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OF THEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES
OF THE HOLY METEORA

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The scientific (peer-reviewed) journal entitled “Ανάλεκτα Σταγῶν καὶ Μετεώρων - Analecta Stagorum et Meteororum” is published by the Academy of Theological and Historical Studies of the Holy Meteora, a research institute that falls under the legal jurisdiction of the Holy Metropolis of Stagoi and Meteora.

The journal serves as an international forum for studies on the monastic community of the Holy Meteora and, more widely, the region of Stagoi (= north-west Thessaly), an area rich in Byzantine and post-Byzantine monastic foundations. In addition, the journal aspires to become a forum for collaboration between researchers in the Balkans and southeastern Mediterranean region, given that Thessaly, already in early Byzantine times, was a melting pot of all the Balkan ethnicities.

More specifically, the journal accepts and publishes studies by researchers that cover a wide range of disciplines, such as hagiography and liturgics, history and prosopography, philology and codicology-paleography, archaeology and epigraphy, architecture and topography, and of course art.

All studies submitted for publication undergo a double-blind peer review by two reviewers. The latter may be members of the journal’s scientific committees responsible for the individual fields; alternatively, the journal’s editorial board may, in collaboration and agreement with the members of the aforementioned scientific committees, appoint distinguished members of the academic-research community as external reviewers. The reviewers are obliged to provide a documented written assessment of a) the originality and contribution of the topic; b) the reliability and validity of the arguments; c) the structure and clarity of the study, and d) the extent to which it meets the publication requirements. The reviews must be well documented, as the main aim of the review process is to improve the studies submitted for publication.

I.

CONDITIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

Authors are responsible for the content of the study they submit and the views expressed in it. Studies intended for publication should be submitted in electronic form (preferably MS Word 2010 or a later version) to the following email address: analecta@meteora-academy.gr. According to the publication requirements, in order for a study to be accepted, it must normally be more

than 6,000 words and less than 30,000 words in length (including the footnotes but not the bibliography).

Articles submitted for publication should preferably be written in the Times New Roman font, 12-point for the main text and 10-point for footnotes. Authors submitting studies in Cyrillic should use Old Slavonic Unicode, version-11.002. If the study is accompanied by figures, plates, diagrams or maps, these should all be sent in a separate file, in JPEG or TIFF format.

Authors should ensure that their texts are in their final form and will not require any additions or extensive amendments.

All texts submitted for publication must include the following: the title; the name of the author and his/her affiliation; a brief abstract; keywords; the main text with footnotes; a bibliography (reference list), a list of captions for the figures, plates etc. (if applicable) and, finally, a long précis.

The journal accepts studies written in Greek, four of the major European languages (English, French, German and Italian) and also various Balkan languages (Albanian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Turkish), reflecting the interest that the region of Thessaly presents for Balkan historiography. Authors' choices of language form (e.g., demotic or katharevousa, monotonic or polytonic, US or UK English, Cyrillic or Serbian written in Latin characters) will be respected but should be clearly stated.

Texts written in Greek should be accompanied by a long précis, preferably in English or French; texts written in other languages should also be accompanied by a long précis, preferably in Greek.

II

TITLE OF STUDY, NAME(S) OF AUTHOR(S), AFFILIATION

The title of each study must be placed before the main text. It must be typed in capital letters at the top of the manuscript and it should be clear, concise and simple. The name(s) of the author(s) must be stated in lower case letters beneath the title of the study. The affiliation(s) of the author(s) should not be stated here.

III

BRIEF ABSTRACT AND KEYWORDS

The main text of each study should be preceded by a brief abstract (max. 200 words), which must provide a summary of the main subject of the study and its basic findings. Two versions of the abstract should be submitted: one in the same language as the main text and the other (the long précis) in another language. The maximum number of keywords permitted is five. Like the abstract, these should be submitted both in the language of the main text and in the language of the long summary.

IV

CITATION RULES

Bibliographical references should be placed in numerical sequence (1, 2, 3...) at the bottom of each page and not at the end of the article. In the main text footnote numbers should be placed before punctuation marks. Bibliographical references should be given in full in the bibliography, while abbreviated forms of them should be used from the outset in the footnotes. The names of any journals not mentioned in the list below should be stated in full. To refer to a study mentioned in a previous footnote, the abbreviations 'see op. cit.' or 'supra' could be used. To refer to a later footnote, the abbreviation 'infra' should be used. When reference is made to the immediately preceding study (and the same pages), the abbreviation 'Ibid., loc. cit.' could be used. To refer to something that is found on various pages of a book or article, the abbreviation 'passim' should be

used. To refer to the same author of the immediately preceding work, the gender-neutral abbreviation 'idem/id.' should be used.

In texts written in other languages than Greek, the following Latin abbreviations could be used:

LIST OF LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

a.c. (ante correctionem)	before correction
add. (addit)	added
al. (alibi, alio loco)	elsewhere
ca. (circa)	about, approximately
cf. (confer)	compare
cod(d). (codex, codices)	codex-codices
conj. (conjecit, conieci)	conjectured
corr. (correctio)	correction
ed. edd. (editio, editiones)	edition(s), (editor[s])
e.g.= exempli gratia	for example
et al. (et alii)	and others
et seq. (et sequens)	and the following
exp. (expunxit (verbum-verba))	deleted word(s)
gl. (glossa)	gloss
ibid. (ibidem)	in the same place
id. (idem)	the same (referring to an author)
i.e. (id est)	that is to say, in other words
i.m. (in margine)	in the margin
i.t.(in textu)	in the text
loc. cit. (loco citato)	in the place cited
Ms Mss (manuscriptum, manuscripta)	manuscript(s)
no. (numerous)	number
om. (omittit)	omits
op. cit. (opus citatum)	the work cited, in the cited work
passim/et passim	in one place and another
p.c. (post correctionem)	after correction
prb (probabiliter)	probably
pro	in place of
pr. (probono)	preceded by
rep. (repetit)	is repeated
sequi (sequi sequitur)	it follows
sq. (sequens), sqq. (sequentia)	the following one(s)
traí. (traiecit, traiecerunt)	transferred from one place in the text to another
vol. = volumen	volume

The titles of autonomous publications (monographs, theses etc.) should be typed in italics, while the titles of articles in journals, commemorative volumes, conference proceedings and collective volumes should be typed in normal, upright letters, within quotation marks ("..."). The

titles of series should be typed in upright letters, between square brackets ([...]), immediately after the title of the book. The volume number of a journal should be typed in Arabic numerals and this should be followed by the date of publication in round brackets and then the page numbers that are being referred to, without the abbreviations p. or pp. Page numbers should be separated by a hyphen, without any spaces.

IV.I

EXAMPLES OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SOURCES

The names of ancient and Byzantine authors should be written in abbreviated form, using the internationally accepted forms (e.g. Hom. Il. K 429, Pind. frag. 15). Works in ancient or medieval Greek or Latin should be quoted in italics and without quotation marks. The title of the work should be followed by the name of the editor and the title of the publication, also in italics:

For example:

George Acropolites, *Χρονική συγγραφή*: ed. A. Heisenberg, *Georgii Acropolitae Opera*, Lipsiae 1903.

Abbreviated form:

Georgii Acropol., *Χρον. συγγρ.* 14.

When two different editions of the same source are mentioned in the text of the article, this should be made clear in the footnotes.

MONOGRAPHS

References to monographs should take the following form: 1) name of author in the nominative case and in upright letters, followed by a comma; 2) title of work in italics, followed by a comma; 3) place and date of publication, followed by a comma; 4) page numbers, followed by a comma; 5) number of figure or plate, followed by a full stop.

For example:

Orlandos A. K., *Μοναστηριακή αρχιτεκτονική*, Athens 1958.

Abbreviated form:

Orlandos, *op. cit.*, 58-59, fig. 74 or Orlandos, *Μοναστηριακή αρχιτεκτονική*, 58-59, fig. 74.

Grabar A., *L'Empereur dans l'art byzantin. Recherches sur l'art officiel de l'Empire d'Orient*, Paris 1934, 45-48.

Abbreviated form:

Grabar, *op. cit.*, 45-48 or Grabar, *L'Empereur*, 45-48.

If the book forms part of a series or constitutes a periodical publication, this should be stated in square brackets, together with the volume number of the book in the series.

For example:

Rigo A., *La "Cronaca delle Meteore". La storia dei monasteri della Tessaglia tra XIII e XVI secolo*, [Orientalia Venetiana VIII], Florence 1999.

When the second, third etc. edition of a work is being referred to, this should be noted in superscript before the year of publication of the edition.

For example:

Gonis D., *Ιστορία των Όρθοδόξων Εκκλησιών Βουλγαρίας και Σερβίας*, Athens ²1999.

References to as yet unpublished doctoral theses should include the indication 'unpublished doctoral thesis' in round brackets before the name of the university where it was submitted and the date of submission.

For example:

Hirschbichler M., *Monuments of a syncretic society. Wall painting in the Latin Lordship of Athens, Greece (1204-1311)*, (Unpublished PhD Dissertation), University of Maryland 2005.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

References to journal articles should take the following form: 1) name of author (in upright letters), followed by a comma; 2) title of article (in upright letters and within double quotation marks), followed by a comma; 3) title of journal (in abbreviated form and italics); 4) issue number, followed by date of volume (in upright numbers and round brackets), followed by a comma; 5) page numbers, followed by a comma; 6) figures or plates, followed by a full stop.

For example:

Beis N. A., “Συμβολὴ εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τῶν μονῶν τῶν Μετεώρων”, *Βυζαντις* 1 (1909), 191-332.

Abbreviated form:

Beis, “Συμβολή”, 191-332

Charanis P., “On the question of the Slavic Settlement in the Peloponnesus”, *BZ* 46 (1953), 91-103.

Abbreviated form:

Charanis, “On the question of the Slavic Settlement”, 91-92.

COLLECTIVE VOLUMES

References to collective volumes generally follow the same rules as for monographs. In addition, however, the indication ‘ed.’ should be added in round brackets after the names of the editors.

For example:

Weyl Carr, A., and Nicolaides A. (ed.), *Asinou across time. Studies in the architecture and murals of the Panagia Phorbiotissa, Cyprus*, Washington 2012.

Abbreviated form:

Weyl Carr, Nicolaides, *Asinou across time. Studies*.

ARTICLES IN COLLECTIVE VOLUMES

References to articles in collective volumes should take the following form: 1) the author’s name and title of the study (within quotation marks), followed by a colon (:); 2) the title of the volume (in italics); 3) the editor’s name, if there is one (in upright letters); 4) the place and date of publication (in upright letters and numbers). The indication ‘ed.’ should be placed before the editor’s name.

For example:

Chryssochoidis K., “I monasteri del Monte Athos e il mondo ortodosso dopo la caduta di Costantinopoli”: *Cristiani de l’Oriente. Spiritualità, arte e potere nell’Europa post bizantina*, ed. G. A. Popescu, Milan 1999, 71-77.

When referring to an article by an author in a volume edited by the same author, the indication ‘in idem’ should be used.

For example: F. Dölger, “Die ‘Familie der Könige’ im Mittelalter”, in idem, *Byzanz und die europäische Staatenwelt. Ausgewählte Vorträge und Aufsätze*, Ettal 1953, 34-69.

Abbreviated form:

Dölger, “Die ‘Familie der Könige’”, 34-35.

EXHIBITION CATALOGUE ENTRIES

When referring to an exhibition catalogue in a bibliography, the title of the catalogue should come first (in italics), followed by the name of the curator and the venue and date of the exhibition.

For example:

Τὸ Ἡμέτερον Κάλλος. Βυζαντινὲς εἰκόνες ἀπὸ τὴν Θεσσαλονίκη, ed. F. Karagianni, Thessaloniki 2018.

In footnotes, the title of the catalogue should come first (in italics), followed by the catalogue entry number and the name of the author (in round brackets).

For example:

Τὸ Ἡμέτερον Κάλλος, cat. no. 8 (C. Vapheides)

ENCYCLOPAEDIA & DICTIONARY ENTRIES

References to encyclopedia and dictionary entries should take the following form: 1) name of the author of the entry, followed by a comma; 2) title of the entry (in upright letters and within quotation marks), followed by a colon (:); 3) title of the encyclopedia/dictionary/catalogue (in italics); 4) volume number; 5) date of publication (in round brackets); 6) page number(s).

For example:

Dinić M., "Branko": *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije*, vol. 2 (1956), 179.

Abbreviated form:

Dinić, "Branko", 179.

V

FIGURES & PLATES

The numbering of photographs, diagrams and maps should be sequential and in Arabic numerals, e.g. Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. Figures, plates etc. should be accompanied by captions, which should be placed in a list at the end of the article. If a caption comes from another publication, it should mention this publication, including the number of the page and/or figure from which it has been copied. In cases where the copyright of a figure belongs to a third party, the latter should be mentioned.

VI

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

At the end of each study a reference list should be provided. Each bibliographic reference in the list should begin with the author's surname, followed by the initial(s) of his/her first name(s). These details should be followed by the full title of the study and the page numbers, if the study constitutes an article or a study in a collective volume. Separate reference lists are required for 1) the sources; 2) Greek titles; 3) titles in Latin script; 4) studies written in Slavic languages and/or the Cyrillic script.

VII

LONG SUMMARY (IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

All studies should be followed by a long précis (max. 1000 words), which should provide a summary of the basic findings of the study, without footnotes. Each long summary should, before the main text, state the name of the author and the title of the article, in the same language as the summary itself.

ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS

AAA	Ἀρχαιολογικά Ἀνάλεκτα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν
ABME	Ἀρχεῖον Βυζαντινῶν Μνημείων Ἑλλάδος
AEΘΣΕ	Ἀρχαιολογικὸ Ἔργο Θεσσαλίας καὶ Στερεᾶς Ἑλλάδας, Πρακτικὰ Ἐπιστημονικῆς Συνάντησης
ΑΔ	Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον
ΑΕ	Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς

ΔΧΑΕ	Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας
ΕΕΒΣ	Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν
ΕΕΘΣΠΘ	Ἐπιστημονικὴ Ἐπετηρὶς τῆς Θεολογικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης
ΕΜΑ	Ἐπετηρὶς Μεσαιωνικοῦ Ἀρχείου Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν
ΕΕΦΣΠΑ	Ἐπιστημονικὴ Ἐπετηρὶς τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν
ἩπειρΧρον:	Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικὰ
ΘεσσΗμ	Θεσσαλικὸ Ἡμερολόγιο
ΘεσσΜελ	Θεσσαλικά Μελετήματα
ΘεσσΧρον	Θεσσαλικά Χρονικά. Δελτίον τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Λαογραφικῆς Ἑταιρίας τῶν Θεσσαλῶν
ΘΗΕ	Θρησκευτικὴ καὶ Ἠθικὴ Ἐγκυκλοπαιδεῖα
ΙΑΙΣΕΕ	Ἱστορικὸν Ἀρχεῖον Ἱερᾶς Συνόδου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος
ΙΕΕ	Ἱστορία τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους
ΚαρδΧρον	Καρδιτσιώτικα Χρονικά
ΚρητΧρον	Κρητικὰ Χρονικά
ΝΕ	Νέος Ἑλληνομνήμων
Νεολόγου Ἐπιθεώρησις	Νεολόγου Ἑβδομαδιαῖα Ἐπιθεώρησις, Πολιτικὴ, Φιλολογικὴ, Ἐπιστημονικὴ.
ΠΑΑ	Πρακτικὰ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν
ΠΑΕ	Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας
AnBoll	Analecta Bollandiana
ArtB	The Art Bulletin
AS	Acta Sanctorum
BalkSt	Balkan Studies
BHC	Bulletin de correspondance hellénique
BHG	Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca, F. Halkin (ed.), vols. I, II, III, Bruxelles 1957
BHG Nov. Auct.	F. Halkin, <i>Novum Auctarium Bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae</i> , [Subsidia Hagiographica 65], Bruxelles 1984.
BMGS	Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies
BNJb	Byzantinische-neugriechische Jahrbücher
ByzForsch	Byzantinische Forschungen

ByzSl	Byzantinoslavica
ByzVindo	Byzantina Vindobonensia
BSGRT	Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana
BZ	Byzantinische Zeitschrift
CahArch	Cahiers Archéologiques
CahBalk	Cahiers Balkaniques
CFHB	Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae
ChHist	Church History
CIÉB	Congrès International d'Études Byzantines
Corsi	Corsi di cultura sull' arte ravennate e bizantina
CSCO	Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium
CSHB	Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, B. G. Niebuhr et al. (eds.), Bonn 1828-1897.
DACL	Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie, H. Leclercq, F. Gabrol (eds.), vols I-XV, Paris 1907-1923.
DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
DOS	Dumbarton Oaks Studies
EChR	The Eastern Churches Review
ÉO	Échos d'Orient
EOE	Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire (2009)
EtBalk	Études balkaniques
GSND	Glasnik Skopskog naučnog društva
IRAIK	Izvestija Russkogo Arkheologičeskogo Instituta v Konstantinopole
JEastCS	The Journal of Eastern Christian Studies
JACH	Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum
JÖB	Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik
JÖByzG	Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinischen Gesellschaft
JSav	Journal des Savants
JThS	The Journal of Theological Studies
JWarb	Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes
LA	Liber Annus. Studium Biblicum Franciscanum
LBG	Lexikon zur byzantinischen Gräzität (E. Trapp et alii), Wien 1994 k.e.
LOC	Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio, E. Renaudot (ed.), vols I, II Pari-

siis 1716.

MSU	Mitteilungen des Septuaginta-Unternehmens
OKS	Ostkirchliche Studien
OCP	Orientalia Christiana Periodica
OrChr	Oriens Christianus
OrChrAn	Orientalia Christiana Analecta
PBW	Prosopography of the Byzantine World
PG	Patrologiae cursus completus, Series graeca, J.-P. Migne (ed.), vols. 161, Paris 1857-1866.
RÉB	Revue des Études Byzantines
RÉG	Revue des Études Grecques
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes
RSBN	Rivista di studi bizantini e neoellenici
SEG	Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum
SemKond	Seminarium Kondakovianum
StP	Studia Patristica
SüdostF	Südost-Forschungen
Synaxarium EC:	H. Delehay, <i>Synaxarium Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae, e codice sirmondiano nunc berolinensi abiectis synaxariis selectis, Propylaeum ad Acta Sanctorum Novembris</i> , Bruxellis 1902
TM	Travaux et Mémoires
Turcica	Turcica, Revue d'études turques
VizVrem	Vizantinijskij Vremmenik
WJKg	Wiener Jahrbuch für Kunstgeschichte
ZLU	Zbornik za likovne umetnosti Matice srpske
Zograf	Zograf, Revue d'art médiévale
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik
ZRNM	Zbornik Radova Narodnog Muzeja
ZRVI	Zbornik Radova Vizantološkog Instituta
ZSU	Zbornik Srednovekovna umetnost