

Abstracts

JOHN J. GAHAN

A WOMAN VISITOR TO ATHENS IN 1687

Dr. Jacob Spon and Sir George Wheler are commonly credited with being the last travellers to Greece, whose accounts of their visits were published (1678 and 1682 respectively), to see the Parthenon intact. However, Anna Akerhjelm was there at the time of the Venetian siege of the Acropolis (1687) in the service of the Countess of Königsmark, whose husband was in command of Morosini's land forces. We have among others Spon's and Wheler's record of the monuments, and there are extensive accounts of the siege, but a letter and journal of Anna Akerhjelm provide a perspective on the social history of Athens of the seventeenth century that is unique. Moreover, Anna Akerhjelm doubtless saw the same virtually intact Parthenon as had Spon and Wheler - albeit from a distance.

PANAYOTIS L. VOCOTOPOULOS

MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS OF BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE ART IN GREECE

Byzantine and Post-Byzantine monuments and artifacts were completely neglected in Greece till the mid-1880s, when the theologian George Lampakis founded the Christian Archaeological Society, whose aim was to collect and protect remains of Christian antiquity and to establish a Museum of Christian archaeology. The first Byzantine Museum was founded in Athens only in the second decade of this century. The Benaki Museum, founded in 1930, has a large section devoted to Byzantine and Post-Byzantine art. Since the 1950s many museums of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine art run by the Archaeological Service or by local church authorities have been founded all over Greece; the most important is the new Museum of Byzantine Culture in Thessaloniki.

ADELAIS ISMIRLIADOU

EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE GREEK COMMUNITY
OF KORITSA DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The flourishing economy of the Greek community in Koritsa in the second half of the nineteenth century was due to the development of trade, light industry, and banking, all constituents of urban society.

The Greek schools and the community's considerable educational and cultural activity in general depended on the gifts and bequests of émigrants. The well-organised schools—for which the Patriarchate and the local diocesan authorities were responsible—strengthened the Greek citizens' national consciousness and helped to shape their cultural identity.

ANGELOS A. CHOTZIDIS

A RE-APPRAISAL OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN REFORM POLICY IN MACEDONIA
(1903)

On several occasions from 1903 to 1908, Austro-Hungary and Russia took joint action to maintain the *status quo* in Turkey's European provinces. Their interest appeared to be mainly dominated by their anxiety to retain the exclusive handling of the Macedonian Question. Based chiefly on the official correspondence between the Austrian Foreign Minister and his Ambassador in Constantinople, this study aims to clarify the policy of Austro-Hungary during the period from the Vienna reform plan in February 1903 up to October 1903 and the Müritzsteg programme.

ARTEMI XANTHOPOULOU-KYRIAKOU

THE MIGRATION OF PONTIC GREEKS FROM THE RUSSIAN CAUCASUS TO MACEDONIA
(1912-1914)

The annexation of the former Ottoman areas of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan after the Russian victory in the war of 1877-8 led to the departure of the Moslem populations (particularly those who had been involved in the anti-Russian risings) and prompted Christian populations (Armenians in particular) once again to move on *masse* eastwards.

The aim of the study is: i) to determine the circumstances in which the idea came to fruition that Pontic Greeks who had emigrated to the Russian Caucasus (chiefly the Kars area) in the 19th century should re-emigrate to Greece (1913-14); ii) to follow the process and the pace of their migration to Macedonia; and iii) to record where they eventually settled.

STAVROS TERRY STAVRIDIS

GREEK-CYPRIOT ENOSIS OF OCTOBER 1915: "A LOST OPPORTUNITY?"

This article will argue that the British offer of ceding Cyprus to Greece in October 1915 is not as genuine as it first appears.

The unfolding events of September - October 1915 in the Balkans and the military stalemate on the western front influenced Britain to make the Cyprus offer from out of desperation. Britain was willing to offer territorial prizes to get the Balkan States to join the war on the side of the Entente.

The personal differences of Eleftherios Venizelos and King Constantine over Greek foreign policy along with the involvement of Great Powers in Greece's domestic politics needs to be considered.

ELEUTHERIA MANTA

RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS:
THE RENEWAL OF THE 1926 TREATY OF TIRANA

The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Co-operation signed by Italy and Albania at Tirana on November 27, 1926, marked Italy's first decisive step towards fulfilling an old foreign policy ambition: political control over Albania; it also marked the dawn of a new era in Italian-Albanian relations, for it removed all obstacles to a much broader Italian involvement in Albania's domestic affairs.

Given the importance of the 1926 Treaty for Italy's policy, it was to be expected that Italian diplomacy would do everything possible to ensure that it was renewed, even before it officially expired in November 1931. The coincidence of the question of the renewal or non-renewal of the 1926 Treaty with that of granting a new loan to Albania made for a conjunction of circumstances which was favourable to the Italians and which they could exploit in such a way as to ensure that both worked out to their advantage.