

Abstracts

GEORGI KITOV

THE THRACIAN VALLEY OF THE KINGS IN THE REGION OF KAZANLUK

The Kazanluk valley is located between the two great mountain ranges in Bulgaria: the Balkan Range and the Sredna Gora Mountain.

In 1992, a large scale tumuli investigation started in the region, which soon justified the position of the valley as one of the most important centres of Thracian culture and its definition as Valley of the Kings. Over 50 tumuli were excavated, where 7 tombs, dozens of significant grave constructions and more than a thousand objects of museum value were discovered.

ALEXANDRU MADGEARU

THE PROVINCE OF SCYTHIA AND THE AVARO-SLAVIC INVASIONS (576-626)

The theory of the fall of the Danubian *limes* is now obsolete. The case of the province of Scythia shows that the downfall of the *limes* and of the town-life was a gradual processes. The chronology of the Avar and Slavic invasions in Scythia could be established by a comparison between literary, archaeological and numismatic sources. The evidence gathered from several towns and fortresses shows that the invasions that led to the downfall of the Scythic *limes* and of the whole province could be dated in three periods: 576-584, 593-595, 614-626. The attacks of the first period had no major consequences (except the destruction of Tropaeum). In the second period was ravaged especially the northern part of the province. (It seems that this region was no more defended later). The wave of invasions that began in 614 was the final stage of a long process. There was not a sudden end of the Byzantine civilisation in Scythia, but a transition period.

ROBIN BAKER

MAGYARS, MONGOLS, ROMANIANS AND SAXONS: POPULATION MIX AND DENSITY
IN MOLDAVIA, FROM 1230 TO 1365

The years immediately preceding the Mongol invasion of the territory of the later Moldavian Principality in 1241 saw an influx of Magyar and Saxon settlers to the area. The Mongol onslaught brought this to an abrupt end and ushered in a period of more than a century of which we have little firm knowledge. In this article the author suggests answers to the central questions how absolute was the destruction wrought by the Mongols, when did resettlement begin, and when did the Hungarian Kingdom re-assert its authority in the territory.

ALEXANDRE ZOTOS

THE FIGURE OF SCANDERBEG IN FRENCH LETTERS FROM THE RENAISSANCE
TO THE CLASSICAL AGE ELEMENTS FOR A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

This study proposes a historical and literary approach of a range of works (biographies, novels or theatrical fiction, moral treatises) in which the albanian national hero plays a prominent role.

No more than the "Soliman theme" or the "Barberousse theme" did this "Scanderbeg theme" produce any true masterpiece. However, the large number of works involved, the success of some of them in their time and the long life of the theme attest a phenomenon worthy of examination.

CHRISTOS M. MANDATZIS

EMIGRATION FROM THE DISTRICT OF KASTORIA, 1922-1930

Emigration, has been quite a common phenomenon in Macedonia, particularly Western Macedonia, since the last years of the Ottoman rule. Primarily a social and economic phenomenon, Macedonian emigration also acquired political dimensions through the awkward attitude of the Greek state towards it, as well as through the political and diplomatic situation in the Balkan peninsula. The case being a list of emigrants from the region of Kastoria

between 1922-1930, the paper attempts to trace the Greek state's special interest in the emigration trends in Macedonia and to give some of the characteristics of the migration movement, at a period, when the general flow of immigrants to the American continent was significantly reduced due to the host countries' restrictive measures.

XANTHIPPI KOTZAGEORGI

POPULATION CHANGES IN EASTERN MACEDONIA AND IN THRACE:
THE LEGISLATIVE "INITIATIVES" OF THE BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES (1941-1944)

The Bulgarian occupation of Eastern Macedonia and of Thrace during the Second World War was never perceived by the conquerors as a temporary situation. Rather it was essentially seen as a legitimate annexation to the existing territory of the Bulgarian Kingdom and therefore attempts were made to give this occupation a character of permanence. The strongest proof for this is the "alteration operation" of the region's ethnological synthesis. The operation worked mainly through two fronts: the first was either the "facilitated" by all possible means or the forced exodus of the Greek population from Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. The second was the gradual —planned but also disorganized— colonization of the region with Bulgarian emigrants from the Bulgarian Kingdom. Both of these historical processes were surrounded with a legislative covering, the specific aspects of which are discussed in the article.