

Abstracts

NIKOLAOS J. PANTAZOPOULOS

TRIKERI: THE PIRATE REGIME OF THESSALY AND MAGNESIA: COLLECTIVE IMPASSES AND PERSONAL DILEMMAS IN THE CONTEXT OF AUTONOMY AND DEPENDENCE

Communalism was a form of collective life which, reproduced and adjusted to the historical circumstances prevailing at any one place or time, rallied and supported the Greek people during their period of subjugation to the Turks. It also enabled them to establish a pluralistic and representative parastate, which paved the way for the War of Independence of 1821 and played a crucial part in the setting up of the modern Greek state.

In his study “Κοινοτικός βίος εις την Θετταλομαγνησίαν επί Τουρκοκρατίας” (1967), the writer described the federal system in which Pelion’s mountain communities were organised during the last three hundred years of slavery. In another work, “Παραδοσιακοί θεσμοί σε δοκιμασία: Η περίπτωση της Θεσσαλίας” (1988), he analysed the situation which developed in the lowlands of Thessaly after its annexation to Greece. The gap arising from the lack of any special reference to the sea, the liquid element surrounding Thessaly and Magnesia, is now filled by the present article, “Trikeri: The Pirate Regime of Thessaly and Magnesia: Collective Impasses and Personal Dilemmas in the Context of Autonomy and Dependence”. It examines, on the basis of unpublished archival material, this important maritime centre’s struggle to maintain its autonomy in the face of the external dangers and internal frictions provoked by its administrative, ecclesiastical, and economic isolation from the surrounding area.

The writer’s intention is that historical research should make a creative contribution to our approach to the impasses facing the institution of local self-administration and decentralisation in our own time.

VESELIN BEŠEVLIJEV

PRE-THRACIAN

Among the ancient names of mountains, rivers and localities in Moesia and Thracia, not of Hellenic or Latin origin, there are names which do not seem Thracian and evidence of a migration wave from the north to the south along the Black Sea coast:

1. Names of towns and rivers, such as Ὀρθησσός, Ὀδησσός, Πανυσός, etc.

Adjectives, as for instance Γευπασηνός, Κουлкуουσσηνός, etc. Names ending in -σος are deemed pre-Hellenic in Greece.

2. A particular group are the names ending in -σκός as for instance Γαρησκός, Δραβήσκος, etc.

3. Other names have corresponding names in Greece, as for instance Λάρισα, Τίριζις, etc.

4. Other names show an alternation of O~A as for instance Ὀργάμη~ Ἀργάμω, etc.

5. In Odessos and the vicinities there are names of gods not found elsewhere, such as Δαρζαλάς, Πέρκω, Περκώνει, etc.

6. Archeological finds in South-east Bulgaria indicate a pre-Thracian population, as for instance the aeneolithic necropolis near Varna, the excavations in Karanovo, the dolmens in South-east Bulgaria, etc.

7. The name of the Rhodope Mountains, reminding and possibly correlating with names like Ῥόδος, Ῥόδιος can hardly be Thracian. The ending -οπη appears in Μερόπη, Μέροπες and Europe, where it does not mean 'river'. Probably Rhodope is a pre-Thracian name as well.

WANDA GAWŁOWSKA

ALEXANDER THE GREAT IN THE WORK "CHRONICON UNIVERSALE"
OF FRUTOLF VON MICHELSBERG

The article concerns a detailed biography of Alexander the Great in the work of a German chronicler living in the turn of 11th and 12th centuries. First are discussed the three parts of this biography: Preface, "Excerptum de vita Alexandri Magni" and "De mirabilibus rebus quas Alexander vidisse dicitur".

The author comes to the conclusion that Frutolf introduces Alexander the Great as a chief military and indefatigable explorer of the secrets of nature. The idea of Alexander the Great's picture consists in the words: "magnanimitas", "fortitudo" and "exploratio". Such a picture of Alexander was connected with enormous interest to Eastern affairs in the period of the Crusades in 11th and 12th centuries.

IOLI VINGOPOULOU-PAPAZÔTOU

THE TRAVEL TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THROUGH THE TITLES
OF THE 16th CENTURY TRAVELLING ACCOUNTS

The Eastern Mediterranean, being a popular destination for travellers of the 16th c., became more widely known in Europe through the publication of travellers' accounts. With such texts it is necessary to begin by giving an account of the title and of the title page, for these give a brief indication of what the reader may expect to find in the text. They may reveal the mentality or attitude of the narrator, as well as hinting at the general spirit of the text, or, furthermore, they may have to be explained with reference to the policy of the publishing house.

Following a close look at a selected samble of the title pages from the travellers' accounts of the 16th c. it becomes clear that the true aims of the journey do not always correspond to the general contents of the text, and that this discrepancy may or may not be evident in the title. We often see toponyms in the titles which are not in fact referred to in the actual text, and generally the place names preferred are not those which were in current usage at the time, but are rather culled from ancient or medieval authorities.

DEMETRIUS DVOICHENKO-MARKOV

GHEORGHE DUCA OF MOLDAVIA AND HETMAN OF THE UKRAINE, 1678-1684

Chronicles, annals, eyewitness accounts point out the fact that the Moldavian Hospodar Gheorghe Duca was appointed by the Turks to take over the responsibility of administration and colonization of the conquered and ruined part of the Right Bank Ukraine in 1681 with the new title of "Lord of Moldavia and the Land of the Ukraine". The Turkish choice was not a pure

coincidence. The Romanian principality of Moldavia enjoyed friendly relations with its neighbour the Russian Borderland of the Ukraine and its freedom-loving Cossacks for a long time. It is a well known fact that they shared the same Eastern Orthodox religion and used the same Slavic (Cyrillic) alphabet. A traditional close cooperation between the two close neighbours contributed to their common struggle against the military imperialism of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, the Tatars, Poland, and Hungary, who sometimes tried to impose their control and religion. The appointment of Hospodar Duca was also an effort by the Sublime Porte in Constantinople to counterbalance the growing prestige and influence of the Russian Czardom as the champion and protector of the Eastern Orthodox Church in the Russian Borderlands of the Ukraine, the Romanian principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, and the numerous christian nationalities of the Balkans. Hospodar Duca was used by the Turks to secure a diplomatic neutrality of the Russian Czardom during the second siege of Vienna in 1683. When Duca tried secretly to obtain the protection and even possible suzerainty of the Kingdom of Poland or the Russian Czardom, he was threatened with the loss of the autonomy of Moldavia under Turkish suzerainty and its possible change into a Turkish Pashalik (Turkish province). The balancing act of Hospodar Duca is amazing. Facts are established by critical evaluation and appraisal of all possible evidence available: synthesizing and integrating these facts into a thorough study of these historical events in seventeenth century Eastern Europe.

DOMNA DONTAS

GREEK HISTORIANS ON JOHN CAPODISTRIAS: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

It is unfortunate that a comprehensive and objective synthesis of Capodistrias' life and work remains to be written, although there are ample source materials available within and without Greece.

This study intends to show what the Greek historians have achieved so far towards this end. It is divided into three sections under the titles: Published Sources, Monographs on Capodistrias and Related Monographs and Articles. All entered bibliographical data are published from the Capodistrian period to the present day, and they are briefly presented.

HORIA B. OPRIȘAN

THE PHANARIOT PRINCES AND THE EUROPEANISATION OF THE ROMANIANS

In the Phanar (suburb in the old Constantinople) there lived the phanariot princes' families. After 1453, the Phanariots made their way to the Porte quickly, because they were educated, cultivated, spoke many foreign languages, they were skilled businessmen, great dealers, bankers and diplomats and that was just what the Porte needed. Because of their remarkable gifts, they soon reached high positions at the Porte (they soon became rulers at the Porte), so that from the XVII-th century they were sent as voivodes in Wallachia and Moldavia, Romanian principalities. The Porte couldn't stand any more the plots and the treasons of the Wallachians and wanted to settle the affairs of these principalities. In this way, the members of the great phanariot families: Duca, Mavrocordat, Soutza, Ipsilanti, became rulers of the principalities.

These princes (voivodes), although completely foreign, involved themselves into the peasants' life, the economy of the countries and the social, spiritual and cultural life. They brought in these countries the spirit of Europe and something of its civilization. They took them out of the darkness of a vegetative existence and led them to light.

MILENKO KARANOVICH

CAUSES OF SERBIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

The first emigration of Serbs from their countries and their immigration to the United States started in the first half of the nineteenth century. At the beginning they emigrated in very small numbers. However, their emigration increased rapidly at the turn of the century.

In the beginning of their immigration to the United States, the Serbs knew next to nothing about that country. However, in time, due to occasional articles published in a number of newspapers and magazines, their knowledge increased. Unfortunately, the economic possibilities in the New World were greatly exaggerated.

Mass emigration of Serbs, as well as other South Slavs, took alarming proportions in the beginning of the twentieth century and forced their governments to intervene. What prompted Serbs to leave their homes and go to the

United States? The question is complex because, before 1918, the Serbs lived under various conditions, in different states, and under different governments — Serbian, Montenegrin, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman.

The governments of those countries did not invest much in the economic development and, therefore, living conditions for many were difficult, particularly for people in the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. Such conditions and mistreatment of the Serbs were major causes for their immigration to the United States, the country of opportunities.

For some, United States offered relatively good life and a great possibility to support their families in their native countries. However, a large number of them were lost in the new society without job and moral support from their relatives. In order to relieve themselves psychologically, some of the Serbian emigrants expressed disappointment and sometimes hostility toward the country they once admired and dreamed of, in letters to their relatives and friends.

Various agents contributed a great deal to the immigration of Serbs to the United States and other countries, especially before World War I. In regard to their activities, they can be divided into the following groups: private agents, agents in the service of certain countries, travel agents, agents of steamships, and agents of American industrial companies.

A large number of emigrants were swindled by agents. They lost their money without reaching their desired destination. The principal motto of those agents was "the more emigrants, the more money" and they followed it without the slightest concern for the future and the well-being of their clients. The successful activities of agents and the immigration of the Serbs was criticized sharply in Serbian newspapers, both in Serbia and the United States.

All efforts to prevent a mass immigration of Serbs to the United States proved to be more or less fruitless. The extensive immigration continued up to the outbreak of the First World War. After the war, it decreased considerably due mainly to the creation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the United States Quota Acts of 1921, 1924 and 1929.

After World War II, Serbs continued to immigrate to the United States. However, at that time most came for political and just a few for purely economic reasons. In addition, the political emigrants' families joined them. Only more recently did Serbs emigrate mainly to improve their economic and professional status.

EVANTHIS HATZIVASSILIOU

THE RIOTS IN TURKEY, IN SEPTEMBER 1955: A BRITISH DOCUMENT

The anti-Greek riots in Istanbul and Izmir, in September 1955, gave a fatal blow to the Christian minority in that country. The riots also caused strain in the Greco-Turkish relations, endangering the NATO structure in the region. The document, presented here, was sent by the British Embassy in Turkey to the Foreign Office, some days after the event. It is an illustrative account of what happened and an important evidence, from the British side, referring to the advance planning of the demonstrations (although in a smaller scale) by the Turkish government.