ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDES ARMENIENNES

Newsletter n° 15 Octobre 1991 Editeur: Francine Mawet 6 av. des Cygnes Sauvages B 1970 Wezembeek-Oppem

NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Elections

There will be elections for three new committee members, as the terms of Burchard, Stone and Weitenberg expire. According to the Constitution, section 9, as emended in Bologna, full members of AIEA in good standing may be elected to the Committee, including the three members whose terms are now ending.

As in the past, there will be a Nominating Committe. The members of these Committe are Prof. Dr. Chr. Hannick and Prof. Dr. H. Lehmann. Their responsability is to review the canditates nominated by the membership and to propose any further candidates they may view appropriate.

For the current elections, a special Election Committee was established. This is composed of Prof. Dr. Chr. Hannick and Prof. Dr. R. Schmitt. The task of this committee is to conduct the election process.

Only full members have the right to vote.

All full members have received a letter, sent out in the first half of September 1991 calling for nominations for election to the committee of three persons.

If there is any person who considers himself a full member of AIEA and has not received such a letter, he is kindly asked to contact the secretary.

Ballots for the elections will be sent out on October 20, 1991. Results will be made public on December 15, 1991.

Candidates for membership

At its meeting in Leiden (Wassenaar) on April 19, 1991, the Committee accepted the following persons as candidates for membership. The candidacies of these persons will be

submitted to the membership at the next general meeting:

Gregor Pelczynski, Poznan (Poland), ass. Dr. Roberta Ervine, Jerusalem (Israel), full.

Associate secretary

At its latest meeting in Leiden, the Committee decided to appoint Theo Van_Lint as associate secretary of AIEA for the period of one year. The appointment of Mr. Van Lint, who prepares a PhD on the poetry of Kostandin Erznkac'i at Leiden University, is one of the efforts of the Committee to involve more and also younger people in the activities of AIEA and to broaden the level of participation of members.

Secretary

The secretary will move on october 15, 1991. Therefore do not extend any AIEA mail to his personal address, but exclusively to the official seat of AIEA as follows:

Dr. J.J.S. WEITENBERG

Dpt. of Comparative Linguistics

POB 9515

NL- 2300 RA Leiden

Constitution

The Constitution of the AIEA as changed in Bologna has been officially registerd in Leiden. A copy of the new version is added to this *Newsletter*.

L' Académicien Eremyan membre honoraire de l'AIEA.

L'AIEA a été très heureuse d'apprendre que l'Académicien EREMYAN a accepté sa nomination comme membre honoraire de l'AIEA. Cette nouvelle nomination constitue un très grand honneur pour notre association. Elle concrétise les liens scientifiques toujours plus étroits que l'AIEA entretient avec l'Arménie.

Nécrologie.

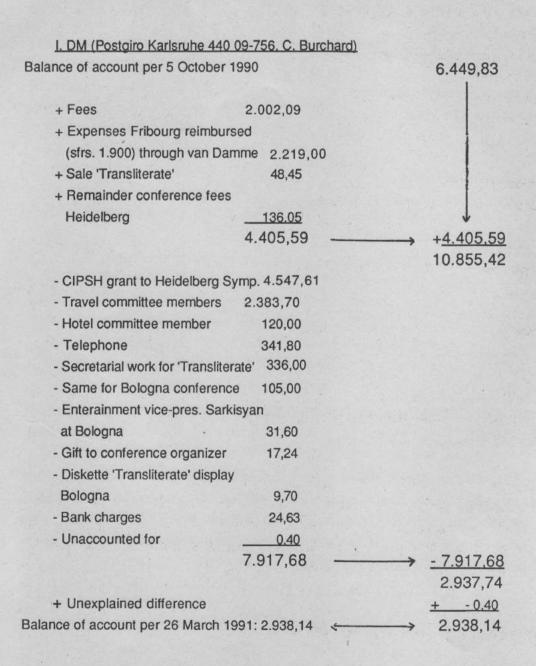
Nous avons appris avec beaucoup de tristesse le décès de notre membre, le Professeur Frédéric FEYDIT, survenue le 11 mai 1991 à Paris.

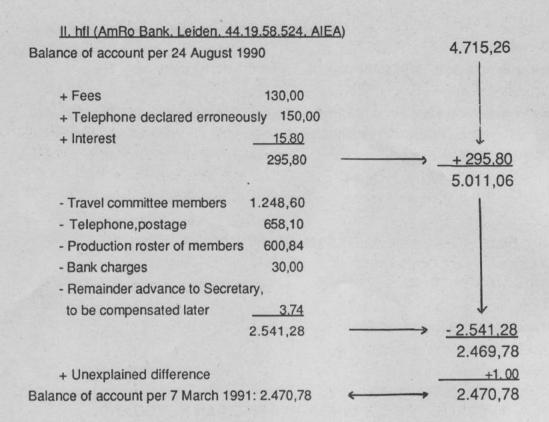
Frédéric FEYDIT était professeur honoraire à l'Institut National des Langues et des Civilisations Orientales et membre de l'Académie arménienne de Saint-Lazare. Il est l'auteur de nombreux travaux sur la langue et la littérature arménienne, parmi lesquels nous rappellerons son Manuel de langue arménienne - Arménien occidental moderne (1947), sa traduction de l'épopée David de Sassoun (1964) et ses Considérations sur l'alphabet de Saint Mesrop (1964).

Il était aussi très connu et estimé dans la communauté arménienne.

Treasurer's Report 1990-91

Receipts and expenditures of AIEA since the last report dated 8 October 1990 and submitted to, and accepted by, the general meeting during the Vth International Conference, 10-14 October 1990, at Bologna (according to balance sheets and information received to date).





III. Other accounts

Transfers not important, specifications will be given in next report.

Heidelberg, 15 April 1991, signed Christoph Burchard, Treasurer, AIEA.

International Congress on the History of Armenian Statehood. Erevan 1992

The Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia will hold an International Congress on the History of Armenian State hood in 1992. Members wishing to deliver lectures at this Congress are asked to submit their names and lecture topics immediately to the Secretary of AIEA, who will forward them to the Historical Institute. The Institute will, of course, make its own autonomous decisions about whom to invite.

Workshops organised by the AIEA.

1. La place de l'arménien dans les langues indo-européennes.

Brussels, March 25, 1985.

The proceedings are published in :

LEROY, M. & MAWET, F., La place de l'arménien dans les langues indo-européennes, Louvain, 1986.

2. Les arméniens face à l'occident et la question de la modernité.

Paris, June 19-21, 1986.

An edition of the proceedings is in preparation.

3. Chrysostomica and pseudo-chrysostomica.

Århus, April 1987.

The proceedings are published in the AIEA Newsletter n° 8 of october 1987.

4. Priorities, Problems and Techniques of Text Editions.

Sandbjerg, Denmark, July 16-20, 1989.

The publication of the proceedings is in preparation. Editors are H. LEHMANN and J. J. S. WEITENBERG.

5. Armenia and the Bible.

Heidelberg, July 16-19,1990.

The publication of the proceedings is in preparation. Editor is Chr. BURCHARD.

IN SEARCH OF A STANDARD ARMENIAN KEYBOARD

With the profileration of personal computers, most companies, schools and newspapers have dropped traditional typewriters and typesetting methods and are now employing wordprocessors and desktop publishing software programs.

It has long been known that the two leaders in the Personnal Computer world are IBM (with its innumerable clones) and the Apple Macintosh. Although these machines were long ago incompatible, it is now possible to transfer files and information between the two, either via a network, or in the case of Mac II series, via the Apple File Exchange folder or the SuperDrive.

But what about the Armenian files? It may come as no surprise to many that there are Armenian wordprocessors in existence in Armenia and the Diaspora. With the release of the three low-cost Macintoshes, there will be a serious decision to make before purchasing your next personal computer, especially if you have Armenian typing in mind. Either way, the minimum cost will be around U.S. \$1,000.

But how would you type in Armenian on a keyboard manufactured with the Latin alphabet user in mind? Do you get another keyboard made, or stick little plastic labels on your old keyboard? Can you type a paragraph in English, then switch to Armenian, then add a quote in yet another language such as French or Greek - all in the same document? Do these fonts have to be "resident" or are the fonts independent of your printer? What about desktop publishing in Armenian?

Now, let's imagine that a competition to design a new Armenian font is announced. After consulting an Armenian typography book, such as Teodik's "Tip u Tar" (Type and Letter), you begin planning your typeface; then, you begin planning the keyboard setup. Will you be placing the letters homophonically, according to the Latin alphabet? If you speak Western or

Eastern Armenian, it will affect the way you place some of the crucial consonants. Knowing that they are more letters in the Armenian alphabet and different punctuation marks, how will it affect the placement of "t," and the "ti" or of the ligature "tit" for that matter? Both the Macintosh and IBM (the latter in a lesser way) allow you to use combinations with Option, Command and Control keys to extend the keyboard. Keep in mind that it is impractical to use the numeric pad or the Latin punctuation mark keys, because they will not allow you to build an Armenian electronic dictionary.

The *quality* of the printed text depends first on the quality of the electronic font, and then the printer. Some Armenian screen fonts reproduce well at 10 or 12 points (text size) on a dot-matrix printer, but for larger point sizes, in the case of headlines and advertisements, one prefers higher quality PostScript fonts, especially with the use of a laser printer (300 dots per inch or greater). There are fewer PostScript than sreenfonts for the Armenian alphabet. Another point to consider in the quality of the fonts is whether or not they are kerned, as those are the only types of fonts that can be used in desktop publishing softwares.

It is quite unfortunate that there is no standard Armenian keyboard, not even one for the typewriter. Thus, for anyone experimenting with the design of a new Armenian font the question of the keyboard comes up. One is forced to invent one's own *electronic* keyboard, or copy and/or modify another's keyboard. This is true of the IBM as well as the Macintosh environment. The available Armenian layouts are usually based on the old Royal or Olympia typewriter keyboards.

For Armenian wordprocessing on the IBM and its compatibles, one must use an Armenian or Armenian-English program, independent of other software applications. In the case of the Macintosh, however, Armenian is just another font, and one is able to mix any number of fonts and/or languages in a document, along with graphics and pictures, using any wordprocessor or desktop publishing program.

The latter is crucial for multi-lingual users, specialists such as Armenologists and editors who want to employ real publishing tasks on a PC. Another advantage with the Macintosh is that it has a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) screen, allowing anyone to work on a document and see its final form simultaneously.

Once you have bought a PC and have decided on the applications you want to run, you will find that you have a choice of commercial Armenian programs and fonts which to choose.

In the case of the IBM and its compatibles, there is a California-based developper, BYTEC, which distributes an Armenian and English wordprocessor, Hye Writer, with built-in fonts that can be printed on a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet II. BYTEC acknowledges the keyboard problem, saying in its brochure that their keyboard "... setting an Armenian characters is done exactely the same as *most frequently used typewriters*." (Our emphasis).

Dr. J.J.S. Weitenberg at Leiden University, Holland, and his associates have created a font which is used on an Apricot PC with a Toshiba P1351 printer. Dr. Weitenberg used this font to write a Dutch-Armenian dictionary; he and Prof. Michael E. Stone of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, have cooperated on an Armenian research database project in ASCII form, which can be converted into the Macintosh format.

Armenian fonts were designed for the Macintosh and the LaserWriter were released by Apple Computers. Some of the earliest Armenian fonts and the first Macintosh Armenian

database were created in 1985 by Dr. Ari Topouzkhanian, a scientist who lives near Lyon, France. His fonts, named *Ani*, *Aram*, *Arax* and *Ararat*, were created with the Fontastic program, a software which creates screenfonts. The first two of the above-mentioned resemble the wunq and the pninphp fonts used in traditional publishing. Two other early screenfonts for the Macintosh designed in the U.S. are *Erevan* and *Etchmiadzin*, created in 1987 by S. Michael Price. Unfortunately, none of these are kerned fonts, as they were created prior to the desktop publishing era.

Fortunately, others have created kerned screen and PostScript fonts: among others, Father U. Zanetti in Belgium has developed fonts which resemble the pnlnnchn and ununpchp of old manuscripts; Prof. Van Damme in Fribourg, Switzerland, has developed, PostScript fonts; Dr. Tom Samuelian, who created the PostScript font *Ararat*, said that he uses a homophonic keyboard based on the Western Armenian pronunciation. He originally created his font for personal use and later used it to typeset his two-volume textbook "*A Course in Modern Western Armenian*", in conjunction with the traditional typeface Helvetica.

Some of the commercially available fonts for the Macintosh in the American-Canadian market are George Keverian's Hay-Type. Currently a version 2.1, they contain the screenfonts *Aghtamar*, *Ani* and *Ardashes*, and the PostScript fonts *AniBold* and *AniBold Italic*. Mr. Keverian, who is based in Massachussetts, used a keyboard setup based on one of the many Armenian typewriters, making his fonts popular with experienced Armenian typists.

Mr. Keverian , in a telephone interview, said that he had created his PostScript fonts using , the software Fontographer, and they are based on the Compugraphic Արամեան, Պարզ and Նորք fonts.

"Lines, Fonts & Circles", a company based in Glendale, CA, has just released six Armenian fonts for the Macintosh. Aesthetically based on the Compugraphic Barz & Nork typefaces, these are kerned, Type 1 PostScript fonts, compatible with Adobe Type Manager, a program which removes the "screen jaggies". One of the advantages of these PS fonts is their speed, because the QWERTY-type keyboard has only four letters accessed by the Option key. It also has disadvantages: The Armenian punctuation marks are accessed with the Shift key; use of Latin punctuation keys for some of the Armenian letters cannot permit the built-up of an auxiliary dictionary for Armenian; and one needs to use the Adobe Type Manager for best screen results. Lines, Fonts & Circles plans to release Armenian fonts for the IBM in February, the latter to be compatible with the highly popular program Word for Windows.

The Association Internationale des Etudes Arméniennes, a Leiden-based research group whose membership includes internationally renowned Armenologists, uses a "translator" as a solution to the keyboard setup problem. For a mere U.S. \$30, one can get a copy of this programm to convert Macintosh files that were written using the different keyboard setups. Dr. Michael Stone, president of the association, admits that this is only a temporary solution, but one that is vital for himself and his colleagues, until an official standard keyboard layout is designed.

The question, then, is, who will develop the standard Armenian keyboard? Armenia, by virtue of being the motherland and possessing far more academies and higher education institutions than the Diaspora, is of course the natural choice, and they are working on it.

Current work is being done at the Linguistics Institute of Yerevan on byte assignment table, keyboards layouts and Optical Character Readers; progress has been made on the ArmSCI (Armenian Standard of Interchange Codes) by Professor R.L. Urutyan of the Linguistics Institute, and by G.W. Markarov at the Yerevan Polythechnic Institute. The resulting standard has been approved by the Armenian State Committee of Terminology (*Annal of Armenian Linguistics, Nov. 1990*).

What about the naming of the fonts? "Ararat" has been used as a name for different typefaces far too many times; hardly any of the traditional type names are being used. There is also question of the electronic font humber assignment; some of the older programs print a font according to their designated number, but luckily advanced desktop publishing programs select a font by its name alone. Apple Computer once had pre-approved numbers for Armenian fonts to be used by Apple Software developers.

Should Armenian fonts be copyrighted or registered with such organizations as in the International Typeface Corporation (ITC) so that they may be licensed to electronic font distributors such as Adobe or Agfa-Compugraphic? Again, which Armenian Apple software developer will take care of that?

A standard Armenian keyboard and byte assignments would not only enable wordprocessing and desktop publishing but also allow sorting in Armenian alphabetical order, electronic mailings of Armenian texts internationally through networks, file-transfers among Armenian writers and Armenologists without the use of a translator, and the creation and sharing of Armenian databases and CD-ROMs.

In the future the Armenian Typography Institution will provide us also with a guide-book of all available typefaces, both old ones and newly designed electronic creations, as well as develop an elaborate up-to-date typographic and computer vocabulary.

Lola KOUNDAKJIAN

(texte reproduit avec l'autorisation de l'éditeur, AIM, mars 1991, pp. 32-33, U.S.A).

REMINDER-RAPPEL-ERINNERUNG-INVITO-REMINDER-RAPPEL-ERINNERUNG-INVITO

The AIEA membership fee for 1991 is due. It is hfl. 45/DM 40/L.30.000/FF 130/FB 840/U.S. \$ 27 for regular members, hfl. 35/DM 30/ L. 23.000/FF 100/ FB 600/ U.S. \$ 20 for associate members, and hfl. 25/DM 22/ L 17.000/FF 70/ FB 450/ U.S. \$ 15 for retired and student members.

Please send a check to the Treasurer, Prof. Chr. Burchard, Wissenschaftlich-Theologisches Seminar, Kisselgasse 1, D-6900 Heidelberg (<u>in your national currency, please</u>), or use one of the following accounts, <u>stating clearly your name and the year(s)</u> for which the <u>sum is meant:</u>

-Postgiro Karlsruhe (Germany), N° 440 09 756 (in the name of Chr. Burchard);

-AmRo Bank, Rapenburg 39, NL-2311 GG Leiden (Holland), N° 44.19.58.524 (in the name of AIEA; if possible go through the Bank's postgiro account Den Haag -Holland, N° 9200, indicating it is for the AIEA account just mentioned; avoid sending checks to AmRO Bank because their handling charges are high);

-Belgian Postgiro CCP 000-1522362-44 (in the name of Fr. Mawet, 6 av. des Cygnes Sauvages, B-1970 Wezembeek-Oppem);

-Italian Postgiro C/C 13581434 (in the name of G. Uluhogian, Borgo Giorgio Jan, 10, I-43100 Parma);

-members in the USA may send their personal checques to the treasurer.

If you care to make life easier for the Treasurer <u>please</u> pay for 1992 <u>now</u> together with the 1991 fee. The next general conference giving you an opportunity to pay in person will not be before 1993.

QUELQUES PUBLICATIONS RECENTES

Recently, the following works appeared:

Gerard J. LIBARIDIAN (ed.), *Armenia at the Crossroads. Democracy and Nationhood in the Post-Soviet Era*, Blue Crane Books, P.O.Box 291, Cambridge, MA 02238. 180 pages; ISBN 0-9628715-1-6 (cloth) \$ 29.95; ISBN 0-9628715-0-8 (paper) \$14.95.

Armenia at the Crossroads is a compilation of articles, interviews, and statements by members and associates of the original Karabagh Committee. The ideas and collective vision articulated here first led their authors to Soviet prisons. They now lead the Republic of Armenia: Levon Ter Petrosian is the President, Vazgen Manukian, Prime Minister, Hambartsum Galstyan, Mayor of Yerevan, Ktrich Sardarian, Vice Prime Minister, etc. The editor has annotated the texts extensively to provide historical, political and sociological references. The introduction and postscript help place the texts within the larger Armenian and diasporan experience.

M. E. STONE, Selected Studies in Pseudepigrapha and Apocrypha with special reference to the Armenian Tradition, (Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigraphia, 9),1991. ISBN 90 04 09343 5; cloth Gld. 200,-: US\$ 114.50.

This work contains selected essays dealing with the Jewish Literature of the Second Temple period, focusing around central themes of recent research. Stone's varied interests are reflected in this book, gathered around four main themes. Under the title "Enoch and the Testaments" are assembled studies which present and draw the implications from recent discoveries (including the Dead Sea Scrolls) as they modify the view of these two pivotal

documents of ancient Judaism. Another focus of Stone's work has been 4 Ezra or 2 Esdras, a work reflecting the situation of Judaism, and especially to the understanding of apocalypticism, from a third section of the present work, while the particular development of apocryphal literature in Armenian is its fourth division.

This work presents a range of significant studies in areas standing at the forefront of the study of Ancient Judaism.

Leon TER-OGANIAN - Katarzyna RACZKOWSKA, Մատենագրություն "Հայերը Լեհյաստանում", տետր Ա.; Bibliografia "Ormianie w Polsce", zeszyt 1, Warszawa, 1990 (1991), 90pp. (= XIII-ta publikacja Kola Zainteresowan Kultura Ormian przy Oddziala Warszowskie Polskiego Towarzystwa Ludoznawczego, ul. Kredytowa 1, P-00-056 Warszawa).

This first fascicle contains 577 bibliographical entries, which are divided over the following subjects: General, Church Matters, Law and Economics, Geography, History, Culture and Art.

The book can be obtained by sending US\$ 10,- (surface mail) or 15,- (registered air mail) to the following adress:Leon Ter-Oganian, Curator of the Circle of Interests in Armenian Culture, Filtrowa 79 m. 29, P-02-032 Warszawa. In a circular Mr. Ter-Oganian writes: "the easiest way of ordering cum paying in sanding banknotes in a registered letter; or by a cheque payable to me. The circle has its bank account, but it is carried in zlotys: PKO BP, V Oddzial, Warszawa, account N°. 1557-140504-132. In the latter case inform us about your transfer."

The editors plan to print further issues covering the following fields in Armenology: 1. The Kipchak Language; 2. The Contents of the periodical "Poslaniec sw. Grzegorza" (Harbinger of St. Gregory); 3. Linguistics; 4. Polish Translations from Armenian Poetry and Belles-Lettres.

Before further issues are printed, respective data concerning the literature can be found in "Polska Bibliografia Literacka" (Polish Bibliography of Literature) issued by the Institute of Literature Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsawa.

This bibliography, in principle, does not embrace (with a few exceptions) works printed in Armenia.

PUBLICATIONS DE NOS MEMBRES

Ne sont repris dans cette liste que les ouvrages déjà effectivement parus. Il est demandé aux membres de ne pas oublier d'indiquer leur nom sur le formulaire bibliographique. Merci d'avance.

Please, don't forget your name on the "bibliography report form". Thank you.

Claude COX, A review of Zeyt'unyan's Edition of Genesis from the Standpoint of Septuagint Criticism, dans Revue des Etudes Arméniennes, 21 (1988-1989), pp. 87-125.

Patrick DONABEDIAN et Claude MUTAFIAN, Artsakh, Histoire du Karabagh, Sevig Press, Paris, 1991 (Aperçu de l'histoire de l'Artsakh-Karabagh jusqu'au XIXe s. -1e partie du livre-).

Patrick DONABEDIAN, Une nouvelle mise au point sur l'Albanie du Caucase, dans Revue des Etudes Arméniennes, 21 (1988-1989), pp. 485-495 (Compte-rendu sur l'ouvrage

d'A. Akopian sur l'Albanie-Atuank').

Nina G. GARSOÏAN, 'Tagaworanist Kayeank' 'Kam'banak ark'uni'. Les résidences royales des Arsanides arméniens, dans Revue des Etudes Arméniennes, 21 (1988-1989) (1990), pp. 251-270 (Etude sur les "capitales" et les résidences habituelles des rois arsacides d'Arménie).

Edward GULBEKIAN, *The date of king Trdat's conversion*, dans *Handes Amsorya*, 105 (1991), pp. 75-87 (Trdat, Grigor, Agat'angeghos, nutmeg).

George HUXLEY, *Byzantinochazarika*, dans *Hermathena*, 148 (1990), pp. 69-87 (Chazars, Georgia, Ossetes, Heraclius, Abasgia, Movses, Dasxurançi).

Erich KETTENHOFEN, Toponyme bei Ps.-Pawstos, dans Handes Amsorya, 103 (1989), pp.65-80.

R. H. Lola KOUNDAKJIAN, *In search of a Standard Armenian Keyboard*, dans *A. I. M.*,(March 1991) (The proliferation of PCs for Armenian Typing have brought attention on the absence of a standard Armenian Keyboard).

R. H. Lola KOUNDAKJIAN, *Giving the gift of life: Bone Marrow Transplants among Armenians*, dans A. I. M., (July. 1991) (New research in the area of tissue typing has shown that certain genetic make-up traits are inherited in close ethnic groups. This finding allows Armenians, for example, to find a possible "match" when in need of bone marrow transplants among the general Armenian population).

Vincent MISTRIH, P. Grégoire Dévian (1859-1944) un grand Franciscain Arménien oublié, dans Colectanea. Studia Orientala Christiana, 21 (1988), Le Caire, Franciscan Printing Press, Jérusalem, pp. 161-265 (Le Père Grégoire de Marache fut professeur de philosophie et de théologie à Jérusalem et Béthléem, traduisit presque toute la Bible en turc, auteur de nombreuses poésies et d'hymnes en latin, entre autres la version poétique des psaumes).

Alessandro ORENGO, Oskan vardapet ed i suoi K'erakanow t'ean Girk' ("Libri di grammatica"), dans Linbguistica e Letteratura, 13-14 (1988-1989), pp. 269-287 (Sur l'oeuvre grammaticale d'Oskan Erewan'ci, Amsterdam 1666).

Alessandro ORENGO, presentazione, traduzione e note: M. OWL'OWRLEAN, Storia della colonia armena di Livorno e della costruzione della sua chiesa, dans Quaderni della Labronica, Studi e testi, 2 (1990), Comune di Livorno (Sur la colonie arménienne à Livourne - XVIIe-XIXe siècles- Colonies arméniennes en Italie).

Denis R. PAPAZIAN, What every Armenian should know, Dearborn, MI, Armenian Research Center, 1989 (Armenia, Turkey, Genocide).

Denis R. PAPAZIAN, "The Armenians", dans The Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and the Soviet Union, Paul D. STEEVES (ed.), Gulf Breeze, FL, Academic International Press, 1991, pp. 42-57 (Armenia, Religion, History).

James R. RUSSEL, The Dream Vision of Anania "sirakac'i, dans *Revue des Etudes Arméniennes*, 22 (1989-1990).

James R. RUSSEL, Two Armenian Graffiti from Ziarat, Pakistan, dans REArm., 22 (1989-1990).

Edmond SCHÜTZ, Armenia: a Christian Enclave in the Islamic Near East in the Middle Ages, dans Papers in Medieval Studies, 9 (1990), pp. 217-236.

Edmond SCHÜTZ, The Oscanian and Vanandian Type-Faces of the Armenian Printing Office in Amsterdam. Christoffel van Dijk - Nicholas Kis of Tótfalu and Their Forerunners, dans Acta Orientalia Acad. Hungariae, 42/2-3 (1988 publ. March 1991), pp. 161-220.

Romano SGARBI, Analisi linguistico-fililogica dell'interpretazione armena della trattizione greca filoniana intorno all'altare, dans Memorie dell'Istituto Lombardo, 39/3 (1989), pp. 97-228.

Romano SGARBI, Tecnica dei calchi nella versione armena della γραμματική τέχνη attribuita a Donisio Trace, dans Memorie dell'Istituto Lombardo, 39/4 (1990), pp. 233-369

- M. E. STONE & D. SATRAN, Emerging Judaism: Studies on the Fourth & Third Centuries B. C. E., Minneapolis, Augsberg Fortress, 1989.
- M. E. STONE, Features of the Eschatology of IV Ezra, Harvard Semitic Studies, 35, ed. F. M. CROSS, Atlanta, Scholars Press, 1989.
- M. E. STONE, *Commentary on 4 Ezra*, Hermeneia, Minneapolis, Augsberg-Fortress, 1990.
- M. E. STONE, Textual Commentary on the Armenian Version of 4 Ezra, University of Pennsylvania Armenian Texts and Studies, 1990.
- M. E. STONE, Essays on the Pseudepigrapha with Special Reference to the Armenian Tradition. Studia in Veteris Testamenti Pseudepigrapha, ed. M. de JONGE & A.- M. DENIS, Leiden, Brill, 1991.
- M. E. STONE, *Pilgrims, Computers and Bible Stories*, dans *NAASR Newsletter* (Winter 1988-1989). Reprinted dans *The Armenian Weekly*, 1 (July 1989).
- M. E. STONE, TwoFurther Notes on the Epitome of th Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, dans REArm, 21 (1988-1989), pp. 497-499.
- M. E. STONE, The Armenian Inscription in Awagvank', dans REArm, 21 (1988-1989), pp. 451-453.
 - M. E. STONE, The Book of Esdras, dans JSAS, 4 (1988-1989), pp. 209-212.
- M.E. STONE, *II Esdras*, dans *The Books of the Bible*, ed. B. A. ANDERSON, New York, Scribners, 2 (1989), pp. 21-34.
- M. E. STONE, An Armenian Epigraph in Melbourne, dans MedArch, 2 (1989), pp. 203-205.
- M. E. STONE, Rapport des Recherches sur la littérature apocryphe arménienne, dans La fable apocryphe 1, ed. P. GEOLTRAIN, J.-C. PICARD & A. DESRUMAUX, (Apocrypha: le champ des apocryphes, 1), Brepols,1990, pp. 303-311.
- M. E. STONE, review of F. SIEGERT, *Philon von Alexandrien: über die Gottesbeichnung "wohltätige vezehrendes Feuer"* (1946), dans *JSJ*, 21 (1990), pp. 136-138.
- M. E. STONE, review of D. A. BERTRAND, La vie grecque d'Adam et d'Eve (1987), dans Critical Review of Books in Religion, (1990).
- M. E. STONE, review of Angèle KAPOÏAN-KOUYMJIAN, L'Egypte vue pardes Arméniens, Paris, 1988, dans Oriental and African Studies, (1990).
 - M. E. STONE, An New Epitome of Epiphanius' DE GEMMIS, dans HTR, (1990).
 - M. E. STONE, Armenian Canon Lists V Anonymous Texts, dans HTR, (1991).

Christophe VIELLE, D'un mythe celtique à un roman hagiographique galate, dans Ollodagos. Actes de la Société belge d'études celtiques, I (1990), pp. 75-109 (Comparaison génétique de la légende de saint Eustache, notamment dans sa version arménienne BHO 299, et d'une légende galloise).

Boghos L. ZEKIYAN (ed.), Gli Armeni in Italia, Rome, De Luce, 1990.

Boghos L. ZEKIYAN, Hrand Nazariantz. Gli Armeni e l'Italia. Da una vicenda interculturale verso una nuova tipologia di confronto etnoculturale, dans Annali di Ca' Foscari, 29/3 (1990), pp. 135-150.

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PUBLICATIONS RECENTLY RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

The works mentioned in this list are open for consultation by all members. They are kept in the Department of Comparative Linguistics at Leiden University, under the custody of the secretary.

Giancarlo BOLOGNESI, *Studi glottologici filologici orientali*, Paideia Editrice Brescia, 1990.

On the occasion of the sixty-fifth birthday of Professor Bolognesi, patron member of the AEIA, a Festschrift was issued, comprising a choice of the laureate's works. In the Premessa Giuseppe Restrelli reiterates Bolognesi's scientific carees, both in its scholarly production and its organizational activities. One of the Bolognesi's fields of research that, due to economical reasons, could not be accompdated in the volume is that of the reconstruction of Greek texts on basis of their Armenian translations.

The three sections of articles reflect three fields of interest of Bolognesi's: Classical Studies, Germanic Philology, and Armenology. In the last section special attention is given to Armenian-Iranian linguistic and cultural relationships, a field in which Bolognesi has made important contributions.

The books contains a tabula gratulatoria, a bibliography of Bolognesi's works from 1947 to

1988 and indexes on authors, works and words.

The Association received as a gift from the author the works of Hrant PAPAZIAN, amounting to thirty-two titles in the field of Armenian culture and history. There are six volumes of poetry, a work called Կեանքս և գործերս, Ma vie et mes oeuvres, some works on byzantine churches, a work on Komitas and translations of the libretto of the opera Anush into Turkish and Greek, and of Strauss' Der Zigeunerbaron in Armenian. A booklet describes the life and work of Dickran Tchouhadjian, the composer, while another is devoted to the author's father, titled Թուրքիոյ առաջին մորտարանը Տոքի Խաչիկ Փափազեան, Dr. Kh. Papazian. Premier dermatologue ottoman.

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Byzantine Studies in Australia. Australian Association for Byzantine Studies, Newsletter XXV, Feb. 1991.

- G. FRASSON, Le stampe remondiniane destinate alla diaspora armena, dans Bazmavep, CXLIX, N° 1-2, 1991, pp. 229-246.
- G. L. HUXLEY, Byzantinochazarika, dans Hermathena, CXLVIII, Summer 1990, pp. 69-87.

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Mitteilungenblatt des Mediävistenverbandes, Frankfurt, Jahrgang 8, 1991, Nr. 1.

Moïse de Khorène et l'historiographie arménienne des origines. Colloque International, Paris, 25-26 jan. 1991, INALCO, CDRA, Paris, 1991.

Ոսմանեան կայսերական բանակի սպայ բժիշկ Աւետիս ճեպեճեանին օրագիրը 1914-1918. Le Journal du Dr. Avetis Jebejian Lieutenant-médecin dans l'armée Ottomane, 1914-1918, Beyrouth, 1986.

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B. WÓJCIK-KEUPRULIAN, Ormiania Polscy, Warszawa, 1991.

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Président:

Prof. Dr. M.E. STONE

POB 16174 - Jérusalem

Israel

Secrétaire:

Dr. J.J.S. WEITENBERG

Dept. of Comparative Linguistics - Univ. Leiden

Witte Singel, 25 - POB 9515

NL-2300 RA Leiden

Nederland

Secrétaire adjoint:

Th. VAN LINT

University of Leiden

Trésorier:

Prof. Dr. Chr. BURCHARD

Theologische Fakultat - Univ. Heidelberg

Kisselgasse, 1

D-6900 Heidelberg

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Dr. B. COULIE

Institut orientaliste

Collège Erasme

Pace Blaise Pascal 1

1348 Louvain-la-Neuve

Belgique

Editeur du Newsletter.

Dr. Fr. MAWET, Bruxelles

Université Libre de Bruxelles

50 av. Fr. Roosevelt CP 133

B-1050 Bruxelles