However small, weak and divided Greece was at the time, this situation left some ground for manoeuver, and Greek statesmen and politicians were capable of manoeuvering. But their manoeuvres appeared to have the basic aim of defending Hellenism against Slavism, supported by Russia. There were then independent Greek policies, resting on Greece’s geographical location at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of the Turkish Straits, on its relationships both with its Balkan neighbors and with the greater European powers.

The story begins with the consolidation of the Greek constitutional monarchy during 1863-1865, then treats of the relationship of the powers to the Cretan insurrection of 1866-1869, and closes with the aftermath of the insurrection, with the Greco-Ottoman rapprochement of 1869-1871 and the relative abstention of Greece from foreign affairs during the following period up to 1875. There is an appendix on the Greco-Bulgarian church dispute and the powers (1868-1872) and a second on the foreign loan and Greece (1863-1875). A selected bibliography serves to guide the student of the period in further research and study. It may be observed that the author has used archival material from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Record Office in London, the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Archives of the United States.

Originally a doctoral dissertation at the University of London, this is a model study of its kind and well serves to illuminate the period with which the author deals. Both the author and the Institute for Balkan Studies are to be complimented on its appearance.

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The modern Greek theological literature is quite rich and deals with a large variety of subjects. It is a fact though that all this extremely interesting material should be scattered about in a large number of
reviews, specialized or not, a fact which makes this material very difficult to find and leaves it unknown even to specialists.

These difficulties can be overcome now in a satisfactory way thanks to the recently published bibliography of theological articles and essays which have appeared in various reviews between the years 1860 and 1960, by Ch. Tzogas and P. Papaevagelou.

Very few, yet extremely useful, bibliographical essays on complete works or articles in reviews had been published in the past, concerning limited periods of time and a few only subjects of theology. We can therefore say that this work, a model of patience, assiduity and extensive research, comes to fill an important gap in the theological literature. It contains 7,366 titles of essays and articles having appeared in 71 reviews. This huge material follows the four-part division of theology into the hermeneutics, the historical, the systematic and the practical fields; moreover, an appendix concerning philosophy and the history of religions has been added. Every main part is further divided into detailed subdivisions; each essay or article is mentioned separately by its title and author's name, the volume, the year of publication and the pages of the containing review. The whole work is completed by a most useful index of the authors' names and a table of the articles according to the subject treated of.

It could be said of course that all of the Greek reviews containing theological essays were not covered by Mr. Tzogas and Mr. Papaevagelou, but this objection is obviously unjust, considering the huge material which they had to fight with and the amount of work is called for, which is usually done by a team of scholars. They can therefore be rightly proud of the work they accomplished, and the School of Theology of the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki has all the merit of supporting their effort by publishing their contribution in the series of its Annual Scientific Review.

Institute for Balkan Studies
CHARALAMBOS K. PAPASTATHIS

Phaedon C. Bouboulides, Φαναριωτικά κείμενα. Α' "Εμμετροι 'Επιστολαί Κωνσταντίνου Δράκου Σούτσου και Κωνσταντίνου Καρατζά. Β' 'Αλεξάνδρου Κάλφογλου "'Ηθική Στιχουργία" [Textes Phanarites. I. Lettres en vers de Constantin Dracos Soutsos et Constans