

also made available. These few examples demonstrate that the relatively short section devoted to descriptive material (143 pages) contains much valuable information that is not readily available elsewhere.

The index of place names not only indicates the maps on which the various localities can be found, together with the needed coordinates, but also gives their names in the various languages in which they were officially known throughout history. This feature will greatly help those who must try to identify a locality listed under different names in various works. The extraordinary detail of the index and the maps must also be stressed. It takes serious effort to find a locality or geographic feature, no matter how small, that was ever significant in Ottoman history, even if only momentarily, which is not identified in the index and located on at least one of the maps.

The maps, easy to read and beautifully drawn by K. Jordan, give much information beyond the basic features of physical geography. Military campaign routes, the changes of frontiers, the location of battle sites, and even the names of important rulers are entered on them, giving us truly historical maps of great value. It will be of great interest to the student of the Slav world, for example, to find, on Map 11, probably for the first time, the borders of Lazar's Serbia, Shishman's Bulgaria, and Marko Kraljević's realm during the second half of the fourteenth century. A student of the Balkans will find fifteen of the maps presented in the volume of special interest, for they give the exact location and identity (with the help of the index) of a great number of localities impossible to find in other historical, let alone contemporary, atlases.

We have before us, therefore, a long-needed, extremely valuable work which will certainly not be superseded for many years to come.

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ACTES DU XIV^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES ÉTUDES BYZANTINES, vol. 1. Edited by *M. Berza* and *E. Stănescu*. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1974. 525 pp.

The nature of the present volume, as well as the space limits of a review, dictate that we confine our observations to a description rather than to a critical analysis of its contents. It includes messages, addresses, and papers read before the Fourteenth International Congress of Byzantine Studies held in Bucharest, September 6–12, 1971. Twenty-three countries were represented at the Congress with more than 550 scholars and representatives in attendance. The papers are of high scholarly quality and in several languages—English, French, German, Italian, and Russian.

The papers are classified according to the following themes: Society and Intellectual Life in the Fourteenth Century; Frontier and Frontier Regions from the Seventh to the Twelfth Century; the Profane Art of Byzantium; and Byzantium and Rumania.

The first section includes the following papers: I. Ševčenko (Dumbarton Oaks), "Society and Intellectual Life in the Fourteenth Century"; E. Werner (Leipzig), "Society and Culture in the Fourteenth Century: Socioeconomic Inquiry" (in German); John Meyendorff (St. Vladimir's Seminary), "Society and

Culture in the Fourteenth Century: Religious Problems"; Hans-Georg Beck (Munich), "The Greek Popular Literature of the Fourteenth Century" (in German); Herbert Hunger (Vienna), "Classical Tendencies in the Byzantine Literature of the Fourteenth Century" (in German); Manolis Chatzidakis (Athens), "Classicism and Popular Tendencies in the Fourteenth Century: An Inquiry into the Evolution of Style" (in French); S. Radojčić (Belgrade), "The Classical and the Opposing Tendencies in the Painting of the Fourteenth Century among the Orthodox Balkan Slavs and the Rumanians" (in German).

The second part—Frontiers and Frontier Regions of the East from the Seventh to the Twelfth Centuries—includes five contributions. The subject is introduced by Helen Ahrweiler's (Paris) review paper, "The Frontier and the Frontiers of Byzantium in the East" (in French). Soviet scholars Z. V. Udaltsova, A. P. Kazhdan (both from Moscow), and R. M. Bartikian (Erevan) have summarized their views in a brief paper on the "Social Structure of the Eastern Borders of the Byzantine Empire from the Ninth to the Twelfth Centuries" (in Russian). A. Pertusi (Milan) writes on "Between History and Legend: *Akritai* and *Ghazi* of the Oriental Frontiers of Byzantium" (in Italian); N. Oikonomides (Montreal) deals with "The Organization of the Eastern Frontier of Byzantium during the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries and the *Taktikon* of the Escorial" (in French); and D. Obolensky (Oxford) closes the second section with a paper on "Byzantine Frontier Zones and Cultural Exchanges."

The third section is devoted to secular art in Byzantium. André Grabar (Paris) provides the general survey under the title "The Secular Art of Byzantium" (in French), and three other papers complete the section. J. B. Beckwith (London) discusses nonreligious themes on woven textiles. This is one of the most original papers in the volume and it is accompanied with several illustrations. W. F. Volbach (Mainz) discusses "Silver and Ivory Manufacturing in Byzantium" (in German), while O. I. Podobedova (Moscow) develops her "Reflections on Byzantine Illustrated Chronicles in the Troiskoi (Tver) List of the Chronicle of George Hamartolos" (in Russian).

The fourth part includes five papers by Rumanian scholars on Byzantium and Rumania. Eugen Stănescu is the author of the general paper on "Byzantium and the Rumanian State of the Ninth to the Fifteenth Century." Valentin Georgescu examines "Byzantium and Rumanian Institutions down to the end of the Fifteenth Century." Ion-Radu Mircea follows with a paper on "Literary Relations between Byzantium and the Rumanian State." I. D. Stefanescu presents a general survey of Rumano-Byzantine artistic relations. The last paper by Maria Ana Musicescu is an account of the current state of research pertaining to artistic relations between the Rumanian state and Byzantium (fourth to fifteenth centuries). All of the last five papers are in French.

If the quality of the printing and the binding of this volume could have matched the scholarly quality of the papers, we would have had a volume of lasting worth. Scholars and students of the Middle Ages, especially Byzantine and Slavic scholars, will find this a welcome addition to their collections.

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