

**Резюмета на научните трудове  
на гл. ас д-р Георги Димов (английски език)**

**I. Научна монография:**

**1. Димов, Г.** Балканският свят в епохата на Комнините (1081–1185). ИБЦТ–БАН, София: Университетско издателство „Св. Климент Охридски“, 2023, 600 с. ISBN 978-619-7179-35-4, ISBN 978-954-07-5682-0

**Dimov, G.** Balkanskiyat svyat v epohata na Komninite (1081–1185). IBST–BAN, Sofia: Universitetsko izdatelstvo „Sv. Kliment Ohridski“. ISBN 978-619-7179-35-4, ISBN 978-954-07-5682-0

**THE BALKAN WORLD IN THE AGE OF THE KOMNENIANS (1081–1185)**

**Abstract:** The book *The Balkan World in the Age of the Komnenians (1081–1185)* presents the first exciting study of the political and economic history of the Balkan Peninsula in the period XI–XII centuries. Written on the basis of a large number of written and archaeological sources, documents, numismatic and sigilographic evidences, studies on Climate, Geography, Economy and Urban-life history, it aims to restore a vivid and full-blooded picture of the Byzantine-Balkan world in the Middle Ages. At the same time, the monography covers both the political events, changes and trends that occurred in the way of life and customs of the Medieval Balkan society. It express not only the political history of the Byzantine Empire, but also the life of the Bulgarians along the Lower Danube, the Latin presence in the Balkans and many other aspects of the glorious era of the Komnenian dynasty (1081–1185). Many new sources, data and hypotheses are presented, which until now have not been the subject of Bulgarian and World historiography. Written in a lively and vivid language, the book *The Balkan World in the Age of the Komnenians (1081–1185)* is aimed not only to specialists, but also to lovers and connoisseurs of historical literature.

## Ц. Статии:

1. **Димов, Г.** Между земното и сакралното: катедрали, мощи и духовни водачи в градския живот на Южна Италия през XI–XII век. – В: История, 6, 24, 2016, 567–582. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Mezhdru zemnoto i sakralnoto: katedrali, moshti i duhovni vodachi v gradskia zhivot na Yuzhna Italia prez XI–XII vek. – V: Istoria, 6, 24, 2016, 567–582. ISSN: 0861–3710

### **BETWEEN EARTH AND HEAVEN: MEDIEVAL CATHEDRALS, RELICS AND SAINTS IN URBAN LIFE OF SOUTHERN ITALY DURING 11TH – 12TH CENTURIES**

**Abstract:** In the medieval urban life of southern Italy the Church was at the core of the city's make-up: it dictated the community's accepted belief system; it sculpted the streets and squares with its buildings and dominated the skyline with its cathedral (Duomo); its wealth percolated through the urban economy; its officials provided guidance, both spiritual and political, and through its ceremonies it offered a framework in which the urban community could socially commune. The city and the Church in medieval southern Italy very much merged into, and were reliant on, each other, no doubt much to the chagrin of some of the more radical Church reformers of the day.

2. **Димов, Г.** Еврейската общност в Южна Италия през Средните векове (Еврейското присъствие в Апулия – VIII-XII век). – В: История, 4, 22, 2014, 369–379. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Evreyskata obshtnost v Yuzhna Italia prez Srednite vekove (Evreyskoto prisastvie v Apulia – VIII-XII vek). – V: Istoria, 4, 22, 2014, 369–379. ISSN: 0861–3710

## **JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY DURING THE MIDDLE AGES (JEWISH PRESENCE IN APULIA – 7th– 12th CENTURY)**

**Abstract:** The topic of the article is the history of the Jews of Apulia. Their communities in such cities as Oria, Taranto, Bari and Trani reached a highpoint during the Middle Ages. Toleration of the Jews in Apulia came to end when the Apulia, as well as other parts of southern Italy fell to the Kingdom of Naples. King Charles II of Anjou ordered the forced baptism of all Jews in his realm. Many Apulian Jews fled to neighboring central Italy and northern Italy. Many also moved to the Germanic areas of central Europe. All synagogues at that time were converted into Roman Catholic Churches and all Torah academies were closed.

**3. Димов, Г.** Ранновизантийско сребърно блюдо от Североизточна България (Опит за анализ век по-късно). – В: История, 6, 22, 2014, 598–610. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Rannovizantiysko srebarno blyudo ot Severoiztochna Bulgaria (Opit za analiz vek po-kasno). – V: Istorija, 6, 22, 2014, 598–610. ISSN: 0861–3710

## **EARLY BYZANTINE SILVER DISH FROM NORTH BULGARIA (AN ATTEMPT TO ANALYZE A CENTURY LATER)**

**Abstract:** In this paper we present a Byzantine plate accidentally discovered in the lands of Northeastern Bulgaria since the beginning of XX century. Unfortunately, the issue of finding in Svetlen (Popovo) remained only fragment that is subsequently stored in the museum in Razgrad. This happened once in 1925 discoverers of this invaluable work of Byzantine toreutics not cut silver dish and sharing it with each other. Therefore the aim of our research is not only to be able to determine the purpose and the dating of this ancient plate, but to try to recover approximately its parameters, overall appearance and image.

**4. Димов, Г.** Средновековните Балкани в контекста на евразийското пространство. Дихотомията на балканските земи като периферия или център на идеи и култура за Евразия. – В: История, 3, 21, 2013, 207–218. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Srednovekovnite Balkani v konteksta na evraziyskoto prostranstvo. Dihotomiyata na balkanskite zemi kato periferia ili tsentar na idei i kultura za Evrazia. – V: Istorija, 3, 21, 2013, 207–218. ISSN: 0861–3710

## **MEDIEVAL BALKANS IN THE CONTEXT OF EURASIA**

**Abstract:** The word, the term „Eurasia“ is often used to describe a idiocratic society including vast territory of nowadays Asia and Europe . The term „Eurasia“ is also sometimes used in Geopolitics, in History, in economic, diplomatic, cultural and ecclesiastical relations in modern times, but never in medieval ones. Therefore that article is concerned with two themes. The first, a multiple and largely narrative one is the history of Eurasian’s relations in medieval times. The second one is used to present the role of medieval Balkans in the context of Eurasian space.

**5. Димов, Г.** Културните и политически взаимоотношения между Византийската империя и кралство Англия през XI–XII век. – В: История, 5, 20, 2012, 395–408. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Kulturnite i politicheski vzaimootnoshenia mezhdu Vizantiyskata imperia i kralstvo Anglia prez XI–XII vek. – V: Istorija, 5, 20, 2012, 395–408. ISSN: 0861–3710

## **CULTURAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE AND KINGDOM OF ENGLAND (11th-12th C.)**

**Abstract:** In this article I will try to review indications of contacts between the Byzantine Empire and Anglo-Saxon England. At first look it seems strange but the relations between the Empire and the Kingdom existed during X–XII century. Some of these contacts were neglected by earlier scholars and others will offer more questions than answers. First, it is right when we say that English refugees and mercenaries played a certain role in the transmission of Byzantine fashion and material culture. On the other hand, there seems to be more evidences of official diplomatic exchange between the Anglo-Saxons Kings and the Emperors of Constantinople. These relations were even intense. Found as evidences are Greek seals in Britain. The Byzantine coins found in British Isles are in much help in establishing the extent of relations between East and West. But we can not tell whether Byzantine coins

found their way into Britain via soldiers, ambassadors, travelers, pilgrims or merchants. Such is the case about the art influences in medieval Anglo-Saxons material culture. Byzantium gave aesthetics, colors and patterns. England accumulated them. Anglo-Saxon art survives mostly in illuminated manuscripts, architecture, a number of very fine ivory carvings and some works in gold, silver and other materials. Anglo-Saxon artists also worked in cloisonné (enamel), many examples of which have been recovered through archeological excavations and some of which have simply been preserved over the centuries, especially in churches and monasteries on the Continent. By the 10th century Anglo-Saxon metalwork had a famous reputation as far afield as Italy, where English goldsmiths worked on plate for the altar of St. Peters itself, but hardly any pieces have survived the destruction of the Norman Conquest in 1066. Silk was another article given or sent by Byzantine emperor to colleagues – kings and rulers. If we have to be honest, Byzantine finds in Scandinavia are in larger quantities. On the British Isles Greek silks are less numerous than on the Continent or Scandinavia. But the Norwegian and Danish kings did not imitate Oriental finds and they did not call themselves Emperors. It was done only by the English kings. Only they copied the Byzantine splendor, coins and jewelry pieces. Why? We do not attempt to answer, but rather to describe that process. To some extent. By the end of the story I will hope that art historians, archeologists and, of course, historians might be stimulated to find the answer.

**6. Димов, Г.** Проблемът за латинските квартали на Балканите през XI-XII век. – В: България в световното културно наследство. Четвърта национална конференция „Пътуване към България. България в европейската култура, наука, образование, религия”; 14-16 май, Шумен. Университетско издателство „Епископ Константин Преславски”, Шумен, 2014, 668–675. ISBN: 978-954-577-869-8

**Dimov, G.** Problemat za latinskite kvartali na Balkanite prez XI-XII vek. – V: Bulgaria v svetovното kulturno nasledstvo. Chetvarta natsionalna konferentsia „Patuvane kam Bulgaria. Bulgaria v evropeyskata kultura, nauka, obrazovanie, religia”; 14-16 may, Shumen. Universitetsko izdatelstvo „Episkop Konstantin Preslavski”, Shumen, 2014, 668–675

**THE PROBLEM ABOUT LATIN QUARTERS OF THE BALKANS IN THE 11th-12th CENTURIES.**

**Abstract:** The article is about „Latin“ inhabitants of Byzantium empire during XI-XII. It can be assumed that one of the peculiarities of Balkan city life during the Middle Ages was the emergence of the Western European trade quarters situated around the ports and outside the citadel of the big city centers. Built along an ethnic principle, the so-called "Latin quarters" were interesting phenomenon in the city life of the Byzantine Empire, but unfortunately, we have almost no archaeological and source data for them.

The colonies of foreign traders in the Byzantine Empire probably emerged during the X–XIth c. The city of Constantinople had an Arabic, Georgian, Russian and Amalfitan trade colonies. Since the end of the XIth century the Italian colonies (Venetians, Genoas, Amalfitans and Pisans) started extending fast and occupying whole city quarters and certain ports. The processes in the Balkans apparently followed events in the capital. Churches, warehouses and monasteries were probably erected in the Latin quarters, and we may assume that there existed also necropolis, which certainly is a hypothesis only. We do have information on the Latin quarters of Plovdiv, Constantinople, Tarnovo. The brave assumption for the existence of a Latin quarter in a Western Balkan city in the period XI - XII c. may be made in reference to Dyrrhachium. Lupus Protospatharius mentions that the city was turned over to Robert Guiscard by “certain” Venetians. According to William of Apulia, it was the Venetian Dominic, who was to blame for this as a result of a conspiracy. Guillaume even notes a Venetian garrison situated in Dyrrhachium. Anna Comnena explains that the city population consisted of migrants from Amalfi and Venice and blames an Amalfitans for the overtaking of the city by the Normans.

On the basis of these events we reach the conclusion that Venetian and Amalfitan colonies existed in Dyrrhachium at the beginning of the XIth c. Chrysobull of Manuel I Komnenos (1143-1180) on the Venetians of 1147 also confirms the hypothesis through the donation for the sea republic by the St. Andrews church in Dyrrhachium. Probably a city cosmopolitan as Thessaloniki also had its foreign colonies and a Latin quarter, respectively. This is attested by the information provided by John Kaminiates on how the Arabs plundered Thessaloniki for the sins of its citizens who were representatives of different tribes and “got infected” by the vices characteristic of all of these peoples. Niketas Choniates is also of the same opinion in the XIIth century.

**7. Димов, Г.** Проблеми на византийското сребърно монетосечене. Причините за появата на василикона при Андроник II Палеолог (1282–1328). – В: История, 1, 20, 2012, 25–37. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Problemi na vizantiyskoto srebarno monetosechene. Prichinite za poyavata na vasilikona pri Andronik II Paleolog (1282–1328). – V: Istorija, 1, 20, 2012, 25–37. ISSN: 0861–3710

**PROBLEMS OF BYZANTINE SILVER COINAGE. THE APPEARANCE OF BASILIKON DURING THE REIGN OF ANDRONICUS II PALAEOLOGUS /1282-1328/**

**Abstract:** The paper presents the reasons for the appearance of Byzantine silver coin (*basilikon*) during the first half of the XIV century. The basilikon coin was introduced shortly before 1304 by Emperor Andronikos in direct imitation of the Venetian silver ducat (*grosso*). The new coin was designed to replace the Latin coinage in the borders of the Empire as a result of Paleologian economic reforms and politic.

**III. Студии:**

1. **Димов, Г.** Икономика, търговия и градски живот в лангобардска и византийска Южна Италия – X–XI век. – В: История, 1, 24, 2016, 8–33. ISSN: 0861–3710

**Dimov, G.** Ikonomika, targovia i gradski zhivot v langobardska i vizantiyska Yuzhna Italia – X–XI vek. – V: Istorija, 1, 24, 2016, 8–33. ISSN: 0861–3710

**ECONOMY, TRADE AND URBAN LIFE IN LANGOBARDIAN AND BYZANTINE SOUTHERN ITALY – 10th–11th CENTURIES**

**Abstract:** At the beginning of the 11th century, in the aftermath of the long rule of the Macedonian dynasty (867–1056), the Byzantine Empire was going through a political, cultural and economic upsurge. After winning victories over Bulgarians, Arabs, Georgians and Armenians the Empire extended its borders by consolidating many of its former territories. At that time city life in the Byzantine Empire was making headway at a scale

unknown since late Antiquity. A century later some Norman adventurers, on pilgrimage to Monte Sant' Angelo – Gargano, lent their swords in 1017 to the Lombard cities of Apulia against the Byzantines. From 1016 to 1030 the Normans were pure mercenaries, serving either Byzantine or Lombard. In the second half of 11th century their leaders joined in the organized attempt to wrest Apulia from the Byzantines, who had lost most of that province by 1040. Bari was captured by the Normans in April 1071, and Byzantine authority was finally terminated in Italy, five centuries after the conquest of Justinian I.

**2. Димов, Г.** Балканската политика на император Мануил I Комнин през 50-те и 60-те години на XII век – В: Л. Симеонова, Л. Тасева (съст., ред.) Средновековните Балкани като световен кръстопът. Контакти и обмен [Studia balcanica 32]. София: „Тендрил“, 2017, 109–129. ISBN: 978-954-92809-6-8

**Dimov, G.** Balkanskata politika na imperator Manuil I Komnin prez 50-te i 60-te godini na XII vek – V: L. Simeonova, L. Taseva (sast., red.) Srednovekovnite Balkani kato svetoven krastopat. Kontakti i obmen [Studia balcanica 32]. Sofia: „Tendril“, 2017, 109–129. ISBN: 978-954-92809-6-8

## **The BALKAN POLICY OF EMPEROR MANUEL I COMNENUS IN THE 50s AND 60s OF THE 12th CENTURY**

**Abstract:** The study present the Balkan policy of Emperor Manuel Comnenus (1143–1180). The changes in the internal and external policy of the Byzantine Empire, the clashes with Hungarians, Serbs, as well as the conflicts and uprisings of the population north of Hemus. Particular attention is paid to the trends and changes in Byzantine society in the 12th century - namely the popular culture of the aristocratic stratum and the visible Latin influences in society. An overview of the new forms in literature and art, as well as the innovations in the armament and equipment of the Byzantine armies, was made. In addition, many of the so-called *white fields* in the Balkan medieval history are highlighted, such as the appearance of the Albanians, the Bosnian rulers and the role of the Vlachs in the empire. Attention has also been paid to the processes taking place in the lands along the Lower Danube and the formation of a new aristocratic class, which, in addition to this, will mark the successful restoration of the Bulgarian state in the twelfth century.



