ΣΤΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΛΑΜΠΑΚΗ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΚΡΙΣΙΑΙ

ΑΝΑΤΥΠΟΝ ΕΚ ΤΟΤ ΤΟΜΟΥ ΠΑ’ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΟΥ «ΑΘΗΝΑ»
(Έκτός εμπορίου)

ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ
ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΜΜ. ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗ
1996

The Athonite codex Dionysiou 154, and especially its second part, containing a collection of hagiographical works on St Eugenios of Trebizond, is of particular importance not only for St Eugenios' cult, but also for the history of the Empire of Trebizond. This undeniable fact has been properly stated already in Fallmerayer's Original-Fragmente¹, and is implicit even in the title of their first joined edition, the so-called Fontes Historiae Imperii Trapezuntini². This is also emphasized by Prof.

2. A. Papadopoulos-Kerameus, Fontes Historiae Imperii Trapezuntini
Rosenqvist in his new critical edition of the whole dossier (which follows a series of minor contributions on the subject\(^1\)), with an English translation and analytical commentaries. An extensive introduction (pp. 19-110), divided in four chapters, accompanies the edition. In its first chapter (pp. 21-42) there is a brief presentation of each text, dealing mainly with the problem of its sources, date of writing, and character; this chapter ends by stressing once more the unity of the dossier, and its significance. The second chapter (pp. 43-63) focuses on the most extensive of the texts (that is on the Discourse on the Birthday of St Eugenios and on the Further Synopsis of Miracles by John Lazaro­poulos), and is mainly concerned with related historical and literary problems, especially the account of Eugenios’ assisting Basil II during the latter’s Iberian campaign, and the account of Andronikos I. Gidos’ victory over “Melik”.

The history of St Eugenios’ cult, having as centre the saint’s monastery in Trebizond, is portrayed in the third chapter (pp. 64-87), with the addition of all other pertinent sources and bibliography.

The fourth chapter of the introduction (pp. 88-110) examines the textual tradition of the texts, as well as their previous editions and translations. Finally, the criteria for the new critical edition are exposed.

The texts are edited according to their sequence in the ms., and the English translation is printed face to face to the Greek text (pp. 111-359).

Extensive and very useful commentaries (pp. 361-468) complete the edition. They cover a broad range of prosopographical, historical and philological problems, as they appear in the texts. Prof. Rosenqvist uses all the relevant bibliography, older and recent, while his remarks make clear and explicit the great historical value of the collection.

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Five carefully structured indexes complete the edition: quotations, reminiscences and parallels (pp. 471-477), names and related words (pp. 478-489), vocabulary (pp. 478-552), proverbial phrases (p. 553), general index (pp. 554-558). A necessary concordance with Papadopoulos-Kerameus' edition terminates the work (pp. 559-560).

To sum up, by this edition the series *Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis* is enriched with yet another important philological contribution, which is of great interest for the study of intellectual and political life of the “Last Greek Empire” of Trebizond, and, no doubt, will contribute considerably to further relevant researches.

Hellenic National Research Foundation

STYLIANOS LAMPAKIS

Institute for Byzantine Research