

graphy (see pp. 263-272). Mr. Papadopoulos exploits exhaustively the historical testimony of the documents already edited or semi-edited, as well as many unknown and inedited material of interest, in the Spanish *Simancas* archives, in the *Bibliothèque National* of Paris and in the Italian State Archives at Mantova and Venice. Thus, the new book constitutes a significant contribution to the history of the continuous efforts toward the liberation of the Balkan peoples from the Turkish yoke.

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JOHN K. CHASSIOTIS

M. Stojanov-Chr. Kodov, *Opis na slavjanskite rakopisi r. Sofijskata Narodna Biblioteka*. Volume III, Sofia 1964. Pp. 499. Plates XL.

The present catalogue of Slavic manuscripts from the National Library of Sofia completes the work which B. Conev began many years ago. He had already published two volumes with a detailed description of the rich store of Slavic manuscripts in this Library. The catalogues of Conev contain the manuscripts which had come into the library before 1923. Since then a significant number of manuscripts has been added to this rich collection. These have come either from private bequests or from libraries of other institutions. Thus in the years 1923 to 1962 the Library gained possession of more than two hundred manuscripts, the description of which was undertaken by the scientific collaborators of the library, M. Stojanov and Chr. Kodov. The edition of the present catalogue keeps to the numbering of the catalogues of Conev and in this way their work forms a continuation of the beginning made by him.

We can place the manuscripts described in this catalogue into large categories: first into ecclesiastic-liturgic books and second into books of ecclesiastic literature. Moreover there exists a number of manuscripts of a lay content, although their number is comparatively small. The manuscripts which are described cover a long period beginning in the twelfth and ending in the fourteenth century. The majority of the manuscripts is of Bulgarian and Serbian redaction. Although the plan of the catalogue does not observe this, certain manuscripts of Church Slavonic redaction come from the literary school of the Russian monk Paisij Veličkovskij which, as is well known, flourished in the monastery of Neant in Moldavia.

The description of the manuscripts is immensely detailed, and this permits the reader to have a clear impression of their contents. In several places the edition offers most useful commentaries and does not omit

to give a place to a large number of manuscripts in the general framework of the literary derivation of Slavic antiquity. However, what is of great interest in the catalogue is the Bulgarian manuscripts of the period under the Turkish domination, manuscripts which demonstrate the indubitable continuity in the history of Bulgarian philology. In fact the manuscripts provide a particular interest to specialists in Slavic, who will study them as literary monuments, and apart from this to historians who will find in them many notes, brief, indeed it is true, but valuable sources for the study of the history of Bulgaria during the time of the Turkish occupation.

Finally we should observe of this most useful work that the number of copies which has been published is rather small. The work is of general interest and supplies will soon be exhausted, at which point it will be necessary for it to be republished.

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ANTONY-EMIL TACHIAOS

American Consul in a Cretan War, William J. Stillman, revised edition of *The Cretan Insurrection of 1866-7-8*, with an introduction and notes by George Georgiades Arnakis, Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies, Austin, Texas, U.S.A. 1966. Pp. 146.

In 1874 William Stillman published his *Cretan Insurrection of 1866-7-8* which has become a major source for the period of the struggle of the Cretans against the Ottoman domination. By the time this book appeared the Cretan affair had almost totally disappeared from public interest, and the sale of the volume was disappointingly small. In a few years Stillman's history of the Cretan revolt became not only rare but unknown. Professor Arnakis, on the occasion of the Centenary of the Cretan Insurrection of 1866, revised and edited Stillman's forgotten volume and thus made it available to scholars of the history of Crete. This book constitutes the first volume of the "Cretan Series" of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies in Austin, Texas, in the United States of America, the founder of which is Professor Arnakis. This new edition of Stillman's *Cretan Insurrection of 1866-7-8* is furnished with an extensive introduction which covers the international aspects of the Cretan war. These were, to a large extent, unknown to Stillman, or they fell outside his primary interest, which was to report on the situation in Crete. Professor Arnakis's introduction entitled "The Cretan Question 1866-1869," surveys the relations between Greece and Turkey,