

Abstracts

P. J. ZEPOS

BYZANTINE SURVIVALS IN THE GREEK LAW OF CUSTOMS

The author gives a brief survey of the Greek customary law, influenced by the byzantine and postbyzantine, written or unwritten, tradition. He examines the historical sources of the most important customs in the law of transactions, in the law of things, in the law of family and in the law of inheritance. He underlines the significance of these customs for the study of the history of the Law of Greece, especially in comparison with the Laws of the other peoples of South-Eastern Europe.

CONSTANTIN SVOLOPOULOS

THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREECE FROM INDEPENDANCE (1830) TILL THE SECOND WORLD WAR

This work deals with the development of the political parties in Greece. In the first part the author examines the structure of the political parties. Then reference is made to the ideological conflict: the transition from absolutism to parliamentary government, the development of liberalism, and the appearance of the socialist movement. Lastly, in the third part an analysis is attempted of the social dimension of the political dispute in relation to the development of the social antagonisms in Greece from independence (1830) to the period of the second War World.

CHRYSSA MALTÉZOU

KYTHIRA: SOCIETY AND ECONOMY DURING THE VENETIAN OCCUPATION

The occupation of Kythira after the Fourth Crusade by the patrician family of Venier, who held it as a fief till the intervention in 1363 of Venice, which placed the island under its direct control, influenced the population's social and economic life. Using archival sources, conserved in the Local Historical Archives, the author examines the nature of the *terzaria* imposed

by the conquerors upon the inhabitants, and studies its consequences on the social and demographic situation of the island.

EVANGELOS KOFOS

DILEMMAS AND ORIENTATIONS OF GREEK POLICY IN MACEDONIA:
(1878-1886)

Following the settlement of the Congress of Berlin, the Greeks delineated a more realistic policy on Macedonia. Unable to come to an understanding with either Bulgarians or Serbs, and finding themselves on recurring crises with the Turks, they decided to draw on the means and strength of Hellenism, both in the Kingdom and the Ottoman state.

Limiting the extend of their claim to 2/3 of Macedonia, they endeavoured to expand their educational program—particularly in the central, contested zone—to strengthen their religious institutions, and raise the economic status of the Macedonian Greeks.

These long-range plans, however, were upset by the annexation of Eastern Rumelia which brought the Bulgarians closer to Macedonia and, thus, in a better position to challenge Greek claims on the region.

TITOS P. JOCHALAS

COMMON MOTIFS IN THE ITALO-ALBANIAN AND THE GREEK FOLK POETRY

The close relations and similarities between the Greek folk poetry and the folk poetry of the Albanians of South Italy and Sicily are discussed for the first time in this paper.

Six common motifs are pointed out, among which, the soldier's fall from the horse and his death, is particularly examined in this study.

The author believes that the initial core of this theme is very old and goes back to the type of "philippique" song which revives during the Byzantine period with the military life along the border-land of the empire, and acquires in the long run, the dramatic content of a ballad.

T. C. LOUNGHIS

THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE MACEDONIAN ERA AND THE BYZANTINE
DOMINATION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE AFTER THE TREATIES OF THE
NINTH-CENTURY

As pointed out by several scholars, in the second half of the ninth century

byzantine civilization began to expand in an area that D. Obolensky has called "the Byzantine Commonwealth". The author of this paper argues that the building of such a Commonwealth was made possible only as a result of a very precise policy of the Macedonian dynasty. This new policy consisted of the renouncing once and for all of any "oecumenical" principle that was the leading element of Byzantine political ideology until then. The Byzantine-influenced area is delimited and described very precisely in the DAI and forms a new, limited Oecumene, definitely banishing the work of emperor Justinian I in the West. The new Byzantine political ideology of the Macedonian dynasty condemned any attempt by the feudal opposition to come back to the old principles of justinianic universalism.

A. J. PANAGIOTOPOULOS

EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GREEKS AND THE YOUNG TURKS

The Young Turks' revolution of 1908 was a turning point in the history of the Ottoman Empire. The Young Turks made serious attempts to modernize the Ottoman State, to introduce political and religious equality and to make a modern constitutional state out of the old multinational Empire. As a matter of fact the Young Turks wanted and to some extent needed the cooperation of these ethnic elements for carrying out their revolutionary aspirations. Moreover they contacted them even before the fateful July 1908.

This paper, based on primary sources, attempts to trace these first contacts which the Young Turks tried to establish with the Ottoman Greeks and the representatives of the Greek Kingdom. The Young Turks suggested to the Greeks to cooperate with them and abolish the Sultan's absolutism. Instead, the Greek and the Hellenic response was rather ambiguous: on the one hand they feared that in case of failure they would be suppressed ruthlessly, and on the other they mistrusted a movement whose nationalistic tones were imminent. But they were well aware that this time the revolutionary movement was widespread not only amongst the army officers but also amongst the bureaucratic elite. Despite this fact the Greek Government and the heads of the Hellenic Communities adopted an attitude of "wait and see", which aroused the suspicions of the Young Turks.

M. HATZOPOULOS

PHOTICE

ROMAN COLONY IN THESPROTIA AND THE DESTINIES OF EPIROTIC
LATINITY

After discussing some methodological problems concerning the study of the Latin speaking populations of the Greek lands, the author examines the case of the Roman colony of Photice: its foundation, its linguistic character as revealed in the inscriptions, the persistence of bilingualism throughout the period of Late Antiquity and finally the migration of its population to the mountain fastness of the Zagori area, where Vlach speaking people are still to be found.

*CONSTANTIN AP. VACALOPOULOS*STATISTICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE PREDOMINANCE OF GREEK
NAVIGATION AND TRADE ON THE LOWER DANUBE (1837-1858)

On the above article the authors provides some new informations proving the superiority of Greek navigation and trade on the lower Danube during the period 1837-1858. These new elements are based on English sources from the archives of Public Records office and consist of some important tables showing in detail the number of foreign vessels navigating year by year into the ports of Vraila and Galatzi and their participation in the commercial movement during 1837-1858. Finally the material presented contributes to further conclusions on the same matter.

IOANNIS A. PAPADRIANOS

SERBIAN EPITAPHS FROM GREEKS IN BELGRADE

In this paper are published six epitaphs, written in the Cyrillic alphabet, belonging to eminent Greek families who lived and were active in Belgrade during the 19th and 20th centuries. The funerary monuments bearing the epitaphs are in the cemetery Novo Groblje in Belgrade.

The names of the deceased, the dates of their birth and death inscribed on the tomb-stones, shed new light to the genealogical, chronological and economic situation of those Greek families, distinguished members in the society of Belgrade.

*THEANO TSIOVARIDOU*THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GREECE AT THE END OF XIX^e. CENT. CAUSED BY
THE CURRANT QUESTION

In the last decade of 19th c. currant was a determining factor in the Greek economy. The decrease in the demand of currant in that period resulted in a serious financial crisis, known in the economic history precisely for this reason as the "currant question".

Measures to cope with this problem were taken by the Greek Governments first in 1895.

Consequently to this crisis followed domestic movement of populations from the currant areas to Athens as well as emigration to USA. The same crises, however, became the starting point of the industrialisation of the country and the end of the dependence of the Greek economy exclusively on currants.

CH. BAKIRTZIS

DIDYMOTEICHON: A POST-BYZANTIN CERAMIC CENTER

Recent archaeological finds and the excavation of two ceramic kilns have proved that Didymoteichon, the well-known city during the Byzantine period, was in the post-byzantine times a center of ceramic production. The pottery of this late period in Didymoteichon is of high quality and follows Byzantine tradition in both technique and decoration motifs.