

ing this opportunity to note that the bibliography to the Lusignan period is incomplete as the essential publication of J. Richard - elsewhere mentioned - is missing. It is J. Richard "Chypre sous les Lusignians. Documents chypriotes des archives du Vatican (XIV^e et XV^e siècles), Paris 1962. More alike questions could be asked, but the final decision as to selection of facts always remains with the author.

As has been already mentioned formal structure of the publication - not very clear - may be questioned. The content structure, even according to the table of contents itself, is not very explicit and turns out to be very complicated while reading the text. Irrespective of division into parts corresponding to the particular periods there are subdivisions into chapters, not always consistent. All this is sliced into 242 paragraphs (sections) to facilitate systematic or random reading. Impressive bibliography is generally referred to in the text, mostly follows each chapter, and is given separately for paragraphs 218-242 (see pp. 414-419).

It is advisable that the next edition have simplified formal structure. When considering the content criterion the problem of adequate proportions between respective elements of this publication appears to be worthy analysing. So much for my doubts.

This book has undeniable merits. Above all it is a very helpful guide to current Cyprian and world literature on history of Cyprus, with sensational archeological materials inclusive. The book by C. P. Kyrris reveals their value and significance. I wish to emphasize here admirable erudition of the Author who makes as easy use of Turkish sources as Greek, or even Bulgarian studies, not to mention western ones. He goes as far as to know Polish monography "Rozwój idei Rzymu - Konstantynopola od IV do 1 poł. VI wieku", Katowice 1975 (Evolution of the Idea of Rome - Constantinople from the IV to the first half of the VI century) written by M. Salamon (see p. 164). This work is a genuine, individual attempt both to select problems and literature to particular issues and as such should be met with due recognition. The book by Professor C. P. Kyrris can also be considered as a good prognostic of his own Cyprian synthesis of the island's history written under his scientific supervision.

Thirty black and white photographs of important objects and events are placed in the end.

Jerzy Hauziński

Note

¹ Generally see A. Ashtor, Levant Trade in the later Middle Ages, Princeton University Press, Princeton N. Y. 1983, pp. XXII, 599.

CHRONICLE

AN INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON THE ORIGINS OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS (MOGILANY NEAR CRACOW: MAY 31-JUNE 2, 1987)

The Oriental Committee of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences organized the first international colloquium on the Dead Sea Scrolls to be held in Poland. Both the idea for the colloquium and its execution was due by the undersigned, Executive Secretary of the Committee. Attracted by the new hypothesis of Professor N. Golb of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, concerning the origins of the manuscripts from the caves of Qumran, he hoped it would be interesting and stimulating to discuss it in a broader forum. Prof. Golb's theory, which was first presented in an excellent but not very well known American journal in 1981 (cf. "The Problem of Origin and Identification of the Dead Sea Scrolls", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 124, 1980, pp. 1-24), has been almost totally ignored so far, even if it attacks the foundations of Qumranology. In the opinion of Prof. N. Golb the identification of the Qumran people with the Essenes should be rejected. The idea of any scribal activity in Chirbet Qumran is wrong. The Essenes were not responsible for most of the scrolls from neighbouring caves. The Dead Sea materials stem from the Palestinian Judaism of the 1st century A. D. The manuscripts are remnants of a literature removed from Jerusalem before or during the Roman siege at the end of the 60s. As Prof. N. Golb kindly agreed to come to Cracow and to defend his new hypothesis in person, invitations were sent to several leading specialists from Eastern and Western Europe in the field and to nearly all Polish biblical scholars. Thirty five people from the U.S.A., France, West Germany, and Belgium as well as from Poland, Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia gathered in Mogilany at the very end of May to discuss not only Prof. Golb's but also some other new hypotheses concerning the manuscripts from the Dead Sea. The official subject of the meeting was: "Origins of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Early History of the Qumran Community". Twelve lectures were

presented. The meeting of Polish and foreign scholars was opened on Sunday afternoon May 31, 1987 by Docent T. Pobożniak, President of the Oriental Committee. Introductory addresses were delivered by Prof. T. Lewicki, Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and senior Polish Oriental scholar and Prof. W. Tyloch of the Warsaw University, an eminent Polish qumranologist. The latter stressed that this was the first such conference in any of the Socialist countries since 1961. The purpose and programme of the conference were outlined by the executive secretary of the colloquium, Dr. Z. J. Kapera. Afterwards the participants attended a reception in the beautiful rooms of the sixteenth-century manor.

On the first working day, the morning session (presided over by T. Lewicki) began with the presentation of the recent progress in Qumran studies by Rev. Prof. M. Delcor (one of the very few still living great representatives of the first generation of qumranologists, involved in Qumran research since the discovery of the manuscripts). He discussed the last ten years of research, since 1976. The caesura adopted was the date of the last Qumranological Congress over which he presided and which was held in Louvain. Prof. Delcor evaluated the publications on new texts and the recent monographs. The next speaker, Prof. W. Tyloch, presented a dating for the Qumran scroll, most heatedly discussed recently, the 11Q Temple. Dr. H. Burgmann defended his identification of the notorious Wicked Priest with Jonathan the Maccabee (d. 143 B. C.). Dr. H. Lichtenberger presented the history of John the Baptist's communities.

In the afternoon session (presided over by Prof. W. Tyloch) Dr. R. Eisenman presented his new interpretation of the Dead Sea manuscripts in a paper about the Jerusalem community of James the Just and the community of Qumran. Then Prof. N. Golb presented his new hypothesis concerning the origins of Qumran texts, this time stressing the necessity to apply the generally accepted and dependable methods of analysis of Jewish Mediaeval manuscripts (for example concerning items from the Cairo Genizah) to the study of the phenomenal discovery at the Dead Sea. As a kind of a co-report, Docent S. Mędala (Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw) spoke about the camp of the Essenes in Jerusalem in the light of recent archaeological discoveries. A special, few hours' session held in the evening was devoted to a discussion of Prof. Golb's hypothesis.

The early morning session on the second day (presided over first by J. Chmiel and next by S. Mędala) started with a short informative description on the research on the Dead Sea Scrolls in Hungary given by Dr. I. Fröhlich (University of Budapest, Department of Ancient History). Prof. L. H. Schiffman (University of New York) presented the results of his research on the law of the Temple Scroll and its provenance. Rev. Prof. A.-M. Denis (Catholic University of Louvain) gave his own classification of the pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament among which he included texts known from the Dead Sea discoveries. Dr. F. Garcia Martinez defended his new, so-called Groningen hypothesis, concerning the origins and early history of the Qumran community. The morning session ended with a short communiqué on the consciousness of the Qumran sect by Docent J. Chmiel (Papal Theological Academy in Cracow). In his opinion "more attention should be paid to the semantic fields of some of the concepts from Qumran scrolls, which may prove essential for understanding the mentality of the sect".

The colloquium closed with final discourses by W. Tyloch and A.-M. Denis and R. Eisenman. They thanked the participants for long, fruitful and open discussions during the colloquium. The participants agreed to attend the next meeting in Mogilany, which is being planned for the end of September 1989. The meeting will be in memory of the late Rev. Prof. Jean Carmignac, one of giants of Qumran studies, creator of the "Revue de Qumran", who presented several papers to the Oriental Committee in Cracow in October 1985. The colloquium will be devoted to the Teacher of Righteousness, the real founder of the Qumran community and a figure the Rev. Prof. J. Carmignac respected and admired. The formal subject of the future meeting will be "Teacher of Righteousness and his role according to the Qumran texts".

In the afternoon following the colloquium the participants visited the Old Synagogue (Szeroka Street), which houses the Cracow Jewish Museum.

Preliminary materials of the 1st international colloquium on the Dead Sea Scrolls in Mogilany will appear in the next, XXVth issue of the FOLIA ORIENTALIA. The definitive version of papers will be published later as a separate book including also materials prepared for the colloquium but not read because of the absence of authors and the lack of time. The materials include contributions in Polish on the historical values of the Qumran peshet to Habakkuk by Rev. Dr. S. Stańczyk, on the origins of 1QS 3, 13-4, 26 by Rev. Dr. G. Rafiński and in English on the Book of Noah (1 Enoch 6-11) and Ezra's reform by Rev. Prof. R. Rubinkiewicz (Catholic University of Lublin). Prof. Ph. Callaway (Jonesboro, GA, U.S.A.) sent a paper on the history of the Qumran community and Prof. G. W. E. Nickelsburg (University of Iowa, U.S.A.) one on 1 Enoch and Qumran origins. It is expected that volume XXV of the FOLIA ORIENTALIA will appear in autumn 1988 and the separate publication, edited by Dr. Z. J. Kapera in 1989. All scholars who would like to attend the 11nd International Colloquium in Mogilany in 1989 are asked to contact the Executive Secretary of the Oriental Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow Branch, Stawkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland.

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