

Book Reviews

A Selection of Historical Studies from the Soviet Series *Balkanske Issledovanija*, vols 1-9 (1976-84)

1. In their study "Nekotorye voprosy otnošenij meždu Rossij i Dunajskimi knjažestvami v XVIII-načale XIX v. v svete materialov sovetskih arhivov" (= Concerning relations between Russia and the Danube principalities from the eighteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, according to Russian archives), *Balkanske Issledovanija* (hereafter: *B.I.*), 8 (1982), pp. 6-37, V. N. Vinogradov and L. E. Semenova maintain that in many cases, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the inhabitants of the Danube principalities turned to Russia, in the hope of liberation from the Turks. An analysis of the contents of their appeals, the writers say, reveals social and political ideas and not simply appeals for national liberation. These appeals confirm the success of the Russian policy of 'protection' towards the peoples subject to the Sultan.

The study was presented as a paper at the Conference of Soviet and Romanian historians held in Constanza in April 1980. At the end of the study the writers publish:

1. A letter from Wallachian boyars to Empress Anna Ivanovna (1730-40), asking for Russian protection. It is dated 25 April (6 May) 1737 (pp. 19-21) and is written in Greek, the boyars' signatures being in Old Slavonic;

2. A letter from Wallachian boyars and clerics to Catherine II (1762-96), asking that the principality of Wallachia be united with the Russian Empire. Headed Bucharest, 28 November (9 December) 1769 (pp. 24-5), it is written in Greek, the signatures being in Greek and Old Slavonic;

3. A letter from Wallachian boyars and clerics to Catherine II, asking her to bring the inhabitants of the principality of Wallachia under protection. It is dated 10 (21) December 1769 (pp. 28-33). Both the letter and the signatures, apart from one which is in Greek, are in Old Slavonic.

2. In her study "Rossija i konstitucija 1803g. Respubliki Semi Soedinennyh ostrovov" (= Russia and the 1803 constitution of the Heptanese State), *B.I.*, 1 (1974), pp. 39-60, A. M. Stanislavskaja analyses the content of the constitution of the Heptanese State (1798-1807), which Tsar Alexander I (1801-25) granted in 1803 to the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands. She maintains that it was Alexander's first, albeit fainthearted, attempt at a liberal policy abroad.

Stanislavskaja later elaborated on the material of this study, and included it in the fourth chapter (pp. 147-204) of her monograph, *Rossija i Grecija v konce XVIII-načale XIX veka. Politika Rossii v Ioničeskoj Respublike 1798-1807gg.* (Moscow, 1976), Nauka, pp. 376 (reviewed by C. Papoulidis in *Κεφαλληνιακά Χρονικά*, 3 (1978-1979) 297-9; and in *Balkan Studies*, 21 (1980) 512-13. Cf. also a Greek translation of parts of Stanislavskaja's work by C. Papoulidis in *Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία*, vol. VI (1977), Ap-

pendix (Thessaloniki, 1981), (Institute for Balkan Studies, pp. 299-313). See also Stanislavskaja's, *Političeskaja dejatel'nost' F. F. Ušakova v Grecii 1798-1800gg.* (Moscow, 1983), Nauka, pp. 303.

3. In her study "Konstantin Ipsilanti i pervoe serbskoe vosstanie, 1804-Avgust 1807 g." (= Konstantinos Ypsilantis and the first Serbian revolution from 1804 to August 1807), *B.I.*, 9 (1984), pp. 50-63, L. E. Semenova maintains that Wallacho-Serbian relations during the first Serbian revolution allowed a strong relationship to develop between the Serbian revolutionaries and Konstantinos Ypsilantis, who was supported by a large section of the boyars and the clergy. Although Ypsilantis had a personal interest in the Serbs, the help he gave them, by his intercession both with Russia and with the Sublime Porte, was of decisive importance for the Serbian people's liberation struggle. Finally, Ypsilantis's relations with Karageorgis and the Serbian revolutionaries were a powerful factor in the development of Russian policy in the Serbian revolution.

This study was also published in the Serbian language in the collective work *Jugoslovenske zemlje i Rusija za vreme prvog srpskog ustanak, 1804-1813* (Belgrade, 1983), SANU, pp. 229-48.

[It should be noted that a further powerful factor in the development of Russian policy in the Serbian revolution was the presence of the Greek Konstantinos Rodofinikis.]

4. In his study "Materialy k istorii rusko-grečeski svjazej načala XIX v." (= Archive material concerning Russo-Greek relations at the beginning of the nineteenth century), *B.I.*, 8 (1982), pp. 54-86, G. L. Arš publishes nine documents relating to the period 1816-19, which contain names of many well-known fighters in the Greek War of Independence of 1821. Most of these documents concern Konstantinos Ypsilantis (1760-1816).
5. In his study "Nacional'no-osvoboditel'nye vosstanija na Balkanah pervoj treti XIX v. — Opyt sravnitel'noj charakteristiki" (= National liberation revolts in the Balkans in the first third of the nineteenth century: A comparative study), *B.I.*, 6 (1980), pp. 66-67, G. L. Arš maintains that the national liberation revolts of the first third of the nineteenth century marked the start of a new era in the life of the Balkan peoples. Consequently, the revolts of the Serbians (1804-13) and the Greeks (1821-9) have quite rightly gone down in history as revolutions. According to the writer, T. Vladimirescu's revolt belongs to the same category as these revolutionary movements, since it laid the foundations for national liberation. Arš sees Vladimirescu's revolt as the 'prologue' to the 1848 revolution in the Danube principalities.
6. In his study "Grečeskoe nacional'no osvoboditel'noe dviženie i Rossija 1801-1831 gg." (= The Greek national liberation movement and Russia, 1801-1831), *B.I.*, 7 (1982), pp. 115-31, A. L. Naročnickij maintains that through their moral and material assistance to the embattled Greek people, the Greek colonies of Southern Russia stirred up all levels of Russian society in favour of the 'Greek affair', and also that the Tsar's court supported the Greeks' patriotic fervour. Furthermore, it was not only the well-known Decembrists who ranged themselves at the side of the Greeks, but also the liberal elements in the armed forces. Finally, the Russian people commiserated with the Greeks, fellow-Orthodox living under the Ottoman yoke.

The study was first published in the periodical *Voprosy Istorii*, 12 (1980) 57-68.

[It is worth noting that the writer maintains that neither the Tsar nor Ioannis Kapodistrias was aware of Ypsilantis's revolutionary activities in the Danube principalities (p. 119). The opposite view is held by the Soviet I. F. Iovva ("Iz istorii rusko-greko-moldavskih revoljucionnyh svjazej", *Istorija SSSR*, 5 (1971) 159-70; idem, *Bessarabia i grečeskoe nacional'no-osvoboditel'noe dviženie* (Kisnov, 1974)) and the Romanian A. Ojetea ("L'Hetairie d'il y a cent cinquante ans", *Balkan Studies*, 6 (1965) 249-64). For further information, see C. Papoulidis, «Η Ρωσία και η Ελληνική Επανάσταση του 1821-1822», *Βαλκανικά Σύμμεικτα* 2 (1983) 185-203.]

7. In his study "Delo Galatisa-Neopublikovannye dokumenty k istorii Filiki Ėterii" (= The Galatis affair: Unpublished documents from the history of the Filiki Etaireia), *B.I.*, 1 (1974), pp. 277-321, G. L. Arš publishes twelve documents from the archives of the Soviet Union concerning the 'Galatis affair'. The documents are in French, and the writer also publishes a Russian translation, with an introduction and comments. The documents clearly reveal Galatis's character. They cover the period from 16 (28) February 1817 (when Galatis was interrogated by the Russian police in St Petersburg) to 23 June (5 July) 1817 (when the Russian consul in Bucharest notified the Russian foreign minister, Count K. V. Nessl'rode, of Galatis's departure, on 16 June 1817, for his native country).

Document No 8 is interesting and revealing of the mentality of both the sender and the recipient: it is a letter from Ioannis Kapodistrias to Galatis, dated 2 (14) May 1817, in which the writer attempts to induce Galatis to leave Russia by sending him, on the Tsar's orders, the sum of 5,000 roubles, and advises him: 'Allez vivre tranquillement. Prenez garde de ne point commettre de nouvelles fautes. Celles qui ont signalé votre séjour ici pourraient amener des résultats bien misérables à des innocents. Ils n'ont pas eu lieu. Remerciez la providence divine et l'empereur' (p. 310).

Cf. also G. L. Arš, *Ėteristskoe dviženie v Rossii* (Moscow, 1970), Nauka, pp. 177-199; idem, *I. Kapodistrija i grečeskoe nacional'no-osvoboditel'noe dviženie, 1809-1822gg.* (Moscow, 1976), Nauka, pp. 170-9, 189, 192, 202, 289, 292, 303, 305.

8. In his study "Zapiska anonimnogo ovtora o položenii Ioničeskih ostrovov pod britanskim protectoratom, 1820" (=Anonymous memorandum on the situation in the Ionian Islands under British sovereignty in 1820), *B.I.*, 8 (1982), pp. 87-117, O. V. Medvedev publishes a memorandum in French from the Russian Foreign Policy Archives, entitled: 'Pensées franches d'un citoyen septinsulaire sur le contenu du discours du haut commissaire anglais, prononcé le jour de la première séance du troisième parlement de ces États, en date de 24 février (7 mars) 1820, ainsi que sur le contenu des réponses laconiques par le président du sénat le baron Theotoki', written between 24 February (7 March) and 1 (13) April 1820.

On 1 (13) April 1820, the Russian consul in Zakynthos, A. F. Sandrini, sent the Russian Foreign Ministry a document concerning the speech made by the British High Commissioner, Thomas Maitland, in the United Heptanese parliament on the opening of the third session on 27 February (7 March) 1820. Sandrini's document was accompanied by two pages of the *Gazetta degli Stati delle isole Jonie*, containing the Commissioner's speech and the speaker Baron Theotokis's reply, which, of course, agreed with what the British Commissioner had said. Sandrini also considered it advisable to

send to St Petersburg the anonymous memorandum in French (pp. 94-105), which was probably written by some opponent of British administration (p. 93).

[It is worth mentioning that the dispatch of the memorandum to St Petersburg should be examined in the context of the Anglo-Russian conflict in the Balkans in the first half of the nineteenth century, and particularly in the context of the Russo-Anglo-French conflict in the Ionian Islands.]

9. In his study "Balkanskije proekty I. Kapodistrij nakanune grečeskoj revoljucii 1821g." (= I. Kapodistrias's Balkan plans on the eve of the Greek Revolution of 1821), *B.I.*, 2 (1976), pp. 48-55, G. L. Arš maintains that Kapodistrias was opposed to the liberation of the Balkan peoples by revolutionary means. This stance was in keeping with Russia's official policy, but also reflected his own ideological convictions.

Kapodistrias's political plans were in opposition to those of Rigas Feraios, Alexandros Ypsilantis, and many other members of the Filiki Etaireia, who believed that the liberation of the Balkan peoples would spring mainly from the struggle of the people themselves.

This study was presented as a paper at the Third International Conference on South-East European Studies in Bucharest, 4-10 September 1974.

Cf. also G. L. Arš, "I. Kapodistrija i grečeskoe nacional'noe dviženie, 1809-1822 gg.", in the collective work, *Central'naja i Jugo-Vostočnaja Evropa v Novoe Vremja* (Moscow, 1974), Nauka, pp. 59-61; idem, *I. Kapodistrija i grečeskoe nacional'no-osvoboditel'noe dviženie 1809-1822gg.* (Moscow, 1976), Nauka, pp. 327.

See also reviews by C. Papoulidis in *Balkan Studies*, 21 (1980) 511-12, and «Ένα ρωσικό βιβλίο για τον Ι. Καποδίστρια», *Νιάουστα*, 10 (1980) 14, 38.

10. In his study "Dejatel'nost Odesskoj grečeskoj vspomogatel'noj komissii v 1821-1831 gg.—Po materialam gosudarstvennogo arhiva Odesskoj Obl." (= Acts of the Greek [Imperial] Auxiliary Committee of Odessa from 1821 to 1831—From material in the State Archives of Odessa), *B.I.*, 8 (1982), pp. 135-52, G. M. Pjatigorskij presents the activities of the Greek Auxiliary Committee of Odessa, which had the support of the Russian authorities, and was the successor to the Greek Philanthropical Society. The latter had been dissolved in December 1821, because the tsarist government considered it 'a political organisation in the guise of a benevolent society' (p. 143).

The purpose of the Greek Auxiliary Committee was to provide financial aid to Greeks seeking refuge from the Ottoman Empire in the 'free port' of the Black Sea, Odessa. It also had a branch in Kisnov. The Committee was financed chiefly by the Russian state and functioned under the supervision of the Governor-General of Lower Russia, Count A. F. Lanžeron. Matthaïos Mitsakis, who had served in the Russian Foreign Ministry, was elected president of the Administrative Council. The treasurer was a wholesale merchant from Odessa, D. Inglessis. Of the nine members of the Administrative Council, seven were Greeks. Apart from the state subsidy, the Committee collected contributions from all over Russia and also received donations. Altogether, 2,569 people in Odessa received assistance totalling 2,890,448 roubles and 63 kopeks. The researcher found no commensurate data for the Committee's Kisnov branch. All that was found at Kisnov was some statistics for the period from December 1821 to November 1823, which indicate that assistance was given to 2,684 fugitives: 1,190 Greeks, 796 Moldavians, 262 Bulgarians, 242 Serbs, 3 Armenians, 14 Germans, and 117 Jews.

Cf. also G. M. Pjatigorskij, "Vostočnyj krizis 20-h godov 19. v. i grečeskaja emigracija Odessy", *Sovetskoe Slavjanovedenie*, 1 (1985) 50-63.

11. In her study "O grečeskoj teme v ruskom iskusstve pervoj treti XIX v." (= Concerning the Greek question in Russian art in the first third of the nineteenth century), *B.I.*, 6 (1980), pp. 140-61, O. A. Belobrova maintains that in addition to the prolific literary output on Philhellenic subjects inspired by the struggle of the Greek people in 1821, we must also acknowledge the prolific output in Russian fine arts, which was likewise inspired by Philhellenic motives. The very existence of the subject-matter in the fine arts shows the Russian peoples' interest in the Greeks' struggle for liberation. The writer published photographs of paintings of Kapodistrias (four), Bouboulina (four), Kanaris, Miaoulis, Kolokotronis, and Mavrokordatos. Lastly, a photograph of a bust of Kapodistrias by S. I. Gal'berg (1797-1839) is published here for the first time.

12. In his study "Novogrečeskoe Prosvješćenie i Rossija. K postanovke probleme" (= The modern Greek enlightenment and Russia: A contribution to the formulation of the problem), *B.I.*, 9 (1984), pp. 304-13, G. L. Arš maintains that the modern Greek enlightenment first manifested itself outside Greece, where the political and social conditions were more favourable. Books, for instance, were printed outside Greece (in Venice and Vienna), and anyway, at the beginning of the nineteenth century the only printing house in Greece was in the Ionian Islands. The best teachers were working far away from their homeland, in Venice, Bucharest, and Jassy, for instance. The best schools too were far from Greece, and the Maecenas, finally, lived in Greek colonies abroad.
 Russia is one of the countries in which the appearance of the modern Greek enlightenment should be studied. Evgenios Voulgaris, Nikiforos Theotokis, Athanasios Psalidas, Dimitrios and Michael Govdelas, Georgios Gennadios, Konstantinos Vardalachos, Georgios Lassanis, and Konstantinos Ekonomos all lived and worked there. The Greek Maecenas in Russia (such as the Zosima brothers, Ioannis Varvakis, Ioannis Dombolis, and Zoes Kaplanis) achieved great things, as did the Greek scholars, two of whom (Evgenios Voulgaris and Ioannis Kapodistrias) became members of the Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg. In the hospitable environment of Russian society, the Greek School of Commerce was founded in Odessa, the Filiki Etaireia was formed, and books were published in the Greek language in St Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Vilna. There too A. Moustoxidis, D. Philippidis, and D. Govdelas found financial assistance and published their works. All this, of course, was thanks to the interest and love of learning shown by Catherine II (1762-96) and Alexander I (1801-25).
 It is interesting that although Alexander I provided financial assistance for the foundation and functioning of the school in Mani, he was perturbed when a printing house was set up in Odessa (p. 310). Finally, the writer mentions that at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was the ideas of Korais and not of Bartholdy that were accepted in Russia.

13. In his study "Grečeskij učenij D. Govdelas v Rossii" (= The Greek scholar D. Govdelas in Russia), *B.I.*, 6 (1980), pp. 161-73, G. L. Arš makes use of his own archive research in the Soviet Union and the existing literature, to present the activities of the well-known Greek scholar, D. Govdelas (1780-1831) in Russia, between 1811 and 1815. Govdelas wanted to transfer his activities from Moldavia to Russia (Bessarabia), but

was unsuccessful. Specifically, he proposed that the Russian authorities found a Greek educational establishment in Kisnov.

14. In his study "Gercog Vellington v Peterburge" (= The Duke of Wellington in St. Petersburg), *B.I.*, 8 (1982), pp. 118-34, V. N. Vinogradov discusses Wellington's mission, in the spring of 1826, to St Petersburg, and his proposals at the meeting which preceded the Anglo-Russian Protocol of St Petersburg in 1826 concerning Greece. According to the writer, the Russian court and the English visitor discussed Russo-Turkish relations, Greece, the Danube principalities, Serbia, trade with respect to the Straits of the Bosphorus, and the Russo-Turkish border of the Caucasus. Vinogradov does not share the opinion of his compatriots E. V. Tarle and A. V. Fadeev, who have maintained that whilst the Tsar was holding discussions with his English visitor, Russia sent an ultimatum to the capital of the Ottoman Empire, unbeknown to Wellington (p. 123). Vinogradov claims that Wellington knew about the Russian note and indeed corrected it, as we may gather from a document he sent to Nessel'rode (pp. 124, 127). The purpose of Wellington's visit to St Petersburg, according to Vinogradov, was to avert the Russo-Turkish war, the result of which would certainly have gone against British interests in South-Eastern Europe. Finally, the writer publishes two documents from Russia's Foreign Policy Archives (pp. 128-34) and a photograph of the first document, which is in Wellington's hand (pp. 130-1).

Cf. also Vinogradov's studies: "George Canning, Russia, and the Emancipation of Greece", *Balkan Studies*, 22 (1981) 3-33; and *Velikobritanija i Balkany: Ot Venskogo Kongressa do Krymskoj vojny* (Moscow, 1985), Nauka, pp. 336.

15. G. L. Arš's study "Grecija i Vostočnyj Krizis 70-h godov XIX v." (= Greece and the Eastern Crisis in the eighth decade of the nineteenth century), *B.I.*, 4 (1978), pp. 168-90, is based on archive research in the Soviet Union and an investigation of the published sources (notably Evangelos Kofos's monograph, *Greece and the Eastern Crisis, 1875-1878* (Thessaloniki, 1975), (Institute for Balkan Studies, No 148). He writes that during the Eastern Crisis between 1875 and 1878, Greece was the only Balkan country which did not participate in an armed conflict, and also that the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 and the Balkan peoples' war of liberation had an enormous impact on the Greek people, especially those living under the Ottoman yoke. Indeed, in some places there were uprisings. One of the results of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 was the liberation of Thessaly and its annexation to Greece. In this way a big step forward was made towards the national unification of the Greek people.
16. O. V. Sokolovskaja's study "Nekotorye aspekty diplomatičeskoj i vnutropoliticheskoj bor'by po voprosu o vstuplenii Grecii v pervuju mirovuju vojnu, avgust 1914 - oktjabr 1914g." (= Some aspects of the diplomatic and internal political conflict on the question of Greece's entry into the First World War, August-October 1914), *B.I.*, 3 (1978), pp. 111-31, is based on archive research in the Soviet Union and an examination of published sources (particularly the works of C. Theodoulou, *Greece and the Entente* (Thessaloniki, 1971), (Institute for Balkan Studies, No 129) and G. Leon, *Greece and the Great Powers, 1914-1917* (Thessaloniki, 1974) (Institute for Balkan Studies, No 143). She examines the political dissension between the Prime Minister, Eleftherios Venizelos, and King Constantine over the question of Greece's joining the First World War. Greece's atti-

tude changed after the Turkish fleet attacked the Russian fleet in the Black Sea on 29 October 1914, and it entered the War on 30 October 1914. Finally, Greece's neutrality, according to the writer, was imposed by Britain.

Cf. also O. V. Sokolovskaja, "Anglijskaja i francuzkaja diplomatija i vovlečenje Grecii v Antantu v 1916g.", *Sovetskoe Slavjanovedenie*, 2 (1986) 31-42; eadem, "Russian Newspapers of 1917 on Greece Joining World War I", *Balkan Studies*, 26 (1985) 131-49.

17. In his study "Iz istorii ustanovljenija diplomatičeskikh otnošenij meždu Sovetskim Sojuzom i stranami Jugo-Vostočnoj Evropy v 20-30e gody" (= From the history of the diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of South-Eastern Europe in the third decade of the twentieth century), *B.I.*, 2 (1976), pp. 147-53. A. O. Cubar'jan maintains that in 1921 a large section of Greek society desired the restoration of diplomatic relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. In July 1921, the Soviet government wanted to send a delegation to Greece and to receive a Greek delegation, with the aim of arranging a mutual exchange of populations and establishing commercial relations (*Dokumenty vnešnej politiki SSSR*, vol. IV (Moscow, 1960), p. 222). Diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored on 8 March 1924. Relations between the two countries were strained in 1927, when Greece, under pressure from Great Britain, requested that its customs agreement with the Soviet Union be revised (*Dokumenty vnešnej politiki SSSR*, vol. X (Moscow, 1965), p. 315). In spite of the tension, the two countries did not sever relations.
18. In their study "Osvoboditel'naja bor'ba narodov balkanskih stran protiv fašizma" (= The liberation struggle of the peoples of the Balkan countries against Fascism), *B.I.*, 5 (1979), pp. 92-119, A. V. Antosjak, O. N. Rešetnikova, V. E. Romanov, and G. M. Slavin also discuss the Greek people's struggle against the "German-Italian conquerors" (pp. 117-19), without any reference to the Battle of Crete or the Nazis' delayed advance on the Soviet Union in 1941.

Furthermore, emphasis is laid on the studies of P. I. Mančha, who maintains that: "In the summer of 1943, ELAS liberated two-thirds of Greece from the occupying forces and instruments of popular authority were operating in free Greece, such as people's councils, the popular police force, and people's courts" (p. 118). Finally, reference is made to the views of G. D. Kyriakidis, who claims in his monograph that when Greece was liberated, EAM-ELAS held more than 95% of Greek territory.

[It should be noted that in the Second World War the Greek people were under three occupation forces: the Italians, the Germans, and the Bulgarians.]

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CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS

- B. L. Fonkič, "Antonin Kapustin kak sobiratel' grečeskikh rukopisej", In: *Drevnerusskoe iskusstvo, Rukopisnaja kniga, Sbornik tretij*, Moskva (Nauka) 1983, pp. 368-379.
- B. L. Fonkič, "Les manuscrits grecs d'Antonin Kapustin", In: *Scriptorium* 28 (1984) 254-271+4 pl.

Le savant archimandrite russe Antonin (Andrej Ivanovič) Kapustin (1817-1894) et son