

cument du 1er Septembre 1877) une phrase significative qui n'est pas loin d'être une prophétie. «Enfin si même nous finissons par atteindre notre but, encore me serait-il impossible de voir les choses couleur de rose... Une fois la fumée du canon et de la gloire dissipée, restera le résultat net; c.à.d. des pertes énormes, une situation financière déplorable, et quels avantages? Les frères Slaves émancipés qui nous étonneront par leur ingratitude... la question d'Orient chrétien qui succédera à la Turquie sous forme de duel entre Grecs et Slaves».

Le troisième chapitre concerne le Congrès de Berlin qui a suivi la guerre. Dans ce chapitre on trouvera également des choses intéressantes sur l'antagonisme entre les Puissances, dont l'une s'efforce de créer une grande Bulgarie, inconnue jusqu'alors, comme telle, de tout point de vue, aux dépens des autres nationalités et surtout aux dépens de l'Hellénisme qui depuis des siècles occupe une situation prépondérante dans les Balkans non seulement culturelle, mais aussi ethnologique, et les autres de limiter ces plans ambitieux qui auraient pour résultat de remplacer les Turcs par les Bulgares, comme dominateurs dans les Balkans, sans que les autres nationalités, qui avaient pourtant la majorité, soient tenus au courant.

Toute cette partie nous montre le rôle qui a joué la diplomatie russe dans les Balkans, rôle pour lequel elle ne serait pas ultérieurement fière. Il est naturel que l'Hellénisme et le petit royaume de Grèce qui le protégeait à l'époque (et aujourd'hui même) ne pourrait être absent de cette histoire. En effet on trouve des documents qui sont utiles pour nous montrer une fois de plus le rôle exact qu'ont joué la diplomatie russe, anglaise et autrichienne envers l'Hellénisme, ainsi que la réaction provoquée en Grèce, à cause de ces règlements, car la Grèce était toujours sensible à tout ce qui touchait l'Hellénisme non libéré du joug turc. Il est notoire que cette époque était critique pour la nation hellénique qui se voyait, d'abord menacée et ensuite aliénée dans certains de ses droits, pour la seule raison que la Russie voulait créer un Etat bulgare qui ne pourrait être créé qu'aux dépens de lui. L'histoire ultérieure nous a montré combien de raison avaient les Hellènes lorsque reagissaient contre ces plans immoraux. Des populations entières helléniques sont déracinées etc. Mais cela est une histoire tragique qui se répète, hélas, jusqu'à nos jours.

CONSTANTINOS VAVOUSKOS

Πήλινα ειδώλια Ἀβδήρων [*Clay Figurines from Abdera*] by Mr. Demetrius Lazarides, Athens 1960, pp. 83, with 34 plates.

Mr. Lazarides' book on the Abdera terracottas brings forth very important evidence about the art of this city from which very few finds had come to us up to the present. The ancient city was identified since 1887 and was visited by many scholars but no systematic research of the area was undertaken. Mr. Lazarides started the excavations in 1950 and continued in the years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956. The exca-

vations yielded a great number of pottery and figurines which give us an awareness of the artistic activity of this city which Democritus rendered so famous.

The book consists of two parts. In the first, the author describes the technique and the group of figurines found in one spot (catalogue B). In the second, he deals with the finds in various places in Abdera (catalogue A) and with the house where the figurines of catalogue B were found.

From the 185 figurines, 136 were discovered in the house mentioned above. Some double examples, a small panel with the initials of the city, the moulds and some fragments of pottery prove that this building was a private house where terracottas were manufactured and sold since it is quite impossible that they would form the decoration of one house alone. Even though no traces of an oven were found, the variety of the figurines, their great number and many fragments from skyphoi and amphorae lead us to suppose that this building was a local workshop of the Hellenistic age and more accurately of the third century B. C. It is clearly proved that the clay is of local origin. The types of the figurines are: Eros, goddesses (Venus, Athena, Diana, Cybele) women dancers, actors, Satyres, Selenoi, and animals. There is a marked influence of the Tanagra style over Abdera terracottas. However, in Abdera we find a greater variety of types. There are also many similarities with the figurines from Myrina and it is obvious that in Abdera the style of the Myrina figurines is more prevailing than the style of Tanagra. Among this group there are two figurines dated from the fifth century B. C., and four from the fourth; all the rest belong to the third and second century B. C.

The second part of the book includes the description 1) of the figurines in catalogue A, 2) of the building where most of the figurines were found, 3) the coins most of which come from Abdera, 4) different types of pottery dating from the third and second century B. C., 5) lamps 6) sealed handles from amphorae some of which are of local origin. The building mentioned above has many rooms and two yards, one in the northern part and one in the southern. It seems that two houses were connected by a wall with no opening in between. It had a good draining system and a well of 7.10 m. in depth. In this house were found all the figurines in catalogue B.

The excavations in Abdera and the study of all these finds yielded precious knowledge about the city. It is for the first time we have an evidence of a local clay workshop, and of plans of houses in Abdera. The great variety of these figurines and their quality express the artistic activity of the city about which we know so little. They should be considered as a translation of the sculpture of this period in the area and in general are useful for the study of the tendencies in art during the Hellenistic times especially of the third and second centuries B.C.

Mr. Lazarides, ephore of antiquities for many years in Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace, apart from the excavations in Abdera

has connected his name with the excavations in Amphipolis as well. His study of the Abdera terracottas is a well written book, very helpful to scholars interested in this subject.

LOUISA SYNDIKA - LAOURDA

Ἡ οἰκονομικὴ ἀνάπτυξις τῆς Βορείου Ἑλλάδος ἀπὸ τὸ 1912 ἕως σήμερον
[*The economic development of Northern Greece from 1912 up to this date*] by Mrs. Maria Negreponi - Delivanis, Thessalonike 1961, Sakoulas Bros Ed. Co., 232 pp.

The students of Balkan and, especially, Macedonian history at the time of Turkish domination are well acquainted with the picture that region presented then: an entirely backward territory from the economic point of view, a country-side without roads and bridges, towns with no sign of industry, insignificant commerce of any scale—except in a few large civic centers—, vast areas deserted or covered by swamps and a population severely hit by malaria. The occupation of the inhabitants was exclusively in agriculture, carried out by the most primitive means, and in cattle-breeding in the mountainous areas. If the same students visit Northern Greece to-day they will be astonished by the complete change of scenery: no swamps in sight, highly cultivated planes and irrigation works, industries in towns and country-side, thermo- and hydro-electric plants of considerable size, motor-roads covering thousands of kilometers, flourishing commerce and total lack of any sort of epidemics. The picture may well not be that of a highly developed country, not even of a developed country on Western European level. Yet, considering the situation of the recent past and the difficulties created, in addition to the existing shortcomings, by a few local and two major wars, the present state of things indicates an enormous amount of work done by the population and the Greek state since the time of Macedonia's liberation. What exactly was the economic situation of the country before 1912 and what has been achieved since was only partly studied and had been scattered in statistics, bulletins or articles dealing with a specific subject. The first effort for an overall examination of the situation and an exposition of the achievements is the book by Mrs Delivanis, Assistant Professor at the University of Thessalonike.

The author, combining theory and applied economics, deals, in the first part of the book, with the general conditions of economic development and of those applied specifically in Northern Greece; she outlines the enormous task of the refugee's settlement, the catastrophes resulted by the First and Second World Wars, as well as by the recent civil war, and the adversities in view of the then existing unhealthy and other calamitous conditions in the area. In the second part she examines the development of the region and its results with regard to agriculture, fishery, mining, light and heavy industry, and the prospects of the new heavy industry units to be established in the very near future. A separate chapter contains a detailed examination