

COMPTES-RENDUS

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NEW ANNOTATED GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CYPRUS
(Review article)

In 1982, the year of the 2nd International Congress of Cypriot Studies, a new concise and annotated general bibliography of Cyprus appeared on the European and American markets ¹. It is the 28th volume of the "World Bibliographical Series", which is published by the Clio Press (Oxford, England-Santa Barbara, California) and edited by Robert L. Collison (Editor-in-chief), President of the Society of Indexers, former professor of Library and Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. To date about 40 volumes of the series have been published or are in press.

The main aim of the bibliographical series is clearly defined. In every volume there are "annotated entries on works dealing with ... history, geography, economy and politics; ... with... people, their culture, customs, religion and social organization. Attention will also be paid to current living conditions-housing, education, newspapers, clothing, etc... The keynote of the series is to provide, in a uniform format, an interpretation of each country that will express its culture, its place in the world, and the qualities and background that make it unique" (p. V). In general we can say that as regards the presentation of Cyprus the compilers of the reviewed bibliography have done quite a good job.

The bibliography of Cyprus was prepared by Paschalis M. Kitromilides and Marios L. Evriviades. Both are Greeks. P. M. Kitromilides, who is responsible for the bibliography, "teaches political science at the University of Athens and is director of the Centre for Asia Minor Studies" (back cover). His co-author, M. L. Evriviades, "studied political science at the University of New Hampshire" and "has been a fellow at the Harvard University Center for Middle Eastern Studies" (back cover). He is also the author of several studies on the Cyprus question (cf. items nos. 334, 476). This explains why 25 per cent of the contents of the bibliography (pp. 53-92) concerns only the Cyprus question since 1960. These items (i. e. nos. 222-386) account for 38.3 per cent of the total number of entries! I understand the authors, especially as the Cyprus problem remains unsolved, but I think these proportions are not very well balanced. I should like to stress that many publications present not only the Greek point of view on the question (cf. for example items nos. 286, 312 f, 345 and remarks on p. XV). The authors have tried to present the literature on the problem as it is seen by different parties, both those directly involved and those outside Cyprus. But the picture is a bit distorted without the presentation of the USSR attitude².

I have started the review with a few small points on what is the best balanced and a very well presented part of the Cypriot bibliography. However, I should like to take the reader (or, better, the user) of the compilation back to the "Introduction" (pp. IX-XX) and to go through some chapters where I should like to make some more detailed remarks.

The introduction is worthwhile to read carefully. It states the main aims of the compilers. Even if they follow the general rules of the series, they very openly stress both the goals and the shortcomings of their work.

I understand that the compilation is "an orientation to available sources" with preference given to "recent editions and easily accessible sources". But accepting "primarily works in the English language" as a principle in my opinion works against another aim of the bibliography, which is "to make a modest contribution toward an international infrastructure of Cypriot studies" (p. IX). I agree that English really is the most popular language used in research on Cyprus lately (even I myself mostly write in English, and this con-

tributions is in English, too) but there is some excellent research on Cyprus in French, Italian and German rather than English which should have been considered for selection.

Prof. Kitromilides also stresses that "given both the editorial guidelines of the series and the state of research in different disciplines, some fields are inevitably more adequately covered than others. Archaeology, for instance, is represented by a broad range of entries... Literature, on the other hand, is presented by very few entries" (p. IX). I am not a specialist in literary studies, but I think that if Cypriot literature had as important achievements as have occurred in archaeology, the West would certainly come to appreciate them. It is a simple truth that the cultural uniqueness of the island is due to the exceptional position of Cyprus in the Eastern Mediterranean, where it was for a long time an intermediary between adjacent areas and also for millennia had important things to offer to its neighbours. This explains the enormous number of archaeological publications. Maybe some people overestimate the contribution of Cypriot archaeology, but certainly no one would agree that the bibliography should have the same number of items on archaeology and on literature. Archaeology is one of "those peculiar aspects relevant to" Cyprus in accordance with the requirements of the general editors of the series (p. V). But I agree with the suggestion of Prof. Kitromilides that "the internal discrepancies of this volume in a way constitute a topography of research needs in the study of the civilisation of Cyprus" (p. X).

In the next part of the introduction, Prof. Kitromilides gives a short survey of Cypriot studies in the 19th century. I agree with his statement that "the foundation of systematic research... owes its existence to... the Greek, the British and the French" (p. X). But I think that a kind of polite mention should have been made of the German scholars. The role of Max Ohnefalsch-Richter is of course properly presented, but in the persons of Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, Ludwig Ross, F. Unger, G. Kotschy, M. Ohnefalsch-Richter, Johannes Doell, Paul Schröder, Justus Siegismund, Richard Meister and Eugen Oberhammer I see another line of scholarly tradition of Cypriot studies, now continued by Franz Georg Maier and Hans-Gunther Buchholz. It is worth mentioning that not even one contribution by E. Ober-

hummer is mentioned in the bibliography. And at least his Die Insel Cypern, vol. 1, should have been listed ³.

Another inconsistency lies in the description of the Greek contribution: A. A. Sakellarios is mentioned as "the founder of research on the Cypriot dialect and folklore" (p. X) but it is hopeless to look for even a mention, let alone an abstract, of his Ta Kyprika. Why of all of the Cypriots of the 19th century only G. Louka appears. What about the noble family of Pierides? Their contribution to the development of Cypriot studies cannot be overestimated. They were the founders of the greatest private library and private collection of Cypriot antiquities. It was L. Pierides who convinced E. Gjerstad to come to Cyprus to start professional excavations in the island ⁴. Modest contributions by members of the family concerning Cypriot antiquities and epigraphy are among the first publications on ancient Cyprus ⁵.

Speaking about the new, scientific phase of Cypriot archaeology, the author mentions the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, but why does he omit the name of the head of the expedition, founder and animator of the archaeological research Prof. Einar Gjerstad? ⁶. Incidentally, "the pioneering phase" of Cypriot archaeology comes to a close not with the arrival of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in Cyprus in 1927, but with the first visit of Einar Gjerstad in 1923. He laid down the scholarly foundation for the discipline with the publication of the results of his research of 1923-1924 in the Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus, Uppsala 1926 (no. 91 in the bibliography).

The role of Claude Deval Cobham, "the father of Cypriot bibliography" (p. XII) seems to be underestimated. His Excerpta Cypria: materials for a history of Cyprus, Cambridge 1908 (item n. 136) remains the main textbook of sources concerning Cyprus since antiquity and his library kept in London remains the best collection of publications from Cyprus and concerning Cyprus up to his death in 1915 ⁷.

A History of Cyprus by Sir George Hill (Cambridge 1940-1952, item no. 135) is severely criticized by Prof. Kitromilides. In fact, only some chapters on the archaeology of pre-classical periods "have long been outdated" (p. XIII) by new discoveries. The chapter on Roman Cyprus was "re-written" (if we can put it in this way) by the late Terence B. Mitford, and appeared in the ANRW series vol. II : 7.2 just recently, in

1980 ⁸. I do not know a better synthesis of the later periods, even if several handbooks have appeared recently (D. Alastos, C. P. Kyrris and S. Panteli ⁹). A handbook which remained useful and valid for half a century certainly cannot be overestimated.

Prof. Kitromilides rightly stresses that "British rule had a powerful impact on Cypriot bibliography" because of "the wide use of English as a written language in Cyprus" (p. XIII). In his book "a special effort has been made to represent as much as possible of the locally published English-language material" (p. XIV).

The subsequent paragraph on "the spirit of the Greek scholarly tradition" (p. XIV f), which has created in this century such important local journals and series as "Kyprika Chronika" (Cypriot Annals, Larnaca 1922-1937), "Kyprikai Spoudai" (Cypriot Studies, Nicosia 1937 -), "Epeteris tou Kentrou Epistimonikon Erevnon" (Annual of the Cyprus Research Centre, Nicosia 1967/8 -), and more recently "Meletai kai Ypomnemata" (Studies and Commentaries, Nicosia 1984 -, published by the Archbishop Makarios III Foundation and edited by the former Director of the Cyprus Research Centre, Dr. Theodoros Papadopoulos), is very well balanced. It is true that the Cyprus Research Centre was established under the Republic but it may be worth adding that as far as I know it is still subsidized by UNESCO. Cyprus still has no money to create its own university (the project exists and is to be implemented soon ¹⁰) or its own "national library". If Cypriot people like to influence neighbouring countries, the development of social sciences research should be faster. Just to give one example: Turkish studies should be developed at once. In this way the Greeks would stress the unity of both parts of the divided island. The creation of the Research Foundation of Makarios III, with its new annual "Meletai kai Ypomnemata", is an optimistic sign.

The remaining part of the introduction presents the characteristics of the subsequent chapters of the bibliography and the aims of the compilers. Rather than discuss all of them now, I shall give my opinion in connection with the individual parts of the compilation. I will start with the last section, i. e. "Bibliographies", items nos. 673-689, pp. 155-158, because I am convinced that a good bibliographer should always start by presenting the achievements of his predecessors.

As we have indicated above, Prof. Kitromilides properly evaluates the role of C. D. Cobham in Cypriot bibliography. But is it not strange that in the whole book we do not find the date of Cobham's first compilation? The first edition appeared in June 1886 (this means that Cypriot bibliography is now one hundred years old!), the second in 1889, the third in 1894, the fourth in 1900, the fifth in 1908. The sixth edition, that of 1929, quoted by Kitromilides and Evriviades as the "definitive edition", is in fact a re-worked and supplemented last edition of 1908. The changes were due to George Jeffery, the then Director of Antiquities, in cooperation with Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Cyprus, Mr. Luca Z. Pierides and Dr. A. H. Unwin. I relate this complicated history of Cobham's bibliography as the sentence "An updated edition of the first attempt at a bibliography of Cyprus initiated by C. D. Cobham and included in Excerpta Cypria" (item 673, p. 155), describing the 1929 edition, is quite ambiguous. The edition of 1908 in the Excerpta Cypria was certainly not the first and as we see, at the beginning Cobham's bibliography was a separate publication.

I also cannot agree that Cobham and Jeffery's compilation "remains quite incomplete in that it ignores most of the Greek sources especially material pertaining to the cultural tradition of Cyprus" (introduction, page XVIII). This is a half-truth and not fair to the authors. G. Jeffery intentionally eliminated "Folklore": as he says in his introduction "the very interesting collection of poems by the village rhapsodists so characteristic of the Romaic Levant ... demand special study and a particular bibliography"¹¹. And this was later done by N. G. Kyriazis in 1935, which is correctly taken note of both in the introduction and in the annotation to item 674 of the present bibliography. As for Cobham, it is enough to look inside the 1908 compilation (the last one he published himself) to recognize that he does "register ... the titles of all books treating of Cyprus, its people, history, numismatics, epigraphy and language, of which (he has) found any trace"¹². On every page we can find publications in Greek, certainly "pertaining to the cultural tradition of Cyprus".

In connection with pioneering attempts in the field of Cypriot bibliography I should like to correct their number. Kitromilides and Evriviades quote three of them: that of Cobham, next that by Kyriazis and then the

work of the Cyprus Research Centre. It is true as far as simple compilations go. But the work of Kitromilides and Evriviades has had its predecessor. The first annotated bibliography of Cyprus, which was the work of Eugen Oberhammer, appeared in 1893. It contained several hundred items, with very good annotations¹³. All available publications concerning the island were included. Of course the number of Greek publications (or publications in the Greek language) was small. But we should not expect them to have been available in Germany at that time. Oberhammer's compilation, which is headed A Report on the Geography of Greece. Part III: Cyprus, included items concerning geography, tourism, political affairs, history and of course archaeology. It is the real prototype of Kitromilides and Evriviades's bibliography. The classification of items may be strange to us and the paragraphs are not very clearly marked, but it is still valuable and the only annotated bibliography of Cyprus for the XIXth century. It is regrettable that Oberhammer did not continue his Report! Even the bibliography to his monumental Die Insel Cypern (1903) is only a very selective list of items. In any case, his Report of 1893 should certainly be added to Kitromilides's next edition.

With regard to the "Cypriot Bibliography" (item no. 675) published in the "Annual of the Cypriot Research Centre" regularly since 1967/8 with a description of items since 1965, I can agree that this "is close to exhaustive as far as items published in Cyprus are concerned" (p. 156). But I have to stress that that is very far from its main goal, which is "to list all material written about Cyprus in every language". In my opinion it lists no more than only 30 to 50 per cent of foreign publications about Cyprus. It seems that it gives a much better picture of publications on Mediaeval Cyprus or on the Turkish period than on antiquity.

If Kitromilides and Evriviades have decided to mention the bibliography appearing in the "Annual" of the Cyprus Research Centre, it might be expected that they would mention its compilers. It is always the same team: Dr. Costas P. Kyrris, responsible for Ancient and Mediaeval Cyprus, and Mr. Menelaos N. Christodoulou, who describes items on the later periods. The editor responsible for the bibliography was until very recently Dr. Theodore Papadopoulos, former Director of the Cyprus Research Centre. He

created the system of classification of items (following Dewey's decimal system). Incidentally, the bibliography is unexpectedly interrupted in vol. X, 1979/80 with the years 1977/79 described. We do not find any sequel in volumes XI and XII, which is very regrettable ¹⁴.

In fact the bibliography edited by Theodore Papadopoulos in the "Epet-eris" (Annual) was a kind of continuation of another bibliography, which is completely missing in Kitromilides and Evriades's volume. I have in mind an annual compilation by the Chief Librarian of the Pedagogical Academy in Nicosia, Mr. Costas D. Stephanou. He started it in the EPAK (Annual of the Paedagogical Academy, Cyprus) 1962 at the moment the Cyprus Republic was created, describing items from Cyprus and about Cyprus for the years 1960 and 1961 ¹⁵. From 1963 it was continued in the annual of the "Philologiki Kypros" (Literary Cyprus, cf. item no. 663, p. 152) with a description of the material from the year 1962 ¹⁶. As far as I know, it continued to appear throughout the 1960s. I do not know if it is still continued ¹⁷. Anyhow, this important title giving access to the literature about Cyprus in the 1960s should not have escaped the attention of both Kitromilides and Evriades. They quote the "Philologiki Kypros", so they should have discovered the existence of this important bibliography. Each of the annual off-prints I have in my possession consists of about 16 to 25 pages of compact text! The compilations of Mr. Stephanou start with the beginning of the Cyprus Republic and are an invaluable and the only existing source of bibliographical information for that period, even if I have to warn readers loyally that the work is much less exhaustive than the later compilation of T. Papadopoulos's team in the "Epeteteris" of the Cyprus Research Centre.

The section on bibliographies ends with the "Specialist" compilations. No cross reference is made to them item no. 134, i. e. P. Åström's Who's who in Cypriote archaeology: bibliographical and bibliographical notes (as the title should read). In fact this bibliography should be removed from the section on prehistory and archaeology, as it provides not "an effective introduction to Cypriot archaeology" (p. 31) but an effective bibliographical introduction to the discipline. If the bibliography of numismatics (no. 687) appears in the section of specialist bibliographies, the archaeological one should also be included there.

Among the specialist bibliographies we can find even small compilations of just a few pages (cf. nos. 677, 678, 688). If so, I think that other archaeological bibliographies should be included. I do not have in mind my own compilations, which have appeared in a rare Polish series, the "Prace Archeologiczne" (for the years 1969 and 1970-1971) and in the orientalist journal "Folia Orientalia" ¹⁸. Also my compilations which appeared in 1982-1983, i. e. "Kinyras 1978", "1979" probably came out too late to be included into the bibliography under review ¹⁹. But I cannot understand why other, Cypriot, archaeological bibliographies, which have appeared in journals well known to the authors, i. e. in the "Kypriakai Spoudai" (no. 654) and the "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus" (no. 666) are not even mentioned. I have in mind the work of Vassos Karageorghis which was published in the "Kypriakai Spoudai" during the 1960s and that by Lyghia Ieromonachou published in the "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus" since 1972 ²⁰. Both registered all the items concerning ancient Cyprus, its history and archaeology which were available in the main Cypriot libraries, in the Society of Cypriot Studies and in the Department of Antiquities. Previously regular, now irregular, they still remain a valuable source of information for all those interested in ancient Cyprus.

After these remarks about Cypriot bibliographies I should like to take up the first few sections again: The Country and Its People (nos. 1-18, pp. 1-4); Geography (including political geography and maps, nos. 19-41, pp. 5-9). I find them very useful to specialists and the description of the items can even be practical for visitors. Regarding the annotation concerning the Kitchener trigonometrical survey of Cyprus (item no. 37, p. 9) I should like to add that Kitchener's map is for me the most beautiful of all maps of the island. It should certainly be reprinted as a cartographic monument ²¹. Concerning the Cyprus touring map of 1981 (no. 39, p. 9) I can comment that this is the most recent map of its kind, as I used an earlier edition in 1969.

The section on "Travel and Tourism" nos. 42-73, pp. 10-16 begins with travellers' accounts, of which 13 are mentioned. I think many more such books have appeared in the last century. Also some articles of this kind with beautiful pictures are to be found here and there. Of the numer-

ous and varied handbooks for tourism, Paul Watkins's See Cyprus of 1972 is certainly the best and most useful ²¹.

The Section on "Flora and Fauna" (nos. 74-84, pp. 17-19) is a modest one, and ends the part of the book which is connected with general geographic description.

The next section is devoted to "Prehistory and Archaeology" (nos. 85-134, pp. 20-31). I do not see any special plan in its contents. It looks like "general syntheses" at the beginning, followed by a review of the most important excavation sites, and then the epigraphy, handbooks, catalogues of exhibitions and at the very end Who's Who in Cypriote Archaeology (no. 134), which is a bibliography and which, if placed in this section at all should certainly have been put at the beginning.

Now for some details: the section starts with a book by L. P. di Cesnola. It is certainly not the book which should stand first. I would begin with the book by Robert H. Lang, Cyprus: its history, its present resource and future prospects, London 1878 (no. 201, p. 48), which not only presents archaeological discoveries, but which is the first book in English containing synthetical chapters on archaeology, numismatics, etc. Regarding the annotation to Cesnola's, Cyprus: its ancient cities, tombs and temples (no. 85, p. 20): if the authors express the opinion that "this is a record of the (Cesnola's) archaeological surveys and excavations", they should put the word record in inverted commas. His "records" are a clear example of how records should not be written. If the authors wish to tell the reader that the book is an account of the beginnings of the archaeological research, I would prefer to have the thing called by its name: it is an account of the plundering of the island for its archaeological objects ²².

Item no. 86 (Salamina /Cyprus/) concerning ancient Salamis and the activity of Cesnola's brother contains misleading information in the last sentence. The 14 000 objects acquired by Alexander Palma di Cesnola do not compose "the Cesnola Collection of Cypriot antiquities". That is a different collection of Cypriot antiquities collected by Louis Palma di Cesnola in the 1860s and 1870s. To avoid the mistake another change should be made in the annotation to the Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus (item no. 607, p. 145), where the proper name of the collector, i. e. L. P. di Cesnola, should be mentioned.

It is surprising that the authors quote the doctoral dissertation of Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, i. e. Ancient Places of Worship in Kypros (no. 87, p. 20), but do not mention his monumental work Kypros, die Bibel und Homer, Berlin 1893, and English edition: Kypros, the Bible and Homer, London 1893.

Maybe I am wrong but I would put no. 90, p. 21, Jeffery's A Description of the historic monuments of Cyprus under other headings: history or geography. It is a handbook for people interested in historical archaeology, not very well fitting into prehistory and archaeology.

Some minor corrections should be added to the description of the volumes of The Swedish Cyprus Expedition. First, usually the volumes have some important appendices. Some of them are worth mentioning (e. g. a chapter on ancient Cypriot mining in vol. III; appendix V: Antiquities in the Mines of Cyprus, by James L. Bruce). Secondly, we still cannot decipher the Cypriot inscriptions of the Late Bronze Age, so speaking about the Greek colonization introducing the Arcado-Cypriot language (no. 95, p. 22) is rather unfortunate (even though the hypothesis is very probable). Thirdly, speaking about the synthesis of the Cypro-geometric, Cypro-archaic and Cypro-classical periods by E. Gjerstad we have to add: it is a kind of Bible for the archaeologist interested in Cyprus. It still remains the best handbook for the 1st millennium B. C. ²³.

The items no. 101-104, which are chapters of The Cambridge Ancient History (Revised edition) by H. W. Catling, are certainly "authoritative surveys" but now a bit outdated by new discoveries. To get the most recent picture of the Bronze Age we have to look into other books, too ²⁴. Incidentally, I should rather have expected quotation from the original pamphlet here, because the chapters are much older than quoted (and date from the mid sixties) ²⁵.

In no. 107 (p. 25) the second word of the title should be changed to the proper one: "Prehistoric Crete and Cyprus". Concerning no. 108, Cyprus by V. Karageorghis originally appeared in the "Archaeologia Mundi" series published in Geneva, which should be mentioned at the end of the bibliographical description. Now it looks as if only the New York reprint had appeared in this series.

I would have expected a few more words in the description of item 113: Cypriot Inscribed Stones, by Ivo Nicolau. It is perfectly true that it is "a picture-book of representative items of ancient Cypriot epigraphy" (p. 26), but maybe it would be useful to add what kind of inscriptions are included, from what time and in what languages.

Items nos. 115-117 (6 volumes) are not very well described. All three are parts of the same series "Salamis" (published by the Cypriot Department of Antiquities), a fact that should be mentioned together with their proper numbers. The series now has 7 volumes. The remaining volume is item no. 123 (p. 28). Incidentally, I should like to ask why all the volumes of the series are listed and the similar French series on "Salamine de Chypre" is not even mentioned²⁶. Similarly, the series about "Kition" is missing²⁷.

And where are the proceedings of the colloquium on Salamis, which are the most important collection of essays concerning that city? Of course they are to be found in the next chapter, on history (cf. p. 37, item no. 156). Cross reference is necessary in this case, and not only in this one. Publications of Cypriot inscriptions are similarly scattered (cf. items nos. 123-125, 155, 157). It is worth adding that the "monumental study of the ancient Cypriot syllabic writing" (no. 125: Les inscriptions chypriotes syllabiques by O. Masson) now has a very important supplement which cannot be omitted²⁸. The same concerns the definitive publications of Greek inscriptions from Kafizin²⁹ and Cypriot syllabic inscriptions from Karnak³⁰.

The only mention of underwater excavations off Cyprus (no. 126: Resurrecting the Oldest Known Greek Ship) has the name of the chief of expedition misspelled: the correct form is M. L. Katzev. And the discovery was made not "ninety feet off Cyprus northern coast" but a few kilometres off the Kyrenia Castle at the depth of 90 feet. In this connection another item of 1974 should be quoted³¹. It is a more recent article by the same author and his wife which contains final observations on the discovery.

It looks strange to me that Kitromilides and Evriviades put nos. 131 and 132 among books on prehistory and archaeology as this kind of books should be included in the chapter on museum guides (cf. pp. 144 f). I would prefer both items to be transferred there and no. 608 of that chapter to be put in its proper place, i. e. on page 30 in place of no. 131.

The reason is simple: no. 608 - Ancient Cyprus by A. C. Brown, H. W. Catling, Oxford 1975 is not "an illustrated catalogue of the collection of Cypriot antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum" (p. 145) but a kind of a handbook on ancient Cyprus illustrated with objects from the collection. The place of the removed no. 132 could be taken by another handbook of the same type, which is based on the collections of the British Museum³².

In general I find the chapter on archaeology, with its quite random selection of items, of little use. It does not give "an idea of the history of the field by citing some pioneering older sources from the pre-1927 period", nor does it present "the development and state of the discipline through 1980", even "giving preference to more general books" (p. XVI). The lack of cooperation with someone like the Librarian of the Department of Antiquities in Nicosia is regrettable. All the necessary books can be found on the shelves of the Cyprus Museum library, where the compilers worked (cf. Introduction, p. XIX).

The chapter on Cypriot history is the largest one ("History", items nos. 135-299, pp. 32-69). It comprises nearly 40 pages and 165 items. It divides into the following sections: general, ancient Cyprus, Byzantine period, Frankish and Venetian periods, Ottoman rule, British rule, Cyprus question 1945-1960, Cyprus Republic. I should like to express my opinions first of all about the items of the "general" and "ancient Cyprus" sections.

I must stress the accuracy of the authors in starting the "general sections" with a description of item 135: G. Hill, A History of Cyprus. One small remark only: would it not be useful perhaps to mention a reprint of the 1940-1952 edition in 1972? The quoted collections of excerpts on the history of Cyprus by Cobham C. D. and A. H. Mogabgab (nos. 136-137) might be supplemented with a small pamphlet in Greek by P. Flourentzos concerning Czech sources, mostly of the Middle Ages³³. Incidentally I can add that there also exist some very interesting old Polish texts about the island, just to mention the description by the Polish historian Jan Długosz of Peter II's visit to Cracow in 1364 and a relation by a Polish pilgrim, Radziwiłł "the Orphan", concerning his short visit to Cyprus in 1582³⁴.

A Brief History of Cyprus by C. Spyridakis (item no. 140) was originally published in 1964. The edition quoted is the second revised edition.

It contains numerous illustrations, which is not mentioned in its description. The mention of illustrations is also missing in the description of Alastos' survey (item no. 138: Cyprus in History). After the publication of the volume under review a new revised German edition of Maier's synthesis appeared in 1983³⁵. It will be useful to mention here that several important new syntheses of the history of Cyprus have appeared since the publication of Kitromilides' bibliography in 1982. One is by Sir G. Hunt, Footprints in Cyprus. An Illustrated History (London 1982, Trigraph), a second by Stavros Panteli, A New History of Cyprus. From the Earliest Times to the Present Day (London-Hague The 1984, East-West Publications) and a third by Costas P. Kyrris, History of Cyprus (Nicosia 1985, Nicocles Publishing House). All three are very interesting and useful. The first offers quite a thorough survey of the history of the island with lavish illustration, the second gives a new synthesis of the period of British rule and the Cyprus Republic up to 1984 and the third is the best achievement of Cypriot scholarship in the area. An extensive review of Kyrris' book will soon appear in our annual.

The section on ancient history is a random one (items nos. 147-159, pp. 35-38). I do not see any pattern in the selection of the items. The most important collection of essays on ancient Cyprus, edited by Denis van Berhem in 1975, is missing³⁶. Not even one book or article on Alasia is quoted. At least the recent book by L. Helbing should be mentioned³⁷.

The very extensive historical writings of the eminent Cypriot scholar Constantinos Spyridakis are represented in this section by just one item i. e. no. 149: Evagoras I. von Salamis, 1935. That is most unfair to him. First of all, his synthesis of Cyprus in the fourth century B. C. has to be quoted, even if it was published in the Greek language³⁸. Next, his collected historico-philological essays should also be taken into consideration when a new edition of the bibliography is being prepared³⁹.

The problem of pagan religion in ancient Cyprus is represented by two items: no. 152, an article by K. Nicolaou (The Religion of Ancient Cyprus), and no. 153, an article by J. Pouilloux (Syncretisme religieux à Salamine de Chypre?). It is true that the number of publications on the subject is not very high, but at least three items ought to be added in the next edition of the bibliography⁴⁰.

Only one item concerns the Phoenician presence in Cyprus, i. e. no. 155: O. Masson, M. Sznycer, Recherches sur les Phéniciens à Chypre. But that is not enough. An article by A. Dupont-Sommer should be quoted⁴¹ and the publication of Phoenician inscriptions from Kition cannot be left out⁴².

Several items cover the Hellenistic period. Why is there nothing about the Roman history? How could the best and detailed descriptions of Roman Cyprus by V. Chapot, A. H. M. Jones and T. B. Mitford have escaped the authors' attention?⁴³ Nota bene: a presentation of the religion and cults of that period, also by T. B. Mitford, will soon appear in another volume of the ANRW⁴⁴.

The most important publication for the study of history of ancient Cyprus is quoted at the very end of the section. It is of course the "monumental series" by Kyriacos Hadjioannou, Ancient Cyprus in the Greek Sources, which assembles "all the Greek literary references to Cyprus covering the period from the earliest sources to A. D. 395" (no. 159, p. 38). In the description of this item we find the remark that five volumes appeared between 1971 and 1980. In fact, three volumes in five parts had appeared by 1980. The remaining volumes, i. e. vol 4 (in two parts) and vol 5 appeared in 1980-1983. I think that this source edition deserves a more detailed description of the contents of all five volumes⁴⁵.

Concerning the subsequent section on the Byzantine period (nos. 160-166, pp. 38-39) I should like to ask just one question: isn't any of the contributions by C. P. Kyrris devoted to this period worth including in the next edition of the Bibliography? The authors could easily choose something published by this prolific Cypriot scholar.

The literature on the history of Cyprus is quite small. So it is not obvious why the authors have missed such an important thing as the proceedings of a colloquium on the Hellenistic period which took place in Nicosia in 1973. The meeting was organised by the Philological Society of Cyprus "Stasinou". Even if only two articles are in English, it is worth quoting as the contributions in Greek are significant⁴⁶.

The selection and description of items on the post-Roman history of Cyprus is much better than that in the section devoted to Classical times.

Some annotations are very detailed (e. g. item no. 177: reprint of the book by Louis de Mas Latrie, Histoire de l'île de Chypre sous le règne des princes de la maison de Lusignan of 1852-1861). In general the bibliography under review does much better with regard to the more recent periods and concerning the section on "Foreign Relations" (nos. 300-386, pp. 70-92).

Concerning the section on "Ethnic Groups and Ethnic Relations" (nos. 387-412, pp. 93-98) I have only a minor comment: the description of items 388-389 contains what is certainly a misprint in the bibliographical address. I mention it as an exception, because in general I have to say that the bibliography has relatively few such mistakes.

The section on "Languages and Dialects" (nos. 413-418, pp. 99-100) has some very important gaps. We find here neither the reprint of Simon Menardous on toponimics and folklore studies⁴⁷, nor the collection of essays on the Cypriot dialect (both ancient and modern) prepared for print by Menelaos N. Christodoulou in 1978. It is also astonishing that the compilers do not include even one essay on the dialect of Turkish Cypriots. It is unknown to scholars?⁴⁹

The section on "Religion" (nos. 419-435, pp. 101-104) unfortunately contains only descriptions of items on the history of the Cypriot Orthodox Church and descriptions of Greek church monuments on the island. If the authors had looked into the scholarly annual Turcological bibliography they would have found some interesting additions to this chapter. But even concerning the history of the Greek church on the island some publications are missing, just to mention Kyrris's essay on the origin of Christianity on the island⁵⁰ and a series of articles by G. Papageorghiou on current discoveries in Christian archaeology and art⁵¹. We also have no cross-reference to the pagan religion of Cyprus (cf. remarks on the section "Archaeology").

The subsequent sections on "Social Conditions" (nos. 436-449, pp. 105-107), "Society and Social Change" (nos. 450-464, pp. 108-111), "Law and Constitution" (nos. 465-488, pp. 112-116), "Economics" (nos. 489-499, pp. 117-119), "Trade and Industry" (nos. 500-519, pp. 120-123), "Agriculture" (nos. 520-533, pp. 124-126), "Statistics" (nos. 534-537, p. 127) and "Education" (nos. 538-549, pp. 128-130) again look very professional, but in

these cases I do not feel competent enough to make comments. The same concerns the section on "Literature" (nos. 550-563, pp. 131-133).

The section on "The Arts" (nos. 564-590, pp. 134-140) starts with two general items on contemporary Cyprus art (nos. 564-565, p. 134), immediately followed by the Byzantine period. Even if we can suspect that the books on earlier art are included in the section on archaeology, this should be noted. In fact only a few of the broad range of album editions on Cypriot art are mentioned in the archaeological section (nos. 109-112, 130, 133). In the sub-section "Folklore" (nos. 580-590, pp. 138-140) we can find a special issue of the bimonthly "Cyprus To-Day". It is regrettable that the compilers do not quote a previous issue on the same subject, vol. II, no. 2 (March-April 1964)⁵², also with a basic bibliography. Maybe some other issues on Cypriot contemporary art, theatre, geography, etc., should also be used and quoted in the next edition. The bimonthly offers very rich information on contemporary Cyprus. Besides, some pattern of classification should be made obvious to the user of the bibliography. For example I would have preferred to quote nos. 580 sq in this sequence: 582, 580, 581, i. e. in chronological order.

The section on "Numismatics, Philately and Heraldry" (nos. 591-602, pp. 141-143) should start with no. 687 (op. 158) H. Gesche, Cyprern Literaturüberblicke der griechischen Numismatik, i. e. with an annotated bibliography of the subject. If not, a cross-reference is necessary. Note bene: this bibliography was recently brought up to date by A. Destrooper in "The Numismatic Report" 1981⁵³. The evaluation of "The Numismatic Report" issued by M. L. Santamas (I think the name of the editor should be mentioned) since 1971 is correct. But it is necessary to mention that about half of the contents of the journal are reprints of old and new essays on Cypriot numismatics from other scholarly journals, sometimes rarely available (not only in Cyprus). In this way useful contributions on Cypriot numismatics become available to the subscribers. Concerning the description of item no. 591, Hill's, Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Cyprus, I must add that the book also describes the coins of the Phoenician rulers of Cyprus in places like Kition. Sometimes it seems as if the compilers forgot about all but the Greek past of the island. Concerning the section on "Numismatics, Philately and Heraldry" I have to put one more question: why

not extend it to gems? The objects, for example from Paphos, are extremely important for Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus⁵⁴.

The section on "Museum Guides" (nos. 603-608, pp. 144-145) is the somewhat irritating. If the Cesnola collection handbook and the Ashmolean collection are included, why not include other very important foreign collections: Louvre, Birmingham, the temporary Athens exhibition, the Morris private collection, to mention just a few⁵⁵. The compilers have totally ignored the most important series on ancient Cypriot art in the world's museums. I have in mind the series edited and published by Paul Åström, Corpus of Cypriot Antiquities. So far nine volumes have appeared⁵⁶.

The section on "Mass Media" (nos. 609-668, pp. 146-153) mentions many titles of dailies, weeklies and periodicals. But two important Turkish Cypriot publications are missing: the weekly "News from the North" and daily "Special News Bulletin", a kind of a counterpart to the Greek "Cyprus Bulletin". Both items are in English. The value of the "Special News Bulletin" is stressed in Purcell's monograph⁵⁷. Among Greek periodicals we can find the "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus", but unfortunately the "Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities" is missing. It has to be mentioned, especially as archaeology is so much underlined in the contents of the bibliography. It presents not only official reports of the Director of the Dept. of Antiquities but above all concise English summaries of the preliminary reports of all archaeological expeditions currently working on the island. It is an absolute must for all historians and archaeologists interested in Cypriot past and cannot be omitted in a scholarly bibliography⁵⁸. Concerning "Apostolos Varnavas" (no. 647, p. 150), it has been a monthly (not bimonthly) since 1956. In connection with the "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus" (no. 666, p. 153) let me add that this important annual is lately becoming more like a typical archaeological journal. We can even find review articles and polemics inside. It is a leading journal in the field, one that the Dept. of Antiquities can be proud of.

To conclude the remarks on this section I should like to point out to the compilers (and to the readers of this review article) that two new important journals concerning Cypriot past have appeared recently, since 1982.

I have in mind a new half-annual mimeographed by the Centre d'Études Chypriotes "Cahier" at the University Paris X-Nanterre and edited by the eminent French scholar Professor Olivier Masson, and the annual "Archaeologia Cypria" edited by the Association of Cypriot Archaeologists, which was created in Nicosia in the early 1980s⁵⁹.

I have no comment concerning the "Directories" (nos. 669-672, p. 154), and the "Bibliographies" (nos. 673-689, pp. 155-158) were criticised at the beginning of this review article. In this way we reach the end of the book.

The index prepared in the bibliography under review is unusual. It combines author, subject and title indexes all in one. It comprises both data from the descriptions of the items and from the annotations. Unfortunately, the names and date from the fifteen pages of Introduction (one-tenth of the book) are not included. For example, it is impossible to find the name of Sakellarios (cf. p. X in the index). I think the introduction has to be indexed in the next edition.

On the last two pages of the bibliography we find a map of Cyprus. The ancient city name "Sol" is of course "Soloï". Petra tou Romiou appears but its place is not marked on the map. Incidentally Petra tou Romiou is not "featured in the text" and is mentioned on the map, but Petra tou Limniti is not marked on the map and is mentioned in the text of the bibliography. In the name of the village Louroudjina the letter "d" is missing. I cannot avoid saying one more thing. The bibliography is expensive even if its lavish lay-out may be an explanation. Regarding the lay-out of the book, I cannot understand why there is so much empty space inside the sections. The publishers could easily have saved one sheet by producing the book properly. In this edition the empty spaces are specially irritating as they are not justified in any way by the system of sub-classification of data (cf. pages: 2, 3, 6, 7, 22, 27, 29, 36 etc, etc).

In the eyes of a bibliographer, no other bibliography is perfect. I have listed some of my objections. I hope the authors will not take offence at them. I really admire Kitromilides and Evriviades's work and I wish them success in making the bibliography better in the next edition, which as I am told is now under preparation. We have received a really useful and handsome introduction to Cypriot studies and we are waiting impatiently

for the revised edition. The bibliography is certainly helpful to everybody interested in Cyprus, and it is worthwhile to improve it from edition to edition. It should soon be in the hands of the students of the first Cypriot University, which I hope will be opened in the near future. The responsibility of the authors is much greater than in the case of the other bibliographies of the series, and that is the reason why I have permitted myself to make a number of quite detailed remarks about the book.

Notes

¹ Paschalis M. Kitromilides, Marios L. Evriviades, Compilers, Cyprus (= World Bibliographical Series volume 28), Oxford, England - Santa Barbara, California 1982, Clio Press, 80, pp. XX, 193, 1 map. Bound. Price: not fixed. ISBN 0-903450-40-2.

² As the authors include mostly publications in English, it was impossible for them to list contributions in Russian. However, if they were to extend the bibliography, the most important USSR publications should be included. No. 688, the review article by J. Landau, is not enough. I should like to mention at least: B. M. Pocchverija, Vnešnjaia politika Turcii posle vtoroj mirovoj vojny, Moskva 1976, Nauka, pp. 198-269; V. A. Smarov, Kiprskaja problema i NATO na sovremennom etape [in: (L. M. Kulagina, ed.), Strany Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka. Istorija. Ekonomika, Moskva 1972, Nauka, pp. 216-225; V. A. Smarov, Kipr v sredizemnomorskoj politike NATO (Cyprus in the Mediterranean Policy of NATO), Moskva 1982, Nauka; and most recently: L. Anisimov, Problema Kipra (The Cyprus Question), Moskva 1986, Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia (in press).

³ Eugen Oberhummer, Die Insel Cypern. Eine Landskunde auf historischer Grundlage, München 1903, Theodor Ackermann, 80, pp. XVI, 488, maps.

⁴ E. Gjerstad, My first archaeological activity in Cyprus, Folia Orientalia 21, 1980, pp. 187-198.

⁵ Cf. D. Pierides, The Cyprus Museum. A short Account of Operations, Larnaca 1883; O. Masson, Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques, Paris 1961, p. 18.

⁶ Cf. E. Gjerstad, Ages and Days in Cyprus, Göteborg 1980, Paul Åströms Förlag, 80, pp. 174, ills (= Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology. Pocket-Books, vol. 12).

Cf. Z. J. Kapera, Kinyras: Project for a Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus [in: "Praktika B' Diethnous Kyprilogikou Synedriou", Nicosia 1985, vol. 1, pp. 534-536.

⁸ T. B. Mitford, Roman Cyprus [in: "Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt", II, Principat, vol. 7:2, Berlin-New York 1980, W. de Gruyter, pp. 1285-1384.

⁹ Cf. below, p. 244.

¹⁰ Cf. University Plans, "Cyprus Bulletin" 20:3, Jan. 23, 1982, p. 3.

¹¹ (C. D. Cobham), An Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus. A New Edition, ed. by G. Jeffery, Nicosia 1929, p. (V).

¹² C. D. Cobham, Excerpta Cypria. Materials for a History of Cyprus. Translated and Transcribed by C... D... C... With an appendix on the bibliography of Cyprus, Cambridge 1908 (= New York 1969), p. 482.

¹³ Eugen Oberhummer, Bericht über Geographie von Griechenland. III. Kypros. "Jahresbericht über Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft" 77, 1893, pp. 29-96.

¹⁴ Cf. C. P. Kyrris, M. N. Christodoulou, Kyprilogiki Vivliographia ton eton 1965-1967, "Epeteris tou Kentrou Epistimonikon Erevnon" 1, 1967-1968, pp. 149-213 and subsequent compilations. Concerning the system of classification, cf. Th. Papadopoulos, Eisagogi eis tin Kyprilogikin Vivliographian, "Epeteris" 1, 1967-1968, pp. 137-147. I have been notified by D. Kyrris that the bibliography will be resumed in vol. 13 of the "Epeteris".

¹⁵ Kostas D. Stephanou, Kypriaki Vivliographia. Vivliographikon Deltion eton 1960-1961, "Epeteris Paidagogikis Akademias Kyprou" 1962, pp. 337-362.

¹⁶ C. D. Stephanou, Kypriaki Vivliographia... 1962, "Philologiki Kypros" 1963, (off-print, pp. 1-17).

¹⁷ The bibliography probably ceased with the compilation for the year 1967.

¹⁸ Z. J. Kapera, Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus for the Year 1969 [in: "Prace Archeologiczne" vol. 16, Kraków 1974, pp. 85-118 and ... for the Years 1970 and 1971 [in: "Prace Archeologiczne" vol. 19, Kraków 1974, pp. 63-135; Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus for the Year 1974, Kraków 1974, pp. 18, 1977, pp. 247-281, ... for the Year 1975, "Folia Orientalia" 19, 1978, pp. 201-233, ... for the Year 1976, "Folia Orientalia" 20, 1979, pp. 221-264, ... for the Year 1977, "Folia Orientalia" 21, 1980, pp. 253-294.

¹⁹ Z. J. Kapera, Kinyras. Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus for the Year 1978 with indexes for the years 1974-1978, Göteborg 1983; Kinyras. Bibliography of Ancient Cyprus for the Year 1979, Göteborg 1982, Paul Åströms Förlag. A compilation for the years 1980-1985 is in preparation.

²⁰ V. Karageorhis, Kypriaki Vivliographia 1959-1960 (Archaia Istorika-Arhaiologia), "Kypriaki Spoudai" 24, 1960 and subsequent compilations; L. Ieromonachou, Cypriote Bibliography: Archaeology 1976-1979, "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus" 1980, pp. 270-286 and ... 1979-1981, "RDAC" 1982, p. 260-269.

²¹ Paul Watkins, See Cyprus. A complete guide with road maps, itineraries and gazetteer, London 1972, Format Books.

²² E. McFadden, The Glitter and the Gold. A spirited account of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's first Director, the audacious and high-handed Luigi Palma di Cesnola, New York 1971, The Dial Press; O. Masson, *op. cit.*, pp. 20-24; Z. J. Kapera, Kariera Louisa P. di Cesnoli (1832-1904), "Filomata" nos. 277-279, April-June 1974 (in Polish).

²³ V. Karageorghis, O Einar Gjerstad kai i kypriaki archaeologia, "Kypriakai Spoudai" 36, 1972, pp. 15-22 (reprinted in "Archaeologia Cyprica" 1, 1985, pp. 3-8).

²⁴ H. W. Catling, Cyprus in the Neolithic and Bronze Age Periods, Cambridge 1966, At the University Press.

²⁵ Cf. for example: J. Birmingham, ed., The Cypriot Bronze Age, Sydney 1973; R. S. Merrill, Introduction to the Bronze Age Archaeology of Cyprus, Gothenburg 1978, P. Åströms Forlag; V. Karageorghis, Cyprus from the Stone Age to the Romans, London 1982, Thames and Hudson, pp. 40-113.

²⁶ Cf. Salamine de Chypre, vols. 1-12, Lyon 1969-1984, Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen (distributed by de Boccard, Paris). Series in progress.

²⁷ Cf. Excavations at Kition, vols. 1-5, Nicosia 1974-1986, Dept. of Antiquities, Cyprus, series in progress; Kition-Bamboula, vols. I-III, Paris 1982-1985, Maison de l'Orient, series in progress (distributed by Éditions A. D. P. F., Paris). A new series about Amathus started in 1981. Cf. Amathonte, vols. I-II, Paris 1981-1984, École Française d'Athènes (distributed by the Éditions A. D. P. F., Paris).

²⁸ O. Masson, Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques. Reimpression augmentée. Extrait: Addenda Nova (p. 407-424), Paris 1985, École Française d'Athènes (distributed by de Boccard, Paris).

²⁹ T. B. Mitford, The Nymphaeum of Kafizin. The Inscribed Pottery, Berlin 1980, W. de Gruyter.

³⁰ O. Masson, Les graffites chypriotes alphabétiques et syllabiques [in:] C. Traunecker, F. Le Saout, O. Masson, La chapelle d'Achoris à Karnak, vol. II; texte: pp. 251-294, documents: pp. 53-71 (including 9 figures and 4 plates). Paris 1981, Éditions A. D. P. F.

³¹ Cf. S. W. Katzev and M. L. Katzev, Last Harbour for the Oldest Ship, "National Geographic Magazine", 146, No. 5 (November 1974), pp. 618-625.

³² B. F. Cook, ed., Cypriote Art in the British Museum, London 1979, British Museum Publications Ltd.

³³ P. Flourentzos, Ta technika odoiporika tes anageneses kai e Kypros, Nicosia 1977.

³⁴ To be presented soon in "The New Journal of Cyprian Studies".

³⁵ F. G. Maier, Cypern. Insel am Kreuzweg der Geschichte, 2nd ed., München 1982, C. H. Beck.

³⁶ D. van Berhem, ed., Chypre des origines au moyen-âge, Genève 1975, Université de Genève. Faculté des Lettres. Département des sciences de l'antiquité.

³⁷ L. Helbing, Alasia Problem, Gothenburg 1979, P. Åströms Forlag.

³⁸ K. Spyridakis, Kyprioi Vasileis tou 4 ai. p. Ch. (411-311) 10 p. Ch., Nicosia 1963.

³⁹ K. Spyridakis, Meletai, Dialekseis, Logoi, Arthra, vol. 1, parts 1-3, Nicosia 1972-1973.

⁴⁰ A. Caubet, La religion à Chypre dans l'antiquité, Lyon 1979, Maison de l'Orient; O. Masson, Cultes indigènes, cultes grec et cultes orientaux à Chypre [in:] "Éléments orientaux dans la religion grecque ancienne", Paris 1960, pp. 129-142; I. Michaeolidou-Nicolaou, The Cult of Oriental Divinities in Cyprus [in:] "Hommages à Maarten J. Vermaseren", Leiden 1978, E. J. Brill, pp. 791-800.

⁴¹ A. Dupont-Sommer, Les Phéniciens à Chypre, "Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus" 1974, pp. 75-94.

⁴² M. G. Guzzo Amadasi, V. Karageorghis, Inscriptions phéniciennes, Nicosia 1977, Dept. of Antiquities, Cyprus (= Fouilles de Kition, III).

⁴³ V. Chapot, Les Romains et Cypr [in:] "Mélanges Cagnat", Paris 1912, pp. 59-83; A. H. M. Jones, The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces, 2nd rev. ed., Oxford 1971, At the Clarendon Press, pp. 363-373 and 498-501; T. B. Mitford, cf. note 8.

⁴⁴ To be printed in 1987.

⁴⁵ Cf. my review in the "Folia Orientalia" 16, 1975, pp. 337 f.

⁴⁶ Cf. Praktika tou A' Pankypriou Synedriou Ellenikou Politismou "Ellenistiki Periodos" (Leukosia, 21-23 Dekembriou 1973), Nicosia 1974.

⁴⁷ S. Meinardos, Toponimikai laographikai meletai, Nicosia 1970, Cyprus Research Centre.

⁴⁸ M. N. Christodoulou, ed., Quaestiones de cyprorum dialecto, Nicosia 1978, (Cyprus Research Centre).

⁴⁹ Cf. for example: H. Eren, Origine du parler turc de Chypre [in:] "The First International Congress of Cypriot Studies", Ankara 1981, pp. 361-366.

⁵⁰ C. P. Kyrris, Saint Barnabas and Saint Paul in Cyprus [in:] "Ellenistiki Periodos" (cf. above, note 46), pp. 97-125.

⁵¹ Cf. for example: A. Papageorgiou, E palaiochristianike kai byzantine archaiologia kai techne en Kypro kata ta ete 1965-1966, Nicosia 1968 (off-print from the "Apostolos Varnavas").

⁵² Cyprus Folk Culture, "Cyprus To-Day" vol. II, no. 2, March-April 1964.

53 A. Destrooper-Georgiades, Bibliographical Survey of Cypriot Archaic and Classical Numismatics 1970-1981, "The Numismatic Report" 12, 1981, pp. 55-69.

54 Cf. K. Nicolau, 11.000 Seal Impressions in Cyprus, "Illustrated London News" May 1971, pp. 51-53.

55 A. Caubet, V. Karageorghis, M. Yon, Les antiquités de Chypre. Age du Bronze, Paris 1981, Editions de la Réunion des musées nationaux (for the Louvre Museum); (E. Peltenburg), A Catalogue of Cypriot Antiquities in Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham 1981, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery; (V. Karageorghis and others), Ancient Cypriote Art. Catalogue of the Exhibition, Athens 1975, National Archaeological Museum; D. Morris, The Art of Ancient Cyprus, Oxford 1985, Phaidon Press.

56 Corpus of Cypriot Antiquities, vols. 1-11, Gothenburg 1960-1986, P. Åströms Forlag.

57 Cf. H. D. Purcell, Cyprus, London 1969, p. 71.

58 In the section on archaeology the most important tool, used by all archaeologists, is definitely missing. I have in mind the archaeological chronicle published in the French journal the "Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique" for the last thirty years by Vassos Karageorghis with the help of his wife, Jacqueline Karageorghis and Olivier Masson from Paris (Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en...). It is something both different from and more extensive than the "Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Antiquities". This gap has to be filled in the next edition of the bibliography.

59 Cf. "Centre d'Études Chypriotes. Cahier" nos. 1-5, Paris 1984-1986, Université Paris X-Nanterre; "Archaeologia Cypria", vol. 1, Nicola 1985, The Association of Cypriot Archaeologists.

Józef RECZEK

ETUDES IRANIENNES DE JERZY KURYŁOWICZ

0. L'oeuvre scientifique de Jerzy Kuryłowicz (1895-1978) embrasse un groupe d'études consacrées aux problèmes indo-iraniens, c'est-à-dire à ceux qui s'avèrent communs aux langues indiennes et iraniennes, ou concernant seulement les langues iraniennes. Le présent article ne traitera que des travaux étudiant ces deux questions. Les sujets indo-iraniens sont considérés dans 18 études, essentiellement des articles, mais aussi des comptes rendus et un livre, notamment le début de Kuryłowicz datant de 1925, Traces de la place du ton en gathique¹. Il est évident que de nos jours les études en question n'ont pas la même valeur, vu qu'elles ont été écrites au long d'un demi-siècle. Sans aspirer à une évaluation complexe, je tâcherai de les caractériser sommairement. A cette fin j'ai divisé les travaux de Kuryłowicz en groupes, relativement aux langues auxquelles ils sont consacré. Ainsi distinguera-t-on 1) études des problèmes indo-iraniens, 2) travaux concernant la langue d'Avesta, 3) travaux sur le vieux-perse, 4) autres.

1. Kuryłowicz a consacré 7 articles aux problèmes indo-iraniens. L'un d'eux nous est connu dans deux versions: polonaise et française peu différenciées entre elles et se rapportant à un problème morphologique.