

Abstracts

I. K. HASSIOTIS - GIULA KASSAPIAN

THE ARMENIAN COLONY IN THESSALONIKI

The authors give a survey of the Armenian colony of Thessaloniki, dividing its historical evolution into three major phases (1880-1920; 1921-1947; 1948 to the present). The colony has experienced considerable ups and downs as far as its economic and social development is concerned, as well as both major and minor demographic fluctuations (70-80 individuals in 1881, 500-600 towards the end of the 1910s, 10,000 in 1923, 6,000 in 1946, 1,440 in 1948 and 1,200 in 1980). Further information is given on the Thessalonican Armenians' communal organisation in the 1880s, with the formation (1884) of the first *Azkhain Khorkurt* (National Committee); the appointment of their first vicar (Mikael Hovannisian); the opening of an Armenian school (1885); the acquirement of their own cemetery (1887-8); and their first efforts (1884) to erect their own church (finally built in 1903). The authors offer also data on the Armenian educational and charitable activities in Thessaloniki; on their political groups and ideological trends, particularly in relation to their main national and social issues; on the Armenian press of the city (particularly in 1923-1938) and, finally, on their forging linkage with the Greek urban social milieu.

G.J.B. ANDREIOMENOS

THE POLITICS OF RECEPTION: KALVOS AND THE GREEK LEFT

This paper aims to examine how Kalvos' poetry was received by the intellectuals of the literary circles of the Greek Left. In this respect it shows the debates developed by the Left in opposition to the "bourgeois" men of Letters

and the different theoretical and aesthetic frameworks which the first followed compared to the latter. It discusses the real contribution of the Greek Left critics to the final recognition of the poet of the *odes* and analyzes why Andreas Kalvos became a towering literary figure especially for the post-war leftists.

ELIAS KAPETANOPOULOS

AN ATHENIAN-MAKEDONIAN MARRIAGE OF ALEXANDER'S LINE

This study, after brief remarks on Athenian-Makedonian relations, identifies Honoratianos Polycharmos of Argyro B. Tataki, *Ancient Beroea; Prosopography and Society* (Athens, 1988), p. 239, No. 977, as the husband of Claudia Themistokleia (from the deme Melite) and father of Honoratiane Polycharmis of IG II² 3710. The identification explains Honoratiane Polycharmis' claim of descent from Alexander in IG II² 3679. The study also comments on the Makedones themselves, the claims of descent from famous Greeks, Alexandros Philippou Megalopolites, and other pertinent topics.

D. P. SOULIOTIS

A GREEK PRELATE IN THE TATAR KHANATE OF THE CRIMEA IN THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The original letter that is published here is a greek document located in the National Library of Budapest; it was written in March 1609 by the Archbishop of Ochrid Nectarius and its addressee was the "Prince of Dacia, voivode Bogdan". The Greek Prelate, together with other Greeks of Crimea, support the ambitions that Stefan Bogdan had to take the Moldavian throne.

The Greek document contains details and information relating to the Tatar Khanate of the Crimea, which are not found in other contemporary Greek or non-Greek testimonies.

DEMETRIUS DVOI'CHENKO-MARKOV

GENERAL COUNT PAVEL D. KISSELEV AND THE ORGANIC REGULATION
IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

The Russian czars —emperors— of the nineteenth century were described by professor Arthur J. May as autocrats. Some historians consider the reign of Emperor Nicholas I as a dark period in Russian history and the Nicholas System as a rival to the Metternich System in their policy of ruthless repression. The liberal reforms carried out by General Count Pavel D. Kisselev in the Danubian principalities was a great achievement.

This paper tries to reveal some interesting details given by Kisselev's Russian biographer A. P. Zalblotskii - Desiatovskii in his two-volume work *Graf P. D. Kisselev i ego vremia* [= Count P. D. Kisselev and his time], published in St. Petersburg in 1882.

Although an aristocrat himself, Kisselev criticized the abuses of his own social class and protected the basic human rights of the oppressed peasants of his time. In parallel to the Organic Regulation — first Romanian constitution— Kisselev greatly contributed to the modernization, even westernization of the Danubian Principalities.

According to the great Romanian historian Nicolae Iorga, the Organic Regulation, introduced in Wallachia and Moldavia, possibly paved the way to the eventual political union of these principalities into the Kingdom of Romania in 1881. In addition, Kisselev also supported the idea that the Danube should become the natural boundary of the Russian Empire.

Facts established by critical evaluation of all available evidence, synthesize a thorough study of this great man of nineteenth century Eastern Europe.

NIKI TSIOLAKI

THE FRENCH-GERMAN WAR AS SEEN BY THE GREEK PRESS
(JULY 1870 - APRIL 1871)

The Franco-Prussian war, declared by France against Prussia in July 1870, was one of the most disastrous in the history of France.

The Great Powers saw France as an aggressor, so they all declared a strict neutrality, beginning with Britain. Greece, encouraged by the Great

Powers, could not follow a different policy, although there had been some patriots who took the war as an opportunity to promote the "Megali Idea". As the relations between Greece and the empire of Napoleon III were very tense, it was not difficult for her to insist on the neutrality and regard the war with detachment and moderation.

But once Napoleon was taken prisoner at Sedan on the 3rd of September 1870 and democracy was established, public opinion veered in favour of France, while there was a small minority who, being traditionally pro-prussian, supported the prussian cause. As a result of the pro-french feelings we mention a campaign, started by Gennadios, a professor in the University of Athens, aiming at the exhortation of Greeks to fight for the freedom of France.

This campaign, especially through the press, was not without success and some thousands of Greeks coming from various social classes, took up arms and volunteered for the french cause.

Their act reflects the ideology of some to fight against the tyranny of Napoleon, the feeling of gratitude towards the French Philhellenes who fought for the Greek independence half a century before and a spirit of adventure of others as well.

The volunteers, who disembarked at Marseille, were warmly received by local Greeks. The majority of them joined the volunteer corp under Garibaldi, others were placed under General Bourbaki in the army of the East and a group of them participated in the "Francs-tireurs" of Paris. All of them seemed to have fought with some distinction.

The way that greek public opinion regarded this war was thoroughly examined in the pages of this article, after the study of fourteen of the most reliable greek newspapers and some others of the diaspora, from July 1870 to April 1871.

Although the press was read only by a small part of the Greek population — an "élite" — it reflects in a way, an ideology expressed by the bourgeoisie of that period: for example the liberal and republican part of the greek society who was placed in favour of the french democracy in opposition to the more conservative who preferred to support the Prussians.

Above all, however, we are impressed by the particular promotion of the peaceful feelings of the public opinion, which reflects the anxiety of powerless Greece against any cause that could disturb the balance of powers in Europe. Any alteration of the overall "status quo" would mean dangerous changes on the political map of South-East Europe.

ATHANASSIOS CHRISTOU

THE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN GREECE AS SEEN IN THE
CORRESPONDENCE OF K. D. SCHINAS WITH FR. v. THIERSCH (1831-1857)

This study investigates the political and educational factors which influenced Greece soon after it gained its independence. These factors are traced in the correspondence which K.D. Schinas had with Fr. v. Thiersch, especially from 1831 to 1857.

In the very first days of independence, these two intellectuals communicated to one another their views on subjects of great political significance such as the organization and function of political parties, the role of the church and of justice, the foundation of the educational system and everything that concerned the interior and foreign affairs of the new state. This archival material is drawn from the "Sammlung Thierschiana I" which is preserved in the Department of Manuscripts of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek of Munich.

YANNIS SKOURTIS

PUBLIC WORKS IN NORTHERN GREECE BY THE FRENCH ARMY
OF THE EAST

In the beginning of October 1915 the French-British Expedition Corps under the commandment of General Sarrail landed in Thessaloniki, Greece. General Sarrail proceeded, apart from the military operations at hand, in the construction of public works in Northern Greece. The improvement of public roads was his first concern. In Macedonia (Northern Greece) there were only three roads in bad condition (Thessaloniki - Serres, Thessaloniki - Kozani, and Thessaloniki - Florina through Veria). Secondly, the Army undertook the task of developing the water supply system (both drinkable and irrigation water). Finally, care was taken for farming, with new methods of production, so that it could yield greater profit. Thus, the French Army combined military operations with public works in Macedonia during the time of the expedition.