foreign travellers on the library	310-316
A grammarian in search of books: John Tzetzes	316-317
The capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders: an incalculable loss of books	317
A private library on the Athenian Acropolis	318-320
Notes	325-333
VII. FROM THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1204 TO ITS RECOVERY IN 1261	
<i>Libraries in the Empires of Nicaea, Trebizond and Thessalonica and the Despotate of Epirus</i>	337-417
The Empire of Nicaea	340-341
The cultural policy of the Nicene emperors	341-342
Blemmydes and his quest for books	342-345
A philosopher on the imperial throne of Nicaea	345-347

The Empire of Trebizond	347-349
Intellectual life in Trebizond under the Megalo-Comneni	349-350
The 'Academy' of Natural Sciences at Trebizond	350-352
The library of the 'Academy'	352-354
An imperial library in the palace at Trebizond	354
Libraries and scriptoria at monasteries in the Pontus	354-355
The library of Soumela Monastery	359
Libraries in the Bazelon and Peristereotas Monasteries	361-362
The Despotate of Epirus	362-364
The character of intellectual life	364
Manuscript-copying centres in the Despotate	364-366
The School and Library of the Philanthroponon Monastery	366-368
Did John Apocaucus have a classical library?	368-372
Libraries in the monasteries of the Meteora	372
The libraries of the Meteora through travellers' eyes	376-377
The contents of the manuscripts	377-378
The monasteries' manuscript treasures and their scriptoria	378-383
The Empire of Thessalonica	383
Cultural orientations and the prerequisites for book centres	384
Libraries in the monasteries of Thessalonica	384-388
A library providing material for Eustathius of Thessalonica's literary activities	388-391
The Kingdom of Cyprus	391
Characteristics of intellectual life in Cyprus	391-392

The evidence of the manuscript tradition	392-394
Libraries in churches and monasteries. St. Neophytus's collection	395-398
Private libraries in Cyprus	398-399
Notes	403-417

VIII. FROM THE RECOVERY OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1261
TO THE TURKISH CONQUEST IN 1453

<i>Libraries in schools in Constantinople, Thessalonica and Mystras; Private book collections and libraries belonging to Byzantines in the West</i>	421-465
The shortage of parchment and other writing materials	422-424
Higher educational establishments in Constantinople from 1261 to 1453	424-425
Libraries in the higher educational establishments of Constantinople	425-429
Bibliophiles' collections and the private libraries of men of letters	429-432
The Patriarchal Library from 1261 to the Ottoman conquest	432-433
A literary 'workshop' in Thessalonica and book collections that supported it	433-435
Books come to prominence in the context of the Hesychast controversy	436-437
The Despotate of the Morea	438
The earliest evidence of bibliophilism at Mystras in the thirteenth century	438-442
Libraries at Mystras and Plethon's school	442-443
Lacedaemonian and other scribes	443-444
Plethon, his 'School' and his circle of literati	444-448

Libraries belonging to Byzantines in the West in the first half of the fifteenth century	448-451
The lament for the loss of sacred and other books	451
Notes	455-465
IX. THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF LIBRARIES DECORATION AND EQUIPMENT	
<i>From the monumental libraries of ancient times to sacristies and humble monastery libraries</i>	469-492
Discontinuity in the tradition of monumental libraries	469-472
The urban design of Constantinople	472-477
Palace libraries	477-478
A Byzantine library in the type of a basilica	478-479
The Palace library	479-480
Monastery libraries	480
The sacristy	480-482
Libraries	482-483
The library of the Monastery of St. John the Theologian on Patmos	485-487
Libraries in the higher educational institutions	487
Notes	491-492
ABBREVIATIONS – BIBLIOGRAPHY	494-547
INDEX	551-572