

and of the plans of Turkey to occupy a part of Cyprus a long time before 1974, of the support Turkey received in this connection from both Western and Eastern Powers, of the mistakes committed by Greece in 1974, before and after the retirement of its military government. The author is critical of the late Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus; in the context of international affairs he does not approve of his neutralistic policy which, however, did not secure Cyprus any support from the countries of the Third World, as the Turks eventually occupied more than one third of Cyprus. There is no doubt that the late Archbishop Macarios had great power in his island and had more than once prevented the union with Greece, for various political reasons he himself felt were important to the well-being of the island.

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*Neofit Rilski. Pripiski v bibliotekata mu.—Podbrali i podgotvili za pečat Dočo Lekov i Afrodita Aleksieva* (=Neofit Rilski. Notes in his library. Selected and edited by Dočo Lekov and Afrodita Aleksieva), Sofia, ed. BAN (Institut za literatura), 1976, pp. 286.

With the sixth volume of the series *Literary Records*, published by the BAN Institute of Literature, an important publication has come into circulation; it comprises the handwritten notes to be found in the books in the library of Neofit Rilski (1793-1881), the renowned Bulgarian scholar of the Bulgarian Renaissance. With very few exceptions, the notes are written by Rilski himself on the fly-leaves or the inside covers or in the margins of some of his books, either in a Slavic language (Bulgarian, Russian etc.) or in Greek (it is a known fact that Rilski was one of the most brilliant Hellenists of the Bulgarian Renaissance).

The book begins with a brief foreword (p. 5-9) concerning the history and significance of Rilski's library, which is preserved in Rilla Monastery, and the importance of these notes as regards philology, linguistics, lexicography and education is also emphasised. The risk of their being lost through the possible destruction or loss of the books themselves was one reason which made their publication necessary.

The first part of the book (p. 11-124) comprises the notes Rilski wrote by hand in his books in Cyrillic script (old Slavic, Bulgarian, Russian, Serbian); the second part (p. 125-274) comprises his notes in his Greek books and in those written in Latin script. Dočo Lekov edited the notes written in Cyrillic (Bulgarian, Russian etc.) and Afrodita Aleksieva edited the Greek notes. The books and their notes are recorded in chronological order. There follows an index of names of people and place-names and the titles of the books included in the work (p. 277-286).

A total of 149 books from Rilski's library (all those containing notes) are recorded in the book, 69 of them in Cyrillic script, 76 in Greek (of which 2 are Karamanlidic—Greek characters, Turkish language) and 4 (lexicons) in Latin script. Even a rough statistical appraisal of these books clearly indicates Rilski's interest and work as a teacher and a philologist. Approximately half of the books have a didactic content (lexicons, grammar books, manuals etc.).

We should like to emphasise the interest this publication holds for Greek scholars, since these notes refer also to Greek philology, linguistics and lexicography. They provide information concerning the promulgation of books in Bulgaria, the relations of certain Bulgarians with philological centres abroad, the relations between Bulgarian scholars and

scholars from other countries (eg. Rilski's own relationship with E. Tandalidis, see p. 155, no. 136). There is a fairly large number of lexicons (22 in all) which, it seems, are positively tattooed with Rilski's notes. For years he himself was preparing the publication of a large Bulgarian-Greek lexicon and had collected thousands of words towards this end. He read, pencil in hand, consulting all the Greek dictionaries he knew of (Gazis', Vyzandios' etc.). He added words, noted errors, made comments. Rilski's lexicological observations are of great interest, and specialists in particular should pay attention to the Greek words he amasses.

He is characterised by the quite spontaneous and cutting way he frequently reacts as he reads. A characteristic example: in T. Hrlev's lexicon, "A Short Lexicon of the Foreign Words in the Bulgarian Language", Braila, 1863, beside the words *kivot* and *kimval*, which are noted as being Hebrew, Rilski has written in Bulgarian: "They'll be gypsy next. They're both Greek, idiot!".

He comments on opinions he considers exaggerated or inappropriate, makes sarcastic remarks, shows approval or makes comparisons (for instance, he compares Darvaris' and Kalavakidis' arithmetic, p. 161, no. 142).

It is unfortunate that there are so many more than the average number of printing errors, in the Greek texts particularly, which often make it difficult to understand certain words. These errors detract from the results of Afrodita Aleksieva's labour, the patient and painstaking deciphering of Rilski's Greek notes.

Through an oversight no doubt, the New Testament in Roumanian and in Cyrillic script has been inserted in the second part of the book (p. 209, no. 116) amongst the books in Greek and Latin script; it belongs in the first part.

In his hitherto unsurpassed study of Neofit Rilski, in the section devoted to the scholar's library ("Novi studii iz oblasti na bălgarskoto vāzraždane. Biblioteka na Neofita Rilski (=New studies concerning the Bulgarian Renaissance. The library of Neofit Rilski,) Sbornik BAN, 21 (1926) 461), Iv. Šišmanov notes: "If it were possible for us to know what any particular well-known writer had read during his lifetime, or at least during the most significant periods of his intellectual and moral development, this would throw light on certain aspects of his work and activity". Regarding the XIXth century in particular, the library of a great scholar such as Rilski can be an indication and a measure of more general observations concerning the movement of books and ideas within Bulgaria during the second and third quarters of the XIXth century. Afrodita Aleksieva's and Dočo Lekov's work of compiling the notes Rilski made in his books is consequently a contribution to the cultural history of this country during the XIXth century.

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DESPINA LOUKIDOU-MAVRIDOU

Taki Theodorakopoulos, *The Greek Upheaval-Kings, Demagogues and Bayonets*, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Caratzas Bros., 1978, 257 pp. + index.

The decade of the 1970s has witnessed a revival of interest in modern Greek politics. This particular book is presented by the publishers as "different... controversial and revisionist in tone... giving stimulus for a reassessment of modern Greek history...". The publishers are