

Abstracts

AFRODITA ALEXIEVA

RAŠKO BLÄŠKOV—TRANSLATOR OF TWO OF SCHMIDT'S WORKS

The subject of this paper is the translations, made in the period of the Bulgarian national revival, of two short novels belonging to the early works of the German writer Christophe Schmidt—"Die Waldkapelle" and "Das Täubchen". Through a comparative textological analysis of Raško Bläškov's translations and their Greek versions, the author demonstrates the latter's intermediary role in acquainting the Bulgarian reader with these two of Schmidt's works. Conclusions are drawn concerning the competence of the Bulgarian translator, his knowledge of the foreign language, and the means he uses to adapt the Bulgarian version to the concepts, the way of life and the ideas of his readers.

ROXANE D. ARGYROPOULOS

NICHOLAS PICCOLOS AND MODERN GREEK PHILOSOPHY

A professor in the most eminent Greek educational institutions of his time, Nicholas Piccolos played an important role in the revival of Modern Greek education and culture and in the transmission of ideas from Western Europe by translating Descartes, Rousseau and Bernardin de Saint-Pierre into Greek. A close friend of A. Koraes and the French *Idéologues*, Piccolos shared their views about the humanities and philosophy. He also published an important edition in French of Aristotle's *History of Animals*. An upholder of the tradition of the medical school of Montpellier, Piccolos espoused a world view in which the study of the humanities was broadened by philosophy. Although his intellectual outlook was formed in France, Piccolos remained close to the ideals of Ancient Greece, which he desired to see realised in Modern Greece.

PETIA ASENOVA

FUNCTIONS OF WORD REPETITION IN BULGARIAN AND GREEK

The different types of word repetition of some grammatical and stylistic value are characteristic for the syntaxe of people's communicative speech of Balkan languages.

The common character of some types of repetitive constructions which have also corresponding forms in Romanian and Albanian is established.

The repetitive constructions that express increasing of quality, action and quantity (1.1., 1.2., 1.3.), reduced speech (2.3.) and etymological figure (2.4.) can be classified with great certainty to universal languages.

We can definitely assign Balkan character to the repetitions of emotional and stylistic value: reprisal of the stressed lexeme by its negation with two meanings-concessive (2.1.1.) and affirmative (2.1.2.); repetition with a nuance of prejorative meaning by phonemic change of the lexeme and the tautological constructions for emphasis of the subject (3.1.) and predicate (3.2.) as well as of some others.

V. BEŠEVLIJEV

TWO GREEK PLACENAMES IN BULGARIA

The placenames discussed in this article are Provadija and Ropotamo. The first is the name of a city in East Bulgaria. The second is the name of a river near Sozopolis. Both are mentioned in greek manuscripts of the middle ages.

MARTHA BUR

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES ORGANIZED BY BALKAN MERCHANTS IN HUNGARY IN THE 17th-18th CENTURIES

In the 17th and 18th centuries trade between Eastern, South-Eastern and Western Europe was quite brisk, the most active participants being the Balkan merchants, Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. In a number of European countries they had their own colonies, and these were most numerous in the Austrian Empire, including Hungary.

The Balkan merchants in Hungary were engaged in diverse activities. They imported goods from the Levant and products of European industry, and traded the Hungarian agricultural produce at the same time.

In the course of their vigorous commercial activities abroad, the subjects of the Ottoman Empire needed the support of the local authorities. In Hungary they set up an organization of their own, the so-called Greek Company. The independent merchants who joined such companies negotiated their rights and obligations with the local authorities. In turn, the latter controlled the activities of the foreigners and gathered information about them. As a result, valuable documents pertaining to the activities and organizations of Balkan merchants have been preserved in Hungarian archives.

NADIA DANOVA

MARKO BALABANOV'S JOURNEY TO GREECE IN 1891 AND HIS DIARY

The paper sets itself the task of introducing a hitherto unknown source providing information about certain important aspects of the political and cultural history of Bulgaria and the history of Greek-Bulgarian relations. It is the diary of a well-known Bulgarian political and public figure of the second half of the 19th century, Marko Balabanov, which he kept on his journey to Greece in 1891. The diary has been analyzed in the context of the political and diplomatic relations in the Balkans and in Europe at the end of the 19th century, taking into account the ideological evolution of its author.

P. DINEKOV

BULGARIAN-GREEK LITERARY RELATIONS IN THE WORKS OF PROF. YORDAN IVANOV

Yordan Ivanov (1872-1947), a professor of long standing in the history of the Old Bulgarian literature at Sofia University, in his scientific work as a student of the Middle Ages constantly touches upon Bulgarian-Greek links from the Middle Ages up to present day. Byzantine literature is present in all of prof. Ivanov's major works. His fundamental book "Bulgarian Monuments throughout Macedonia" includes the protobulgarian inscriptions in Greek,

the life story of Kliment of Ohrid by D. Homatian, Emperor Vassilij II's honorary grant on the rights of the Ohrid Archibishopric and a number of other sources in Greek. Similar Greek works are included in his other books such as "Northern Macedonia", "Bogomil Books and Legends" "Old Bulgarian Stories" etc. In his research in Old Bulgarian literature Ivanov constantly draws a parallel between Bulgarian and Greek, and tries to find the link between the Bulgarian and the Greek texts.

His study of "The Greek-Bulgarian Relations before the Church Struggle" (1912) is of great interest. Here the problem of the Greek cultural influence in Bulgaria is posed. Ivanov deals in detail with the complicated relations between the Greek Orthodox Church and the Bulgarian population during the Turkish yoke; he does not find any tendencies for Hellenization in these relations before the church struggle (19th century). On the contrary: he points out that at this time the political and national hostility between Bulgarians and Greeks subsided; "Under the pressure of the common threat and under the protection of the common mother—church common aims were fostered". In proof of his opinion Ivanov points out to a number of facts from Bulgarian-Greek literary and cultural relations.

GEORGIA IOANNIDOU-BITSIADOU

THE GREEK ELEMENT IN THE PLOVDIV AREA BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BULGARIAN EXARCHATE

The archives of the Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs are a valuable source of information about the living conditions of the Greeks of Eastern Rumelia.

After the Ottoman reforms of 1856 and before the establishment of the Bulgarian Exarchate, the Greek element in the Plovdiv area confronted another Balkan nation for the first time: the Bulgarians.

Apart from the tension in Greek-Bulgarian relations, however, by the beginning of 1866 life for the Greek element in this area had grown precarious not only because of the lack of the protection of law—since there were no Greek consular authorities—but also because the attitude of the Turkish authorities changed when the Cretan Revolution began to take on greater dimensions.

A. E. KARATHANASIS

THE LAST GREEKS OF VELIKO TIRNOVO. THE CASE OF THE GEORGIADIS FAMILY

This study gives an account of the Georgiadis family, who settled in Alvanitochori, near Veliko Tirnovo, in the nineteenth century, and was one of the last Greek families to do so. On the basis of the codices belonging to one of its members, the writer also explores this family's philological interests and investigates information about the activity of Greeks in the area of Veliko Tirnovo towards the end of the nineteenth century.

*EVANGELOS KOFOS*ATTEMPTS AT MENDING THE GREEK-BULGARIAN ECCLESIASTICAL SCHISM
(1875-1902)

On the basis of new documentary evidence, the author traces the hitherto little-known efforts, at various stages, to bring about a solution to the Greek-Bulgarian ecclesiastical schism of 1872.

Such efforts were made, at times, by all sides concerned: the Greeks, the Bulgarians and, especially, the Russians. The latter, who had played a leading role in the establishment of the independent Bulgarian Church, had become aware of the schism's long-term drawbacks with respect to their own Eastern policy objectives.

Nevertheless, efforts at reconciliation, prompted mainly by political considerations, encountered strong opposition within the Greek and Bulgarian leading circles. Moreover, public opinion, already polarized on account of the feud over Thrace and Macedonia, was generally antagonistic to concessions for lifting the schism.

On the Greek side, the documents reveal differences of approach and orientation between the representatives of the Greek state and the Ecumenical Patriarchate, particularly during the years when Joachim III was patriarch.

The failure of the off-and-on efforts and negotiations over a period of approximately thirty years was the result of the growing nationalistic antagonism of the two protagonists, who viewed with each other to secure their respective national goals the moment the Ottoman Empire crumbled into ruins.

*B. KONDIS*THE ROLE OF THE ALBANIAN FACTOR UPON THE GREEK-BULGARIAN
UNDERSTANDING OF 1912

The purpose of this paper is to outline some of the distinctive characteristics of the Greco-Bulgarian understanding and some of the unique features of the Albanian factor.

The Greco-Bulgarian understanding was a consequence of new pressures and opportunities stimulated by events and developments which were taking place beyond the frontiers of the two nations, and were beyond the control or influence of either Athens or Sofia. These traditional adversaries were not brought together by a sincere desire for lasting friendship, but rather because they strongly suspected, and at the same time needed and had to depend on, each other.

*ZINA MARKOVA*A MANIFESTATION OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE
BULGARIANS IN 1876

The philanthropical activities of a committee founded in July 1876 in Plovdiv by several foreign consuls, including the Greek, Athanasios Matalas, are considered in this paper. The committee's aim was to give some material support to those left destitute by the Bulgarian people's April '76 insurrection against Turkish domination. During its nine-month life, up to the beginning of the Turkish-Russian war, the committee provided long-term relief or one-time aid to more than 2,500 people, mainly widows and children. This activity, like any other human work on behalf of universal solidarity, left a deep mark in the grateful memory of the Bulgarian people.

YANNIS MOTSIOS

THE ANACREONTIAN POETRY IN GREEK AND BULGARIAN LITERATURE

The anacreontian poetry in the Balkans during the XVIIIth and the beginning of the XIXth centuries has close ties to the illumination and the corre-

sponding folk songs of the time. This poetry achieved to develop the verse towards melodiousness, optical beauty, expression and nobleness. Reference is made to Athanasios Christopoulos, Petko Slavejkov and G. Vilaras, as well as a comparison of their works.

ALEXANDRE NIČEV

PHONETIC ADAPTATION OF THE GREEK BORROWINGS IN THE
BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

The paper sets out to discuss the problems concerning the phonetic aspect of the Greek borrowings in Bulgarian. These are either direct borrowings or via Latin, other Western-European languages and Russian. It is noted that the bulk of the borrowings come from Mediaeval Greek and Modern Greek, their reception in literary language being distinct from that in the dialects. For their own part, Greek borrowings may also have either a literary or a dialectal origin. Vocalism, consonantism and accentuation are traced in detail.

LYUBOMIRA PARPULOVA

THE BALLAD OF THE WALLED-UP WIFE. NOTES ABOUT ITS STRUCTURE AND
SEMANTICS

The ballad about the walled-up wife has attracted the interest of folklorists since last century and a number of studies and articles and two monographs have been devoted to it. A new investigation is needed, however, which would take into account the numerous recent recordings, as well as the new methods used in folklore study. The present article aims to prove the need for such an investigation and contributes towards it in some measure. In the course of the research, 180 Bulgarian variants were analysed in detail. The material was collected in the period 1970-81, and all the texts were subjected to structural analysis.

The article reached the conclusion that the deep semantics of the song come from "the rites of passage" which use "the construction code" to express their basic content, and, more specifically, from the complex of the rites and beliefs relating to marriage and the delivery of the first child.

*PAVLOS PETRIDIS*THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BULGARIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
DURING THE BALKAN WARS

The object of this report form the private behind the scenes affairs of the carriers of the national policy of Bulgaria and king Ferdinand's with the headleader of Foreign affairs, Minister of Austro-Hungary, count Berchtold, just short before the burst of the first Balkan war until the sign of the treaty of Bucharest.

The unpublished stuff has been derived from the political records of Austria-Hungary (PA. XII) and mainly from the files K. 405-455 that concern the Diplomacy behind the scenes of the Balkan Wars.

Distinctive characteristic of bulgarian foreign policy in this critical period is the maintenance of close and secret relationships with Powers belonging to those fighting against the allied, like Austria-Hungary and Russia.

This strategy would have brought momentary important benefits to Bulgaria, benefits that could have been consolidated if Berchtold, contrary to the previous ministers Andrassy and Aehrenthal, had applied actively the program of Eastern policy of the Monarchy during the second Balkan War.

Confirmation of the formation of the bulgarian foreign policy has consisted the fact that since Russia (the great competitor of the Dual Monarchy in the Balkans) cooperated actively to the conclusion of the serbo-bulgarian alliance and the Balkan alliance in general, encouraging the bulgarian claims, in the beginning of 1913 the Austrian initiatives were brought forward in order to grant Thessaloniki to Bulgaria, as is concluded from the top-secret commentary of the austrian minister of Foreign affairs to his ambassador in Sofia, Tarnowski. And all this when officially Austria-Hungary followed a policy of "well-balanced friendship" towards the Balkan Alliance and its claims.

The skilful handling of the Bulgarians had been approved by the greek prime-minister Eleftherios Venizelos himself, who admitted in the close environment of the austrian ambassador in Athens, that Bulgaria had a lot of protectors to rely upon, a vision that the greek political leadership did not finally succeed.

MIHAILA STAINOVA

SOME ASPECTS OF THE INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN THE OECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE AND THE SUBLIME PORTE DURING THE SECOND DECADE OF THE 18th CENTURY

The examination of certain administrative and legal documents could lead to interesting conclusions regarding the interrelations between the Patriarchate and the Sublime Porte during diverse periods of the Ottoman rule, the degree of independence of the Church from the Ottoman state concerning decisions of administrative and legal character and finally, the channels by which the Patriarch's decisions were carried through on occasions when their realization depended on the intervention of the Sublime Porte, etc. The documents issued by the Patriarch and becoming Acts of State through the resolution of the supreme authority—the Grand Vizier—are interesting from the view point of the Ottoman diplomacy.

This paper discusses four Turkish documents with which the Patriarch demands measures from the State for the punishment of a culpable member of the Orthodox Church and traces up the formal, bureaucratic interrelations between the Vestry, the Chancellery of the Sublime Porte and the "Defterhane"—the Ministry of Finance up to the first half of the 19th century. The documents, dated between 1716-1726 reflect the profound contradictions between the Christians on the Balkans and the Greek Patriarchate in Constantinople during the 18th century. Despite some features of its activities which had positive repercussions—the safeguarding of the spiritual and cultural traditions of Christendom within the boundaries of the Ottoman empire, as well as the preservation of the national consciousness, in many respects its role has been nefarious. Supported by the supreme state power of the Ottomans, the Patriarchate "pointed the sword" towards its own flock with the aim of securing larger revenues by means of taxes and duties imposed on the orthodox congregation.

KRASIMIR STANČEV

THE BULGARO-GREEK LITERARY RELATIONS DURING THE TURKISH RULE

The examination of the greek manuscripts in the collection of the National Library "Ivan Vazov" in Plovdiv contributes to a better study and understanding of the mutual literary bulgaro-greek relations during the centuries and especially during the period of the Turkish rule.

ST. STOIKOVA

THE SONG ABOUT THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN BULGARIAN FOLKLORE

The theme of the fall of a kingdom, prophesied by a bird or a dream, is widespread in Bulgarian folklore. One of these plots in particular is devoted to the story of the fall of Constantinople and the death of its last Christian ruler Constantine XI Palaeologus (Tsar Kostadin). In the mind of the people this is identified with the end of the Bulgarian state (which actually came half a century earlier) and is seen as a punishment for Bulgarian pride.

This song has an older mythological basis and is connected with the Christmas ritual. Some more recent legendary components have been inserted into its historical stratum, probably originating from the martyrdom of the popular saint Nikola Mirtikiyski—sovereign of the seas and patron of sailors and students—as well as from other legends.

The theme of the fall of a town (or state), and especially the fall of Constantinople, is popular in Greek folklore too. Parallel motifs of our song may be traced in the themes of several Greek songs. Compared to the Bulgarian song, they seem to be more fragmentary. At the same time, they reflect a later stage in the development of the people's consciousness—they are more realistic, the historical reality in them being given more specifically, more closely. However, a thorough analysis shows that some of them bear the traces of an earlier stage, which may be explained through the typologically more ancient Bulgarian song.

C. SVOLOPOULOS

ELEFThERIOS VENIZELOS AND THE DILEMMA OF GREEK FOREIGN POLICY AFTER THE BALKAN CRISIS OF 1908

The attitude of Eleftherios Venizelos, member of the executive committee of autonomous Crete, during the Balkan crisis, October 1908, coincided in the beginning with the line drawn by the greek government, that is in favor of the immediate declaration of the Union of the island with Greece. At the same time, beyond the immediate aspirations, he tried to find the means to secure the more general presumptions which would enable the integration of the nation. In view of this need, should he take advantage of the promises

of the neo-turkish regime for an equality in civic rights among the nations of the Empire or should he try to create a common front of the balkan nations against-Turkey? In the beginning he will turn himself towards the first direction, but after the predominance of the nationalistic trends among the Young Turks, he will turn himself towards the second solution and he will try to approach Bulgaria.

CHARALAMBOS SYMEONIDIS

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BULGARIAN TERMINATION -ия IN PLACE OF
THE TURKISH -i/-ı/-ü/-u

The normal realisation of the Turkish suffixes -i/-ı/-ü/-u as -ия in Bulgarian (*geni* < гемя) and the sporadic appearance of Bulgarian -ия in Turkish nouns ending in -a (балтия < *balta*) is explained with the hypothesis that both noun categories in Bulgarian result from corresponding Prototurkish nouns ending in *-ıya (кория < **korıya*, балтия < **-baltıya*).

V. ТАРКОВА-ЗАИМОВА / A. MILTENOVA

THE PROBLEM OF PROPHECIES IN BYZANTINE AND BULGARIAN
LITERATURE

Aim of the present study is the presentation of certain typological parallels between Byzantine and Bulgarian literature, concerning the so-called «prophecies», which include information on the practice of magic.

Prophecies are worthy of special attention, when examined in comparative manner, because they are a valuable literary source which fully presents the evolution of thought of medieval man, often presenting a fuller picture than that of official literature on the Balkans.

A. I. THAVORIS

EXAMPLES OF ARCHAISMS IN GREEK LOANWORDS FOUND IN THE
CONTEMPORARY BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

In a brief introduction the author stresses the importance of archaisms in

Greek loanwords that exist in languages of people neighbouring to Greece. Afterwards he explains the term archaism first in the greek language and then in greek loanwords to the languages of neighbouring to Greece countries. Finally some examples of such archaisms in contemporary Bulgarian (common and dialectal) are given.

IOANNIS THEOCHARIDES

RELATIONS BETWEEN CYPRIOTS AND BULGARIANS AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ACCORDING TO THE MEMOIRS OF A BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONARY

The revolt of April 1876 was the Bulgarian people's best organised effort to throw off the Ottoman yoke. After the failure of the revolt, many revolutionaries were arrested and exiled to various parts of the Ottoman Empire including Cyprus.

On the basis of the memoirs of the revolutionary T. Shabanov, who was exiled to Cyprus, an account is given of the living conditions of the Bulgarian revolutionaries in the castle of Nicosia and also of the Cypriots' friendly feelings towards them.

VARBAN TODOROV

THE SOCIETY "ORIENTAL CONFEDERATION" AND ITS ACTIVITIES DURING THE 80ties AND 90ties OF THE 19th CENTURY

The idea of co-operation between the Balkan peoples, as well as their attempts of common actions against Ottoman rule, underwent a long and complex evolution. This idea and the efforts made to realize it, entered a new stage with the national-liberation movements of the Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians and other peoples under Ottoman domination during the 19th century.

This paper sets itself the task of revealing one aspect of the Balkan states' attempts at co-operation in the 1880s and 1890s. It analyzes the aims, programme and activities of the "Oriental Confederation", an association created in Greece. Along-side the liberation attempts, this organization also tried to link the efforts of the Balkan nations and to unite the Balkan states in a Balkan

Federation, which would be able to resist the expansionist policy of the Great Powers.

This paper is based on unpublished material from several Greek archives.

MARIA TODOROVA

THE GREEK VOLUNTEERS IN THE CRIMEAN WAR

The existence of a corps of volunteers from several Balkan nations—Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Wallachians and Moldavians—as part of the Russian army during the Crimean war, though an undeniable fact, is rarely or only incidentally mentioned even in the most voluminous histories of this war. It represents an important episode in the history of the Balkan peoples and at the same time allows interesting conclusions to be drawn about the evolution of Russia's Balkan policy. With the exception of Chrisovergi's *History of the Greek Legion* (Odessa, 1887-8), a bibliographical rarity and more an apologia of the author's own activities than a systematic history of the legion, the Balkan volunteers in the Crimean war have been forgotten both by contemporary and by present-day historians.

This paper is based exclusively on unpublished documentary material from the former Russian Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs kept in three Moscow archives—CGVIA (Central State Archives for Military History), AVPR (Archives for the Foreign Policy of Russia), CGAOR (Central State Archives of the October Revolution). In it the history of the volunteer corps, and especially the Greek volunteers, during the two stages of their activity—the Danubian campaign and the siege of Sebastopol—is followed up. Various questions are examined regarding among others the formation of the corps, its administrative structure, the number of volunteers, military actions, and the fate of the volunteers after the end of the war. Through an analysis of several lists of names, an attempt is made at establishing the social characteristics of the volunteers.

VELKO TONEV

FROM THE PAST OF BULGARIAN-GREEK RELATIONS ON THE WESTERN
BLACK SEA COAST

Bulgarian-Greek relations occupy an important place in the demo-

graphic, economic and cultural-political development of the Western Black Sea coast during the National Revival period, when it came out of the isolation in which it had been for several centuries and the role and importance of the local population rose extremely.

In our present paper we consider only Bulgarian-Greek church relations and the place of the Gagauzi in their development up to Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman rule.

V. TRAJKOV / ST. PAPADOPOULOS

THE "THRACO-BULGARIAN SOCIETY" IN GREECE DURING THE 1840s

After the revolution of September 1843, various societies were created in Athens by fighters who came from areas that were not included in the Greek state (such as Epirus, Thessaly, Crete, and others). The main purpose of these societies was to elect representatives to the National Assembly. It was then that the "Thraco-Bulgarian Society" was created, which was later renamed the "Society of Thracians, Bulgarians and Serbs", and which elected as its representative to the National Assembly the well-known Bulgarian veteran of the 1821 revolution, General Hatzi Hristo. This society continued its activities in the 1860s, aiming mainly at the reestablishment of its members, who were veterans of the War of Independence.

THEANO TSIOVARIDOU

THE AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE OF GREECE AND BULGARIA AT THE END OF THE XIXth AND THE BEGINNING OF THE XXth CENTURY

This is a comparative study of the structure of the agricultural sector of two neighboring countries.

There are many common elements, as both countries were under Ottoman occupation for more than four centuries. But their economic development was not always the same.

The main points of this article concern:

1. The role of the agricultural sector in the whole national economy, a very important factor in both countries.
2. The size of the agricultural holdings, which also had social repercussions:

the Bulgarians mostly favored small land holdings. In Greece, there was a dual system: in the provinces that were liberated first, small land holdings predominated; in the provinces liberated later (especially in Thessaly and Arta) land holdings were mostly large (Tsifliks).

3. The agricultural credit was created earlier in Bulgaria than in Greece.
4. The commercialization of agricultural products developed on a much greater scale in Greece than in Bulgaria, where a home-consumption economy prevailed.

CHRISTOS TZITZILIS

"PREFIXATION FOLK-ETYMOLOGY" IN BULGARIAN WORDS OF GREEK
ORIGIN

This paper discusses the "prefixation folk-etymology" in Bulgarian words of Greek origin. This paper discusses the "prefixation folk-etymology" in Bulgarian words of Greek origin. This is a phenomenon in which the first syllable coincides phonetically with a prefix, and because of this coincidence it is erroneously considered as being a prefix and is replaced by another prefix.

CONSTANTINE AP. VACALOPOULOS

THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF G. ZARIPHI'S GREEK INSTITUTIONS IN
PHILIPPOUPOLIS (END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY)

The present paper deals with the state of education of G. Zariphi's Greek institutions in Philippoupolis at the end of the nineteenth century. Historical data and valuable information about the foundation and the functioning of these institutions are to be found in great measure in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens.

MARIN ZHECHEV

THE DEVELOPMENT OF REALISM IN THE BULGARIAN AND GREEK
LITERATURES

The article considers the question of development of realism which attracts more and more the attention of literary science during the last years.

There have appeared books which subject to profound and extensive examination the artistic method that has yielded rich fruit and prepared the ground for creating unsurpassed works of literature and art.

As far as the Balkan countries are concerned, however, the problems of realism, of its genesis, development and the stages through which it has advanced continue to be insufficiently explored, and no serious attempts have been made to compare what has been achieved in the individual Balkan literatures, the peculiar reflection of reality by the method of realism.