

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There follows the Appendix, which includes the publication of eleven unpublished diplomatic documents dated 1647 to 1671 from the Public Archives of Venice (pp. 78-89), a bibliography (pp. 91-99), a summary of the text in Italian (pp.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: Vaniat, 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

within the confines of official national ideology, adopted a rather narrow perspective while applying itself to the investigation and study of the history of Hellenism: this was done almost exclusively with reference to the geographical boundaries of this state, or, at best, the regions which were defined by that same ideology as the “unredeemed lands” (*αλύτρωτες πατρίδες*). During the more recent period, however, there is a perceptible trend towards broadening the study of Hellenism as a whole, which affords us a more complete picture of the Greek presence and activity beyond the historical, geographical or political boundaries of Greece. The construction of such a picture becomes all the more important in view of the fact that, both in the past and at present, the Greeks, along with the Jews and the Armenians, can claim a very substantial diaspora¹.

Although there now exists a sufficient number of articles and monographs on the great Greek settlements of the modern and contemporary era (in America, Australia, Western Europe and North Africa), the history of the numerous Greek communities and settlements which flourished in East-Central Europe and the Balkan peninsula during the same period has attracted only scant attention. It is on this region, and more specifically the part defined as the South Slav lands, that Ioannis A. Papadrianos has for many years focused his academic interest —first as a research associate of the Institute for Balkan Studies and then as member of staff of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Mr Papadrianos, who has given us more on this subject in the past², comes now with a new synthetic approach to the history and general outlook of the Greek settlements in the region of former Yugoslavia, and fills an important gap in international bibliography³.

The absence so far of a similar specialist study, from a Greek viewpoint at least, seems rather surprising if one takes into account the traditionally

1. See, in particular, the recent publication of I. K. Hassiotis, *Επισκόπηση της ιστορίας της Νεοελληνικής Διασποράς* (A Historical Review of Modern Greek Diaspora), Thessaloniki: Vaniias, 1993.

2. Ioannis A. Papadrianos, *Οι Έλληνες πάροικοι του Σεμλίνου, 18ος-19ος αι. Διαμόρφωση της παροικίας, δημογραφικά στοιχεία, διοικητικό σύστημα, πνευματική και πολιτιστική δραστηριότητα* (The Greek Settlers of Zemun, 18th-19th century. Evolution of the Community, Demographic Data, System of Administration, Spiritual and Cultural Activities), Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1988.

3. As Mr Papadrianos indicates in the introduction of his book, some information on the Vlach-speaking Greeks in the South Slav lands is provided by the Serb historian Dusan Popović in his studies *O Cincarima. Prolozi pitanju postanka nase carsije*, Belgrade 1927 and *O Cincarima, Prolozi pitanju postanka naseg gradjanskog drustva*, Belgrade 1937.

close relations between the Greeks and the South Slav peoples, which, as pointed out by the author in the introduction, became even closer after 1453 and the establishment of Greek settlements in the South Slav lands during the period of Ottoman rule. The historical conditions which led successive waves of Greek emigrants to move into the South Slav lands and permanently establish themselves there are examined in Part I of the book. According to the author, the Austro-Turkish Wars of the 17th and 18th centuries acted as a catalyst for the emigration movements, which were effected in six waves, while yet another stimulant was provided by the privileged treatment which at times the imperial authorities accorded to Ottoman subjects who were active on Austrian territory. Still in Part I of the book, the author in a concise manner gives the location of the Greek settlements in the Serbian provinces and the South Slav regions controlled by Austria, dates their establishment and locates the emigrants' origin. This review helps demonstrate an important element: that the Greek communities in the South Slav lands were mainly founded by emigrants from northern Greece, Western Macedonia in particular, who were fully conscious of their Greek origin. Part I of Mr Papadrianos's study concludes by seeking the causes which led to the decline of these communities during the 19th and 20th centuries; to this effect, the author lists the following causes: (i) the decline of traditional commerce based on land routes; (ii) the return of many emigrants to Greece following the establishment of an independent Greek state; (iii) the emigrants' gradual assimilation through extensive intermarriage with the indigenous population.

The second and more important part of the book deals extensively with the economic and cultural activities of the Greek settlers in the South Slav lands. The author at first gives an analytical account of the main economic activities of the Greeks and describes in some length the way in which these activities were carried out, the various problems arising from the contacts with the Austrian, Ottoman and Serbian authorities and the significant relations between Greek merchants and Serbian revolutionaries. This part of the study contributes to a better understanding of the economic process which took place in the Balkans during the 18th and 19th centuries, on the one hand, and the interrelation between economic activity and spiritual revival and the movement of the Balkan peoples towards national liberation, on the other. An aspect of the national revival of Hellenism during this period is also examined in Part II of Mr Papadrianos's book. In this context he describes to some extent the ecclesiastical spiritual life created by the Greek settlers, who alternatively experienced periods of harmony and friction with the local

authorities. This Hellenic ecclesiastical environment provided Serbia with a number of important prelates, such as Dionysios Papayannousis-Popovic and Anthimos, Metropolitans of Belgrade, and the Bishop of Uzice and Sabac Anthimos Zepos. Equally impressive appears the activity in the field of education, which is chronologically presented from the time of the early private teachers to the establishment of private and communal schools in the Serbian and Austrian regions. Among the many figures who were educated at the Greek schools and later reached eminence, such as the Serb politician Ilija Garasanin, there were several teachers of considerable calibre, including Dimitrios Darvaris, Dimitrios Birdas and Euphronios Raphael Popovic. Greek cultural influence in Serbia had been so great that at one point Greek was taught at the primary school, the gymnasium and the commercial school of Belgrade and at the gymnasium of Kragujevac.

The economic and cultural activity of the Greeks helped define their social status, a subject examined in the third chapter of Part II. Thus, we learn that many Greeks in the South Slav lands rose to prominence as men of letters, scholars, benefactors, politicians and high-ranking civil servants. The author takes care to introduce us to several of them in Part III of his book, headed "Portraits". Among them we may single out Dimitrios Dimitriou, friend and associate of Liudevit Gaj and supporter of the Illyrian Movement; the Kikis family of big merchants and benefactors; the Lekos family of scholars and University teachers; Kosta Markovic, Minister of Finance of Serbia. A notable contribution in this direction is the annex of Greek epitaphs from the South Slav lands, which Mr Papadrianos presents for the first time. These epitaphs, in our opinion, turn out to be a primary historical source on account of not only the genealogical and chronological data which they contain but also the evidence they afford with respect to (a) the origin and nationality of these emigrants, (b) their economic and social position, and (c) the extent and volume of intermarriage and the process and extent of assimilation of the Greeks by the peoples of the South Slav countries.

Mr Papadrianos's study predominantly relies on unpublished archival material from the following sources: the State Archives of Serbia-Sections of the Ministry of Education and the Chancellery of the Serbian Principality, the State Archives of Zagreb, the Historical Archives of the City of Belgrade, the State Archives of Brasow, the Manuscript Section of the Greek National Library and records of communities and churches. The author has also made use of published Serbian and Greek sources, Greek and Serbian newspapers of the 19th century and an extensive bibliography. The book, which is prefaced

by Professor Zacharias Tsirpanlis of the Ioannina University, contains an analytical index of names and places in Greek and Latin.

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XANTHIPPI KOTZAGEORGI

Ioannis K. Hassiotis, *Επισκόπηση της Ιστορίας της νεοελληνικής Διασποράς* (= Précis d'Histoire de la Diaspora Néohellénique), Thessalonique, éd. Vantias, 1993, 231 pp.

Il est un fait que nous ne possédons pas encore d'ouvrage synthétique sur l'hellénisme de la Diaspora. C'est cette triste constatation que faisait il y a quelques années Alexis Ad. Kyrou lorsqu'il écrivait: "On n'a pas encore écrit le Livre d'Or de l'hellénisme de la Diaspora... On n'a pas encore livré à notre admiration et à notre reconnaissance le bilan définitif des exploits des Grecs de la Diaspora à travers les siècles..." [Alexis Ad. Kyrou, *Ελληνική Εξωτερική Πολιτική* (La politique extérieure grecque), Athènes, éd. Estia 21948, p. 28]. Il est un fait aussi que la compréhension des problèmes primordiaux de l'histoire politique et sociale grecque moderne et contemporaine est impossible si l'on ne prend pas en même temps en compte le rôle important de la Diaspora néohellénique. Néanmoins, malgré une abondante bibliographie, les approches synthétiques de l'histoire globale de ce phénomène font presque totalement défaut... Mais, soutient l'auteur, ce manque pourrait être comblé par un travail d'équipe (p. 15).

Voilà donc, jusqu'à un certain point, le but de l'auteur quand il donne les lignes générales de l'Histoire de la Diaspora néohellénique dans ses phases les plus importantes (du milieu du XVème siècle jusqu'à nos jours), de même que les facteurs qui ont influencé de façon décisive les différents moments de la destinée de l'hellénisme de l'étranger.

L'auteur, qui est professeur d'Histoire moderne à l'UFR d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de l'Université Aristote de Thessalonique a publié différentes études sur les relations politiques du monde grec et de l'Europe occidentale, sur les ultimes phases de la Question d'Orient et sur l'Histoire de la Diaspora grecque moderne.

L'ouvrage, après les abréviations (p. 9) et l'avant-propos (pp. 11-16), se divise en quatre chapitres:

— Dans le premier, intitulé "Terminologie conceptuelle, géographique et historique" (pp. 17-40), l'auteur s'intéresse aux trois termes qui définissent