Record Nr. UNINA9910452864403321 Autore Bartusis Mark C. **Titolo** Land and privilege in Byzantium: the institution of pronoia // Mark C. Bartusis [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2012 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-139-85382-1 1-107-22832-8 1-139-84572-1 1-139-84474-1 1-139-84238-2 0-511-84190-6 1-139-84000-2 1-283-87089-4 1-139-84119-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xliv, 697 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 333.1/6 Soggetti Land grants - Byzantine Empire Land tenure - Byzantine Empire Social structure - Byzantine Empire Byzantine Empire Charters, grants, privileges Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Introduction -- 1. The non-technical senses of the word pronoia -- 2. Pronoia during the twelfth century -- 3. Choniates' 'gifts of Paroikoi' --4. Origins -- 5. Pronoia during the Period of Exile (1204-1261) -- 6. Pronoia during the era of Michael VIII Palaiologos -- 7. Terminology. late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries -- 8. The nature of pronoia, ca. 1282-ca. 1371: a handbook in three parts -- 9. Pronoia during the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries -- 10. Pronoia and timar --Conclusion -- Appendices. Sommario/riassunto A pronoia was a type of conditional grant from the emperor, often to soldiers, of various properties and privileges. In large measure the

institution of pronoia characterized social and economic relations in

later Byzantium, and its study is the study of later Byzantium. Filling the need for a comprehensive study of the institution, this book examines the origin, evolution and characteristics of pronoia, focusing particularly on the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But the book is much more than a study of a single institution. With a broad chronological scope extending from the mid-tenth to the mid-fifteenth century, it incorporates the latest understanding of Byzantine agrarian relations, taxation, administration and the economy, as it deals with relations between the emperor, monastic and lay landholders, including soldiers and peasants. Particular attention is paid to the relation between the pronoia and Western European, Slavic and Middle Eastern institutions, especially the Ottoman timar.