

beginning of this century, a period of political and internal upheavals in the Ottoman Empire. Some of them published years ago in various journals are now inaccessible.

The first deals with the activity in 1903-1908, of the Greek consulate in Thessaloniki (pp. 13-30). It is well known how much this consulate, particularly under the leadership of Lambros Coromilas, contributed to the organisation, the success, the achievements of the Greeks fighting in Macedonia against the Bulgarians under the Turkish rule. Laourdas presents facts and analyzes them with objectivity. The second article (pp. 33-45) concerns the Macedonian struggle from the Greek side. The author relates the causes of the fighting in Macedonia, the substantial contribution first of young and energetic churchmen who assumed the leadership of the Church in the most exposed areas; second, of the young Greek officers who organized and led the local people to fight for their survival, to defend their villages, their churches and their schools.

In the third (pp. 49-52) the author stresses the activity and the achievements of one of the most prominent of these young churchmen, Germanos Karavangelis, bishop of Castoria.

In the fourth (pp. 55-66), the author relates the destiny of the Nevrokopi bishopric in 1900-1907. He analyzes the difficulties the bishops had to face and their efforts to protect the villagers and the churches from disruption during the struggle.

The three last essays, respectively pp. 69-94, 97-110, 113-8 deal with three personalities whose influence and contribution were very important in Macedonia. They all have died a long time ago, namely Penelopi Delta in 1941, Ion Dragoumis in 1920, and Petros Papageorgiou in 1914.

Ion Dragoumis went into politics after a brilliant diplomatic career. Had he not been killed in August 1920, probably the political developments in Greece and between the latter and the foreign powers would have been different and maybe less catastrophic for Greece.

Penelopi Delta was not a historian but she wrote a number of historical novels, accurately based on historical facts, for the use of children. These books have survived up to now as a favorite reading for many generations. Her last book, based on *mémoires* of fighters, concerns the struggle in Macedonia especially in the lake Valtos, close to Pella.

Petros Papageorgiou was a great personality in the Greek classical letters. Laourdas stresses the point that the importance of his books and his scholarly contributions has not faded up to now.

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C. P. Panayiotakos, *Στην πρώτη γραμμή άμύνης...*, Athens 1979, pp. 435.

Ambassador C. P. Panayiotakos has served in the Greek diplomatic service from 1947 until 1978. The present book refers only to his activities as ambassador during 1966-1978. The book deals mainly with the author's missions: to India and certain other South East Asiatic countries; to the Council of Europe; to Cyprus; to the United Nations and to Washington. There is no doubt that the three last posts were the most important as they concerned the development of the problem of Cyprus and the relations of Greece with both Turkey and the United States. The author gives the reader the opportunity to be informed on events and news which are normally not available for publication in newspapers or when published are not retained by the non expert reader. The book gives substantial proof of the intention

and of the plans of Turkey to occupy a part of Cyprus a long time before 1974, of the support Turkey received in this connection from both Western and Eastern Powers, of the mistakes committed by Greece in 1974, before and after the retirement of its military government. The author is critical of the late Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus; in the context of international affairs he does not approve of his neutralistic policy which, however, did not secure Cyprus any support from the countries of the Third World, as the Turks eventually occupied more than one third of Cyprus. There is no doubt that the late Archbishop Makarios had great power in his island and had more than once prevented the union with Greece, for various political reasons he himself felt were important to the well-being of the island.

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*Neofit Rilski. Pripiski v bibliotekata mu.—Podbrali i podgotvili za pečat Dočo Lekov i Afrodita Aleksieva* (=Neofit Rilski. Notes in his library. Selected and edited by Dočo Lekov and Afrodita Aleksieva), Sofia, ed. BAN (Institut za literatura), 1976, pp. 286.

With the sixth volume of the series *Literary Records*, published by the BAN Institute of Literature, an important publication has come into circulation; it comprises the handwritten notes to be found in the books in the library of Neofit Rilski (1793-1881), the renowned Bulgarian scholar of the Bulgarian Renaissance. With very few exceptions, the notes are written by Rilski himself on the fly-leaves or the inside covers or in the margins of some of his books, either in a Slavic language (Bulgarian, Russian etc.) or in Greek (it is a known fact that Rilski was one of the most brilliant Hellenists of the Bulgarian Renaissance).

The book begins with a brief foreword (p. 5-9) concerning the history and significance of Rilski's library, which is preserved in Rila Monastery, and the importance of these notes as regards philology, linguistics, lexicography and education is also emphasised. The risk of their being lost through the possible destruction or loss of the books themselves was one reason which made their publication necessary.

The first part of the book (p. 11-124) comprises the notes Rilski wrote by hand in his books in Cyrillic script (old Slavic, Bulgarian, Russian, Serbian); the second part (p. 125-274) comprises his notes in his Greek books and in those written in Latin script. Dočo Lekov edited the notes written in Cyrillic (Bulgarian, Russian etc.) and Afrodita Aleksieva edited the Greek notes. The books and their notes are recorded in chronological order. There follows an index of names of people and place-names and the titles of the books included in the work (p. 277-286).

A total of 149 books from Rilski's library (all those containing notes) are recorded in the book, 69 of them in Cyrillic script, 76 in Greek (of which 2 are Karamanlidic—Greek characters, Turkish language) and 4 (lexicons) in Latin script. Even a rough statistical appraisal of these books clearly indicates Rilski's interest and work as a teacher and a philologist. Approximately half of the books have a didactic content (lexicons, grammar books, manuals etc.).

We should like to emphasise the interest this publication holds for Greek scholars, since these notes refer also to Greek philology, linguistics and lexicography. They provide information concerning the promulgation of books in Bulgaria, the relations of certain Bulgarians with philological centres abroad, the relations between Bulgarian scholars and