

## *Book Reviews*

Ioannis D. Psaras, *Η 'Ανδρος στα χρόνια του Κρητικού Πολέμου, 1645-1669. Ιστορικές μαρτυρίες βενετικής προέλευσης* (Andros During the Cretan War, 1645-1669. Historical Evidence from Venetian Sources), *Ανδριακά Χρονικά* 19, Καΐριος Βιβλιοθήκη, Andros 1993, 115 pp.+13 tables.

Dr Ioannis Psaras, Assistant Professor of Modern Greek History at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Thessaloniki and a serious researcher of the Archives of Venice, has worked, in particular, on the great Turco-Venetian War (1645-1669) which resulted in the Ottoman conquest of Crete. His research studies are primarily based on Venetian archival sources, a hereto unknown and unutilized material, and, therefore, are bound to contribute new historical evidence and shed light on many aspects of the Cretan War, in considerable detail.

Among these studies, one should note his major monograph *Η Βενετοκρατία στην Τήνο την εποχή του Κρητικού πολέμου, 1645-1669* (Tenos under Venetian Rule at the Time of the Cretan War, 1645-1669), Thessaloniki 1985. In this, the author, on the basis of the primary material he presents, manages to give a complete account of that Aegean island's history, which had for some five centuries (until June 1715) remained under Venetian rule and constituted the eye and observation post of the Most Serene Republic in the Archipelago as well as an important supply centre during the Cretan War.

Dr Psaras' latest important contribution, *Η 'Ανδρος στα χρόνια του Κρητικού πολέμου, 1645-1669. Ιστορικές μαρτυρίες βενετικής προέλευσης* adds to and makes the picture of the situation in Central and Southern Aegean complete, with particular regard to Andros and, of course, Tenos, the permanent Venetian possession during that war.

Relying on unpublished Venetian sources and a thorough knowledge of all relevant bibliography up to date, the author gives an account of the military events involving the two protagonists of the great conflict, Venetians and Turks, and also describes the agonizing attempts of both contestants to

destabilize and undermine each other's position and authority in order to prevail in that bitter struggle.

The facts —military, political, ecclesiastical, diplomatic— of direct concern to Andros —where, according to the author (p. 72), one may not speak of organized but only of intermittent Venetian rule— are described, studied and appraised in a methodical and clear manner, always on the basis of historical testimony and sources.

The titles of the various chapters are a clear guide to the contents of the book; thus:

A. "Naval Operations and Andros" (pp. 11-27). Here is a detailed account of the Venetians' efforts to eliminate or paralyse the Turkish position in the island and eventually substitute their own domination. Andros is adjacent to Tenos, the Venetians' main base of operations to Crete. In this struggle, in which both sides fought with great stubbornness, the scales were usually tipped in favour of the Venetians.

B. "Andriote Collaborators of the Venetians" (p. 28-41). This chapter examines the cases of notable inhabitants of Andros who co-operated with the Venetians, and were used by the latter as agents for collecting information. It was largely persons of Roman Catholic faith who were used for this purpose, as was the case with the famous Kontostavlos family. Yet the island's Orthodox prelate Kyrillos (1630-1652) also collaborated with the Venetians, since, as the author's sources prove, he kept the Venetian procurator of Tenos informed regarding the moves of the Ottoman fleet.

C. "The *Ahtname* of 1646" (pp. 42-44). This chapter deals with the privileges which Sultan Ibrahim conceded to Andros in 1646, in an effort of the Sublime Porte to win over the inhabitants against the Venetians, who threatened and disputed the Ottoman rule in the Aegean.

D. "The 1647 Famine and the 1648 Plague" (45-47). The author examines these two great misfortunes and their unfortunate consequences for the island of Andros but claims that they were unconnected with the Cretan War.

E. "Ottoman and Venetian Taxation" (pp. 48-58). The author describes the financial plague which afflicted the islanders of the Aegean in general, and the inhabitants of Andros in particular, during the period of the Cretan War, as they were obliged to pay taxes to both their legitimate rulers and masters, the Ottomans, and their temporary ones, the Venetians. On the basis of archival sources, the author gives a precise account of the amounts in cash and produce (silk, wine, grain, livestock, etc.), which the unfortunate islanders paid to their conquerors.

F. "Demographic Picture" (pp. 59-61). Always on the basis of valid

historical testimony and sources, the author presents data on the population of Andros and examines the impact of the war on the demographic situation of the island.

G. "Church and Education" (pp. 62-70). Here the author primarily relies on published sources in order to depict the ecclesiastical and educational conditions on Andros during the Cretan War. It turns out that the Orthodox Church was in the ascendant, while the Catholic element declined and dwindled steadily. There was only one school open on the island throughout the 17th century, care of the Catholic Cappuccini friars, which, however, "was attended by all Greek children of the land".

H. "Epilogue and Conclusions" (pp. 71-77). Here is a concise but very useful and enlightening summing-up, which, however, does not avoid occasional repetitions of statements and conclusions already elaborated upon and presented in the preceding text.

There follows the Appendix, which includes the publication of eleven unpublished diplomatic documents dated 1647 to 1671 from the Public Archives of Venice (pp. 78-89), a bibliography (pp. 91-99), a summary of the text in Italian (pp. 100-106), an index in both Greek and Latin (pp. 107-114), and thirteen tables (two maps and eleven documents), which come in addition to the text.

In the final analysis, this study is firmly founded on strict scientific method and ample historical documentation and is also tastefully produced in print. Along with the author, one should commend the active Kaireios Library of Andros, which enriched its series of publications by this important monograph. This is a contribution not only to Andros but also to the history of the insular Aegean region during the critical years of the Cretan War.

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Ioannis A. Papadrianos, *Οι Έλληνες απόδημοι στις Γιουγκοσλαβικές χώρες, 18ος-20ός αι.* (The Greek Emigrants in the South Slav Lands, 18th-20th centuries), Thessaloniki: Vaniias, 1993, 230 pp.

It is a fact that for nearly one-and-a-half centuries after the establishment of the Modern Greek State, the majority of Greek historiography, locked