

Erfolg auf diesem Gebiete ist vorliegendes Werk des vorzeitig verstorbenen Turkologen Janos Eckmann's (1905—1971); der mit dem Wortschatz der interlinearen Koranübersetzung, die in Manchester (England) in der John Rylands Bibliothek (Arabic Mss 25—38) aufbewahrt ist, beschäftigt, zu verzeichnen. Diese Handschrift ist nicht datiert. Ihre Sprache ist archaisch und spiegelt den Zustand der islamischen mittelasiatisch-türkischen Literatursprache des 12.—13. Jahrhunderts wider. Sie gehört zu den vier aus dem 14. Jahrhundert stammenden interlinearen Koranübersetzungen.

Der Verfasser bearbeitete den Wortschatz in diesem Tefsir. Er hat die türkischen Bedeutungen samt der arabischen und persischen Äquivalente geführt. Das Wörterbuch ist reichlich mit Zitaten aus der Koranübersetzung versehen, was zum Erkennen der Sprache eine grosse Bedeutung hat.

Eckmann's Werk ist ein wertvoller Einsatz in die Geschichte der özbekischen Sprache.

Włodzimierz Zajaczkowski

Ludwik Sternbach, *Mahā-Subhāṣita-Saṃgraha*, being an extensive collection of wise sayings and entertaining verses in Sanscrit with Introduction, English Translation, Critical Notes and Indices by..., Hoshiarpur 1976, Deva Datta Shastri, vol. II, pp. 425+1032.

This is Volume II of *Mahā-Subhāṣita-Saṃgraha* containing *Subhāṣita-s* Nos. 1874—4208 (*apah-ahni*). It incorporates further 2334 verses. The whole of this work contemplates 20 volumes. (A note on vol. I to see „Folia Orientalia” vol. XVII, Kraków 1976, pp. 304—305).

Franciszek Machalski

J. Gonda, *Triads in the Veda*, Amsterdam—Oxford—New York 1976, North-Holland Publ. Co, pp. 246.

The well known author of many works in the field of Indology this time investigates the numerous occurrences of triads in the Veda. He defends the thesis that the importance attached to the number three as such, the very triadic mode of thought was the basic principle determining the occurrence of numerous triadic combinations.

Table of contents: I. Introduction (pp. 5—31), II. Vedic triads (pp. 32—124), III. The three social classes (pp. 125—177), IV. The tripartite ideology (pp. 178—205), V. Triguna (pp. 206—211), VI. Triadic combinations (pp. 212—229). Addenda, General Index, Index of Sanscrit words, Index of Sanscrit text — places (pp. 230—246).

Franciszek Machalski

BIBLIOTHECA HISTORICA CYPRIA

(1) Giovanni Mariti, *Travels in the Island of Cyprus*. Translated from the Italian of G... M... by Claude Delaval Cobham, London 1971, Zeno, Booksellers and Publishers, 8°, pp. VII, 199. Price: £ 3.00 (= London 1909).

(2) C. W. J. Orr, *Cyprus under British Rule*, London 1972, Zeno, 8°, pp. 192, 1 map. Price: £ 3.00 (= London 1918).

(3) Geo(rge) Jeffery, *Cyprus under an English King in the Twelfth Century*. The adventures of Richard I. and the crowning of his queen in the island, London 1973, Zeno, 8°, pp. (8), 185, 16 figs., 1 map, 2 plans. Price: £ 3.00 (= Nicosia 1926).

(4) John T. A. Koumoulides, *Cyprus and the War of Greek Independence 1821—1829*, Rev. ed., London 1974, Zeno, 8°, pp. XIII, 117, 3 figs., 1 map. Price £ 3.00 (First published in Athens 1971).

Having received the whole set of the „Bibliotheca Historica Cypria” for review, I wondered what was the cause that the publisher decided to create and to continue the inexpensive series (better to say an uncommonly cheap one in comparison with other reprints in the Western countries) for such a narrow subject. While in London in 1977 I decided to visit the Zeno office. The owner was so kind as to answer my questions. I now understand that it is of the first importance to give the Cypriot colony in London (about 120000 people, as far as I know) a chance to buy books about the history of their native country so as not to interrupt the continuity of their tradition and nationality. He was right in his decision. His series deserves not only to be continued, but also to have official support of the Republik of Cyprus. At the moment the series consist of three reprints and one original publication translated from Greek. Not all periods of the history of Cyprus are now represented in the series. Jeffery's monograph concerns the Crusade period, Mariti gives a picture of the island in Turkish hands in the XVIIIth c., Orr describes the situation of Cyprus at the beginning of the British occupation. The only recent scholarly contribution, by Koumoulides, analyses the crucial period in the history of Cyprus, 1821—1829, and explains the role of the island in the Greek War of Independence. The lack of a publication on ancient Cyprus in the series will soon be filled by the publication of the notes of an archaeological journey to Cyprus in 1888 by D. G. Hogarth. This reprint is scheduled for 1979.

All reprints in the series are simple reproductions of the original publications. The only additions are short notes on the covers about the contents of the books (and sometimes about their authors). As the series is to be continued I should like to suggest that an extensive new introduction should be added to every new title, in which a specialist would not only give information about the author of the reprinted book, but also to discuss its theses and its value after so many years since the first publication. In this way the reader would receive not only a valuable reprint of a rare book but also a summary of the state of research on some period in Cypriot history. It would also be very important to select and to reprint some unavailable articles from dispersed and rare periodicals. They could be arranged according to the periods they concern. Such selections would be welcomed by present Cypriot students and teachers, and surely also by all scholars interested in the history and archaeology of the island. Let us stress that the number of books in print about the history of Cyprus is relatively small. Continuing the series is in my opinion a very pressing need. Let me further mention the real possibility of creation of the University of Cyprus. This would of course arouse additional interest in the series.

I apologise for these loose observations in place of more formal review of the books from the series „Bibliotheca Historica Cypria”, but I think it would have been useless to discuss the contents of books so well known to everybody interested in Cypriote history. They recommend themselves.

Zdzisław J. Kapera

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