

IMC 2019

Discourses on absence or Kalabhra and Vakataka monetary policy in early medieval Southern India – Rebecca Darley

- Dearth of coinage
- Early middle ages india [middle india, 3rd-7th centuries, peninsula India]
- Absence of local coinage
 - EITHER ISSUED NO COINS...OR COINS ARE MISSING
- Absence of imported coinage
 - EVEN IF THEY DIDN'T ISSUE COINS, THERE ARE A LOT OF COINS COMING IN FROM TRADE
 - Byzantine and Roman coins are scattered across the East coast and the south western mountains [outside of the extractive reach of local chieftains]
 - Stops appearing in the 3rd century in South India
 - 4th-6th century Byzantine coinage only really appears around trade coastal sites and inland plain market areas
 - Ceylon isn't part of it, so WHY ARE THE ROMAN COINS GETTING INTO THE EAST
 - Could be overland but unlikely
 - Most likely trying to actively draw in Roman coinage [Roman gold and silver supports the monastic buddhist system development and urban centres and guest houses in the eastern coast regions]
 - STILL NO REAL IDEA HOW THEY GET IN THE EAST AND NOT THE WESTERN COAST
 - Coins tend to get pieced, but Byzantine coinage and roman ones also get copied and imitated
 - Used to represent societal levels via rituals instead of a hard monetary issued coinage [not used for monetary purposes]
 - Worn on clothing for ritual usage
 - Roman coins [unless they are worn] get a loop welded on that you can put a chain through to wear
 - Byzantine coins [above the portrait] get two pierce holes to wear on clothing [not chains]
 - Use of roman copper coins in regional centres suggest monetisation developing in the regions
 - BUT BARELY ANY APPEAR IN THE NORTH
 - Romans in the center east appear, but Byzantine just...don't
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- Dearth of narrative sources and archeological digs
- Northern states
 - Claimed by Indian nationalist identities
 - Vibrant court life, so there is the issue of how did they work without local coinage?
 - Vakataka Empire = Favours the redistribution of resources in kind, not by coinage + pressures against Urbanisation and focus on rural areas
 - Social networks and areas keep making coins in local communities, even if the state is against coinage
 - LACK OF COINAGE DOES NOT MEAN DECLINE OR A LACK OF SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT

- Foreign coinage working alongside local shows elements of the social practises [long time] and changes put in by political regimes
 - Foreign artefacts illuminate local political history
- Timeline
 - 100 AD – Aurei exported to India more than Denarii
 - 450 AD – Roman copper coins to India
 - 520 AD – Last regular byzantine *soldi* in southern India
 - 650 AD – Last byzantine coins found in India
- Geography
 - [Eastern] Coastal Andhra region – Long history of urbanisation, complex political elements, roman coins enter here, trade with asia too
 - Deccan platu – urbanisation, multi-ethnic, high continuity in coinage, yet also diverse sizes, metal types and styles
 - 300ish – Local empire starts to fall apart
 - Vakataka empire rises up
 - Vakataka fall apart in 7th centuries
 - Southern west india – Small scale political groupings/chiefdoms, military resource extraction, low value coinage from base metals only
 - Land grants and such appear in the 3rd centuries, but then they got taken over by a new power [Kalabhra]
 - Falls apart in the 7th century [chiefs rise back up]
 - New kingdoms came around with land based taxation, minting and land grants
 - MOVES FROM SEPARATE ECONOMIC TYPES TO ONE MODEL BY THE 7TH CENTURIES

Scarcity and Supply: The contested relationship between monetary supply and aristocratic land management in Komenian Byzantium – Chris Budleigh

- Land is where medieval wealth comes from
- Development of Estates
 - Alexios grants lands to his supporters and family
 - Gregory Pakourianos = Major estates in Macedonia [tax except + improvements tax except]
 - Isaak Komnenos – Land around Thessalonica
 - Adrian Komnenos – Granted rights over revenues on Kassandra peninsula
 - **Overall** estates are clustered around the northern Aegean
 - DENSE AS FUCK
 - Impact
 - Reduction of tax base
 - However most of the land was abandoned
 - Replacement of salaries with land kept coinage in circulation allows for greater economic activity
 - More capital concentration, higher productivity
 - Larger commercial base to feed Urban centres
 - Resources available to bring new land into production
 - Estate owners well positioned to participate in commercial activity and interaction with the monetary economy
 - *Paroikoi* probably only marginal involvement in monetary economy
 - *Farmers tend to have 5-10 hectares with 1 or 2 oxen for ploughing*

- Two year rotation with 8 hecatre farm moves around 2,800 KG grain
 - 600kg needed for seed, 900kg needed for rural family
 - 1,300 kg for sale
 - 90,000 to feed the three biggest cities
- **SUPPLIES URBAN CENTRES WITH FOOD AND WEALTH**
 - Thracia/Macedonia/Thessaly are farmlands [Thessaly is where Venice gets grain from]
 - Constantinople = 400,000 people
 - Smaller than Egypt's ownership time period
 - But those were more state based estates
 - Plague dropped it from half a million
 - Thessalonike = 150,000 people
 - Venice = 50,000
 - Corinth = 30,000/50,000
 - Sparta = 20,000
 - Average annual consumption – 200kg per capita
 - Need to find grain for 600,000 people – 120,000 tonnes
 - **SYSTEM WORKS WITHOUT FAMINES**

- Rivers, road networks and ports encouraging wealth movement

○ Development

- 7-8th centuries = Many independent farmers based on village communes
- 9th century – Growth of estates
- 11th century – Most agricultural land held by estates
- **Largest land owners = State, church, Aristocracy**
- Emperors post Basil II unable to prevent the growth of rural power bases
- **ESTATES DON'T HAVE SERFS**
 - Rules – over 30 years you get tenure over the land
 - Peasant farmers have rights
- Structure
 - Mostly smallholdings of a few hectares
 - Examples of minimal demesne land with landowners reliant largely on rental income
 - Younger siblings of farmers free to leave
 - *Paroikoi* could obtain tenure after 30 years
 - **FARMS BASED ON A FISCAL BASIS, NOT A FEUDAL BASIS**

● Issues at the time

- Debased currency
- Empty Treasury [Anna]
- Internal instability

The Lighter Dirham – North African exception to the rule of Abbasid monetary stability through the 8th and 9th centuries - Sidin Sunny

- Dirham = 2.9 gram target weight silver coin
 - One of the two main coins alongside a gold coin
 - 2 a month for an unskilled labourer in Bagdad
 - North African coinage is lighter than the rest

- **770-800s** – the period that most of the Dirhams come out of North Africa
- 100 odd Mint across the Empire
 - 14 mints giving the most of the Empire
 - North Africa producing 18% of the silver coinage
 - Iraq produces around 60% of coinage
- Weight ideal is around 2.9 gram weight range
 - 770-800 period is **lighter than normal. Far, far, far lighter**
 - The peak weight is far to the left of the 2.9 average
 - North African average is around 2.5/2.6 silver grams
 - Remove North African data from the graphs, and coinage tends to stay around 2.9 silver grams
- North African coins tend to appear the most in Russia
 - They know they're lighter so they dump them in the Rus markets [Noonan's hoard analysis]
 - Heidemann's Gresham Law – Ore has less silver, coins have less silver. It's anti-hoarde. Less worth
 - Gordus and Savage on silver sources – They're getting silver from the Berber controlled mines
 - Light coins due to competing for silver supply?
 - Increase the amount of dirham's from them, which you can pay the miners more to get more silver [thus lighter silver coins]
 - Or they're outsourcing the coin creation to the Berbers [the quality of them **drops** intensively]

Recreating the Conquests of 1016 and 1066 through Decision Making Games – Dr Matthew Bennet – Former Royal Military Academy Sandhurst

- Role playing games are popular with Students
 - Older way of doing it is maps and interaction used for medieval history
 - Used maps, general/personal briefings, weather conditions, map moves, foraging, scouting parties, co-operative and competitive
 - Umpires explain settings, get groups to justify their plans
 - Focused on planning, logistics and co-operation
 - Different aspects of warfare take different turns
 - Raiding
 - Plundering
 - Besieging
 - Game organisation
 - Decision phrase – team orders and arguments, sending messages
 - Moves -One week. Spend depending upon terrain and weather.
 - Land – 10-15 miles per day. Mounted 25-30 miles a day
 - Sea – 50 miles
 - 1066 – Castle building [1066]
 - Scouting
 - Foraging
 - Characters
 - Historical figures from both sides folded out to others
 - Danish Conquest -1016

- Norman Conquest -1066

'But I don't want to be a slave' – Video games and dramatic engagement with the past – Juan Hiriart

- **Games can be used to understand Macrostructures and events**
 - Civilization V etc
 - Chapman – Games can create history and represent it
- **Saxon – Survival game**
 - Turn life [collection and production] into game code and mechanics
 - Best interactions in a game are small
 - Micro-interactions – You don't do the tasks, but you do the buttons instead. But micro focused spending time on doing the **actions and tasks**
 - **Macro – interactions** – Shaping the reality and story over time

A video game for Byzantine History – K. Stamoi

- Greek state focused on making Byzantine History more attractive to students via phone and smart phone games
- **Greek education**
 - Taught as the link between Ancient and Modern Greece
 - Early = Focus on battles and society
 - Ages 10-11 = 38 lessons, two about life, 6 about arts and art, 1 about Women
 - Ages 13-14 = 1 lessons about life, literature , art and science
 - Ages 16-17 – Civilization and arts
 - **Power Points used to for kids**
 - **Digital approaches are used are used to get kids interested**
- **New focus**
 - Let kids control the technology for video games
 - Games groups or individual
 - **MAKING A GAME**
 - Time area [early/middle/late]
 - Area
 - Character – Everyday man/woman/child/priest/nun/merchants/administrative personal/solider/Emperor/Regent/Empress
 - **AIM IS TO LET THE STUDENTS INCREASE THEIR SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL AWARENESS AND THINKING**

Unity and Division in the Crowning of Queen Mesilsende and King Baldwin III of Jerusalem – Allison Emond

- **RIFT BETWEEN BALDWIN III AND Melisende**
 - Fulk V Anjou marries Baldwin II's daughter Melisende
 - 1131 August 21 – Baldwin II dies
 - 14th SEPTEMBER 1131 – Fulk and Melisende are crowned
 - 1134 – Count Hugh II of Jaffa revolts against Fulk
 - November 1143 – Fulk dies in hunting accident
 - Melisende lead armies herself
 - December 1143 – Baldwin III and Melisende are crowned at the once. Baldwin anointed during the ceremony

- Boost her legitimacy
 - Cerments the legitimacy of her son [Baldwin III]
- 1150 – Baldwin tried to summon his vassals, those loyal to Melisende refused to join him
- 1152 – Easter. Baldwin demanded to be crowned in the Church, wearing a laurel, demanding it of the Patriarch, moves to public display of the Laurel [borrowing roman symbols]
- Baldwin demands that the Royal land be divided between that and his mother, with two monarchs
 - Returns to Jerusalem with armed force, exiles the Royal Constable and seized his mother and her forces [vassals forsake her].
 - Baldwin takes sole control
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- **Differences**
 - **Baldwin III**
 - Guy of Barsebarre supports him – Lord of Beirut
 - Lord of Tiberias – William I of Bures
 - Humphrey II of Toron – Lord of Toron
 - Can lead armies into battle, starts to win battles
 - Early days are spent drinking and gambling
 - Crusaders deal with him, not his mother
 - Controls Acre, Beirut, Galilee, Tyre
 - Melisende
 - Controls most of the state
 - Manasses of Hierges – Constable
 - Viscount of Jerusalem – Rohard the Elder
 - Lord of Tiberias – Elinard of Tiberias
 - Sidelined between secret meetings with the leaders of the 2nd Crusade
 - Tried to marginalise her son
 - Controls Jaffa, Nablus, Jerusalem, Ibelin + Mirabel
 - **DIVISION WIDENS AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE 2ND CRUSADE**
- **Coronation**
 - Biblical imagery and done with liturgy on feast days
 - Crowned them in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
 - Anointed [once] confirms the right to rule as God's representative on Earth
 - **William of Tyre** = Baldwin and his mother were joint appointed
-

Coronations and Crisis: Ceremonial Legitimacy in Byzantium in the Long 7th Century – Ryan Strickler

- Crisis, but also repeated coups and overthrows of Emperors
- Coupers became the executors of God's rule. How they are remembered depends on their ability to seize legitimacy and participating in rites of succession
 - Was normal by the 6th century
 - Raised up on a shield, crowned with Torcs [stops by the 6th century], approved by the crowds in the circus, then the Patriarch visits
 - Some get crowned by the Patriarch before in the palace, but most are secular
 - Start getting crowned regular in Churches in the 7th century

- Represents a check against the Emperor – Needs to gain approval from multiple areas and groups
 - Institutions [Military/Senate/people/Church] get to hold sway over the Emperor
 - Needs support of the army
 - Needs support of the people
 - Needs support of the church
 - Needs support of the Senate
 - Needs representatives from all support
 - Losing support threatens the ability to keep control of the Empire
- Post Phocas ceremony [religious] reflects the demands of the time and the ideological make up during times of Crisis
 - Patraitch moves from a legal witness [5th century onwards] to investing them with religious power and elements
 - **Phocas** desperately needed support, so he uses the religious crowning to try and argue he hadn't disrupted God's plan and Divine order
 - **Making the Emperors similar to Christ**
 - Been doing post Justinian
 - Emperor as a priest and a servant of God
 - Increased focus on the **divine** nature of the Emperor
- No narratives from the 7th century, but the 10th century works on it explains how 6th century ceremonies work. Mainly we have to focus on the chronicles and narratives from the 7th and 9th centuries that focus on events.
 - Some Coptic sources for Herculieas
- **Emperor Maurice**
 - Last one crowned by the last Emperor alone
 - After Tiberious
 - Maurice granted a triumph and made Caesars [co-Caesars with Germanius]/next Emperors
 - Tiberious summons the patriarch and the Senate, has a prepared statement appointing Maurice read out, advises him, then dies. Not in the main palace
 - Summons the Patriarch [John the Faster], representatives of the Army and the Senate
 - Emperor puts the crown and the purple on Maurice
 - The People agree and acclaim the Emperors wish
- **Emperor Phocas**
 - Coup'd Maurice
 - Declared Emperor by the army [raised on a shield]
 - The circus factions try to raise up Germanius and Maurice's sons and turn away from Maurice
 - Circus factions and the patriarch come to agree to support Phocas
 - Crowned by the patriarch in the Church of John the Baptist
 - Later coup'd and burnt in the forum
- **Heraclius**
 - Coup'd Phocas
 - Supported by the Circus factions and the Senate
 - Supported by his father [Governor of North Africa]
 - His fiancé crowned Augusta and he was marriage to her and crowned Emperor

- **Occurs in a church**, either the place chapel or Hagia Sophia, done by the Patriarch

The Medieval Tournament: A facet for Royal Authority in Medieval England – The Smithfield Tournament of October 1390 - James Beswick

- Chance to demonstrate personal prowess
- Organised by the nobility for the nobility
- Brought lower social groups together and helped to unite them under the elites
 - Increases and supports Royal control and authority
 - Used to increase and boost the authority of the Monarchy
- Huge events from the 12th century
 - Banned by Henry II to re-establish Royal authority [the Crown controls it]
 - Richard 1 – Licenses for Tournaments, royal usage of it. Tournaments used to challenge and support royal authority
 - Nobility uses them as an excuse to gather and discuss grievances
 - But King could use it to bind the nobility to him
- Richard II
 - 9 years after the Peasant's revolt
 - Follows the 2 years [1386-88] of political unrest and the execution of royal councillors
 - 1389 – Richard declared himself of age and takes control
 - **TOURNAMENT USED TO SHOW OFF THE POWER AND WEALTH OF THE Nation**
 - Richard represented by the Garter knights, which was made by the powerful lords of the land and those who had opposed him
 - Richard binds the nobility to himself and his cause
 - Showing off both unity of nobility under him and Christian mercy and forgiveness
 - Regulated and safe tournaments with unsharp lances, in high saddles in order to make it less dangerous
 - Safeguard against injury or death that would have prevented the unification of the nobility
 - Focuses more on show and prizes granted to Knights + feasts designed to win over people and build bonds between the nobility and the Monarchy
 - Symbols
 - Had the garter knights and ladies wearing his personal badge and puts the white heart on them, showing off his power
 - The most powerful knights wearing his colours
 - Makes them appear part of his house hold, and makes it appear united under his banner
 - Manhood
 - Boosts his 'adult' nature and how he's not a child
 - Showing he isn't a youth or powerless
 - Show of power and ability to counter the old attempts to caste him as a child that could be taken advantage of
 - **SHOWS HIM OFF IN A STATE READY AND CAPABLE OF BATTLE**
 - Revealing his martial powers and proving his manhood and good kingship to the realm in order to increase his authority

○ Overall

- Increase in retaining over them [gains 82 knights after it, compared to the 7 before]
- Attracted men who had previously been following Appellant Lords
- Greater presence and control of Parliament with members of his affinity been returned increasing from 13 in 1390 to 22 in 1391
- Granted more taxation by Parliament

Approaches to Teaching Latin Palaeography: A Round Table Discussion

- Modern graduate students don't know Latin anymore
- Even Italian students
- But all students are better at transcribing Latin instead of vetting material
- Yet more digital tools and digital students increase the interest in Latin and studying manuscripts
- Digital tools and resources are extremely important in bringing people into the subject and make it easier to learn
- But using pictures and copies instead of solid direct texts doesn't work as well

'State of Emergency' – Odoacer and the Defence of Late Roman Italy – Jeroen Wijnendaele

- 500 AD – Ostrogoths have 30 victory
 - Able to drive the Eastern Romans out of the Balkans
- Theodric push Odoacer out
 - 489-493 -Longest war in Roman Italy since the 2nd Triumvirate
 - Across Italy
 - **Both armies were Imperial armies**
 - Pretty much all neighbouring powers intervened
 - Burgundians had stolen around 6,000 people from Italy during it
 - Ransoms for them paid by non-state actors + marriage between Theodric's daughter and the Burgundian King
 - 489 – Zeno throws Theodric at Odoacer to get the barbarians out of his hair
 - Gaptids ambush them in Balkans, Odoacer might have hired them
 - Odoacer is dug in, battles, then falls back to the Po Valley
 - Verona – Long ranging battle, Odoacer falls back to Ravenna, some of his army changes sides
 - Theodric sends forces to siege him, but then the turncoats betray him
 - Theodric ends up besieged
 - Aquanian Gauls save Theodric
 - Odoacer gets beat in battle, retreats to Ravenna
 - Odoacer keeps sallying out and raiding
 - Vandals raiding Sicily
 - Odoacer makes agreement for co-rule with Theodric, then gets murdered
- Frontier strategy
 - Traditionally they get stopped at the gates or beyond Italy [Balkans]
 - Post 401, hostile forces have to be stopped within Italy
 - If the enemy gets past the Alps, they need to be stopped in the Po Valley
- Odoacer

- ___ Able to survive despite **repeated defeats** which normally destroy them in this period
- ___ Can keep putting groups on the ground and keep troops loyal
- ___ Supplies from Sicily and the Balkan keeps him alive
- ___ Senate members supports him [Military command]
- ___ **Such personal loyalty from troops that he has to be murdered**
- ___ Peace with neighbours and dissolving Western Emperor stopped infighting in Italy [over the Field army]
 - ___ 13 years of Peace for Italy
- ___ Italy retains a strong administration
 - ___ Under Odoacer is the largest period of peace in the 5th century
 - ___ Italy has a strong tax heaven
- ___ Retains and keeps the Imperial Field army alive
- ___ Italy is **rich as fuck**
- ___ **FOCUS ON fucking Odoacer over in the historical record is an attempt to wipe out his achievements of peace**

War, Displacement and Disaster Ecclesiology in Ostrogothic Italy -Kristana Sessa

- ___ Bishop comes to ransom and save 6,000ish [unlikely to be exactly that] captives from Linguarians
 - ___ **Bishop later gets a thing written** that's less a saint life, more a focus on the greatness
 - ___ 'Overcoming barbarian king with prayer, not swords' – Reportedly gets them all released, some even without ransom
 - ___ Some are soldiers and POW
 - ___ Some are civilians handed over to Burgundians as hostages
 - ___ Some are people who sought out the Burgundians out of fear/hunger/security
 - ___ Previous Imperial law had classed those who move to barbarians and then move back as not-captives [needs duress] but the Bishop is far more broad with his understanding of captives
 - ___ Catholic Roman clergy tended to collaborate and work with Arian barbarian Kings
 - ___ New Phrase of church power, acting as councillors to Kings and ambassadors for cities
- ___ Human displacement in war causes labour issues and food shortages
 - ___ Clergy needs to restore labourers to land to restore the supply of the elites and the church
 - ___ i.e. returning of possessions to nobility who were taken captive [as it would be a greater 'evil' for them to return and be missing their property]
 - ___ Also calls for tax exception for returning nobility
- ___ Crisis of war tie together most of the church narratives. Saint's actions are threaded together by the background of War and devastation
 - ___ War is central of the writers understanding of the Bishop's life
- ___ Christian authors writing on warfare
 - ___ Focus on physical destruction of cities a bit, but not massively
 - ___ Focuses on the displacement of persons and property, forced movements and deportations and captivity

- Even focuses on the displacement of the Material landscape by the sheer volume troops
- Gardening metaphors used for deportation and movement of people from and into cities during and post war
- Displacement is also bad because it damages the property rights of the elites and the church and threatens their income
- Also attempts to use the side effects of war to gain benefits
 - See: Disaster capitalism but for the church to gain new relations, benefits and patronage
- Captivity is a metaphor for the soul waiting for its final redemption via Christ's return
 - This heavily linked to the clergy
 - Clergy are expected to use mercy, ransoming, melting down church assets to pay for ransoms etc to solve captivity of Christians
 - Doing so **expands the boundaries** and duties of the Bishops from just their local dioceses to patronage ties with wider areas

The Gothic war and the anxieties of identity – Brian Swain

- Brought the pan-mediterranean debate into focus – their place in Europe and an answer of the gothic question
 - Brought about the issue of their legitimacy
 - Some see them as barbarians
 - Some see them as continuators
 - Question of Gothicism itself and Roman-gothic relationship
 - Gesta – Written in the 6th century in Constantinople
 - War between Goths and Romans made him look to the history and past of them
 - Written when the war was still unsure
 - Spring 551/Summer 552
 - Before Narses [spelling?] battles in 552
 - Was not written to prop up Justinian's victory over the Goths
 - Reacting to an ongoing devastating war
 - Not editorialising for victory
 - Text is ideologically driven
 - Two main themes of the Gesta – Praise of the Goths via traits that the Romans use to describe themselves
 - Warrior prowess and civilised
 - Martial Value showed by alliances with the Romans 'going back to the Trojan war'
 - Able to defeat Attila only due to the Gothic and Roman alliance of the two 'formost nations of the world'.
 - Ends the text as a 'what if?' by describing peace in 540, then marriage ten years later. Asking the reader 'what if we had achieved unity with the Goths instead of carrying on the devastating war?'
 - *Romania*
 - Focuses on victory and loss
 - Praises those who won

- Blames those who cause the 'decline'
- 75 year final stretch of the text is 25% of the text
 - Conflict going poorly, a disaster equal to Italy in the 2nd Punic war
 - Blames Justinian and the Gothic King for the ongoing war and devastation
 - Argues it is a the 'fall of the Roman Empire' and that the Empire is weak
- Guy writing these was a small time secretary working for a barbarian-roman General from a frontier army camp, not a lawyer or scholar
 - From a multi-ethnic, barbarian and roman region
 - Claimed both a Gothic and Roman heritage
 - His General was part Alan and Goth and a Roman Commander
 - Sees the Ostrogothic Kingdom as a joint Roman-Gothic Kingdom similar to his home area
 - Against Imperial proclamations about gothic barbarous nature
 - Writes in opposition to state propaganda
 - Expressing his own views and understanding of his identity and his nature, trying to express his belief in Roman-Gothic greatness
 - Fanboys over Theordic
 - Focuses on his nature of a cross-cultural trust and agreement
 - Ignores his conflicts with Emperor Zeno
 - Focuses on his Gothic-Roman rule, a King of the Goths but also a Roman Consul who loves the Senate and the Emperor
 - Ignores Gothic slaughter of Romans
 - Focusing on Roman Decline in the Imperial capital and trying to bring about the Roman-Gothic alliance to be brought back up
 - Focuses on Goths that surrendered to Romans, and Romans and Goths who worked with the Romans
 - Issue of him trying to understanding himself and his identity in the changing ideological conflict between Gothic and Roman states

'The Byzantine Liquid frontiers': Or how to administer Insular and costal Peripheral spaces and Stop worrying about it – Luca Zavagno [8th century and 9th]

- Overall
 - Both don't get as much attention as Anatolia or the Aagen

- Barlalic Islands/Malta/Sicily/Cyprus/Crete
 - Crete + Cyprus = Byzantine and Islamic influence
 - Sicily = Lombard/Islamic/Byzantine pulls and influence
 - Balearica = Islamic [Spanish], Frankish influence and pulls
 - Sardina = Islamic, Frankish, Papal/Lombard, Byzantine pull and influence
 - **INFLUENCE DEPENDS ON THE LOCAL STRENGTH AND TRADE DEMANDS OF BYZANTINE AND OTHER NAVIES**
- Chronicles ignore everything bar Sicily
 - Sicily – Supplies grain to Constantinople
 - Sicily becomes a Strategos/Theme later on due to this
 - Islands are normally seen as being directed to the centre and tended to be marginal outposts that tend to revolt
- Insular system - Islands
 - Economic space that stays more economic developed by Byzantine hinterland
 - Works alongside the Aegean and Anatolian Plateau as economic and administrative areas
 - **But it's a complex and patchwork administrative and trade situation**
 - Act as outposts for trade in the med
 - No 'one size fits all' application of administration
 - Dukes pop up on islands
 - Interface between other mediterranean politics
 - Provides naval bases for patrol and protection
 - Act as bases for Imperial expansion and interaction
 - Frontier regions allow for interaction with other cultures and areas
 - Liquid – Nature changes and reshape themselves over time
 - Regional, Cultural and Economic practices represent a volunteer participation with the Empire framework by Local Elites and communities that act as social and economic brokers between different political groups
 - Less a unified block
 - 8th century
 - Corsica is a Duchy
 - Sicily is a Thema
- Sicily
 - Mental proximity between them [Catania to Constantinople and vice versa]
 - Shown via Byzantine tales of going in a bath house one, then appearing in the other
 - Acts as an economic gateway between the eastern and western mediterranean
 - Mints its own coins that spread across Europe [Bronze and Gold coins]
 - Still important – Becoming a theme

- Constans II moved the court to Syracuse – Killed while bathing
- Starting developing its navy around Sicily [guard against Arab north Africa]
 - Byzantine Strategides restructuring brings Sicily into a military base
 - Tended to be granted to Eunuches
 - Often tended to get promoted after ruling it to Exrarch of Ravenna to control Roman Italy
 - Acts as the head of the Nexus between the Lombard, Franks, Arabs and the Papacy
 - Acts as both diplomat and Naval commanders
 - Elements from Sicilian forces get moved around the Empire – Found in Cyprus
 - No real revolts to exit the Empire
 - Attempts to draw attention, or to 'defend' against those that took the Capital.
 - Most loyal providence of the Empire
- Sardinia and Crete
 - Loyal
 - Local elites given Byzantine titles
 - Arachons pop up – In charge of locals and could promote local elites
 - Ability dependant on Imperial powers and seals granted to them by the centre
 - By the 9th century don't have much military role, but large economic and political roles
 - Large amount of bishop activity and economic activity
 - Crete = Local church and political elites closely tied to Byzantine officials due to being extremely linked to the aegen economic network focused on Constantinople
 - Sardinia – Part of the Tyrrhenian regional network economic systems
 - Duke ruling it becomes increasingly military important
 - Victory over barbarians such as the Lombards that tried to invade
 - Later replaced by Arachons
 - Large amount of local church building by wealthy local families [8-10th centuries]
 - Copy Constantinople's styles to gain political legitimacy
 - Local authorities maintain relationship and talks with both Spanish Islamic areas and the Papacy in Rome
 - Islamic regions see the islands as frontier areas between Islamic control and Greek control

- Cyprus = Islamic and Byzantine lead seals and fiscal authorities
 - Local manufacture for both of them, both active around the same time
 - Similar of the Baleralics
 - Local powers issue pulling power over the island economies in contrast and competition with Constantinople

The Distribution of Bordering Power in Late Medieval Hungary – Davor Salihovic

- Source issue
 - People tend to follow 16th and later century sources over others
 - Limited evidence
 - Narratives are focused on Negotiators and mediators
- Actors
 - Despot of Serbia – Vuk Grgurevic
 - Voivode of Transylvania – Stephen Batori
 - Nicholas Ujlaki – Banus of Slavonia and King of Bosnia
 - Peter Doci – Banus of Bosnia
 - Damian Horavat – Banus of Croatia and Slavonia
- Geography/time
 - 1458 – 1490 – Hungarian-Ottoman Frontier
 - Despot of Serbia fell to the Ottomans
 - Bosnia fell to the Ottomans
 - 1464 – Hungary eats north eastern bits of Bosnia
 - Region militized against the Turks – Traditional approach
- Questions
 - What is power?
 - Power to influence the negotiation of borders [role/shape/position]
 - Power to maintain borders
 - Control over political and administrative institutions
 - Control over space within border lands
 - Who controls bordering processes [Negotiation and maintenance]?
 - Clues suggest it was partly done by the Royal Council and the Kingdom's Diet
 - But the King appoints them...
 - Evidence of dignitaries, charters etc issued by the Council
 - Administrational evidence backed only temessuk – Border land rulers
 - ROYAL CASTLES THAT PROVIDE LOS and watches the border
 - Controls the western plains into Bosnian/hungry etc
 - How was power distributed among the governing elite?
 - Kings, Bani, Captains, Gubernatores etc of Bosnia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Lands of Transylvania, Masco and the lower parts of Slavonia, Captains of Belgrade and Senj etc
 - What was the ratio of this distribution between King [central government] and marcher lords or others?
 - Council appoints them...but King appoints the Council
 - Border officials in Royal council slowly declines over time alongside the power
 - Falls heavily from 1463-1470

- Rises from 1470-1471
- Falls from 1471-72
- Rises from 1472-74
- Falls rapidly from 1474 to 1479
- Rises from 1479-81, then crashes again
- **KING OVER TO REMOVE POWERFUL PEOPLE FROM THE BORDER REGIONS AND PUT IN HIS RETAINERS**
- Less and less information on border-related issues in Diet decrees
- More and more members of royal aula installed in administrative positions in the borderlands
- Loss of influence of the *barones naturales* within the borderlands' administrative structures and within the Royal palace
- By 1480, the King controlled it totally via his new men
- King's loyal clique took full control of the judiciary and administration within the marches, along with the set of royal castes [peaceful and forced confiscation]
- No definitive evidence of their control over the spaces of the borderlands!
- King controls around 2555.1 KM squared overall
- King officials = 565.78 km squared overall
- King has 66.30% of the valleys that the Ottomans could get in from, even if not as much of Hungary

○ How did it change over time?

- King seized control over time

Byzantine Clergy on the Move. Pilgrimage and "mission Impossible." -Eleonora Kountoura Galaki

- 1307 – Catalans demand payment, but Emperor Andronikos II can't pay, they go to try and raid the Monks of Mount Athos
 - The monks refused
 - The Emperor urged them to unfortified and vulnerable monasteries and settle themselves in towns and fortified monasteries
 - Monk Hilarion from the Monastery of Perivleptos gathered a military force from locals to fight Muslim invaders and defeated them
 - He got censured and recalled from office for this because he was challenging the power of the state
 - Every action of the monks passed through the approval of the higher ecclesiastical authority
 - The Emperor intervenes to demand the patriarch let him return
 - Power of the church is a leading force and shows the weakening of the Imperial institution but the strengthening of the Patriarchal institution
 - Situation of the Monasteries of the east declines
 - Pachymeres – High church official, saw the decline and looting
 - Some went to Cyprus and the Holy Land
 - Some went to Crete
 - Savas the younger -Leaves in 1307 from Mount Athos to go to the Holy Land
 - Has his own Life [Saint]

- Travels to Jerusalem
- Suffered hardship during the pilgrimage
- Took the sea route across the coast of Asia Minor, then to Rhoades, then to Cyprus, the Holy land, Down to the Jordan Desert, then back to Crete, across Greece, then ck to Mount Athos
- Lived as a holy Fool in silence
 - Gone for spiritual development
 - He was silent and lived without friends + fasting
 - Yet social, open face and happy. Treated well by monks
 - Recognised him as a saint in Cyprus
 - Honour breastplate because he represented the older orthodox church
 - Italian Latins get pissed off by him being around
 - Accuse him of being a spy for the Greeks
- Sneaks around away from urban areas on Crete to focus on talking with Orthodox rural areas
 - Overall focused on meeting and updating Orthodox monastic areas
 - Focus on helping Orthodox monasteries and population that were under pressure by Latin rulers
 - Monks are thus soldiers on the front lines of religious warfare

Mobility and Provincial connections in the Corpus of John of Ephesus – Walter F. Beers

- Born in Roman Armenia
- Focused on Syriac
- Not high educated in that
- Yet still focused on saints lives
 - Also makes histories of the church and empire
- Personal with his material
- Aesthetic life style and education in the eastern provinces
 - Reflected in his lives of Eastern saints
- Given into the care of a holy man after being cured of disease
 - Left in his teens and moved to being monk
 - Spent time visiting banished heretical and dissident monastic figures who were banished by Imperial Authority
 - Travelled around the Empire
 - Settled in the capital before the Justinian Plague
 - Spends 25 years focusing on converting '7,000' pagans and building 98 churches
- Wrote Saint lives in his 60s
 - Focuses on mediating public disputes
 - Writes till his death
- Represents a rural outsider who gets brought into the core
 - Part of a network of local and regional ties
 - Part of a network of religious exiles
- Monastery acts as a safe spot for other Syriac religious figures in the Capital
- Make a name for himself in the Imperial Centre and operate leadership roles despite his regional nature due to the growing and developing nature of the early church

An Unknown Voyage of Eustathios of Thessaloniki – Elpida Perdiki

- We still don't know everything about them!
 - Anonymous texts are useful to filling in gaps
 - 14th century text fills in gaps
 - Returning from Palestine, gets captured by Turkish pirates
 - Captors fall sick, he and others cure them and was freed
 - Text has two editions – Memorandum of unknown physician of Lesbos from the 14th century
 - Istanbul – 1884
 - Saint Petersburg – 1910
 - Paper, 213 folios, from the 13th-14th century
 - Not the original copy of the manuscript
 - That is 12th -13th century
 - There is a secondary version with smaller characters, which the translation ignores
 - Might be a 14th century copy of an old 12th century text
 - 2nd writer mistranslates a number of the words from the original ones
 - Might have been a 14th century student practising
 - The text and words picked best matches Eustathius's style and vocab most of all
 - Only one who mentions some of the same geographical areas directly

Emperor on the Move – The transformation of the Eastern Roman Monarchy in the Early Seventh Century – Nadine Viermann

- 5th century onwards – Emperor's stay in the Capital
 - Sedimentary monarchy might have controlled the Military and the bondages between them and Constantinople
 - But however, they risk being opposed by rising military officials!
 - Military officials get marginalised
 - Emperor celebrates General Victories as his own
 - Military officials joining the senate and shaping policy and succession
- 7th century – Heraclius = Moves to actually fight and run the army
 - Metropolitan context no longer protects Emperors
 - Not due to external [Persians] pressure but instead as a reaction against the internal threats by the military officials
 - Attempting to recover Imperial authority over the Military instead of Military officials pressuring the Capital
 - Perceived as transgression in Constantinople
 - His movements are imagined in Constantinople [Georgios Pisides] as the Emperor being one of the soldiers/acting like a common soldier
 - Shows him as a military leader – Monopolizing Military authority
 - Shows his toils
 - Shows him sweating for the protection of the state – Also same language used for martyrs

- Seen as a honoured and transdisencial creature
 - Victory over Persia treated as an event of cosmic significance
- **Effects of the change?**
 - Warrior Emperor ideology = Draws on religious and soldier motifs to strengthen the claim of the Emperor, degrades his military rivals
 - Constraints and opportunities of monarchist rule shifts
 - **INCREASES THE INFLUENCE OF THE MILITARY**
 - Means that the Emperor **needs** to be military successful
 - Crisis becomes more frequent
 - Imperial succession becomes increasingly linked to internal strife

The Mobility of Byzantine Provincial Officials: The Evidence of Lead Seals – Christos Malalas

- Byzantine chronicles don't fully tell us the carriers of Byzantine officials and their movements through provinces
- 8th century = A lot of officials tend to stay in the same area
 - But a number do get promoted and moved around, but it's not super mobile
- But their seals show their icons + inscriptions on the reverse
 - Name/title/non-thematic office or thematic office + surname
 - Long terms [judging from the seals]
 - More boulloteria than officials 3:1 normally
 - Civil administration don't tend to move themes in the 8th or 9th centuries
 - Civil and Military administration do move themes in the 11th century
- Issues
 - **SURNAMES AREN'T ON THEM BEFORE THE 10TH AND RARE BEFORE THE 11TH**
 - Makes it hard to make it know **WHO IS WHAT**
 - Has to compare the tools and styles used over time [the boulloterian]
 - Different decorations but the same name is likely a different person
 - Crests and symbols and Saints tend to stay the same
 -

The (Mate)reality of Combined Operations: When the Byzantine Navy is called upon to Transport a Byzantine Army – Christos G. Makrypoulas

- Combined warfare tends to be transportation of military forces across the Empire
- **Logistics is key**
 - Unwillingness to force too many merchants into effort [economic issues]
 - Unwilling to put all their ships into one movement
- Narrative sources talk about naval transport a lot, but **it doesn't tell us about the nature of the navy**
 - They're not interested or don't know about it
 - They tend to just call them Brimes
 - They focus far far more on the army
- Navy armament – Dromon
 - 70 lamellar corselets
 - 12 light hauberks
 - 10 standard corselets
 - 80 helmets
 - 10 helmets with visors
 - 100 swords

- 80 pikes
- 20 rig cutters
- 100 pikes
- 100 javelins
- 20 crossbows
- Etc
- **INFANTRY GET MOVED INTO THE NAVY VIA MIXING THEM IN WITH THE ROWERS**
- **Cavalry unmouted troops get put in wooden 'castles'/elevated fighting platforms mid ship, infantry get to row**
 - 300 men – 230 sailors and marines, the other 70 are cavalry men and infantry
- **Infantry can get shoved into merchant ship cargo holds, but horses can't**
 - Merchant ships get modified into being horse transports
- **NO SUPPLY SHIPS**
 - Did tend to just press merchant ships into service
- **Army**
 - Post 7th century they tend to focus on cavalry a lot
 - 9th/10th centuries – Infantry is used defensively, but cavalry are moved to support them
 - Sailors are armed with weapons and armour so they can fight defensively, raid and act as landing parties

Anarchist Approaches to Medieval History: A round table discussion

- **First explicit time 'doing it'**
- How do we do anarchy studies in the hierarchy of academia?
 - 3/4 speakers were from Oxford
 - We need to look at how to apply it to society and how we operate
 - **Need to ask about other academics**
 - Class/gender/race/ethnic etc
 - New scholars might not feel 'secure' enough to talk about anarchism
- Moscow based Comrade has been blocked by the home office
- Guide there from Plan c – international + solidarity with Kurdish anarchists
- We had one Marxist here, not an anarchist. But he didn't disagree with anyone.
- Anarchism provides useful and rich approaches that can redirect historical research
 - New sort of history – demand
 - We live in time, how we see the past shapes the future
 - Neo-liberalism has failed
 - State security, reductive views to what humans can achieve, demogods
 - We need alternatives to be embraced
 - History and its study are a root to conceptualising any alternative discussion
- Anarchist history = Can be an analytical tool to look at the past and the future and the links between them

- Possibility of a massive reassessment of historical ideas, and 'normality' in history and historiography
 - Grand narratives and what we class as 'normal' and their language
- Shift of perspectives, alternative histories, new narratives
 - Replacing 'The Growth of the State' as a focus with 'the loss of autonomy'
 - Institutional Development = Tax on communal development
 - Rise of the markets = Shift from communal aid
 - Rise of societal structure = Reduction of communalist and equality behaviour
- **Willingness to look all forms of Domination in the face**
- **Don't give up in shaping public discourse – there are alternatives to neo-liberal capitalism**
- **From** below perspectives on the work we are looking at. Look at the dark matter
 - The lives, emotions, and history of those who are ignored and hard to find
 - **Elite systems in records** can't exist without the people
 - What are the elites doing? Not what do they wish to do, but how are they commanding and countering the will of the people?
 - How do the people struggle and counter the will of the elites? How do elites react? How does that shape history?
 - 5,000 years of endless struggle
- Sparrow's nest = Anarchist Historical library
- Classical anarchism = 19th century to interwar period
 - Started largely by Ancoms
 - Don't recognise all oppressions at the time [the early ones] – But do get a lot of them
 - Society should be transferred to fit the needs of society in a whole, state abolishment and direct democracy
 - Social revolution
 - Everyone gains bar the old elites
 - **Leads to total liberation of the people**
 - Building the new world in the shell of the old
 - Opposite to revolutionary pragmatism
 - Essentialist understanding of human nature
 - For historians
 - Remember that we are not and cannot be neutral
 - We must be careful not to normalise the state
 - Look at how people have and could have
 - **STATES ARE NOT INEVITABLE!**
 - Even if they tried to obliterate the memory of alternatives
 - **An-primitivism** = Weird period that look far back, anti-capitalist but they don't account for social needs and disabilities – Eugenics bent
 - **Green-ancoms** = Mix in care for the future of the planet and environment
 - **Liberarian Marxists and Automaxists** = Advancement of Patriarchy and social elites are counter-revolutions against the revolutions and struggles of the people from below. **Communal struggle against Oppression**
 - **NEED TO CHALLENGE THE US CENTRIC IDEA OF 'PROGRESS' OF LIFE**
 - History is not a linear line of a circle. There is no overarching force shaping history!
 - Anarchy needs to be chosen. It cannot be forced or 'accidentally made'

- **Mutual aid is a factor in evolution and human nature** – Communal aid is needed
 - Darwin gets misused by eugenics looking strongmen
- Prokhorin [spelling. Bread man] is...kinda wrong about medieval communes being anarchist
 - They domesticated humans
 - Slave labour, forced labour etc
 - **But he's right that there isn't an 'innocent age'** but the future can be won
- **Assassins** – had hierarchy but resist the local states
- **Anti-state** movements existed in the medieval period
 - Wide range of medieval communities and experiences to draw inspiration from
- Anarchy **demands** we consider the ethical commitments of politics – We cannot take a birds eye view. We are single actors working with other people to make change and communal works
- Studying history of state systems in general
 - Anarchism v Marxists
 - Don't have to be opposed [**This does not mean accepting Leninists**]
 - Marxists only politicise the last 500 years, which forces certain presumptions
 - **Forces capitalism to be a 'mid step'**
 - Forces the state as a 'it has to happen' and has to be inserted in with capital
 - Tries to see itself as a 'neutral science' and loses the human factor and the human political and social factors
 - Marxists see value as coming from capital
 - Focus on using state power
 - **ANARCHISTS HAVE MORE HISTORICAL DEPTH**
 - **MODERN ANARCHIST MOVEMENTS HAVE EXTREMELY NARRATIVE VIEWS**
 - Marxists – Narrative is fixed and 'canonical events'
 - Anarchists – Depth for neolithic, 16th century, last 30 years, little about else
 - Look back **5,000 years** not 500
 - States are not absolute or possible
 - Value came from taxation and the state, not from capital growth
 - Social democratic projects of 'better world via taxation' is countered by this. Taxation and state growth is what has maintained elites and the state historically. How can you build a better world with tax?
 - **Focus on social movements and co-operation, not seizing state power to reuse**
 - Radical decolonization of the past!
 - Radical decolonization of decolonization
 - It tends to be neo-liberal and focuses on individual instead of communal and community change over time
 - Need to look at the centuries of state building to understand it

- Medieval historians tend to focus on the building of the state and how that reinforces traditional narratives of state power and inevitability
- **NEED A CRITICAL UNDERSTANDING OF STATE BUILDING**
 - How 'barbarians'/women/pagans etc fit into it
 - How much is 'cutting down pagan tree' actually just replacing communal ecology with state and church governed worship and functions?
- Work with scientists to understand and extract the environment of the past as it existed, lived and changed
 - Instead of just the states idea of growth and progress
- 'Progress'
 - Is it really 'knowledge gained over time', or are old ideas and knowledges being quashed and replaced?
 - We're heading towards ecological death, so is this a really a 'line of progress' and 'modernisation'?
- Arch-Bishop of Cologne area
 - Trade Unionist – Blind beggars working together, employing a sighted person
 - **Begging is seen as a legitimate type of labour!**
 - Shaming it is forcing modern views backwards
 - Begging is not a negative thing per se
 - It's representative of the current system failing, but begging in itself as an activity should not be shunned!

Marcus Philip– Evaluating Crusader Coin hoards

- **Crusader coins**
 - Byzantine and Islamic coins in the period at the time
 - Islamic powers refuse to use copper coins [split it gold/silver for change]
 - Islamic coins don't add in new silver coins
 - Increases and starts again in the 12th century once European silver starts arriving in the area
 - Crusader coinage is made local + imported coins from Europe
 - Byzantines issue and spread copper coins
 - Byzantines keep using their own gold coinage
 - When did European silver increase local coinage supply?
 - Crusaders used coinage from across Europe [Luca etc] in the siege of Antioch
 - Pre-agreed upon the usage of coins
 - Crusaders [via documents] get used to using gold local coinage
 - Coinage of Antioch shows that they started making some overinflated coins for a bit, then stop when European silver arrives to replace it
 - Mints strike **crusader pennies and imitation bennats** in the 1140s
 - Little evidence of any agreement
 - Antioch and Tripoli strike copper – Not hoarded much
 - Jerusalem only strike silver
 - **THE COINS DON'T TEND TO MIX OR GET FOUND TOGETHER**
 - **COINS CIRCULATE WITHIN THEIR OWN BORDERS ONLY**

- Old coinage [Lucca etc] that got brought in with the crusaders get destroyed and removed to be replaced with his own coins [Baldwin III]
 - Likely that Tripoli are still using Lucca later, but the others aren't
 - 2ND CRUSADE LEAVES NO COINAGE TRACE
 - Likely they're using local crusader coins then
- COIN HOARDS ARE IMPORTANT
 - Fuck all data on crusader coins
 - Doesn't pop up in narrative sources
 - We need the hoards to find about coins and how they travelled
 - Most ones in the middle east tend to get melted down when found
- Coinage hoards – Crusader war chest
 - Jerusalem (Kings)
 - Baldwin III (1143-63)
 - Pennies – 323
 - Half Pennies – 241
 - Amaury (1163-74)
 - Pennies – 6
 - Antioch [Princes]
 - Raymond (1136-49)
 - Pennies – 10
 - Bohemond III Minority (1149-63)
 - Pennies, bare head – 1445
 - Bohemond III (1163-1201)
 - Pennies, helmet – 19
 - Tripoli (Counts)
 - Raymond II/III (1137-52-87)
 - Pennies, star and crescent – 71
 - Pennies, star – 8
- Coinage hoards -Italy
 - Lucca (Commune)
 - Pennies in the name of Henry – 1156
 - Halfpennies – 3
 - Contemporary forgeries - 2
- Coinage hoards – France
 - Valence (Bishop)
 - Pennies – 415
 - Contemporary forgeries – 1
 - Angouleme
 - Half pennies – 3
 - Besancon
 - Penny – 1
 - La Puy
 - Pennies – 2
 - Meaux (Bishops)
 - Etienne (1161-71) Penny – 1
 - Normandy (Dukes)
 - Pennies -16
 - Poitiers

- ___ Pennies (1100-50) – 4
- **Tours (Abbey of St Martin)**
 - ___ Pennies – 1
 - ___ Contemporay forgeries
- **Troyes (Counts)**
 - ___ Thibaut/Henry (1125-52-80)
 - ___ Pennies – 5
 - ___ Contemporary forgeries – 2
- **Sancerre (Counts)**
 - ___ 1100-50 Half penny - 1
- **Coinage hoards – HRE**
 - **Utrechet**
 - ___ 1150 uncertain – 1
 - **Liege**
 - ___ Henry II (1145-65)
 - ___ Penny – 1
 - **Regensberg**
 - ___ Dunnpfennige - 2
- **Coinage hoards – Norway**
 - Uncertain bracteate after 1110 - 1
- **Coinage hoards – Rhineline**
 - Halfpenny – 1
- **Misc. Unidentified**
 - Pennies – 5
 - Bracteate fragments -2
- **Coinage of Baldwin III – [Bourgey Hoard]**
 - **Rough**
 - ___ Half pennies – 3
 - ___ Pennies – 315
 - **Smooth**
 - ___ Half pennies – 70
 - ___ Pennies - 464
- **Harenc hoard**
 - Pennies – 298
 - Half pennies -227 with 30 in rough style

Money, materiality and occupation: Copper coins of the Northern Crusader States – Richard Kelleher

- New coins get spread after the political establishment of the new Crusader states
 - Copper folles [spelling] period -Edessa and Antioch
 - ___ Edessa
 - ___ Baldwin 1 □ Baldwin 2 □ Richard 1st □ Richard 2nd
 - ___ Richard 3rd □ Baldwin/Richard 3rd -□ Baldwin 4th
 - **Early coins are written in Greek**
 - ___ Virgin/cross styles, copying Byzantine coins
 - ___ Coins do also tend to be reprinted/reworked over older coins
 - ___ 2nd phrase of folles coins
 - ___ Baldwin 2

- Much lighter and smaller than older coins
 - Figure of the 'standing Knight'
 - Count in Armour holding a cross and the pommel of his sword
 - 'Baldwin, Servant of the Cross' on the coins
- Antioch
 - Lot more material to work with, longer time period of coinage
 - Cast coins + coins similar to Fatimid style ones
 - A number of coins from Trebizond get confused for Bohemond
 - Hard to know how wide in circulation Sejk coins are, and to what extent the former shape Crusader kings
 - Overstriking Islamic coins to dominate and show new ruler, or just reusing local metals?
 - Shows St. Peter
 - Same as Bohemond's seal from Italy
 - Most say he's servant of Christ
 - One or two call him Principes/Rex
 - Bohemond 1st - □ Tancred 1st □ Tancred 2nd - □ Tancred 3rd □ Tancred 4th - □ Roger 1st - □ Roger 2nd □ Roger 3rd - □ Bohemond II
 - A lot of Byzantine coins found in the region - More than local 'antioch' coins
 - **Corinth 1898** – Found Byzantine + Sejk/Turk coins + 19 coins there that were Antioch coins

Mainly Stuff: The construction and destruction of Warrior's bodies in Late Medieval England - Katherine J. Lewis

- 1486 – Half way through the 10 year war with Emirate in Iberia
 - Attracts a number of mercenary and pilgrim troops
 - Italian historians mention an English Knight with foot-troops that shows up
 - Distinguishes himself at a siege by putting himself at a place of greatest danger in the assault
 - In his 20s, likely served as a squire and worked for Edward IV
 - Edward Woodville
 - Served with Henry Tudor [VII] and was rewarded
 - Attractive, finds 'great favour with ladies of the court'
 - Asks permission to lead in the 'English way', on foot, leading his troops across a Bridge with an axe and breaking the Moor's defence
 - Leads his men to scale the wall via ladders
 - Smashed in the face by a rock, loses two teeth and gets ko'd
 - But his attack is what leads to the capture of the castle
 - Own reaction:
 - Makes a quip and joke about missing teeth which pleases the Queen who rewards him heavily
 - Doesn't consider it much to lose two teeth in the service of God
 - Others reactions:

- Peter Martyr d'Anghiera [Spanish] = Doctors save him, King and queen visit him, thank him, pity him for the loss of teeth
 - Makes quips and treats it like it's nothing because the Queen is there
- Fernando Del Pulgar = Ferdinand alone visits Edward. Tells him he should be happy that he lost teeth from honour and not age/illness, and he looks better this way and he's more handsome than deformed
 - The King understands how damaging his appearance can hurt his masculinity
 - It's not a prestigious battle scar, but the King is trying to reassure them
 - He admits that people might not see it as a martial scare, could be a illness one
- **Not considered a superficial loss, because the front teeth are the most visible**

○ Medieval warrior bodies

- Shaped by training, exercises and armour
 - Shape of male bodies matters to chivalric ideals
- Deconstructed by illness and warfare
 - Warrior is inherently vulnerable to both damages to his manhood [social perception] and body + mentality
 - Dearth of sources from fighters – Makes it hard to understand how the nature of warfare affected individuals
 - Hard to know how they suffer, most sources focus on overall moves
 - Chronicle accounts do help understand some of the collective emotions of the armies
 - Chronicles can be used to help understand how warriors negotiate the responsibilities of being warrior men
 - How to deal with 'losing' bits of your body and thus your masculinity
 - Most warriors have scars. Those that we can't trace [flesh] and those we can [damaged and later healed bone]
 - Yet facial scars have no inherent meaning
 - Can be a show of bravery
 - But can be caused by accidents or punishments
 - Meaning of scars can be contested
 - Depends on the viewer
 - Scars can be a sign of pride, but can also be a sign that you have **failed** in martial prowess by letting yourself be hit

'Tis but a scratch!': Late Medieval Battle injuries and the knightly use of Prosthetic limbs – Rachael Gillibrand

- Fake arm in a grave
 - Two finger blocks can move towards the hand

- Button on the back of the fake hand resets the blocks
- Thumb set with springs
- Arm with levers and gears that can be set
- Elbow joint too
- **Cotehele Hand**
 - German/French
 - Full arm piece
 - Heavy
- 16TH CENTURY German lower arm
 - Fingers can be moved
 - Fingernails and creases etc shown on the prosetic – Made to look realistic
- Gottfried Von Berlichingen
 - Famed for his use of a prosthesis arm
 - Two limbs survive
 - One is simple
 - Fingers in two blocks that can separately move
 - Thumb/first finger/next button
 - Rest of the buttons
 - Button can be used to reset them
 - Might have been painted to match is complexion
 - Can hold a sword with it for fighting from horseback
 - Need to be less flexiable from horseback than on foot
 - Comes from the shoulder, not from the wrist
 - Could use a **mace** instead
 - **IRON FIST CAN PUNCH PEOPLE**
 - Can ride a horse with it
 - Doesn't need to use reigns that much
 - All hips and legs in the 16th century style
 - Second hand
 - All the fingers have joints
 - Can put the fingers in a preferred position, then locked in
 - Can be latter unlocked
 - Wrist can be moved and locked in place
 - **Used more as a dress hand, not a war hand**
 - Recovered how the loss of his right am impacted him psychology [1560, Autobiography]
 - Re-masculation narrative – Overcoming the limits of their war wounds to become a 'real man' in their own internal narrative
 - Success and sense of worth hurt by loss of his arm
 - Struggles to find his place, gets a new fake arm
 - With the assistance of God and his new arm, he can 'reman' himself
 - Lost his arm from cannon shot – left dangling by a strip of skin. He 'pretended it did not matter' and went back to camp
 - Needs to **impress on the reader** that it does not impact upon his knightly behaviour or virtues
 - His account never shows him as 'weak' [i.e. in surgery and suffering]

- Due to his fear that his injury could make him 'less a man'
- Prayed to god asking for death after his injury because he doesn't want to be a war cripple and be unable to fight
- God lets him remember another Knight who had a prosthetic limb, so he goes and gets one of his own

○

Setting the Giant's leg: Martial Culture in Surgeon's Manuals – Alexander Greff

- 1517 German field surgery manual
 - Pre late medieval period it tends to be done by camp followers and clerics or personal surgeons
 - Most older medieval manual's focus on camp hygiene and fresh water for health, not for medical treatment [pre 15th century]
 - Some fight books do mention wound salves and dental paste, but it's not too much
 - Written by Hans von Gersdorff – Schylhans
 - Trained in the Burgundian wars under Klaus Von Matrie
 - Earliest manual specifically written for battlefield surgeon
 - In German
 - Discusses Missile wounds too
 - Crossbow, Gunpowder, arrow induced wounds etc
 - **Gunpowder**
 - Needs triage
 - Draw it out with tongs or similar instrument
 - Push it out the otherside as with an arrow
 - Enlarge the hole around the shot using cutting sheers or knife, or apply a plater to draw it out like with an arrow
 - **Talks about how lung/groin shots are fatal and how people die if they cough up black blood**
- Shows off hand tools needed
 - i.e. Stoppage of blood and tools for cauterization
 - Detailed inventory – Page size illustrations for them too
- Talks about medieval salves and pastes that can be made
- Talks about illnesses and treatments granted
- Discusses removing bone fragments from the skull
 - Place a towel or rag under the metal instrument used to drill into the skull, for the comfort of the patient
- Sort the battlefield by their blood types/humours
 - Sanguines go first – Lot of energy, tire fast
 - Melancholics go second – Temperate in spirit, endures the battle for a long time
 - Choleric should be third – Tough, slow, don't tire easily

- Phlegmatics should be last – Tough and last a long, but don't listen to orders much

More Myths of the Crusades: A follow up to *Seven Myths of the Crusade* – A round table discussion

○ Overall

- Crusaders aren't all white men
 - In both Christian and Islamic sources
 -

○ Alan Muray

- Who we mean by Crusaders
 - Crusaders are not the members of the crusader states
 - They do not take crusader vows. They just live there! Settlers
 - Calling them 'crusaders' makes them appear as an illegitimate power
 - THEY LIVED THERE. They are not an illegitimate 'foreign/alien' power
 - Judging history by modern perspectives

- Who we mean by Islamic forces
 - Most of them are turks, not arabs
 - Turks aren't any more 'legitimate' than the 'crusaders' are
 - Thus they get written out of history

○ Aphrodite

- Post 1453 the Greeks didn't all hate Latins
 - A number moved to the west and begged for the crusade
 - It's not all 'Rather turks than Latins'
 - Emperor's hand appealed for Crusades to help before the fall too
 - Puts appeals to the Pope and Kings through poems, appeals, lamentations, fictional stories etc
 - Diplomats and academics kept begging the Pope and the Political leaders and peoples of Western Europe
 - The appeals
 - Express fear about the future of the enslaved greeks and Christian west
 - Includes information about the western events
 - Includes military plans and ideas for the liberation of Constantinople
 - Questions why the West are so indifferent to it
 - Encouragement for Western fighting – Just war
 - Explanations about the military style of the Turks
 - Includes prophecies
 - Flattery and incentives for the call of a Crusade
 - Offered rights to the Throne/Church Unions
 - Continues throughout the decades following the fall of Constantinople

○ Why no Crusades?

- Busy fighting each other
- Other issues
- Unrealistic proposals
- Italian wars overshadow the Ottoman problems
- France-Ottomans signed an alliance

- **NO EVIDENCE OF AN ANTI-CRUSADER VIEW POST 1453**, but there is just disappointment that none are launched

Alfred J Andrea

- A colony = Put people on foreign soil by a mother culture or country
 - Can be seen that they're a 'french colony' and that colonialism started there
 - Crusader kingdom as the 'first European colonial society'
 - Viewed in the popular imagination as examples of western colonialism
 - Crusader-colonialism is **out of time and reductionist**
 - **They are not colonies in the case of 'plantations or factories'**
 - Outposts to defend the Holy Places and a safe environment for the movement of Christian pilgrims
 - No sole mother country!
 - **IS NOT MERCHANTILE COLONIALISM**
 - Is colonialization in a sense, but not the modern one
 - Hellenic model – Reduce overpopulation by creating new independent cities that has economic ties to the old
 - Chinese -Han- model – Farmers, soldiers and administrators sent over time to settle the land
 - British Model – Enslave the natives
 - **Latin** – Governed by Latins, but dependant on constant influx of people from the west
 - Military Orders dependant on the Western lands
 - Convicts sent to the East

Natasha Hodgson

- **The Myth of the Knight Crusader**
 - Not all Crusaders are knights
 - Crusader ideals are made to attract Knights, but those aren't who appears
 - The Knight Crusader is an artificial literary construct made up to attract people to the East
 - Most of those in the east are **men of arms, doctors, archers, women, children**
 - 6/10% at the siege of the Nicere [spelling] were actually 'Knights'
 - **EVIDENCE IS ELTIST**
 - Tends to just focus [chronicles] on the elite 'important' figures
 - Study of Gender and from below helps reshape our understanding of the Crusader and those who went on crusades
 - Crusader members are expected to react differently depending on class, position, religious nature etc
 - **There is no single ideal Crusader**
 - The Crusades matter, because fanatical white conservatives the world over are being fed lies
 - The alt right are the knight inheritors, in the sense that they're **swallowing the same propaganda and lies as their ancestors did**
 - **WE HAVE TO PLAY THE LONG GAME**
 - We have to help stop the 'Knights are western white saviours' narratives
 - Need to outsource and spread out ideas of what a crusader is

