

Book Reviews

Titos P. Giohalas, *Στοιχεῖα ἑλληνο-ἀλβανικῆς γραμματικῆς καὶ ἑλληνο-ἀλβανικοὶ διάλογοι: ἀνέκδοτο ἔργο τοῦ Ἰωάννη Βηλαρά. Φιλολογικὴ ἔκδοσις ἀπὸ τὸν αὐτόγραφο κώδικα τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Βιβλιοθήκης τῶν Παρισίων* [philological edition from the autograph codex [Supplément grec 251] of the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris]. Θεσσαλονίκη: Ἰδρυμα Μελετῶν Χερσονήσου τοῦ Αἴμου—Institute for Balkan Studies. [No.] 197, 1985, pp. [σ.] 317.

Here we have a major event in the philology of the Albanian language and in the precise modern documentation of Balkan letters of the turn of the 19th century. We have to do here not only with Helleno-Albanian literature and literary of the Turkish period of ca. 1800, but with intellectual matters that resonated at that time and later among the φρέσκοι. The object of this publication is therefore a text of importance and interest—of purport that goes well beyond its intrinsic content. The editor is aware of this and does well by his task in planning the text in its European context.

This edition is meticulous, elegant—even luxurious, well nourished with apparatus, all of which does not surprise us for we have come to expect good work and craftsmanship from Jochálas. He is, after all, the scholar who presented us in 1980 with Τὸ Ἑλληνο-Ἀλβανικὸν Λεξικὸν τοῦ Μάρκου Μπότσαρη [*The Greek-Albanian Dictionary/Glossary of Márkos Bótsaris*] (Ἀθῆναι 1980), a fine and sumptuous ἔκδοσις of a precious text by a fascinating figure; cf. O. Buchholz and W. Fiedler, *Balkan Studies* 23, 1982, 285-8. We may conveniently refer further to Jochálas' scholarly publishing activity in the present volume, pp. 316-7, where a useful list is to be found.

Two kinds of readers, of different preparation, will be interested in this publication. Ἰωάννης Βηλαράς [Ioánnis Vilarás (*Vellara*, also rendered *Vellaràs*, but *Velara* for Holland and Βελλερα in his wife's signature (40)), 1771-1823, trained as a doctor of medicine, in the service of the son of Ali Pasha, is a highly esteemed Greek poet of strong lyrical force, perhaps unexcelled in his satire. For more generalized readers interested in literary and cultural history there is (307-15) a French résumé which compactly presents Jochálas' analysis of the relation of Vilarás to the manuscript, of its authenticity, date (1801) and place (Vangopolja, now Vokopola, near Berat) of redaction, purpose and circumstances of writing and reception abroad; and his discussion of the Albanian letter, the question whether Vilarás actually knew Albanian, and the identification of the dialect of the texts (probably reflecting the southern Berat area, where the letter and probably the Elements were written). In the résumé Jochálas finally remarks on the great importance of these texts for Vilarás' position in Greek literature, as well as for the Albanian philological content. This résumé corresponds mainly to pp. 33-51 of the body of the book.

It is thus seen that readers who know no Greek can learn much from the résumé, but

will have to do without a large part of the valuable detail that Jochálas has so commendably placed in our hands. Much of the great value of this book is simply not amenable to résumé format, and Jochálas has done a generous service to provide the French summary that he has. In fact, the great profit from this basic edition comes from a close attention to both the Greek and the Albanian texts and renditions as well as to the editor's Greek exegesis. For a proper appreciation of this landmark only a careful study of the entire book will suffice. This reader finds fascinating details both of original language and reflexion of the bilingual and literary scene of the time of Vilarás on practically every page. We have here a major document of southern Albanian philology as well as of Helleno-Albanian literature and literacy. Jochálas is much to be thanked for having provided us with so ample and meticulous an apparatus.

As a linguist I am particularly interested in and instructed by the discussion of Vilarás' alphabet in relation to the history of Albanian writing and literacy (pp. 56-62). There then follows a valuable section (63-77) on the language, with carefully documented attention to the dialect question, and a map.

The autograph letter reproduced p. 78 primary document.

The luxurious and painstaking sweep-page (80-231) presentation in autograph facsimile and modern Greek + standard Albanian transliterated transcription (together with ample critical notes and apparatus) will form an indispensable basis for all future philological and linguistic study of this milestone in a sparsely signposted section of the history of the language. The linguistic forms on every page are of obvious and valuable relevance also to our full understanding of southern Tosk, Arvanitika and Arbëresh. The Elements of Greek-Albanian Grammar, with its rich lexical and paradigmatic morphological content, is now truly documented for our scholarly dossier.

A full two-way glossary (pp. 233-98) gives easy access. An index of names (301-5) closes the volume (except for the final French summary and bibliography mentioned above).

University of Chicago

ERIC P. HAMP

Ioannis A. Papadrianos, *Οι Έλληνες πάροικοι του Σερμλίνου (18ος-19ος αι.)* (The Greek Settlers of Zemun in the 18th and 19th Centuries), Institute for Balkan Studies (Thessaloniki, 1988), pp. 264.

Dr Ioannis Papadrianos, lecturer in the History of the Balkan Peoples in the Department of History and Archaeology of Thessaloniki University, is one of the well known Greek Balkanologists, having studied for many years in West Germany and Yugoslavia and with twenty years of service behind him at the Greek Institute for Balkan Studies. In the course of his long years of scholarly activity, he has published a considerable number of studies, which chiefly concern aspects of modern Balkan history and particularly Greek-Serbian relations during the period of Ottoman domination (from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century)¹.

1. See for instance "The Marriage-arrangement between Constantine XI Palaeologus and the Serbian Mara (1451)", *Balkan Studies* VI (1965) 131-138; "L'historien byzantin