

# Abstracts

MILUTIN GARAŠANIN

## ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PREHISTORY OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

The fundamental problems of the prehistory of South-Eastern Europe are connected also to the Apenine Peninsula and can be summarized as follows:

In the early neolithic period two big groups of civilizations are to be considered: The first, of the monochrome and painted ceramics (Starčevo, Criș, Karanovo, Proto-Sesklo, Sesklo, late phase of Dimini) is connected to the Near East; the second, of a more rough nature, «impresso», in Italy is connected to the Adriatic world and to the groups of Körös (Hungary).

The late neolithic is represented by the balcano-anatolian complex to which belong the groups of Vinča, Larissa, early Dimini (Tsangli) with its monochrome ceramic.

The problem is to elucidate if the expansion of these groups took place by a slow migration of primitive farmers of the South East or by a transmission of elements of civilization.

The transitional period between the neolithic and metal age is the first indoeuropization that took place in the framework of many successive movements of steppe groups towards the South East of Europe. The problem is to discern these different movements and study the symbiosis of the indigenous populations and the new-comers.

The bronze age of South-Eastern Europe is characterized by a strong Mycenaean impact (group of Dubovac-Žuto Brdo).

During the transitional period between the bronze age and the iron age the peoples of the interior of the Balkans played an important role in the Aegean migration which has begun to be discerned now, e.g. the groups of Mediana on the Morava who took part in the destruction of habitations in Macedonia (Vardaroftsa, Vardina); the groups of Babadag in Dobrudja and of Pšeničeno in Thrace who participated in the destruction of Troy VIIb 2.

During the iron age a spiritual *koine* is traced in South Eastern Europe especially in votiv objects of illyrian or balkan provenance in the Greek sanctuaries, or burial grounds, e.g. in Vergina.

Commercial relations of the tribal aristocracy of the early-balkan peoples and the Greek world are particularly close from the VIth cent. B.C. (Trebenište, Novi Pazar), and this is the most important problem of this period to study.

For the later periods up to the Roman conquest the study of the continuity of the autochthonous civilizations is important as well as the hellenization process in the regions close to Greece.

## I P H. A N A S T A S I A D O U

LA PRISE DE ZANTE PAR LES ARMÉES RUSSO-TURQUES, EN 1798, D'APRÈS  
UN MANUSCRIT INÉDIT DE P. A. GUYS

This is an extract from the newly-discovered manuscript of the *Suite du Voyage littéraire* of the French traveller Pierre-Augustin Guys (1721-1799). The manuscript deals with the capture of Zakynthos by the Russo-Turkish forces in 1798, and with the state of the Ionian Islands under both French rule and Russo-Turkish occupation.

It provides information about Pierre-Augustin's son, Constantin-Hyacinthe Guys, French consul in Zakynthos, and about the elder Guys' connections with Sp. Foresti, British consul in Zakynthos, N. Salomon, father of Dionysius Solomos, the Roman Catholic bishop Francesco Mercati, Demetrio Comuto, and Alessandro de Rossi, and also throws light upon the author's time on Zakynthos after the departure of the French. A commentary is provided on this material, which is also verified with the help of unedited original sources.

The extract supplies important facts about the situation prevailing in the *Echelles du Levant* after the Sultan's declaration of war against France in 1798, particularly in Smyrna, where the author's son Joseph-David Guys was at that time. His father includes an extract from a letter of his.

In spite of the fact that what Pierre-Augustin has to contribute to our knowledge about the capture of Zakynthos is almost entirely to be found in other sources as well, this does not detract from the interest of this source, for, written by a literary man rather than a historian, its publication offers what is missing from the purely historical texts—the psychological climate in which these historic events took place.

## G L Y N B A R R A T T

«S. I. TURGENEV'S NOTICE SUR L'INSURRECTION DES GRECS  
CONTRE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN»

Sergey Ivanovich Turgenev, brother to Andrey the poet, Aleksandr the *littérateur*, and Nikolay the absentee Decembrist, was in 1821-22 Secretary in the Imperial Russian Mission in Constantinople. An eye-witness performer of anti-Christian riots, more especially during the spring of 1821 and in the days preceding the hanging of the Greek Patriarch Gregorios, he also watched and waited as, each week, relations between Russia (represented in the country by the irritable Stroganov) and the Porte grew more strained and tense. War having for several days seemed inescapable, and physical assault upon the Mission possible, Turgenev was among the many Russians who, through a quick whim of the Porte, escaped the Turkish capital aboard a Russian warship. On his return to St. Petersburg, he composed the paper on the origins of the Greek

War of Independence—as it was named *post facto*—with a view to publication. The paper was dispatched, by A. I. Turgenev, to V. A. Zhukovsky; publication was delayed indefinitely, however, by the events of December 14, 1825, and the paper was then placed among the poet's manuscripts—and so found its way into the Imperial Public Library (now the Leningrad Public Library). Turgenev's paper is, in general terms, a most competent and interesting survey of the Greco-Turkish situation as it stood in 1822, throwing light not only on the early, bloody phases of the rising in three different parts of Greece, but also on contemporary Russian attitudes towards the Greeks («co-religionaries»), the Ottomans, the English, and the French—insofar as the latter two had interests in the area.

#### KAZETAR GANTAR

##### THE IMAGERY OF HELLAS IN THE SLOVENE LITERATURE

The article discusses the presence of Hellas in the last 150 years of the Slovene literature. First of all, Greece is described as an ally of Illyria (=Slovenia) in Vodnik's poem «Illyria Revived» (1811). Then, there are numerous images of Greek landscape and mythology in the poetry of the greatest Slovene poet France Prešeren (1800-1849). His contemporary, the famous philologist Jerne j Kopitar, had frequent contacts with the Greek emigrants, living in Vienna, and is known for his lively interest in revival of the new Greek literature and for his prophetic vision of renewed Hellas. He considered the development of Greek dialects and the process of their amalgamation into a *koivē* to be a model for an analogous development of the Slavic languages. The collection of poems «Acropolis and Pyramids» (1909) by Anton Aškerc can be defined as a versified Baedeker through Greece. The dark image of Byzantium in the novel «Under the Free Sunshine» (by F. S. Finžgar, 1906-7) can be explained by the actual political background. At the same time, there are also echoes of the Hellenic culture in Slovenian architecture, literary criticism and theology. In the post-war period, collections of poems with subjects, taken from the Hellenic world, were published. The novel «In Sibyl's Wind» (1968) by Alojz Rebula excels in beautiful poetic descriptions of Greece, which grow organically out of the author's philosophy.

#### J. TOURATSOGLU

##### UNPUBLISHED BYZANTINE HOARDS OF BILLON TRACHEA FROM GREEK MACEDONIA AND THRACE

The author presents for the first time a number of unpublished late 12th-early 13th hoard material of billon trachea (bronze scyphate) from various regions of Greek Macedonia and Thrace deposited in the Numismatic Cabinet at Athens, in the Archaeological Museums of Thessaloniki and Kavala and in the Archaeological Collection of Kozani.

Partially recorded hoards from the same area have been considered as well in order to provide a fuller picture of the circulation and the distribution of coinage in this part of the Balkan Peninsula.

The first part of the article deals with the discussion of analysis, data and conclusions obtained through examination of coin-types and patterns in comparison with hoard evidence from Yugoslavia, Turkey, Bulgaria, mainland Greece and the Aegean Islands.

A General List appended to the end and containing a detailed catalogue of the hoard material under examination aims in helping in the future for any further reference when combined with the corresponding one registered by M. Hendy in his book *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire (1081-1261)* Wash. 1969.

Eight comparative tables show the proportional occurrence of the various coin-types and help in demonstrating the probable deposition date of the hoards.

#### *C. H. SYMEONIDIS*

#### GREEK LOAN-WORDS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE

The author has compiled in this study Greek words that have been adopted in the Turkish language of Asia Minor. He is mainly concerned with Greek words that occur in the Asia Minor Turkish dialects and less in the written Turkish language. This work comes as a supplement to two A. Tietze's works on the Greek loan-words in the Turkish language. While the Turkish influence has become a wider research topic, the subject of the Greek influence on the Turkish has not been adequately treated by the scholars in the field.

The topic was considered almost exhausted since 1893 when G. Meyer produced for the first time his well known study on Romance and Greek loans in the Turkish language.

The two works of Tietze, after a long lapse of time have shown that there is a great number of Greek words in the Turkish dialects.

The present study is a contribution to this subject of Greek loan-words in the Asia Minor dialects. The author believes that there is still a great deal of material in the spoken language of the Turks in Asia Minor that has to be, collected studied and evaluated.