

cations contained in Barthold's article... which, on account of the language, remained almost unknown in western Europe, in spite of its great importance"⁷.

In the latter of the above mentioned article Barthold follows the general line of his first article. He can see in Buddhism next to Zoroastrianism, the chief evolutionary current of Iranian civilization. Researches carried out in the last few decades confirmed the competency of Barthold's conception. These studies proved that there was an influence of Buddhist tradition on art of nearly all the East Iranian folk.

There are still two interesting works of V. V. Barthold dealing with the history of Persian literature. In his article *K istorii piersidskogo eposa* (*On the History of Persian Epos*) he definitively showed the East Iranian origin of Persian epic poetry (present edition, pp. 384—408). West Iran, according to him, was familiar with East Iranian epic as late as the Arsakids times, when the Iranian ethnical and linguistic community became culturally integral. In the Parth period the series of heroic tales about Keyanids became the origin of general Iranian epic.

The opinion is shared by the great majority of contemporary scholars, among them those who are in favour of the idea of two currents in ancient Iranian epic: the hieratic one, religious, and the national one (i.e. secular).

In his paper *K voprosu o ranniej piersidskoy poezii* (*On the Problem of the Early Persian Poetry*) (present edition, pp. 450—452), V. V. Barthold, being the first scholar in the world of European oriental studies, points out some unknown examples of the new Persian poetry that were preserved in Arabian literary relics of the 9—10th centuries. This piece of Barthold's scientific work later would lead the future iranists to some very interesting statements on the origin of the new Persian literary language.

This review of V. V. Barthold's iranistic works contained in Volume VII of his *Sočinenija* would be incomplete if one omitted the principal articles which are to be found in the *Islam Encyclopaedia* (present edition, pp. 475—513). The majority of the items refer here to some persons living in the Mongol period in Iran. The rest of the items are chronologically connected with the period of the decline of the 'Abbāsid dynasty (9—10th century). Like the other works mentioned above, all are characteristic for the great erudition — an erudition peculiar to V. V. Barthold to a great extent. All of them were written with great care.

Jerzy Hauziński

⁷ V. Minorsky, *Geographical factors in Persian art*. „Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies”, vol. IX, pt. 3, 1938, p. 623.

S. Hooykaas, *Kama and Kala. Materials for the Study of Shadow Theatre in Bali*. Amsterdam—London, 1973, pp. 320+96 photos (plates).

This toilsome work contains rich materials for the history of shadow theatre in the Far East. It is based on many manuscripts in Balinese language. Contents of the book are as follows: 1. The Dalañ, incarnation of Kama, 2. Interlude — The Folktale of Dalañ Anteban or Dalañ Govañ, 3. Kala, the Evil to be defeated. (We have cited the principal headlines only).

F. Machalski

F. R. Kraus, *Vom mesopotamischen Menschen der altbabylonischen Zeit und seiner Welt*. Eine Reihe Vorlesungen. Amsterdam—London, 1973, pp. 149.

Contents: I. Wege zum altbabylonischen Menschen. 1. Sprache und Schrifttum, 2. Der Schreiber. Vermittler zwischen dem altbabylonischen Menschen und uns, 3. Die schriftliche Hinterlassenschaft des altbabylonischen Menschen. II. Der altbabylonische Mensch. 1. Familie und Abstammung, 2. Die Mitmenschen. III. Der altbabylonische Mensch in der Gemeinschaft und als Individuum, 1. Der altbabylonische Mensch in seiner sozialen Bedingtheit, 2. Der altbabylonische Mensch in seiner individuellen Art und Bedingtheit. IV. Von der altbabylonischen Gesellschaft. Klassen der altbabylonischen Gesellschaft? V. Der altbabylonische Mensch und seine Auseinandersetzung mit seiner Umwelt. — Indices.

F. Machalski

Vasundhara Filliozat, *L'épigraphie de Vijayanagar du début à 1377*. Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient. Vol. XCI. Paris 1973, pp. XXXIX+186 (+7 plates).

Contents: Introduction (p. I), Liste des inscriptions (p. XXXV), Appendice (p. 139), Glossaire (p. 147). Indices: des noms d'agglomérations, de noms de personnes, de noms des jours et de la semaine,

de noms des mois et des Naksatra, de noms des années cycliques, des noms de lieux figurant sur la carte (p. 151—173), bibliographie (p. 177).

F. Machalski

Jean Deloche, *Les ponts anciens de l'Inde*. Publications de l'École Française de l'Extrême Orient. Vol. XCIII. Paris, 1973, pp. 90 + 11 plates.

Contents: I. Les ponts de pierre et de brique (Ponts divers ignorant l'arche, les ponts à arches), II. Les ponts himālayens du versant indien (Ponts suspendus et cables à va-et-vien, ponts de corde de l'Himālaya occidental, ponts de rolin et de bambou de l'Himālaya oriental, ponts de bois). Conclusion. Bibliographie.

Very interesting monograph on the theme unknown hitherto.

F. Machalski

Kamalesvar Bhattacharya, *L'ātman — brahman dans le bouddhisme ancien*. Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient. Vol. XC. Paris, 1973, pp. 183.

Contents: Avant propos (p. 1—2), I. Ātman — Anātman (3—77), II. Brahman = Ātman = Dharma = Buddha = Nirvāṇa (79—114), III. Réaction contre ritualisme védique (115—121), IV. A propos de quelques théories, anciennes et modernes, relatives à l'anattā (123—135). Conclusion (137). Appendices: I. Par delà le bien et le mal (143—146), II. bhāvitā, kṛtātman (147—148), III. Buddha = Brahmā (149—151), IV. Nāmarūpa (152—156), V. Sur le suicide du Délivré et sur l'idée d'une Délivrance personnelle (157—159), VI. nibbāṇaṃ pannatti anattā, sabbe dhammā anattā (160—162). Abréviations et indications bibliographiques (163—166). Indices: général, des noms de personnes, des textes, des mots et expressions sanskrits et pāli (167—183).

Valuable contribution to the studies on early buddhism.

F. Machalski

Pierre-Yves Manguin, *Les Portugais sur les côtes du Viêt-nam et du Campa*. Étude sur les routes maritimes et les relations commerciales d'après les sources portugaises (XVI, XVII, XVIII siècles). Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient. Vol. LXXXI. Paris, 1972, pp. 324 + 3 cartes + 21 figures.

Contents: Table des illustrations (pp. I—III). Introduction, Sources, Abréviations, Bibliographie (1—15), I. Les routes maritimes. 1. Premiers contacts, premières relations, 2. Les routiers, 3. La cartographie, 4. Les ports, 5. Les routes maritimes (37—176). II. Les relations commerciales. 1. Histoire de relations commerciales. Historique de relations commerciales (1523—1773), 2. Les principaux produits du commerce du XVI au XVIII siècles.

Appendices and Indices close the book.

F. Machalski

David Seyfort Ruegg, *Le traité du Tathāgatagarbha de Buston Rinchen grub*, traduction par... Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient, Vol. LXXXVIII. Paris 1973, pp. IX + 162.

Table des matières: Avant-propos. Liste des Abréviations. Introduction: 1. Le mDzes rgyan, 2. Les sources de la doctrine du tathāgatagarbha dans le mDzes rgyan, 3. La doctrine du tathāgatagarbha selon l'école de Bu.ston. Traduction du *De bžin gšegs pa'i sñin po gsal zin mdzes par byed pa'i rgyan* de Bu.ston. 1. Le Tantra ultérieur et supérieur, 2. Les neuf exemples du *Tathāgatagarbhasūtra*, 3. La Nature de *buddha* selon le *Mahāparinirvāṇasūtra*, 4. La Gnose de *buddha*, 5. L'Élément (*dhātu*) selon le *Mahābherisūtra*, 6. Le soi (*ātman*) et l'Absolu, 7. L'intention: l'*abhiprāya* et l'*abhisamḍhi*, 8. La fondation intentionnelle. Le *Dharmakāya*. La *Tathatā*. Le *Gotra*, 9. L'incompatibilité, 10. Les motifs de la prédication intentionnelle... 11. La transcendance du *tathāgatagarbha* et la foi. Indices: des Sūtra et Śāstra et des Docteurs cités dans le mDzes rgyan, des Noms Propres et des Termes Indiens, des Noms Propres et des Termes Tibétains. Addenda.

F. Machalski

Jacques Dumarçay, *Le Bayon. Histoire architectural du temple*.
Bernard Philippe Groslier, *Inscriptions du Bayon*. Publications
de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient. Mémoires archéologiques
III — 2. Paris, 1973, pp. 332 + 71 planches.

C'est une imposante monographie sur le fameux temple de Bayon à Angkor au Cambodge. Elle contient deux travaux: 1. Histoire architecturale du temple, 2. Inscriptions sur les murs du temple. Le premier travail se compose de chapitres: I. La signification du monument, II. Techniques employées pour la construction, III. Les sondages, IV—VI. Description du monument (le premier, le deuxième et le troisième étages), VII. Modénatures, VIII. Les étapes de la construction, IX. Conclusion. Essai de chronologie de la construction du Bayon. Annex et la bibliographie. Deuxième partie: I—II. Les textes, III. Les dieux du premier étage, IV. La vie de Jayavarnaan, V. Les images de la vie du roi, VI—VII. Les inscriptions du second et du troisième étage, VIII—IX. Les dieux au second et du troisième étage, X *Maṇḍala et Yantra*, XI. Le Bayon dans l'histoire, XII. Le grand oeuvre du roi, XIII. Le triomphe du Bouddha, XIV. Le grand miracle. Indices et tables suivent.

F. Machalski

„Indian Philosophical Quarterly”. New Series, Vol. I. No. 1. 1973.
University of Poona.

This is a continuation of the suspended „Philosophical Quarterly”. One could suppose that the new attribute „Indian” in the title will limit the scope of problems to subjects more closely connected with the Indian Philosophy. However, a review of problems treated therein confirms it only to a certain degree. Contents of articles testify to our supposition: D. A. Deshpande, *Imperative inference*; Stewart Candlish, *Philosophy and the facts*. S. V. Bokil, *Can there be a private language?* C. Ramaiah, *Can we conceive of Niranvaya-Vinaśa in Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika?* G. C. Nayak, *The philosophy of Śāṅkarācārya: A reappraisal*.

T. Pobożniak

Kyriacos Hadjioannou, *Ancient Cyprus in Greek Sources*. Vol. 1: *Legendary traditions, History and Ethnology from prehistoric times to the year 395 A.D.*, (in Greek), Nicosia 1971, Publication of Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus, pp. 27 + 483. Price: £. 4.00.

K. Hadjioannou is an eminent Cypriot scholar and President of the Scientific and Philological Society in Famagusta. He is a specialist in Greek dialectology and ancient Cyprus. He has published a number of books such as: *Peri ton en te Messaionike kai neotera Kypriake xenon glossikon stoicheion*, Athens 1936; *Kypriakoi mythoi*, Nicosia 1948; *Kypriaka dialectika keimena*, Famagusta 1961; to mention just a few. His bibliography (up to 1969) and nearly 30 of his essays were collected in a special volume of his *Ta en diaspora*, Nicosia 1969. The book under review is his latest work. It is the first volume of his collection of Greek sources concerning the history of ancient Cyprus. It includes all references to Cyprus or to Cypriotes from prehistoric times till the end of the Roman period. The review starts with sources referring to times prior to the Trojan War (i.e. to the Late Bronze Age). Subsequent chapters deal with Kinyras, and the Kinyradai, Achaean colonization of Cyprus and various events of the Iron Age, described in numerous passages by the ancient Greek writers or foreigners who wrote in Greek. The collection extends to the end of the IV century A.D. Much space is devoted to christianity on the island. Even Septuaginta and New Testament are utilized.

The list of sources consulted, whether published or manuscript, comes close to 200 items. The number of authors known by name is over 90. The passages collected are 680 in number, arranged in 144 paragraphs (with many sub-paragraphs) (cf. pp. 1—441). A list of the excerpted passages in the alphabetical order according to the authors (pp. 443—453) and a well prepared index of names of persons (pp. 455—475) close this useful volume. Thanks to the author and to the Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus, which supported this publication, Cypriots have obtained a first rate work on the history of the island.

The texts are presented in ancient Greek and in modern Greek (Demotiki) translation. It would be advisable to prepare a parallel ancient Greek — English edition. The Loeb Classical Library and other good translations might be used, supplemented with new translations of items not published in English so far. Even the publication of selections of the texts collected by K. Hadjioannou in English (or in other congress language) would be of great importance for the popularisation of the history of ancient Cyprus. In this way the book would enter the European and American markets.

The volume under review is a good start. The second volume (now in press) will be devoted to mythology, religion, geography and geology. The third part will be divided into two volumes: 1. Sciences, Letters, Arts and Crafts and 2. The Greek-Cypriote dialect as it is recorded by the Lexicographers and the Scholiasts (Commentators). The whole series ends with a volume of commentary on the collected passages.

We greet with pleasure the first volume of the *opus magnum* of K. Hadjioannou and we are waiting impatiently for the rest. Like the works of C. D. Cobham¹ and T. Mogabgab² K. Hadjioannou's collection of sources is an indispensable and complementary tool in the everyday work of anyone interested in the Cypriot past.

Z. J. Kapera

¹ C. D. Cobham, *Excerpta Cypria*, Nicosia 1969, Publications „The Library” (London, Zeno Publishers) (Reprint of the 1908² edition).

² T. A. H. Mogabgab, *Supplementary Excerpts on Cyprus, I—III*, (Nicosia) 1941—1945.

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