

CYPRIANOS.

Cyprianos, an Archimandrite of the Church of Cyprus, printed in 1788 at Venice, in small 4to, pp. ix, 406, his *History of Cyprus*, which he dedicates to the Archbishop Chrysanthos. We translate from pp. 300—332. The book has been often quoted, but never translated. The edition printed at Larnaca, 1890—82, is in the worst sense a *rifacimento*, impertinent and worthless. Another appeared at Nicosia in 1901.

It were much to be wished that the gratitude of his countrymen had preserved to us some account of the author. He was born at Kollanion, in the District of Limassol. Sakellarios says he studied at Padua, and wrote his work at Venice. The history begins with the days of Kittim, great-grandson of Noah, and ends in 1788. Down to the Ottoman conquest he is unceremonious and out of date, but it is his great merit first to have attempted a general history of Cyprus in the language spoken by two-thirds of its inhabitants: and for the careful details he gives of the re-organisation of the island by its Turkish conquerors every student should be grateful.

The piastre of 1788 was worth about 1s. 10½d.; p. 5 made a Venetian gold sequin of 9s. 5½d.

In the *Qanun-Nameh*, or statistical code of the Empire, originally compiled by order of Sultan Sulaiman I. (1520—1566), the Province of Cyprus is entered as furnishing "1667 swords, of which 40 are *ziamets*, and the rest *timars*. The *begs*, *zaims*, *timariots* and *jebelis* amount to 4500 men. Cyprus, 9 *ziamets*, 88 *timars*. Alayah, 0 *ziamets*, 152 *timars*. Tarsus, 18 *ziamets*, 418 *timars*. Sis, 2 *ziamets*, 52 *timars*. *Icheili*, 16 *ziamets*, 603 *timars*... There are here a *Defterdar* of the Treasury and of the feuds, a *Kiayi* and *Emin* of the *Defter* and *Charushes*, an *Atay Bey*, and a *Yenickeri-bashi*. The *Sanjaks* are *Icheili*, Tarsus, Alayah, Sis or Khas. The following have a *Sultaneh* or annual allowance from the Treasury, Kyrenia, Paphos, Famagusta and Nicosia. It is a large island, and contains 30,000 Moslem warriors, and 150,000 infidels." (See the Traveller's narrative—*Seyyahat-Nameh of Eftiya Efendi*, 1611—1680, translated by J. von Hammer, 4to, London, 1834, pp. 98 and 104.) Sir P. Rycant, in Knolles' *Turkish History*, 6th ed. 1687, gives the figures rather differently, and adds "the government of Qibris hath a revenue of 500,650 aspers."

A *zaim* for every 5000 aspers of rent, a *timariot* for every 3000, received from the Grand Signor, was required to bring into the field one horseman or *jebeli*. The rent of a *zaim* was always under 100,000 aspers: above that sum the fief would be that of a *sanjak-bey*. The rent of a *timariot* was always under 20,000; above that sum the fief would be that of a *zaim*. The *sipahi* received their pay (12 to 100 aspers a day) direct from the Treasury. The *yenickeri* likewise received from the Treasury 1 to 12 aspers a day, with rations and uniform. Three aspers or *aqches* made a *para* or *medin*, 40 paras a piastre.

The *tugh* or tail of a Pasha is "a staff trimmed with the tail of a horse, with a golden ball upon the top."

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAND AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE TURKS: ITS POLITICAL AND MILITARY ORGANISATION. THINGS OLD AND NEW SELECTED FROM ITS HISTORY UP TO 1788.

After the unhappy surrender of Ammochostos on August 6, 1571—I ought rather to call it the general captivity and enslavement of such of the wretched Cypriots as survived—Mustafa Pasha, the General Commanding in Chief of the conquering army, received, before sailing for Constantinople, from Sultan Selim II., commands to organise and arrange with all speed such matters as the safety of the island required, and then to sail for the capital. At Ammochostos he set up as governor a certain Bey of Rhodes, Forca Framburaro, a Spaniard and renegade, and, as the common tradition of the island asserts, a Pasha of two tails: at Paphos another Pasha of two tails; and at Nicosia, as being the former royal residence and