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**THE FOOD, RAW MATERIALS AND CRAFT PRODUCTS IN BYZANTIUM
4-9th CENTURIES: PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZATION IN PRODUCTION
AND TRADE**

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AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Topicality of research. The historical period of formation and prosperity of the Byzantine Empire cannot be comprehended without understanding its economic structure, social relations connected with the movement of goods, nomenclature system, organization, market specialization, and the mechanisms of its functioning. But it should be noted that not all the researchers agree with the view about existence of market in Byzantium. In this work, the problem is highlighted from the new «modernist» views on Byzantine trade under which the thesis of the absolute predominance of self-sufficiency, absence of labor division and regional specialization is considered unsubstantiated. We will state that the Byzantine economy was a conglomerate of different markets. Furthermore, this work is not a research of Byzantine trade in general, but the specialization of production-trade sector is deeply studied in it.

This aspect of Roman state is particularly relevant for transition period when the late antique society was replaced by the new relationships of medieval world with the other organization parameters and at the same time the old heritage was still influential. The Byzantine world of a craftsman, businessman, merchant also was related to this time. The activities of these professionals make a special space for study, because only in recent years they have begun to be specifically studied in a number of a very few works which, unfortunately, are far from generalizations. This gap can be explained not by the lack of interest or absence of source base relevant to this topic, but by the difficulty of issues. It is necessary to synthesize a vast amount of factual material that should be analyzed and systematized in accurate chronological period to find out the composition of the market, its product range, movement of different goods, commodities from the food to the service, which in turn poses new issues.

Connection of the work with academic programs, plans, topics. Dissertation research was completed at the Ancient and Medieval History Department of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, within the complex scientific topic «History and Archaeology of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean in ancient and medieval epoch», registration number 0112U004750, code IST_4.

The **aim** of the work is the complex study of basic food nomenclature, raw materials, craft goods of Byzantine trade in 4-9th cent. and its relevant specialization of trading-craft activities.

To achieve this aim were resolved the following **research objectives**:

- to specify the terminology of different categories of products, which made up Romans «market language»;
- to find out and to systematize the main commodity groups which dominated in the agricultural, domestic industry, mining, fishery, seasonal work, handicraft production, and exchange;
- to determine the professions, their nature and level of specialization, division of labor in trade of foodstuffs, raw materials, and handicraft items.

Research object is Byzantine range of goods, markets nomenclature and specialization of commerce within 4-9th centuries.

Research subject is presented by Roman foodstuffs, raw materials market and craft products as well as specialization of artisans and merchants.

The **chronological frameworks** of research are conditioned by the time of formation of the Eastern Roman Empire as an independent socio-economic system that happened in 4th cent., up to the ending of its composing like an early medieval state with its features, originality, which was obvious by the 10th century. That is precisely when the market economy and the Roman society market itself were formalized and also an evolution of specialization in the field of foreign and domestic trade took place.

Scientific novelty is:

- for the first time in historical science a complex and diverse material of narrative and archaeological sources about the main objects of trade in Byzantium was fully completed, generalized and systematized which allows us to reconstruct the structure of this range and specialization of its commerce in transition period from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages;
- the complete main terminology of market products in 4-9 cent. and professional specialization related to it has been determined;
- the main groups of Roman commercial products were highlighted and substantiated;
- it was found out that the salt was the second most important merchant object after the grain;
- it was ascertained that Roman public houses usually were versatile eateries while were engaged in trade of bread;
- it was identified that the term τὰ φουσκαρία was used for drinking establishments, taverns that serve not just refreshing, but also alcoholic beverages;
- it was proved that the statement about quality deterioration of Romans' diet because of vegetables and herbs prevalence in the aliments range do not correspond to reality. Indeed with the appearance of fasts tradition (200 days per year) the number of consumed plant food has increased, but it should be marked that Romans did not always held a strict fast. Also the presence of meat, poultry, eggs, fish, dairy products and legumes in the commodity range indicates the sufficient protein supply;
- it was determined the specialization in fish trade deepened and became stricter not earlier than the end of the 9th cent. when arrived new profession of fish-seller ὁ ἰχθυοπράτης who were buying fish from fishers (ὁ ἀλιεύς) and were selling fresh fish by retail or were reselling it for smokers (ὁ ταριχευτής); for one's turn smokers were selling this smoke-dried prepared fish for grocers (ὁ σαλδαμαριός) who on a par with retail-dealers or small tavern-keepers (ὁ κάπηλος) had a right to sell cooked fish in particular;
- it was specified the division of the labor organization in slaughter cattle trade and butcher's work;

- it was identified relatively stable range of raw materials selling types, though the decrease in specialization of raw market was traced from 6-7th cent.;
- it was found that the most of professions, which related to food and raw materials markets, had not a trade, but handicraft nature;
- it was specified the assortment of Roman clothes kinds which were offered for sale;
- it was ascertained that the term τὰ χαρῆρια was designated not a silk fabrics but linen or mixed (silk-linen) composition textiles;
- the existence of ὁ σκυτοτόμος was traced already from 4-5th cent., also it was specified that they were occupied not just with shoemaking, like professionals ὁ τζαγκάριος (shoemakers) did, but also they produced small leather goods for sale;
- it was proved that Byzantine pottery in the «dark ages» despite the fact of possible recession wasn't in totally decay;
- it was found that profession of merchant in spices, perfumes, medicines and substances for the chandlery preparation knew terminology unification (from οἱ μυροπῶλαι, (unguentarii / seplasiarii), οἱ πημεντάριοι (pigmentarii), οἱ λιβανωτοπῶλαι (thurarii), ὁ ἀρωματοπώλης, ὁ φαρμακοπώλης to οἱ ἀρωματοπράται, ὁ μυρεψός) but in actuality remained in the same specialization level;
- it was determined that ὁ ἀργυροπράτης profession had exclusively commercial and financial nature and has never been directly related to the jewelry manufacturing;
- it was calculated the number of food items (150), raw materials (65), crafts objects (411) and also the number, nature and degree of trading-craft activities specialization connected with them;
- it was found that the quantity of manufacturing professions was in 8 times more than quantity of commercial occupations;
- wine merchants' specialization was clarified;
- it was specified that the term τὰ βλαττία meant not only purple silk fabric, but also high-grade linen cloth in different colors as finished products which did not require cutting;

Research-theoretical and practical value of the work. The research results can be used in the preparation of generalizing works, manuals, textbooks and dictionaries of Byzantine studies, general courses and courses of the Byzantine history and medieval economy in general, as well as while organizing the museum exhibitions.

Approbation of research results. The main theses and conclusions of the study were discussed at the meetings of the Ancient and Medieval History Department of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, were presented in reports at 17 international and national conferences and scientific seminars in Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kamyanyets-Podilsky, Odessa, Belgorod, St. Petersburg in 2007-2014: 60-66th International Conferences «Karazin's Readings» (Kharkiv 2007-2013), II, III International Conference «Kondakov's Readings. The Problems of Cultural and Historical Epochs» (Belgorod, Russia 2008, 2010), VIII Readings in Memory of Pyotr Karyshkovsky (Odessa, 2008), II, III, VI International Scientific Seminars «Classical and Byzantine tradition» (Belgorod, Russia, 2008, 2009, 2012), VII International Student Scientific Archaeological Conference «Medieval Antiquities of Central and Eastern Europe» (Chernihiv, 2009); II International Scientific Conference of students, postgraduate students and young researchers «Odessa Readings: Topical Issues of History, Archeology and Ethnology», dedicated to the 145th anniversary of Odessa I.I. Mechnikov national university (Odessa, 2010), XXX All-Russian Conference of students, postgraduate students and young researchers «Kurbatov's Readings» (St. Petersburg, Russia, 2010).

Results of research are represented in 27 scientific publications, of which 9 papers are in specialized Ukrainian editions, 2 articles - in specialized international journals, 16 publications - in collections of scientific papers, theses, and conference materials.

Thesis consists of an introduction, four chapters, and conclusion. The overall volume of work is 318 pp., of which the main text - 210 pp., list of sources and literature (932 names) - 79 pp., list of abbreviations – 2 pp., three applications (A: Food, B: Raw, B: Handicraft products) - 27 pp.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THESIS PAPER

In the introduction, the relevance of the topic and its relation to academic programs, plans, themes are explained. The purpose of this study, object and subject of research, its chronological frameworks are represented. The novelty and scientific-theoretical and practical significance of work are determined. Information about research implementation, publications and structure of the work is indicated.

Chapter One - «Historiography, sources, methodology and methods of research» is devoted to the analysis of basic research concepts, source base and methods which were used.

In Paragraph 1.1. «Historiography research» the level of scientific development of the topic is characterized, with some aspects being considered quite fragmented by a very few researchers. Most completely this issue of trade exchange and market (but not its specialization), was highlighted in works of J.-M. Carrie, J. Haldon, J. Koder, A. Laiou, D. Pieri, C. Morrisson, G. Dagon, J.-P. Sodini combined into the monograph «Trade and Markets in Byzantium» (2012) and «The economic history of Byzantium: from the seventh through the fifteenth century» (2002). About specialization in some aspects of the local economy (textile production, trade beef cattle, grains, herbs, wine) just G. Dagon wrote. Interesting article about Byzantine merchants, marine merchants, entrepreneurs belongs to A. Laiou. The research of G. C. Maniatis is distinguished by its profundity: it is based on thorough analysis of the text of Book of the Prefect and give us characteristic of organization and structure of private silk production in Byzantium. Various tools, that could be potential commodities, were reviewed by H. Köpstein and J. Russel.

Commodity nature of some food products was marked just in works of Ē. Anagnōstakēs, A. Dalby, Chr. Bourbou, M. Leontsinē and J. Koder. About the trade in wine and other beverages wrote E. Kislinger. A lot of attention was paid to subjects of Roman trade by Ph. Koukoules, however he did not introduce chronological differentiation. This lack was partially revised in the works of A. Chekalova and L. Lavan, which were dedicated to Byzantine household, markets and trading places in Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages. Problems of Byzantine glass production were investigated profoundly enough by J. Philippe, A. Grabar, J. Shchapova who researched the nomenclature and producing aspect and also tried to reconstruct the organization of this craft branch.

Categories of traders and artisans were the subject of study made by A. Stöckle, G. Zoras, and H. J. Magoulias. Craft specialization and its connection with commodity production were investigated by I. Fichman, but this research was based just on Greek papyruses from 4-8th cent. Egypt.

Different professions were considered more generally by A. Guillou, who studied them in relation with the main Roman strata of society. In other cases, the attempts to retrace the specificity of certain professions which were included in crafts, trade and services sector had random, selective character and applied to particular professions such as clothiers, goldsmiths, glassmakers, fishermen, sailors, merchants, tavern keepers and their servants. This fact indicates the lack of study on this topic.

In paragraph **1.2 «Analysis of sources»** described the main types and kinds of sources: writing (narrative, hagiographic, legal, epigraphic), sigillographical, numismatic, metrological evidence, as well as results archaeological investigations of Byzantine urban centers and rural settlements. However, evidence from these sources is often highly fragmented, scattered, submitted out of context we are interested in, randomly, and only brought together can give a general, quite detailed historical picture.

Narrative sources include first of all the works of early Byzantine historians and chroniclers, secular and religious, such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Theodoret of Cyrus, Socrates Scholasticus, Sozomen, Joshua the Stylite, Marcellinus Comes, Procopius of Caesarea, Agathias Scholasticus, John Malalas, Evagrius Scholasticus, Theophylacti Simocattae. They are complemented by the narrations of Theophanes Confessor and Nikephoros I of Constantinople especially important for early 8-9 cent. as well as later works of Andreas Agnellus of Ravenna, George Hamartolos, Liber Pontificalis, Ioannes Cameniata, Theophanes Continuatus, treatises of Constantine VII Porphyrogenetos («De Ceremoniis Aulæ Byzantinæ», «De Administrando Imperio», Excerpta), and materials of Symeon the Logothete chronicle.

These data are supplemented by Arab and Persian writers, travelers of 8 - first half of 10 cent.: Ibn-Adhari, Ibn Khordadbeh, Ibn Rustah, Ahmad ibn Fadlan, Al-Masudi, Estakhri and others, as well as Annals of Kievan Rus, which highlight events of 9-10 cent.

Even more often the information about traders, commodities, and market services could be found in hagiography, especially extensive for early Byzantine period and for 8–9 cent. Here the early Byzantine pater icons, such as «Historia Lausiaca», Apophthegmata patrum, «Pratum spirituale» of John Moschus and work of his continuator Constantinople synaxaria should be highlighted. The information relating to the specified topic is contained in the Lives and Miracles of dozens of 4-10th cent. personalities.

Materials of these sources are supplemented by epistolography. Data about Roman artisans, merchants, and commodities also are contained in the letters of St. John Chrysostom, Isidore of Pelusium, Theodoret of Cyrus, Nilus of Ancyra, Synesius, Popes Gregory I and Martin I, Theodore the Studite, Bishop Ignatius the Deacon (first half of the 9 cent.).

Some Roman jobs and trade objects were reflected by a kind of Byzantine «publicistics», which is represented by rhetorical, theological writings, speeches, «conversations» homilies of Libanius (314-393) and Joseph the Hymnographer (816-888).

Some importance belongs also to encyclopedic works such as Geoponica, Photii Patriarchae Lexicon (891), Souda (960), Hexameron of Joan the Exarch (2nd half of 9th – beginning of 10th cent.). The same group of narrative sources include treatises of John the Lydian, Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitana, Christian Topography of Cosmas Indicopleustes, Anonymous geographical treatise «Full description of the universe and of peoples» (6 cent.), manuals of military affairs Strategikon of Maurice and Tactica by Leo VI.

Much more important materials are presented by Roman legal sources which are more reliable due to its juridical specificity. Enumerations, lists of goods and some mentions about them and about those people who related to their production and circulation, include the laws: from the Edict on Maximum Prices (Edictum Diocletiani 301 year) up to such great legal compendiums as Theodosian Code (Codex Theodosianus), the Code of Justinian (Codex Justinianus), Digest, Novels (Novellae Constitutiones) as a part of the Corpus Juris Civilis. This group of sources also includes the compendium of administrative rules, written not earlier the 530's by Julian of Askalon. For the period of «dark ages», these sources are supplemented by data of Summa Perusina and a body of Byzantine legislation - Ecloga and its later editions of 8-12 cent. In addition to Ecloga we should study the Farmer's Law (Leges Rusticae) and Maritime Law, especially important for 7-9 cent. To special range of legal sources we should include Byzantine agreements of 715 year with Langobards merchants, with the Bulgarians - of 716 and 813, with Ruses - of 907, 911, 944-945. Clauses of these contracts contain a reference to roman products, goods, its transportation and traders.

This kind of civil law complex of «dark ages» epoch was replaced at the end of 9th - beginning of 10th cent. by collection of laws – Basilica, Procheiros Nomos, Epanagoge, Novels of Leo VI the Philosopher and official codex of Constantinopolitan handicraft statutes and trade corporations – Book of the Eparch (10th cent.). Resolutions of these laws contain a lot of information about various aspects of crafts and trade organization.

Also, economically informative is material of juridical acts, presented by early Byzantine papyruses from Egypt and Italy. It was a variety of economic records: evidences of contracts for farming of taxes, sales transactions, exchange, lease, bills of sale.

Sphragistic materials inform us about some highly specialized professions of merchants, craftsmen and areas of credit and financial services.

Comprehensive study of the problem also is based on the use of materials of archaeological excavations of Byzantine urban centers, fortresses, villages, tombs, cemeteries (especially from Northern Black Sea Coast). These materials help to specify the range of items that were part of Roman market linkages, both inside and outside of Empire.

Paragraph 1.3. «Methodology and research methods» reveals the main general scientific and special historical methods applied in the work. Among the general scientific methods the description, analysis, synthesis and methodology of texts interpretation - hermeneutics (which is particularly important for the work with many written sources) were used. Clarification of terminology of products, goods and professions categories in medieval Greek language determined the primary using of semantic analysis and etymology method. For determining the degree of specialization the historical-comparative method was used while drawing parallel analysis of Western European and Byzantine centers and synchronous method was used by comparing regions of a Byzantine cultural space. The use of diachronic method allowed to trace the continuity (or its lack) of production and commercial areas of the Roman and Byzantine society. From the standpoint of the system approach the market is considered as the entity which consists of multi-level economic components examined using structural and functional methods.

Chapter Two «Food commodities and professions related to their production and sales» is devoted to research of basic necessities – food (τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ὠνίων τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων) – which was called «fruits of earth» (ὁ καρπός), daily food (ἡ δίαίτα, τὸ γεῦμα, τὸ βρῶμα, ἡ βρῶσις, τὸ ἔδεσμα, τὸ ἐσθιᾶσθαι, τὸ σιτίον), and to the professions related to production, processing, supply, purchase and sale of agricultural products.

In **Paragraph 2.1. «Products for bakery and grain products»** we characterize different types of cereal grains: wheat, rye, oats, millet, rice, barley as well as flour and its products (baked molded loaves of sourdough (τὰ σιτία, ὁ βεβρωμένος), flat dry shortbread (τὰ παξαμάτια) and bread (ὁ ἄρτος, ὁ ψωμός ἄρτου) wheaten, of barley, mixed, of bran, bread of low quality flour (ὁ συνδαίτης), «messy bread» (ῥυπαρός) of poorly treated wheat flour with the addition of barley, high-grade bread of white flour (ὁ ἄρτος σιλιγνίτης) – «pure» bread (ἄρτοι κάθαροι), some kind of bread (τὸ σιτηρέσιον) produced since 7 cent). In this sector of economy such specialities could be distinguished: grain, wheat traders - ὁ σιτέμπορος, ὁ σιτοκάπηλος and peasants, barley traders (ὁ κριθοπώλης), baker-breadtrader (ὁ μάγκιψ, ὁ μάγκιπος, ὁ ἄρτοπράτης, ὁ ἄρτοποιός), baker-miller (ὁ μυλωνάρχης, ὁ μυλοκόπος, ὁ μυλωνᾶς, ὁ σιτομεύλης), and after Egyptian material: ὁ ἄρτοκόπος, ὁ ἄρτοκάπηλος, ὁ κλίβανος, ὁ σιλιγνάριος, ὁ καθαρουργός.

In **Paragraph 2.2. «Salt»** this important export-import commodity was studied by the example of its trade in Thessaloniki, Chersonesos, Comacchio, Slanic Prahova which was carried out by owners or managers of salt manufactories and small salt traders - οἱ ἄλοπῶλαι.

Paragraph 2.3. «Beverages (wine, fousca, beer) and water» there are identifies varieties of wine (ὁ οἶνος, ἡ σταφυλή), which were traded by specialized οἱ οἰνέμποροι, οἱ οἰνοπρᾶτοι, οἱ οἰνοπῶλοι. Also the most

popular wine regions, which were in lead of Eastern Mediterranean are determined. It was found that tavern keepers (ὁ οἰνοδόχος, ὁ κάπηλος) and οἱ φουσκάριοι were selling not only wine, but also τὸ πόμα - some mixed beverage with a base of wine, kind of sour wine beverage (with the addition of vinegar, lemon juice or mint) - ἡ φοῦσκα, a beer. The problem of water supply in Byzantine cities and prevalence of water-carrier profession was studied.

Paragraph 2.4. «Vegetable oil» is dedicated to studying the linseed oil, oil from the seeds of beets, turnips and olives (most used), which were made at the special workshops by οἱ ἀμμουδαρίοι and was sold by a specialized oil vendors (ὁ ἐλαιοπράτης, ὁ ἐλαιοπώλης).

In **paragraph 2.5. «Fruits and vegetables»** about 30 kinds of vegetables and garden greens (τὸ λάχανον, ἡ ὀπώρα, ὁ καρπός, ὁ ἄρτος) were defined. There is presented their list and analysis as an object of market trading.

In **paragraph 2.6. «Fruits»** the fruits and nuts, which were in the range of Roman fruit and vegetable market were considered. Also, the professions of those who were engaged in growing, harvesting and selling vegetables and fruits (especially kipur (ὁ κηπουρός) profession) were studied.

In **paragraph 2.7. «Fish»** the range of fish (ὁ ἰχθῦς, τὸ ὄψος, τὸ ὄψεος, τὸ ὄψον, τὸ ὀψάριον, τὸ ὀψάριν, τὸ ὀψάριστόν) which came into the market, including fried, dry, dried, pickled and smoked is specified. The fishermen professions (ὁ ἀλιεύς) engaged in fishing, fishmonger (ὁ ἰχθυοπράτης) and cooked fish traders were examined.

Paragraph 2.8. «Cattle, meat and meat products» is dedicated to the analysis of various types of livestock (τὸ κτῆνος, τὰ κτήνεα, ἡ κτήνη) and meat, meat products (τὸ κρέας) as commercial products. The structure of trade specialization of animals, meat and prepared meat products was specified.

In **paragraph 2.9. «Dairy products»** we define the main dairy products: milk, cheese, butter which were produced by cheese-makers (ὁ τυροποιός), and which were often traded by grocers (ὁ σαλδαμαριός).

Paragraph 2.10. «Poultry, gamebird» presents specialized vendors of birds (ὁ ὀρνεοπώλης, ὁ ὀρνιθίας), who traded in chickens, geese, pigeons, cranes, partridges and eggs (ἡ ὀπόωλις).

Paragraph 2.11. «Spices (preservatives, condiments)» describes the approximately 25 types of spices and condiments (τὰ ἀρώματα), which were largely export commodities. The lack of particular specialization in this field was proved. There were identified professions of marinade sauces and garum makers (ὁ γαρειψάς), merchants in herbs, spices, dyes and medicines (ὁ ἀρωματοπώλης, οἱ ἀρωματοπράται, οἱ μυρειψοί, Egyptian ὁ μυροπώλης).

Paragraph 2.12. «Byzantine «confectionery» reviews honey and sugar, and cooked on their basis jam, rose honey (τὸ ῥοδόμελι), pastry (ἡ ἡδονή,

ή απόλαυσις), cakes, cookies, pies (τὸ πλακούντιον, ὁ πλακοῦντος), small pies (τὸ κουλλίκιον). There are marked the specialities which were typical for this field up to 7th cent.: pie-cookers, confectioners (ὁ πλακουντᾶς, ὁ πλακουντάριος, ὁ πλακουντοποιός, ὁ παστιλλᾶς), bakers (ὁ καθαρουργός), pastry-cookers (οἱ φουρνιτᾶρες), and professions which were typical for the «dark ages»: bakers sellers of wheat (ὁ σιλιγνιάριος), bakers-bread traders (ὁ μάγκιψ, ὁ μάγκιπος, ὁ ἄρτοπράτης, ὁ ἄρτοποιός).

In **paragraph 2.13. «Hot meals, snacks»** their range was found out as: boiled beans, soups, porridges, fried fish, meat, which could be sold in drinking ergasterion as τὰ ὄψα, ἡ μαγειρεία, and also simply in the street as ἡ θέρμα, θέρμα. There was specified the range of professions which were typical for early Byzantine Egypt: pea porridge traders (ὁ ὀρβιοπώλης), meat-cooker (ὁ ισιομάγειρος), snack-cooker (ὁ ὀψωνάτωρ, ὁ ὀσποποιός), and professions which existed in the «dark ages»: butcher-cook (ὁ μάγειρος) and tavern-keeper (ὁ κάπηλος).

Chapter Three «Byzantine raw materials market» is devoted to research materials for further processing and / or manufacture finished product, and specialization in the field of production, processing and trade of this market range.

In **paragraph 3.1. «Metals»** there is given characteristic of iron, copper, lead, lead solder, tin and brass, which was especially profitable export commodity.

Paragraph 3.2. «Precious metals and stones» is focused on the gold (τὸ χρυσίον, χρυσός), silver (τὸ ἀργύριον) and precious, semi-precious stones as basis of Byzantine jewel crafting. Attention is accented on the importance of gold-diggers and workers of mines who had some professional skills, unlike blacksmiths who could also yield ore for their craft.

In **paragraph 3.3. «Wood and timber derivatives»** we characterize the most important raw material for shipbuilding – wood (ἡ ξυλεία, τὸ ξύλον, ἡ ξυλή, materia), as well as fuel – firewood, brushwood (ἡ ξύλα, ἡ ὕλη, τὰ φορτία), hay, papyrus (ὁ πάπυρος), tanbark, charcoal (ὁ ἄνθραξ, ἄνθρακος, ὁ κάρβων, κάρβωνος), potash and their scopes. There are determined the professions of coal manufacturer (ὁ ἀντρακοποιός), woodcutter (ὁ ξυλοκόπος, ὁ πελεκᾶς, πελεκᾶντος, ὁ πελεκάνος), peasants-charcoal burner, and also those who worked in early Byzantine Egypt: traders of wood, firewood (οἱ ξύλορῶλαι), rush-sellers (οἱ θρούπῶλαι).

Paragraph 3.4. «Olive oil as a raw material» is dedicated to characteristic of Byzantine τὸ ἔλαιον, which was produced by oilers and was used for filling light fittings, sanctuary lamps in church services, as a feedstock in the process of wax boiling to make candles and manufacture products of οἱ μυρεψοί.

In **paragraph 3.5. «Raw materials for textiles»** we investigate the linen, cotton, wool and metaxa (ή μέταξα, nema sericum) - unrefined and purified silk yarn, silk thread. Detailed specialization of manufacturers and sellers of metaxa was traced.

In **paragraph 3.6. «Dyes and other substances for textile manufacturing»** we study indigo dye, λάχανον - shellac, azure, τὸ χρυσόξυλον – yellow-brown dye made of plant *Cotinus coggygria*, ή κόκκος βαφική - cochineal, palm *Calamus Draco* sap, root of *Rubia tinctorum*, flowers of *Cárthamus tinctorius*, purple, and the required for fabrics manufacture: ash, lime, alum, soda, iron sulfate. All these substances were traded by ὁ μυρεψός who was spices, medicines and chandlery merchant. In a separate category there are allocated producers of purple (οἱ κογχυλευταί) and soda producers (ὁ νιτροποιός), soda-sellers (ὁ νιτροπώλης), whose evidence is presented only before 7th cent.

In **paragraph 3.7. «Animal fat»** this product is specified as a commodity. It was legally used in the manufacture of soap and illegally in the manufacture of candles.

In **paragraph 3.8. «Wax»** bee wax (ὁ κηρός, τὸ μελίσσιον) is reviewed, being a basis for candle work and an important component in the preparation of some ointments.

Paragraph 3.9. «Hides, leathers, fur» studies the assortment of hides (ή βύρσα, βυρσάρια), leathers (τὸ δέρμα, ή δορά, ὁ θῶραξ) and sources of its coming to the market. Such professionals in leather producing were defined as tanners (ὁ βυρσεύς, ὁ βυρσοδέψης) and skin softeners (οἱ μαλακαταρίοι). Also there were studied different furs which were used by Roman furriers (οἱ γονάρεις), Egyptian experts in work with fur (ὁ πελλοδόχος, ὁ καυνακοποιός, ὁ καυνακοπλόκος) (up to 8 cent.) and which were selling by fur traders (ὁ καυνακοπράτης).

Paragraph 3.10. «Bone» considers byzantine commodities such as ivory, bone and horn of domestic animals, used by bone carvers in the manufacture of Byzantine jewelry, furniture, and some musical instruments.

In **paragraph 3.11. «Manure»** we characterize κόπρος as a natural fertilizer and trade object up to the 7th cent.

In **paragraph 3.12. «Combustible substances»** we describe resin (pix, ή πίσσα, ή ασφαλτος), petroleum (ή νάφθα), sulfur and saltpeter as goods.

Paragraph 3.13. «Materials for building» studies the lime, lime mortar, chalk, gypsum, alabaster, opus signinum mortar, brick - τὸ πλιθίον, roofing tile, window glass, isinglass (gelatin). It was found that these materials were the products of the manufacture and sale professionals - opus signinum mortar makers (ὁ οστράκιος), brickmakers (ὁ κεραμοποιός), manufacturers of lime, gypsum, alabaster sellers (ὁ ἀλαβαστροπώλης) (up to 7th cent.), gypsum modelers

(οἱ γυψοπλάσται), house-painters (ὁ ζωογράφος). There were studied also the building stone, marble, decorative stone and specialists in work with these materials: masons- stone dressers, mosaicists, stone quarries workers, stone cutters (ὁ λατόμος, ὁ λαξός, ὁ περικόπτης), stone sawyers (ὁ πλακοπρίστης), stonemason-bricklayers (ὁ στρώκτωρ), stone engravers (ὁ γλύπτης, ὁ γλυφευτής), marblers (ὁ μαρμαράριος), craftsmen in columns making (ὁ στυλοποιός). Profession of builder and its peculiarities were analyzed.

Chapter 4. «Craft products and specialization of its manufacture and trade» is devoted to Roman craft goods, which combined all three forms of production: domestic, craft in order craft and for the market.

In paragraph 4.1. «Fabrics and textile products» different types of Byzantine fabrics (τὸ ὕφασμα) were studied: a fine linen or cotton cloth σενδαῖς or ἡ σινδόνας, plain weave fabric (ἡ ὀθόνη), linen cloth mixed with silk (τὰ χαρέρια), linen in compound with wool (λινομαλοτάρια), linen byssus, purple silk, silk, wool, purple fabrics, felt, fabric, embroidered with gold threads (χρυσόπαστος) also named Greek «brocade» (διβετήσιον), gold-brocaded linen cloth (λινόχρυσος), and also not sewn and woven articles (τὰ βλαττία), bedsheets (ἀπάθεια, λιτότης). There are analyzed the professions of their manufacture and sale: spinners, Egyptian weaver (ὁ γέρδιος), weavers (ὁ ὑφάντης), dyers and sellers of dyed fabrics (ὁ πορφυροπώλης, ὁ βαφεύς, ὁ βαττοπώλης), linen fabrics manufacturers (οἱ ἐργαζομενοιλινά), merchants (ὁ ἔμπορος), silk traders (ὁ ὀλοσηρικοπράτης) (up to 7th cent.), silk-weavers, manufacturers of fabrics and simple goods from one piece of cloth (ὁ σηρικάριος), silk goods traders (ὁ σηρικοπράτης); typical for Byzantine Egypt: weavers (ὁ ταρσικάριος, θαρσικάριος, ἄρσικάριος), fabric dyers in purple color (ὁ κογχιστής, ἄλουργός), specialists in linen dyeing (ὁ στιπποκογχιστής, στιπποχειριστής); weaver of wool, clothier, wool shearer (ὁ ἐριοκάρτης), fuller (ὁ γναφεύς, κναφεύς); embroiderers (ὁ πλουμάριος, ὁ ποικιλτής), tapestry artists (αἱ σκιάστρια).

Paragraph 4.2. «Clothes» presents Roman range of garments, notably silk clothes, various types of upper garment, cloaks: capes (παλλίν), chlamyses (ἡ χλαμύς, ἡ χλαμύδος, ἡ χλαμύδα), mantles (στιχαροφελόνιον), audia (ἡ αὐδία, ἄβδία), falassai (θάλασσαι), «thrown round covering» (τὸ περιβόλαιον), ceremonial efestrída (ἡ ἐφεστρίδος) and phelonion (ἡ φαινόλα, φαιλόνης), himation (τὰ ἱμάτια, ὁ ἱματισμός), chiton, clothes made of sheepskin and goat skins (ἡ μηλωτή, τὸ μηλωτάριον), dresses-ropes of sheepskin (ὁ προβατοσχῆμος), and the kinds of tunic-dalmatic (ἡ δαλματική). The clothes is also characterized according to its material: simple cheap clothes of sackcloth (σακκομάχιον), dress of canvas or hemp thread (ἡ κάνναβις), linen

shrouds-covers (τὸ σάβανον), products made of linen (λινύφαντος ἔγασία), cotton chitons (βαμβακίνων χιτώνων), underwear (ἔσωφόρια), clothes of rason (ράσον) - obviously dense, lint-free wool. There are studied headwear and belts: headbands, head shawl, ribbons, braids (πράνδια), veil (τὸ μαφόριον), headdresses: shawls (τὸ φακιάλιον), hats (ὁ κεφαλόδεσμος, τὸ ἐμπλόκιον, ὁ κεκρῦφαλος, ἡ μίτρα), modiolos - ceremonial female headdress (ὁ μοδίολον, μοδίολος), bonnets (ὁ πῖλος, πιλία), fedora, hat made of felt (τὸ κέντουκλον, ὁ πῖλος) or of fabric (τὸ καμελαύκιον, καμηλαύκιν, καμηλαύκιον), belts: leather (ἡ ζώνη) and fabric (τὰ σημέντα). There are identified the relevant Byzantine specialities: professional traders of clothing, expensive fabrics goods (οἱ βεστιοπράται, βεστιοπρατικὴ ἐπιστήμη), Constantinople traders of expensive women's clothes (οἱ πάτριαι), textile products traders (ὁ πρανδιοπράτος), tailors, masters of clothing repair (ὁ ἡπητής, ὁ ῥάπτης, ἡ ῥάπτρια), «trousers masters» (ὁ βρακάριος); especially were marked cloaks sales (σαγοπώλεις), others clothes traders (ὁ ἱματιοπράτης, ὁ ἱματιοπώλης, ὁ βεστιοπράτης), flax-weavers (ὁ λινυθίκος, ὁ λίνυφος, λινούφος), linen products traders (ὁ ὀθονιακός at 4-5 cent., ὁ στιπποπραγματευτής at 6-7 cent.), weavers and at the same time sales of flax products (μιθανεῖς), shroud manufacturers, weaver-manufacturer of woolen products (ὁ λανατούργος, λανάριος); professional traders of woolen fabrics and ready-made things (ὁ ἐριοπώλης), manufacturers of belts-zones (οἱ ζωνάριοι).

In **paragraph 4.3. «Leather goods and shoes»** we study a various Byzantine footwear: sandals (τὸ σάνδαλον), boots (ὁ κάμπαγος), shoes and boots (τὸ πέδιλον, τὸ ὑπόδημα, αἱ τζάγγια), short boots (τὸ καλίγιον, caliga), wooden shoes (αἱ κλάπαι, clavius), and also there are identified the artisan specialities of this shoes manufacture: the early Byzantine (ὁ καλικάριος), saddlers (ὁ σαγματοράπτης, ὁ σαγματοποιός), manufacturer of leather belts, wallets, leather vessels, «buckets» (κάδοι). It was noted high prevalence artisans in leather (ὁ σκυτεύς, σκυτοτόμος) compared to shoemakers (ὁ τζαγκάριος, τσανγάριος, ὁ ζανγάριος), who were more popular at 4-5th cent.

Paragraph 4.4. «Household goods» is devoted to bedding (ἡ στρωμνή, στρώμα): bedspreads (ἡ καταλέκτρια, τὰ στρώματα), pillows (τυλάρια, ταπροσκέφαλα), mattresses, blankets and patchwork quilts (κεντόνιον, εμβρίκιον), and the tablecloths (ἔδωφόρια, κάλυμμα τραπεζῆεις, μενσάλιον), tapestries and carpets (ὁ τάπης, ἡ δάπις). The following specialities were highlighted: weaver-manufacturer of pillows and pillowcases (ὁ τυλάριος, ὁ τυλυφάντης, τυλοφάντης), mattresses maker

(ὁ τυλοπλόκος), carpets merchant (ὁ ταπητέμπορος), carpets manufacturer and seller (ὁ ταπητάριος, ὁ ταπιτάριος, ὁ ταπητᾶς), curtains maker.

In **paragraph 4.5. «Tents, marquees»** we characterize this important type of commodity products of artisans (ὁ σκηνοποιός, scenofactori), which was widely used by Byzantines in military, economic and commercial purposes. It has been proposed that the ἡ καλύβη could be not just a wattled huts but also tents made of cloth.

Paragraph 4.6. «Pottery» is dedicated to the analysis the three main groups of Byzantine ceramics: **building ceramics:** ceramides-tiles (ἡ κεραμῖς, ὁ κεραμῖδος κέραμος), type of tiles (ὁ καλυπτῆρ, καλυπτῆρος), flat brick (ἡ πλίνθος, τὸ πλίνθον, τὸ πλαίσιον), brick (τὸ βήσαλον, βίσαλον, laterculis bessalis ἀδο συκώτιον), water pipes; **containers for storage and transportation of products:** pithoi (ὁ πίθος), wine casks (ἡ μαγγάνα, vagna), different types of amphorae, pear-shaped grooved vessels and flat-bottomed pitchers), kitchen pottery (pots, pans, bowls, pitchers, wine jugs oenochoai (ἡ οἰνοχόη), braziers- frying pans (τὸ τήγανον); **and tableware:** vessels (τὸ σκεῦος, τὰ σκεύα, σκεύη, τὸ κεράμιον), cups or bowls (ἡ σκαφίς, τὸ χυτρίδιον, κυθρίδιον), goblets (ὁ καῦκος, τὸ καυκίον), plates and dishes (ἡ πάτελλα, ἡ βάτελλα, τὸ πάτελλον, πατελλίδιον, τὸ πινάκιον, καυκοπινάκια), narrow-necked «bottles» for wine, jugs (ἡ φλάσκη, τὸ φλασκίον), red-glazed cups, scyphiform bowls, amphoriskoi (ὁ ἀμφορεύς), and also ceramic spindle whorls, toys. Such specialities were identified: potters (ὁ πηλουργός, ὁ κεράμιος, κεραμεύς, κεραμευτής, ὁ κεραμοπλάστης, ὁ φουρνοπλάστης), manufacturers of ovens (ὁ χλουβοκεραμεύς), bricks (ὁ πλινθευτής, ὁ πλινθουργός, ὁ πλινθοποιός, πλινθευσις, ὁ πλινθάριος) and tiles (ὁ κεραμιδοπλάστης), flask-makers, and after the evidence of Egyptian papyrus: potter (ὁ κυθροπλάστης), pots-trader (ὁ κυθροπώλης), jugs-maker (ὁ κουφοκεραμεύς, κουφοκεραμουργός), manufacturer of tableware and other small forms household pottery (ὁ λεπτοκεραμεύς).

In **paragraph 4.7. «Wooden articles»** we study wooden kitchen utensils (spoons (ligula, τὸ μύστρον, ὁ μύστρος, τὸ κοχλιάριον, κλιέριον), bowls, plates), boxes, jewelry cases (σάρπος, ἡ σάρπη, τὸ σαρπίον, μοθσίκιον; ἡ μυστροθήκη), wine barrels, combs (ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός), wooden parts for tools, tools (hammer- ξυλόσθυρον), saddles, variety of furniture, coffins, logs (ὁ βόθρος, ὁ λάκκος, τὸ μνήμα, τὸ μνημεῖον, ἡ ταφή, ὁ τάφος), small tablets, notice-boards (ἡ πινακίς, τὸ πινάκιον); carts (ὁ ἄρματοκολλητής), drays (ἡ ἄμαξα), wooden parts of plows. There is noted the transition in 5-6 cent. from the early Byzantine specialities such as carpenter (ὁ τορνευτής), bed-maker

(ὁ στρώτης) to woodworker (ὁ τέκτων, τέκτονος) – joiner, who made different types of household mechanisms (ὁ τέκτονος μηχανάριος, τέκτων μηχανουργός, τέκτων ὀργάνων) and furniture. There are also marked combs-maker (ὁ κτενᾶς), manufacturers of small tablets, notice-boards (ὁ πινακᾶς), carts, drays makers.

In **paragraph 4.8. «Metal goods»** we examine various tools for agriculture and household (plowshares, sickles, scythes, chisels, awls, harpoons, knives, etc.), metal cookware (sieves, cups, saucepans, etc.), iron chains, hooks, shackles, pails hoops, candlesticks, door laths-hinges, spring locks, nails, screws, keys, horseshoes. There are characterized copper and bronze products (fish hooks, needles, thimbles, fibulas, buckles, mirrors, weights, scales), lead goods (ring-sinkers for nets). It was traced the specialization in production and trade both by type of product and by the type of metal. The following specialities were highlighted: iron-worker, smith (ὁ σιδηρουργός, ὁ σιδηρεύς, κωμοδρόμος), locksmith (ὁ ἀσκοθυράριος), knife maker (ὁ μαχαιρᾶς), nailer (ὁ ἠλοκόπος, ὁ κινθήλος), horseshoes maker (ὁ πεταλᾶς), needles maker (ὁ βελονᾶς), maker of bolts, locks and keys (ὁ κλειδοποιός, βάσανος), coppersmith (ὁ χαλκουργός, ὁ χαλκοματῆς, χαλκοτύπος, ὁ χαλκοκολλητήης), copper crockery maker (ὁ χαλκωμᾶς, ὁ χαλκωματοουργός), master of processing any metals, mainly copper (ὁ χαλκεύς, ἡ χαλκευτικός); and (Egyptian evidence): lead worker (ὁ μολυβδουργός, ὁ μολυβουργός, ὁ μολυβᾶς), brass smith (ὁ ὀριχαλκεύς), tin worker (ὁ κασσιτερουργός, ὁ κασσιτερᾶς), blacksmith of iron (may have worked with copper) (ὁ σιδηροχαλκεύς), copper and bronze products seller (ὁ χαλκοπώλης, χαλκοπράτης).

Paragraph 4.9. «Weapons» presents the main assortment of *de armis - περιτῶν ὀπλων*: armors (τὸ κλίβανον, τὸ λωρίκιον), chain mail, helmet (ἡ περικεφαλαία, ἡ κόρυς), spear, sword (ἡ ῥομφαία, τὸ ξίφος, σκίφος, ἡ μάχαιρα, τὸ σπαθίον), dagger, arrows (σαγιττα, τὸ βέλος), bowstring (ἡ πέλτη), darts (τὸ μονοκόντιον), shield (ἡ σκουῖτα, τὸ σκουτάριον), sling (ἡ σφενδόνη), tubular arrows thrower (τὸ σωληνάριον), ballista, *hiroubolistra* (ὁ χειροβολίστρας). These weapons also are specified as market commodities, object of professional work artisans-gunsmiths (ὁ βελοποιός), who sold such products not just for imperial order but also for military service of *δημόται* in the city police and *στρατιώται* – in the territorial army in Byzantine districts-themes.

Paragraph 4.10. «Ships and their equipment» is dedicated to the characterization of the shipbuilding work, concentrated in Roman shipyards, where not only warships, ships of Imperial Navy (*βασιλικῶν πλωϊμον*) and rowboats (*καματηρὰ καράβια*) were built, but also «round ships» (*στρογγύλα πλοῖα*), commercial, cargo ships, boats and necessary components for shipbuilding, tackle. There are studied manufacturing occupations of specialized shipbuilding master

(ὁ ναυτικός), ship carpenter – shipwright (ὁ ναυπηγός), contractor (ὁ ἐργολάβος), boat builder (ὁ πακτωνίτης, ὁ πακτωνοποιός, καρραβοποιός), (τὸ κώπαιον), oars maker (τὸ κώπαιον), sails (ὁ ἀρμενοράφος). In addition, the auxiliary professions are marked: carpenter (ὁ τέκτων), sawyer, blacksmith, nailer, caulker (καλαφάτης), locksmith.

In **paragraph 4.11. «Horse harness»** as an object of craft and trade the harness is studied. There are characterized: harness (τὸ ὄχημα), which was made by master bridle-maker (ὁ σαλιβαράς, ὁ χαλινοποιός), rein (τὰ ἡνία, ἀνία) made by ὁ ἡνιορράφος, bits and other harness parts (cheek-pieces, bridles (ὁ χαλινός, τὸ σαλιβάριον), saddle-girth buckles, plates), leather belts (ὁ λῶρος) made by ὁ λωροτόμος, horsecloths (τὸ σάγισμα), saddles (τὸ σάγμα, ἡ σαγή, τὸ σαγμάριον, τὰ κανθήλια) made by (ὁ σαγματοποιός, ὁ σαγματοράπτης, ὁ σαγματοράφος), horseshoes made by ὁ πεταλάς.

In **paragraph 4.12. «Glass articles»** Roman range of glass products (ὕαλιτις, ὑελίτις, ὑελοψικός, ἐξῦέλων) is analyzed. This assortment included: tableware (bottles (νέβελ, βίσσα, ἡ βουῦτις, τὰ βουττία), glasses, conical goblets, bowls, pitchers, carafes, dishes, shot glasses), sanctuary lamps, mirrors (τὸ ὑέλιον), window glass, jewelry. The specificity of glass founder profession (ὁ ὑαλοψός, ὑελέψης) and manufacturer of glass products (ὁ ὑαλαῶς) was analyzed.

Paragraph 4.13. «Bone ware» is devoted to the characterization of bone carvings, products of horn, of domestic and wild animals canines, that were: bone tools, accessories for textile and sewing work (needles, buttons, etc.), manos, parts of arrows and bows, cheek-pieces and harness clasps, knife handles, stylus and tablets for writing, hairpins, combs, boxes for storage of medicines and cosmetics (ἡ πυξίς, πυξίδα), decorative overlays of the boxes, embellishments for the funeral covering, whistles, chips for games, gambling checkers and cubes, keys, toys-dolls, statuettes, part of the musical instruments.

Paragraph 4.14. «Lamps and candles» focuses on the characteristics of candle work of candles manufacturers and traders – kirouliarioi (ὁ κηρουλάριος, ὁ κηροπώλης, ὁ κηροπλάστης, ὁ κηροτέχνης). It was found that their production – wax candles (cereus, cerula, ὁ κηρός, ὁ κηρίολος, φατλιόν) became especially spread since 7th cent. It was also marked a large popularity of glass lighting lamps, shotglass-shaped vessels (τὸ ὑέλιον, ἡ φανός) which were made by manufacturer of glass products (ὁ ὑαλαῶς, ὁ ὑαλοψός), torches (ἡ δαδίς, τὸ δαδίον), as well as ceramic oil lamps (ὁ λύχνος, ἡ λύχνα, ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ὁ λαμπτήρ, ὁ λαμπρόν, τὸ φῶς, πῦρ) as a craft object of potters (ὁ κερραμοπλάστης).

In **paragraph 4.15. «Soap»** we characterize the trade products of Byzantine soap makers (ὁ σαφωνίτης). These commodities were a soap (ὁ σάπων, σάπωνος, τὸ σαφώνιον), the main ingredient of which became the adipose after 641 year, and ἡ στακτὴ which is defined as liquid detergent sold by weight.

Paragraph 4.16. «Fragrances, perfumes, medicines» is devoted to the analysis of the goods of Byzantine «flavors» (τὰ ἀρώματα) sellers: ὁ ἀρωματοπώλης, οἱ ἀρωματοπρᾶται, ὁ μυρεψός, οἱ μυροπῶλαι. There is determined the assortment of trade of these professionals, which also included cosmetics, blushes, powder, white pigment, eyeshadows and colors for the face and hair.

In **paragraph 4.17. «Jewellery»** we study Roman tableware made of gold (τὸ χρυσίον, χρυσός), silver (τὸ ἀργύριον), expensive jewelry (ἡ κατασκευή, ὁ καλλωπισμός, τὰ κοσμιά), bijouterie made of copper and bronze. The main attention is paid to the evolution of the profession of Roman goldsmith, its variations are presented, and their differences are analyzed. We can classify silversmith – ὁ ἀργυροκόπος (argirion, ὁ ἄργυρος, ἀργυρούς) and Egyptian variant ὁ ἀργυροπλάστης; «gold worker» (ὁ χρυσολάτρης), «gold maker» (ὁ χρυσότευκτος, ὁ χρυσοουργός, χρυσοχοικός); precious stone grinding master, gem carver (ὁ λιθοργός, καβάτωρ); jeweler (ὁ χρυσοχόος); argentarius, ὁ ἀργεντάριος – jewelry artisan and merchant in early Byzantium, from 6–7th cent. he became increasingly a money changer, creditor; ὁ ἀργυροπράτης, ὁ ἀργυρωπόλης – buyer-up, appraiser, creditor, usurer, moneychanger, at the same time jewelry merchant, that people brought to him as a pledge or for sale.

In **paragraph 4.18. «Cult things»** the range of liturgical vessels and objects is studied, as well as are highlighted specialities of artisans who made things for Christian cult. The division of this group of craft products falls into two categories: precious things of the church sacred character, which constituted a special «res sacra» and were not a part of commodity turnover; and the second part – religious items for a personal use, which were made of base metals, glass, ceramics, and which could be sold by artisans themselves or by ὁ θεοκάπηλος.

Paragraph 4.19. «The material for writing and books» examines a variety of materials, instruments for writing (parchment (ἡ μεμβράνα), papyrus, paper) and types of books (ἡ σύγγραφος, ἡ βιβλίς, ἡ βιβλός, τὸ βιβλίον, ἡ γραφή – probably books with drawings, ἡ πραγματεία – the type of treatise), small books, «booklets» (τὸ βιβλιδάριον, βιβλάριον). We can trace the differences in professions of parchment manufacturer (ὁ μεμβραινάριος, ὁ μεμβράϊνος, ὁ μεμβραينوροίος), parchment and papyrus merchant (ὁ χαρτοπράτης), maker of charters, written documents and any material for writing, mainly of papyrus. We characterize the professions of book scribe

(ὁ βιβλιογράφος, ὁ καλλιγράφος, ὁ γραφεύς) – book maker, book seller (ὁ βιβλιοκάπηλος), bookbinder (ὁ ἀμφίζοντες, οἱ ἀμφιασταί).

Paragraph 4.20. «Flowers and wreaths» notes the Byzantine inheritance of antique tradition of using flowers, wreaths (ὁ στέφανος), bouquets (τὸ ροδοπλόκον, τὸ ὀσφράδιον) for streets and houses decoration. We mark the professions of artisan wreath-maker (ὁ στεφανοποιός, ὁ στεφανοπλόκος), and cultivator of flowers for selling (ὁ ἀνθοπλοιός).

In **paragraph 4.21. «Wicker goods»** we characterize specialists of wicker-work (ὁ ψιαθᾶς), basket-makers (ὁ κανᾶς) and also the products of their craftwork: baskets (τὸ κάνεον, κάνειον, τὸ κανίσκιον, ὁ κοφινίς, μαννάδις, μαννάδιον), mats of cane (ὁ κάνης), chequered mat weaves, small baskets or bags (τὸ μαλάκιον), braided rope «string bag» (ἡ σαργάνη), flat panniers (τὰ κανθήλια), cane sandals, fishing nets.

In **paragraph 4.22. «Ropes, thread, tow»** we study: ropes (ἡ σειρά, ἡ σειρή, ὁ κάλως, τὸ καλώδιον, ἡ κἀνναβος, κἀνναβην), flax tow, thread (τὸ λινάριον), fishing line (τὸ ῥάμμα, ἡ ῥορμιά) as well as professionals of producing of these goods of plant and animal raw materials – ropemakers (ὁ σχοινιοπλόκος).

In **paragraph 4.23. «Mills, grinding stones and flints»** as a group of handicrafts such goods are characterized: mill stones (ὁ λίθοςἀλέτης), grinding stones and whetstones (ἡ ἀκόνη), fire steels and flints to strike fire. The ὁ μυλοκόπος profession is highlighted.

In **conclusions**, we would like to note that we can't observe any significant changes in the nomenclature of Byzantine trade during 4–9th cent. The grain foodstuffs were in the lead, different types of raw material were of considerable importance, as well as craft products which made at least one-third of this economic turnover. The dominant products were a basic necessities – foodstuffs (we may count more than 150 items), which may be combined into 13 groups (grain and bread, salt, drinks, water, vegetable oil, vegetables, herbs, fruits, spices and condiments, fish, slaughter cattle and meat, poultry and eggs, dairy products, confectionery and «sweets», ready hot meals). They were related to 67 branches of trade and craft, market activity. The exclusively commercial nature had a minority (just 20 professions), which were: grain, wheat traders (ὁ σιτέμπορος, ὁ σιτοκάπηλος), barley sellers (ὁ κριθοπώλης), salt retail sellers (ὁ ἀλοπώλης), grocers (ὁ παντοπώλης, ὁ σαλδαμαριός), vine-sellers (ὁ οἰνέμπορος, ὁ οἰνοπράτης, ὁ οἰνοπώλης), beer-sellers (ὁ ζυτοπώλης), water-vendors (ὁ ὕδροφόρος), oil-sellers (ὁ ἐλαιοπράτης, ὁ ἐλαιοπώλης, ὁ ἐλαιοκάπηλος), vegetable-sellers (ὁ λαχανοπώλης), bean-sellers (ὁ ὀσπριοπώλης), fish-sellers (ὁ ἰχθυοπράτης), petty traders of drinks, eateries owners (ὁ κάπηλος), suppliers of slaughter cattle to the city

(ὁ προβατέμπορος), butchers (ὁ κρεοπώλης, ὁ μακελλάριος, μακέλλης, μακελλικός, μάκελος) who bought livestock (except pigs) and sold their meat, beef-sellers (ὁ μοσχομάγειρος), pork-sellers (οἱ χοιρέμποροι), poultry-sellers (ὁ ὀρνεοπώλης, ὁ ὀρνιθίας) (up to 7th cent.), egg-vendors (ἡ ὠπόωλις), spices, fragrances tradesmen (ὁ ἀρωματοπώλης, οἱ ἀρωματοπρᾶται), while the functions of the other foodstuffs professions were combined with producing.

The sources allow us to find about 65 kinds of commodities and materials needed for various handicrafts and in everyday life (fuel, raw materials for construction, manufacturing fabrics and etc.). About 50 directions of economic activity were related to specialities of production, harvesting and handling of raw materials. About 50 directions of economical activity were related to specialities of production, stocking up and processing of raw materials. Just 5 professions had exclusively trade nature: pearls and precious stones vendors, wood (early Byzantine period), firewood traders (οἱ ξύλοπῶλαι), cane traders (ὁ θρυσόπώλης), not cleaned and purified silk yarn sellers (οἱ μεταξοπρᾶται), fur sellers (ὁ καυνακοπράτης). These professions were particularly common in early Byzantine Egypt.

The research reveals the 23 objects of handicrafts that were Byzantine goods (about 411 titles). Thus, in the handicraft-trade production which was connected with the manufacture and trade of craft products, there were no less than 160 specialities. While estimating the nature of craft specialization the attention is drawn to the fact that among this number only 18 specialities were mostly trade professions related to buying and resale the finished product: silk-sellers (ὁ ὀλοσηρικοπράτης) (up to the end of 7th cent.), traders of silk wares (made of single piece of cloth) (ὁ σηρικοπράτης), tradesmen of garments, apparel, expensive fabric products (οἱ βεστιοπρᾶται, βεστιοπρατικὴ ἐπιστήμη), Constantinople tradesmen of expensive woman's apparels (οἱ πάτριαι), textile products traders (ὁ πρᾶνδιοπράτος), cloaks-sellers (σαγοπῶλεις), clothes tradesmen (ὁ ἱματιοπράτης, ὁ ἱματιοπώλης, ὁ βεστιοπράτης), linen products traders (ὁ ὀθονιακός in 4–5 cent., ὁ στιπποπραγματευτής в 6–7 cent.), professional tradesmen of woolen fabrics and ready-made things (ὁ ἐριοπώλης), carpets traders (ὁ ταπητέμπορος), copper, bronze ware tradesmen (ὁ χαλκοπώλης, χαλκοπράτης), perfumery, dyes and medicinal substances traders (οἱ μυροπῶλαι, οἱ πημεντάριοι, οἱ λιβανωτοπῶλαι), buyers-up, appraisers, creditors, usurers, moneychangers, at the same time jewelry merchants (ὁ ἀργυροπράτης, ὁ ἀργυρωπώλης), parchment, papyrus sellers (ὁ χαρτοπράτης).

While specifying, classifying, systematizing Roman craft products and related professionals, manufacturers and traders a definite conclusion can be reached that entrepreneurship, commerce in Byzantium could experience stagnation in some fields, even a short recession, especially at the end of the first

half of 7th – 8th cent., but they never disappeared. Reduction of specialization really happened after 7th cent., but it was insignificant. We can consider as weakening over time of trade specialization in meat, sausage, pastry, linen, flax yarn, wool, unmanufactured leathers. The specializations reduction was observed in furrier profession.

After 7th cent. there is no sources evidence about profession of wreaths, bandages manufacturers, although theoretically these specialists should have been. The specialized dyes traders, masters of gemstones processing also disappeared. But this weakening had not taken an absolute nature and partially was offset by the redistribution the functions between specialists. On the other hand, the deepening of specialization in the supply of raw materials for silk-weaving took place, new branches as candle and soap making began to flourish. Overall, trade and craft differentiation continued to stay in early Byzantium at a very high level which was not inferior to the late Byzantine period level or situation of crafts and trade in Western Europe in the heyday of the Middle Ages.

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АНОТАЦІЯ (UKR)

Сорочан К. С. Продовольство, сировина і реміснича продукція у Візантії IV-IX ст.: професійна спеціалізація у виробництві та торгівлі. - Рукопис.

Дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата історичних наук за спеціальністю 07.00.02 - всесвітня історія. - Харківський національний університет імені В. Н. Каразіна.

Дисертація присвячена комплексному дослідженню номенклатури основних - продовольчих, сировинних, ремісничих товарів візантійської торгівлі IV-IX ст. і відповідної спеціалізації торгово-ремісничої діяльності. В ній з'ясоване термінологічне позначення різних категорій продукції, номенклатури товарів; виділені і систематизовані їхні головні, провідні групи, які домінували в аграрному, промисловому, ремісничому виробництві та обміні; визначені спеціальності, їхній характер і ступінь спеціалізації, поділу праці в галузі торгівлі продовольством, сировиною і ремісничими виробами.

Дослідження показало, що підприємництво, комерція у Візантії могли переживати стагнацію, в деяких галузях навіть нетривалий спад, особливо наприкінці VII - першій половині VIII ст., але вони ніколи не зникали. Скорочення спеціалізації після VII ст. відбулося, але воно було незначним. Це ослаблення не прийняло абсолютний характер і частково компенсувалося перерозподілом функцій між спеціалістами. З іншого боку, відбулося поглиблення спеціалізації в галузі поставки сировини для шовкоткацтва, стали розвиватися свічкова справа й миловаріння. В цілому, торгово-реміснича диференціація продовжувала триматися в ранньосередньовічній Візантії на вельми високому рівні, який не поступався рівню пізньовізантійського періоду або станові ремесла і торгівлі Західної Європи в період розвинутого середньовіччя.

Ключові слова: Візантія, економіка, торгівля, товари, продовольство, сировина, ремісничі вироби, професії.

АННОТАЦИЯ (RUS)

Сорочан Е. С. Продовольствие, сырье и ремесленная продукция в Византии IV-IX вв.: профессиональная специализация в производстве и торговле. – Рукопись.

Диссертация на соискание учёной степени кандидата исторических наук по специальности 07.00.02 – всемирная история. – Харьковский национальный университет имени В. Н. Каразина.

Диссертация посвящена комплексному исследованию номенклатуры основных – продовольственных, сырьевых, ремесленных товаров византийской торговли IV-IX вв. и соответствующей специализации торгово-ремесленной деятельности. В ней выяснено терминологическое обозначение разных категорий продукции, номенклатуры товаров; выделены и систематизированы их главные, ведущие группы, доминировавшие в аграрном, промысловом, ремесленном производстве и обмене; определены специальности, их характер и степень специализации, разделения труда в области торговли продовольствием, сырьем и ремесленными изделиями.

Среди предметов византийской торговли лидировали зерно-продовольственные товары, велико было значение различных видов сырья, но ремесленные изделия при этом составляли не менее трети сферы обращения. Доминирующими являлись предметы первой необходимости, продовольственные товары, которых насчитывается свыше 150 наименований. С ними было связано около 67 направлений торгово-ремесленной, рыночной деятельности. Причем меньшая их часть (20 специальностей) имела исключительно торговый характер.

Источники позволяют установить около 65 наименований видов сырья и материалов, необходимых в самых разных областях ремесла и в быту. Примерно 50 направлений хозяйственной деятельности было связано со специальностями, занятыми производством, заготовкой или обработкой сырья. Исключительно торговыми здесь являлись лишь пять профессий.

Наибольшее количество византийских товаров (около 411 наименований) представляла сфера ремесла. При этом в торгово-ремесленном производстве Византии, связанном с изготовлением и торговлей ремесленными изделиями, насчитывалось не менее 160 специальностей. При оценке характера ремесленной специализации обращает внимание, что среди этого количества лишь 18 специальностей были преимущественно торговые, связанные со скупкой и перепродажей готовой продукции.

Исследование показало, что предпринимательство, торговля в Византии могли переживать стагнацию, в некоторых областях - даже непродолжительный спад, особенно в конце VII - первой половине VIII вв., но они никогда не исчезали. Сокращение специализации после VII в. произошло, но было незначительным. Можно говорить об ослаблении со временем специализации в торговле мясом, колбасами, мясными и кондитерскими изделиями, льном, льняной пряжей, шерстью, необработанными шкурами, кожами. Свертывание специализации наблюдалось у меховщиков. После VII в. ничего не известно о профессиях изготовителей венков, бинтов, хотя теоретически они должны были быть. Исчезли специализированные торговцы красками, мастера по обработке

драгоценных камней. Но это ослабление не приняло абсолютный характер и отчасти компенсировалось перераспределением функций между специалистами. С другой стороны, произошло углубление специализации в области поставки сырья для шелкоткачества, стали развиваться новые отрасли – свечное дело и мыловарение. В целом, торгово-ремесленная дифференциация продолжала держаться в раннесредневековой Византии на весьма высоком уровне, не уступавшем урону поздневизантийского периода или состоянию ремесла и торговли Западной Европы в период развитого средневековья.

Ключевые слова: Византия, экономика, торговля, товары, продовольствие, сырье, ремесленные изделия, профессии.

ABSTRACT (EN)

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The thesis is devoted to comprehensive research of market nomenclature – the main food, raw materials, handicraft goods of Byzantine trade in 4-9th centuries and also to research of trade and craft activities specialization. The terminological designation of different categories of products, range of goods was determined; their main groups, that dominated in agricultural, handicraft production and exchange, were identified and described systematically; professions, their nature and degree of specialization, labor division in trade field of foodstuffs, raw materials and craft products were defined.

The study found out that entrepreneurship, commerce in Byzantium could stagnate, in some areas they could even have a short decline, especially at the end of the first half of 7-8th cent., but they never disappeared. After the 7th century the reduction of specialization happened but it was insignificant. This weakening has not taken an absolute character and partly was compensated by the redistribution of functions between specialists. On the other hand, there has been increasing of specialization in supplying of raw materials for silk weaving; the candle and soap making business began to develop. In general, the trade and craft differentiation in early medieval Byzantium continued to stay at rather high level, which was not inferior to the late Byzantine period or to the position crafts and trade in Western Europe during the High Middle Ages.

Key words: Byzantium, economy, trade, goods, foodstuffs, raw materials, craft products, professions.

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