

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).

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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

His latest work, which concerns the Greek colony of the Serbian town of Zemun in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is the fruit of years of research in the archives and libraries of Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Romania. Ioannis Papadrianos has devoted great patience and special care to amassing a wealth of archival material and other information, which he has used most successfully, offering both to historians studying this period and to the reading public in general a remarkable and fascinating study.

The work is divided into five chapters, subdivided in turn into numerous subsidiary chapters and sections. There follows an appendix, in which the author reproduces illustrative samples of the archival material he has located in the course of his research. An extensive bibliography, comprising the Greek and foreign-language works the author has used, and a concise summary in English are followed, finally, by an index of names. The work is supplemented by eleven maps and illustrations, some of which are rare or even quite unknown to the general public.

In the first chapter, entitled "The Foundation and Development of the Greek Colony of Zemun: Demographic Data" (pp. 21-77), the author gives a brief outline of the geographical position and history of the town of Zemun and recounts the first appearance of Greek merchants there at the end of the seventeenth century. He then goes on to discuss the part played by the Treaties of Pozarevac (1718) and Belgrade (1739) in the surge of Greek emigration to Austro-Hungary, and particularly Zemun, which was then a kind of halfway house for those emigrating from the Turkish-held Greek regions (chiefly Macedonia) to the Habsburg Empire. Dr Papadrianos gives extremely interesting information at this point about Zemun's lazaretto and the running of it. In the third section of Chapter One, the author underlines the importance of the two destructions of Moschopolis (in 1769 and 1788) for the increase in the number of Zemun's Greek settlers, and concludes that the period from 1768 to 1800 must be considered to have been the heyday of the town's Greek colony. On the basis of mainly archival sources, Dr Papadrianos then discusses the gradual reduction in the number of Greeks in the course of the nineteenth century, and produces documentation to show that they finally disappeared from the town at the beginning of the First World War.

In Chapter Two, entitled "The Legal Status of the Greeks of Zemun" (pp. 79-98), the author begins by pointing out the importance of the town's elevation in 1749 to the status of a free "kaiserlich und königlich" military municipality for its economic development. He then goes on to discuss the manner of the town's administration and the division of its inhabitants, according to their financial and social situation and their place of origin, into three classes: the citizens (*cives* or *Bürger*), the taxpayers (*Kontribuenten*), and the protected taxpayers (*Schützkontribuenten*). The second part of this chapter is devoted exclusively to the legal status of Zemun's Greek settlers, whom he places in two categories: the Turkish

Doukas et les Serbes", *Cyrrilomethodianum* I (1971) 113-120; "Die Spirtas: Eine Familie Klissuriotischer Auswanderer in der jugoslawischen Stadt Zemun während des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts", *Balkan Studies* XVI (1975) 116-125; "Dimitrios Darvaris: Sa contribution à l'évolution littéraire bulgare", *Πρακτικά Α' Ελληνοβουλγαρικού Συμποσίου*, Θεσσαλονίκη 1980, 211-226; «Γιουγκοσλαβικές μελέτες κατά τα έτη 1978-1980 για την Ανατολική Κρίση (1875-1878). Πρώτη καταγραφή», *Βαλκανικά Σύμμεικτα* I (1981) 93-113; «Γιουγκοσλαβική βιβλιογραφία για τον Αλβανικό Σύνδεσμο της Πρισρένης», *Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία-Παράρτημα* VII (1982) 13-24.

subjects and the Austrian subjects. It is interesting to note that at the end of the eighteenth century the majority of the Greeks were Turkish subjects and belonged to the class of "protected taxpayers", maintaining very close ties with their homeland. Equally interesting is the information the author gives about the activity of three Greeks from Zemun—Ioannis Kalligrafiou-Kyritsis, Konstantinos Athanasiou Petrovich, and Panayotis Morfis—who held the position of mayor in 1803, 1872, and 1884 respectively.

In Chapter Three, entitled "The Ecclesiastical Life of the Greeks of Zemun" (pp. 99-119), Dr Papadrianos offers a detailed account of the town's three Orthodox churches and the two Orthodox chapels attached to the lazaretto and the cemetery. He then examines the Orthodox inhabitants' relationship with the Austrian authorities on the basis of three texts: the *Regulamentum Illyricum* of 1771, which endeavoured to regulate the ecclesiastical life of the Greeks and the other Orthodox Christians living in Hungary; the *Rescriptum Declaratorium Illyricae Nationis* of 1779, which was issued for the same purpose by Empress Maria-Theresa; and the *Toleranz Patent* of 1781, issued by Emperor Josef II. This last decree, as Dr Papadrianos points out, not only put an end to the various forms of oppression the Roman Catholic Church was inflicting on the Orthodox, but also gave the Orthodox Church administrative autonomy for the first time. The last section of this chapter concerns the disputes between the Serbian and Greek inhabitants of Zemun and attributes them to the Serbs' efforts to gain absolute control over the Orthodox Church in the town. The author gives us the interesting information that from 1794, when the two warring factions reached an initial compromise, until 1861 the liturgy was recited in both languages; and Greek continued to be used in the town's churches until 1914, albeit to a limited extent.

Chapter Four, entitled "Education" (pp. 121-78), is extremely interesting. After discussing the activity of certain Greek private tutors in the latter half of the eighteenth century (the most important and best known being Dimitrios Darvaris), the author then draws on the sources to recount the circumstances of the foundation in 1794 of Zemun's Greek School, which continued to function without interruption until 1876.

The information about the organisation and running of the Greek School is particularly important. The author tells us that three courses of study of different duration were offered (the first was three semesters long, the second probably four semesters, and the third three years); he mentions the syllabus, examinations, vacations, holidays, punishment, commendations, the teaching methods, the timetable, the titles borne by the teaching staff at three different levels ("ordinary Greek teacher", "underteacher", "Greek teacher", "Schoolmaster", etc.), and the duties of both teachers and students. All this is valuable information, which, together with that provided by other, similar, studies², gives us quite a full picture of the structure and running of the "common Greek schools", both in the Greek colonies and in the Turkish-held Greek regions, at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century.

2. Artemis Xanthopoulou-Kyriakou, *Η ελληνική κοινότητα της Βενετίας (1797-1866)*, Thessaloniki 1978, pp. 97-116; C. Papacostea-Danielopolu, "Organizarea și viața culturală a companiei 'grecești' din Brașov (sfârșitul sec. al XVIII-lea și prima jumătate a sec. al XIX-lea)", *Studii istorice sud-est europene* I (1974) 159-212 [translated into Greek by K. Hatzopoulos and Ap. Patelakis and published in *Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία-Παράρτημα* VII (1982) 223-319]; Olga Cicanci, *Companiile grecești din Transilvania și comerțul european în anii 1636-1746*, Bucharest 1981, pp. 159-168; Olga Katsiardi-Hering, *Η ελληνική παροικία της Τεργέστης (1751-1830)*, Athens 1984, pp. 181-215.

A particularly interesting section of this chapter discusses in detail the "teaching staff of Zemun's Greek museum", and thus considerably enriches our knowledge about the life and work of certain less well-known Greek scholars of the modern Greek Enlightenment at the first half of the nineteenth century.

The fifth chapter, finally, is entitled "Activity in Philology and Publishing" (pp. 179-223), and begins with a detailed account of the literary work and translations done by Greek scholars who lived and worked in Zemun: D. Darvaris, G. Zachariadis, T. Doukas, G. Kleidis, and I. Leonardos, to name but a few. The latter section of this chapter is devoted to the foundation and activity of two Greek-owned printing-houses in Zemun. Although these printing-houses do not appear to have printed Greek books or periodicals, the fact that in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century they were printing notable Serbian periodicals, newspapers, and books indicates that the Greek settlers of Zemun made a considerable contribution to the intellectual life of the Serbian nation.

At this point I should like to make a few comments of a critical nature.

1. The author is quite right when he says that, after the Peloponnesian Greeks' uprising of 1770 had been suppressed, Albanian raids on mainland Greece forced "many of the Christians of the south-west Balkan provinces to flee their homelands" (p. 56). He should point out, however, that it was chiefly the Greeks of Macedonia and Northern Epirus who made their way to the countries of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, because the inhabitants of the southern regions of the Helladic Peninsula tended to favour the western shores of Asia Minor and Southern Russia³.

2. Concerning the division of Zemun's inhabitants into "classes" (pp. 87-8), Dr Papadrianos neglects to point out that only Austrian subjects were eligible to join the first two classes. This may, certainly, be inferred from what he says about the third class, the "protected taxpayers", who were Turkish subjects; but it would have been more useful to underline this distinction at the beginning, to avoid any misunderstanding.

3. On page 67, with reference to some of Zemun's Greek settlers, the author includes the surname *Pescharou* (Πεσχάρου). As this was probably a family of Vlach-speaking Greeks, it would be more correct to call them *Pescaru* (Πεσκάρου) (= "fisher").

4. On page 175, with reference to the reorganisation of Zemun's Greek School in 1872, the author tells us that it was then that the four-year primary school course was instituted and new subjects introduced into the syllabus. I believe that in organising the school the Greek educational committee of Zemun based on the structure of the schools in free Greece, which, in imitation of the German system, had established the four-year primary, or people's, school in 1834⁴.

5. It is an oversight on the author's part not to mention the probable part played by Greeks of Zemun in the *Filiki Etaireia* and the Greek War of Independence of 1821.

6. Another oversight is the omission at the end of the study of a separate alphabetical list of all the names of Greek settlers of Zemun which the author encountered during his long years of research. It must be said that they would make a very long list.

7. Finally, the author may be interested in an item of information concerning the Zemun

3. Ap. Vacalopoulos, *Ιστορία του Νέου Ελληνισμού*, vol. IV, Thessaloniki 1980, pp. 449-464.

4. Sifis Bouzakis, *Νεοελληνική εκπαίδευση (1821-1985)*, Athens: Gutenberg, 1987, pp. 36-37.

Greeks' membership of the Philomousos Society of Vienna. The sources reveal that in 1815, at Anthimos Gazis' urging, the townspeople—led, needless to say, by the Greek settlers—were quick to support to the Society's work, and donated a total of four or five thousand florins, a sizeable sum for the time⁵.

Despite these comments and criticisms, I consider Ioannis Papadrianos' study of the Greek settlers of Zemun to be an original and valuable work, which ably fills one more important gap in the historiography devoted to the Greeks of the Diaspora. It is worth repeating that it goes a long way towards enabling us to form as complete a picture as possible of the organisation and running of the Greek schools of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century; and also gives extremely useful information about many well-known and little-known Greek scholars of more or less the same period. In addition to all this, however, it must also be said that Dr Papadrianos's study is a model of exemplary research and strict adherence to the rules of modern historical science; two qualities which only increase its weight and import.

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Louis P. Cassimatis, *American Influence in Greece, 1917-1929*, Ohio, Kent University Press, 1988, pp. 300.

The story of the American diplomatic experience in Greece in the interwar period is an almost forgotten saga frequently overlooked by historians or consigned to well-concealed footnotes. This is primarily because of the non-political and non-military role of the United States in that part of the world prior to the Second World War. Thus, one still gets the impression at times that America became interested in the area only after the outbreak of World War II.

Professor Cassimatis' work - originally written as a doctoral dissertation at Kent State University in 1978 and now revised - should disabuse the student of any such limited notion. Being the first full-length account of this formative period in the history of Greek-American diplomacy, this study contributes informative analysis for the specialist.

It is a well-written study based on archival material and devoted to the issues which divided the governments of the United States and Greece in the 1920s - issues which mainly corresponded to the complex social, economic, and cultural movements that either were the offspring of political and diplomatic realities or, frequently, sought to determine new political realities.

The writer, seeking to avoid producing a narrow diplomatic history, has gone through a mass of material, both printed and manuscript. He has also made excellent use of the rich documentary collections to be found in the National Archives of the United States. As he himself points out, the documents of the Foreign Office fill many gaps left by American sources, while the Historical Archives of the Greek Foreign Ministry do not provide answers

5. Eleni Koukkou, *Ο Καποδίστριας και η παιδεία (1803-1822). Μέρος Α': Η Φιλόμουςος Εταιρεία της Βιέννης*, Athens 1958, p. 45.