

Abstracts

HÉLÈNE D. BÉLIA

L'INSTRUCTION AUX COMMUNAUTÉS GRECQUES DE ROUMANIE (1869-1878)

This communication is an exposé of the state of education in the Greek communities in Rumania in the 1869-1878 period. Special emphasis is given to the Greek communities in Bucharest, Brăila, Galați, Buzău, Călărăssi, Calafat, Constanța, Giurgiu, Soulina, Ismail, Turnu-Măgurelle, Turnu-Severin and Urlați.

To further the understanding of this subject, the author examines the steps undertaken by the Greek State to reinforce and improve the condition of Greek education in those communities. These steps reflect the broader cultural policies of Greece in view of the evolvement of the Eastern Question.

APOSTOLOS DASCALACIS

MOUVEMENTS NATIONAUX ET SOCIAUX EN GRÈCE AU XIX^e SIÈCLE

The general historical setting is the Balkan Peninsula from the middle of the XVIIth to the beginning of the XIXth century. Within this general setting, the author focuses on Greece and on the prevailing conditions that enabled Greek traders establish flourishing enterprises.

The intellectual and economic developments of these times were instrumental in creating the conditions that brought about the awakening of the ideals of national liberation. These ideals culminated in Rhexas Pherraios and in the *Philiki Etairia* which triggered off the Greek War of Independence of 1821.

The author stresses the issue of Rhexas Pherraios's concepts for a Pan-Balkan cooperation against the Ottoman rule, along with the importance of the Greek War of Independence in bringing about the struggle for liberation among the other ethnic groups of the peninsula.

D. J. DELIVANIS

«LES RÉPERCUSSIONS DE LA CRISE MONÉTAIRE DANS LES BALKANS DES ANNÉES TRENTE ET SOIXANTE-DIX»

The Balkan states have suffered from the monetary crisis of the Thirties as well as from that of the Seventies. The causes were different each time, but

in both cases there was no possibility of the states protecting themselves.

The monetary crisis of the Thirties was caused by the shortage of the international liquidity available. Its impact was more readily felt as capital was transferred to places where the danger of exchange control, devaluation, or nationalisation without adequate compensation seemed remote, and not towards the countries where it would secure greater profit.

The world monetary crisis of the Seventies developed with inflation and excessive international liquid capital. Only where inflation and the rate of economic development are high, is the international liquidity not excessive. The influence of this crisis on the Balkan States was not favourable. They reacted through revaluation, even if this was not appropriate in view of the balance of payments deficits, exchange control, and the necessity to continue having recourse to foreign loans and investments.

MARIA NEGREPONTI-DELIVANIS

L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA RÉPARTITION DES REVENUS EN GRÈCE POUR LA PÉRIODE 1961-1971

The most important variables, which contributed to the recent improvement in the distribution of incomes in Greece, have been the following:

- a) The substantial immigration which diminished the unemployment ratio,
- b) the great capital inflow permitting the continuation of the development effort without imposing any noteworthy cuts in consumption,
- c) the avoidance of excessive industrialization,
- d) the modicity, until 1972, of inflationary pressures, not causing a great inequality in incomes.

The income distribution is examined both from the functional and the personal points of view. The conclusions reached are:

- a) The improvement of the functional income distribution under the influence of the increased productivity of labour, calculated with the help of the national accounts data and with the application of the Cobb Douglas function,
- b) the slower and more uncertain improvement of the personal distribution of incomes, on the basis of the Qini coefficients and of the Lorenz curves, due mainly first to various steps aiming at the redistribution of income and partly to the gradual diminution of the importance of the classes in the very low income bracket.

JEAN DIMAKIS

LA PRESSE DE VIENNE ET LA QUESTION D'ORIENT: 1821-1827

Among the various and predominantly literary or encyclopedic news-

papers and journals that appeared in Vienna in the 19th century, two of them—the *Wiener Zeitung*, and the *Oesterreichischer Beobachter*—represented the political press of the period. The former was the official gazette where laws, decrees, as well as news on current affairs were published; the latter published political news and information acquired first hand through its correspondents in various parts of Europe and the world, news which were subsequently published by the majority of the rest of the European newspapers.

The *Oesterreichischer Beobachter* echoed the official conservative opinions of the Imperial Austrian Court, and those of Count Metternich's in particular; it presented news items especially those concerning the Greek War of Independence subtly, stressing the Turkish point-of-view and, in contrast to most other European newspapers, provided no systematic analysis of such problems. Thus nowhere is there any comment to be found on the origins of the Greek insurrection, on the purported legitimacy of the Sultan, on the rapports between the Porte and the Great Powers.

To understand the attitude of the *Oesterreichischer Beobachter*, one has to bear in mind that Gentz, its chief correspondent, was in direct communication with the Porte, frequently substituting the official diplomats of his country. Yet, Gentz's views did not openly appear in the newspaper; it tried to appear impartial and neither condemned the Turks nor favoured the Greek cause, following a calculating policy.

Nevertheless, the *Oesterreichischer Beobachter* was incontestably negative to the affairs of the East, which is partially understandable, given the sympathies both Metternich and Gentz had, concerning the stability of the existing conservative social order, which the Greek insurrection was about to break. It should not be forgotten that the *Wiener Zeitung*, sided with the *Oesterreichischer Beobachter*, published the same news, in the same formulations, drawing from the same sources. Therefore, the *Wiener Zeitung* too, influenced public opinion, even though its circulation was confined to the German-speaking countries.

TITOS P. JOCHALAS

SULLA PROBLEMATICA DEI PRESTITI BIZANTINI E NEO-GRECI NEI DIALETTI ITALO-ALBANESI

This paper examines, for the first time, the problem of Byzantine and Modern Greek loanwords into the dialects of the Albanian-speaking villages of Southern Italy and Sicily.

The author defines the periods during which these loanwords were introduced into the aforesaid dialects, and the consonant and vowel changes, these loanwords have undergone.

ATHANASSIOS E. KARATHANASSIS

DES GRECS À LA COUR DU CONSTANTIN BRÎNCOVEANU,
VOÉVOD DE VALACHIE (1688-1714)

The aim of this communication is to examine briefly the relations between Greek intellectuals, politicians and preachers residing in Europe and the Balkans.

Constantin Brîncoveanu was a great philhellene both before and after becoming Prince of Wallachia. His aid to the impoverished Greek people was both varied and large, and his court was open to the Greek intellectuals who had fled from occupied Greece. He assisted them with the publication of their works, and frequently helped them financially in the restoration of monasteries or in the building of schools. He also frequently awarded scholarships to Greek students and supported the struggle of the Orthodox against the Jesuits.

SPYROS D. LOUKATOS

JEAN KAPODISTRIAS ET LA MACÉDOINE

The designation of John Capodistria as Governor of Greece constitutes one of the most remarkable landmarks in the course of the War of Independence. His arrival in 1828, provided all Greeks with the opportunity to write to him and express their problems, desires, anxieties, and requests. The documents of this correspondence, which are of paramount historical significance, include those sent by the populace of the Macedonian regions, and are kept in the General Archives of the State in Athens. These documents also include the replies of Capodistria to the Macedonian population.

A careful and penetrating study of these documents clarifies a large number of issues. The correspondence between the Macedonians and the leaders of the War of Independence, esp. Capodistria was continuous. The Macedonians sacrificed a lot of blood, and their achievements were valuable and important. During the insurrection, the Macedonians set up revolutionary encampments and effectively restrained the Turkish military forces, suffering, nevertheless, hardship and torment. It was the regions of Cassandra, Hassicon, Bodena, and of the Mademohoria, that suffered in particular, whereas the towns of Polygyros and Naoussa were razed to the ground. Numerous Macedonians went south and took part in the decisive battles of the War, and Macedonian representatives actively participated in the 4th National Assembly held in Argos, where the boundaries of the proposed free Greek State were drawn up.

In the aforesaid correspondence, the Macedonians express their respect and obedience to the decrees and wishes of the Governor; they emphatically state their irrevocable rights and their demand for a unification of Macedonia with Greece.

To meet these demands, Capodistria sent Captain A. Kriezis, of the Navy, to the isle of Thassos with special instructions, and appointed Andreas Londos commissioner for the Northern Sporades. His foreign policy was based on maintenance of good relations with the Ottoman Empire, and for this purpose he moved the Macedonian military contingent from the Sporades to Eleusis. He envisaged a state of a war of attrition, maintaining the Macedonian populace in a state of perpetual insurrection.

These documents clearly indicate that, during the War of Independence, the Macedonians openly showed their heartfelt desire for unison with Greece, their Greek spirit, and their Hellenic mentality.

KYRIAKI MAMONI

LES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA PROPAGATION DE L'INSTRUCTION GRECQUE À CONSTANTINOPLE (1861-1922)

After a general historical survey of the importance of the associations concerned with the Greek communities, the author examines the subject of the promotion of instruction and of cultural activities of Greek associations in Constantinople, from 1861 to 1922.

The author classifies the associations —162 of them for the time being— in four categories, according to their special aims, and gives items of evidence of their activity.

E. MOUTSOPOULOS

RÉALISME PHILOSOPHIQUE ET RÉALISME LITTÉRAIRE DANS LA PENSÉE NÉOHELLÉNIQUE

Realism seems to dominate the fields of philosophy and literature in post-Byzantine Greece. In philosophy, the platonic and neo-platonic realism is definitely replaced by Aristotelian realism, ever since the middle of the 15th and up to the middle of the 18th century, in both Greece and the Balkans where there was an infusion of Greek culture.

Nevertheless, during the same period, Greek regional literature is dominated by idealistic tendencies, namely a nostalgia for the past, hopes for a better future, and an idealized naturalism.

It is during the following period that the encyclopedic current was introduced into Greece. Empirical realism, of which it is a vehicle, replaces the rationalistic realism that had prevailed until then, and had caused the formation of a very precise ideal, that of education for everybody; it is in this ideal that the ideas, diffused through the national insurrection, were finally brought together.

Philosophical theory was replaced by a hint of philosophical pragmatism,

explained by means of a certain contempt for formal language, which was believed to express an attachment to the past. Yet, it is the realism in the descriptions of customs that predominated in the field of literature.

The synthesis of the two realistic currents in philosophy will be accomplished towards the middle of the 19th century by means of Greek eclecticism. In literature, the synthesis of the realistic and idealistic currents will not occur until much later, without the definitive solution of the opposition of their linguistic substitutes.

IOANNIS A. PAPADRIANOS

DIE SPIRTAS

EINE FAMILIE KLISSURIOTISCHER AUSWANDERER IN DER
JUGOSLAWISCHEN STADT ZEMUN WÄHREND
DES 18. UND 19. JAHRHUNDERTS

The unfavourable living conditions that prevailed in Macedonia during the period of the Turkish rule, forced a large number of its inhabitants to migrate to the northern lands of the Balkan Peninsula, and to Central Europe. Among these emigrants, the Spirtas family, which originated in the small town of Kleissoura in Western Macedonia, deserves to be placed in a class of its own.

The Spirtas settled in the Yugoslav town of Zemun, then one of the leading commercial towns of the Hapsburg Empire, in 1739. They excelled in trade, and some members of the family arose to prominent social positions in the Greek community of Zemun.

In the present paper, the author thoroughly examines the genealogy and activities of the Spirtas, drawing upon original historical evidence which he has come across in various archives in the Balkans.

CONSTANTIN PAPOULIDIS

ALEKSANDR KSAVER'EVIČ BULATOVIČ;
SA PARTICIPATION PARMi LES ONOMATOLÂTRES DU MONT-ATHOS

Aleksandr Ksaver'evič Bulatovič (monk Antonios) was a pioneer in the movement of the Onomatolâtres in Mt. Athos, during the 1912-13 period.

Those worshipping the Name of the Lord (Onomatodox or Onomatolâtres) claimed their general belief to be in realism. Furthermore they claimed that the Name of God in itself contained His Presence whenever invoked by the faithful in his prayer (see also C. Papoulidis, «Ὄνοματολάτραι», *Μακεδονικά* 11 (1971), 117-166).

Following his research in the archives of Mt. Athos, the author of this

article has been able to complete the section concerning the sojourn in Mt. Athos, of the A. K. Bulatovič bibliography, which was recently compiled by the soviet scholar I. S. Kacnel'son (see also A. K. Bulatovič, *S vojskami Menelika II*, izd. pod. red. I. S. Kacnel'sona, Moscow 1971, pp. 3-31).

D É M È T R E G. S É R É M È T I S

SOURCES DU DROIT DANS LE CONTEXTE DE LA RÉCEPTION DU
DROIT ROMAIN BYZANTIN EN GRÈCE

It was during the long era of the Turkish yoke that the subject Greek nation underwent the process of accepting the Roman-Byzantine legislation, a process carried out without much ado or awareness of its significance. Justice was dispensed through bishops and independent arbitrators (village elders and/or notables). The former did so on the basis of Roman-Byzantine Law, the latter according to the evolving customs.

During this continuous process, Law sources, both written and oral, were being reshaped and moulded through force and through the developing legal conscience of the nation.

Through the interweaving of these sources, emerged a new legislation responding to culminating contemporary socio-historical needs,

The Royal Decree issued on February 23, 1835, constitutes, despite the many objections raised to its meaning and context, a formal recognition of the acceptance of Roman-Byzantine Legislation, which had already been factually accomplished through the aforesaid process.

C H. S Y M E O N I D I S

ZU DER PROBLEMATIK DER ROMANISCHEN ENTLEHNUNGEN
DES TÜRKISCHEN AUF GRUND DES GRIECHISCHEN

The motive behind the presentation of this brief communication was provided by G. Barbera's *Elementi italo-siculo-veneziano-genovesi nel linguaggio arabo e turco*, Beirut 1940. The author of this book researches the romance elements in the Turkish language without, however, adequately examining the likelihood that Greek might have served as an intermediary in this process.

The author of this communication proves that certain of the romance, according to Barbera, elements in Turkish are either of Greek origin or are, indeed, of Italian origin but have been introduced into Turkish via the intermediary of Greek forms.

A. I. THAWORIS

DIE ARCHAISMEN DER GRIECHISCHEN LEHNWÖRTER IM BULGARISCHEN

This communication is a brief summary of an extensive unpublished study, by the same author, on Greek archaisms that survive in Bulgarian. The author refers to Greek archaisms that have survived, not only in Modern Greek dialects, but also in the Greek elements in the languages that border the Greek-speaking world; he also attempts to ascertain the reasons why, the research into Greek loanwords in the languages of neighbouring people has not as yet been completed. He then cites a number of examples of Greek archaisms in Bulgarian, namely ancient, Byzantine and medieval words which are either not in use in Modern Greek Koine or are found only in dialects.

APOSTOLOS E. VACALOPOULOS

TRAITS COMMUNS DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET
SOCIAL DES PEUPLES BALKANIQUES
ET DU SUD-EST EUROPÉEN A L'ÉPOQUE OTTOMANE

In the beginning of his communication, the author states that he intends to concentrate on certain economic and social features of the nations of South-Eastern Europe, as the topic would otherwise be difficult to handle on account of its width.

Thus, he notes that the major feature is the common political, economic and social order whose chief characteristic is the Turkish feudal system of fiefs. During the first centuries of the Turkish conquest, a few Christian fief holders still exist, remnants of the old Byzantine *pronoiai*, whose fate the author attempts to trace. On the whole, all these feudal landlords were converted to Islam; those retained their faith lost their lands.

He then proceeds to examine the Klephts, a common feature of the times, its emergence and development as well as the emergence of the institution of the Armatoloi, set up originally c. 1421 as a counterbalance to the klephts, but disbanded by Sultan Ahmed III in 1721. Nevertheless, armatoloi, who lacked the official support of the Porte are still active in Greek Lands as late as 1800. These were chiefly klephts, but the institution of the armatoloi in Greek Lands seems to have revived and spread since the beginning of the 19th century. The author then examines the political economy and society of this era, which bears similarities with the Homeric age.

Finally, the author examines the issue of the migrations of the Greek, Bulgarian, Albanian, Serbian and other populations not only within the confines of the Ottoman Empire, but also outside it; the routes of these migrations, their influence as well as the development of the emigrant technicians

and artisans into active and ingenious traders, who grew to represent the bourgeois of the Balkans.

CONSTANTINOS VACALOPOULOS

LA STRUCTURE SOCIALE DE LA NATION GRECQUE AVANT LA RÉVOLUTION DE 1821 (D'APRÈS LES INFORMATIONS DE DEUX ESSAIS INÉDITS DE GEORGES LASSANIS, MEMBRE DE PHILIKI HÉTAIRIE)

In this communication, the author examines the social structure of the Greek nation prior to the War of Independence of 1821. He draws his material from two historical treatises of paramount significance, written by George Lassanis.

Lassanis distinguishes the following social groups: a) the clergy, b) the self-styled nobility, c) the emigrants, d) the seamen, e) the mountaineers, and f) the workers. He further divides the clergy into lay, monkish, and high priesthood. He praises the former group, but vehemently attacks the latter two. Lassanis denies the existence of any nobility in Greece. He goes as far as to deny their existence during the Byzantine era, claiming that there were simply rich families such as Comneni, the Cantacuzenes, the Palaeologi, the Lascaris, and others whose descendants, assuming there were any, were mistakingly called princes by the Europeans. Lassanis severely criticizes the Phanariots for their vanity and mania for power, but has only warm words of praise for the Phanariot family of the Ypsilantis for their high principles, and services to their country.

Of all the social groups, Lassanis admires most the emigrants, perhaps because he came from an emigrant family and saw with his own eyes the obvious contributions made by members of this group towards the national, intellectual, and economic awakening of the Greek nation.

D. VAYACACOS

LES TOPONYMES GRECS PROVENANT DE TERMES GÉOGRAPHIQUES

The formation of toponyms out of geographical terms is a most interesting phenomenon in the study of the language and history of the country.

In Greek, there have been geographical terms that have remained unchanged since the Homeric times, such as ὄρος, ποταμός, λίμνη, πηγή, κόλπος, νῆσος, ἀκρωτήριο, ἄκρα, and others which were formed in later stages in the long line of development of the language. At the same time, we meet geographical terms of foreign origin, such as κάβος (cape), κάμπος (plain), πόρτο (port), σέλλα (nape).

These geographical terms are also encountered as toponyms intact in

themselves, as compounds or in a paratactic combination with other words, and under completely new form constructed through derivation.

The study of these geographical terms is of interest because it asserts the identity of Greek culture through the centuries as regards nomenclature; a fact that in itself constitutes an ethnological factor of great significance.