

Abstracts

N. C. MOUTSOPOULOS

THE BYZANTINE FORTIFIED AGGLOMERATION OF REDINA.
CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORIC TOPOGRAPHY OF MYGDONIA.

On the top of a hill with a special strategical importance which commands a narrow passage that serves as the only way of communication between the district of Mygdonia (of the lakes of Langada and Volvi) and East Macedonia and Thrace, there survived certain remnants from an agglomeration with visible traces of the last phase of the byzantine historic period. By this point there passes also the well known via Egnatia. It was because of the many advantages of the site which offers abundant means of survival — as there are numerous springs at the foot of the hill where also the river Richios flows quietly — and also because of the natural fortification of the hill that this place has been chosen even since the neolithic era (as we have ascertained from the finds Pl...) for the foundation of some town that later was given probably the name of Bromiscus. Later on, during the years of Justinian, at that very place there was founded the castle Artemission on the ruins of ancient Bromiscus. This castle was also destroyed, probably during the period of the Slavic Invasions, to reappear in the 9th century together with the removal of the bishopric of Lete to this new place under the title of «*Ἀθήτης καὶ Πεντίνης*». In this period an intense activity is being indicated such as new buildings, fortification of the top, restoration of the Basilica at the residence now of the Bishop. The flourishing, however, of the agglomeration can be defined in the 13th and 14th centuries when we identify a lot of finds and also all the elements that make it possible for someone to study very closely the forms of social life in a fortified byzantine agglomeration, the economic, social and other activities of which are known not only from the discoveries that came into light during excavation but also due to a good deal of material in manuscripts preserved in the records of M. Athos.

S. ANGELOUDI - G. VELENIS

THE TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT OF KASTRO ON THASSOS

Kastro is an abandoned settlement which lies in the middle of the island of Thassos at a height of 500m. above sea - level. It received its name (which means castle or fortress) from the medieval fortifications at its south - east end. The settlement was established at the end of the eighteenth century when fear of pirates drove its inhabitants to abandon their homes by the sea and to flee to the interior of the island.

The life of the settlement was brief, little more than a hundred years; for with the political and economic changes of the end of the nineteenth century the inhabitants moved back to the coastal areas (Kalyvia, Limenaria).

The arrangement of the houses follows the slope of the ground, and they are rarely built across the slope and facing the sea. They are constructed from local materials, rock, timber, and they are roofed with slate tiles.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the most prevalent style of house was large (150m.²) with a verandah on the first floor, a living-room at the back, and subsidiary rooms on the ground floor. The largest houses had a «best room». In the second half of the nineteenth century the verandah disappeared and was replaced by a closed sitting-room. The demand for housing increased and the inhabitants began to build small houses close together in rows, with external stone staircases with timber landings which served as terraces / verandahs / balconies. At the end of the century the «twin» house appeared, also known as «adelfomiri» — divided into two parts, it was shared by two brothers. At the beginning of the twentieth century the inhabitants moved to Kalyvia near the sea and their farm lands. The church, the school, the well - maintained houses, the coffee - shops, the wells, and the shops, all attest to the vigorous life of the settlement. Today the village is quite neglected and its houses are gradually collapsing year by year.

*D. BERNICOLAS-HATZOPOULOS*A SIXTEENTH CENTURY DESCRIPTION OF CRETE
AND OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS COMPOSED BY THE VENETIAN
TRAVELLER ALESSANDRO MAGNO.

The article deals with the passage relative to Crete and to the Ionian islands contained in Alessandro Magno's «relazione» of his travels to the Eastern Mediterranean and to England in the mid 1500's. An important section of the passage is the one containing a description of the city of Candia and of its inhabitants, men and women. It also contains some character drawings of the inhabitants of the big island and information on agricultural products and livestock raised in Crete, the Ionian islands, and the Peloponnesian ports of call who were under Ottoman control at the time of Magno's visit. Also, the author of the article gives, in the commentary, the names of Greek crew members, contained in the «relazione», who served in the Venetian merchant ships referred to by Alessandro Magno. The text of the «relazione» is preserved in the Folger Library, in Washington, D.C.

ZACHARIAS N. TSIRPANLIS

JURAJ KRIŽANIĆ AND THE GREEKS

The aim of this study is to evaluate the following four aspects of the studies and the activities of the Croatian scholar: a) His sojourn at the Greek College of Rome (cf. «Balkan Studies» 17¹ (1976) 25-44), b) His relations with the contemporary Greeks, c) His translations from works of Byzantine and post Byzantine writers, d) His position toward the cultural influence of the Greeks.

The author uses direct and indirect information from published and unpublished sources as well as the very work of Križanić and documents from the archives of Propaganda Fide in Rome. In an appendix are published for the first time parts of the minutes of the school organization of the Greek College which had the title «Congregatio Beatae Mariae Virginis Assumptae», dating from September 29, 1641 to July 20, 1642.

A. L. MACFIE

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY OF SÈVRES: THE FIRST PHASE
(August 1920 - September 1922)

When, in August 1920, the victorious Allied Powers, Britain, France and Italy, signed a treaty of peace with Turkey, they were already aware that the growing power of the Turkish Nationalists in Anatolia made some revision inevitable. In the following months, therefore, more particularly following the return to power of their old enemy, King Constantine, in Greece, they made strenuous efforts to arrive at a new settlement, efforts which in the end were to founder on the determination of both the Greeks and the Turkish Nationalists to settle the issue, in Anatolia, at least, by force.

ARETI TOUNDA - FERGADI

THE HISTORY OF THE REFUGEE LOAN OF 1924.

The unsuccessful war of Greece against Turkey in 1922 resulted in for Greece not only the unusual destruction of Greek armed forces, but also an unparalleled refugee problem. The settlement of the refugees was a heavy economic burden for Greece and ill-timed for the country, since her economy was very weak due to previously engaged wars.

Influential people of the League of Nations wanted to help Greece to cope with the refugee problem and adopted Dr. Nansen's suggestion that an International loan should be issued for Greece. In fact, representatives from the League of Nations, Greek and English government officials negotiated a loan which was intended to alleviate the economic burden of the refugees' re-settlement in Greece. That loan was officially signed in London the year 1924.

W. PUCHNER

THE THRACIAN CARNIVAL-SCENE IN THE THEORIES ABOUT
ANCIENT DRAMA

The study deals with R. M. Dawkins' description of the «Kalogeros» - dromenon 1906 in old Thracia and the bibliographic career of

this article in the writings of the most famous Classical philologists and archaeologists mainly of the British School of Archaeology, from Harrison and G. Murray up to Gaster and Guépin. Dawkins' description is not representative for the whole phenomenological spectre of the variants of this dromenon; although important theories concerning Dionysian religion and the origin of ancient drama (as well as possible survivals) were based on his conclusions. Decades of Bulgarian and Greek descriptions and analyses of the costume, which show the variability of these motives, were not accepted by Western scholars since today, so that the Kalogeros-case is paradigmatical for linguistic barriers in international research and didactic for the mechanisms of knowledge-distribution and information-channeling in 20th century-science.

D. J. DELIVANIS

THE PROBLEMS OF GREECE AS TENTH MEMBER
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Greece became on January 1, 1981 the tenth member of the European Community. Many economists and politicians discussed and overestimated the difficulties Greece has to face in this connection. They did not however consider sufficiently that Greece was already associated with the European Economic Community since 1962, that the Greek economy is an open economy since 1953 and that special facilities have been granted her until 1987 independently of those foreseen by the 1957 Rome treaty in virtue of which the European Economic Community was created. Of course Greece has to prove what it is entitled to get in virtue of her special facilities foreseen and to persuade those in charge of the Community. Let me mention in this connection also the substantial payments Greece receives from the European Economic Community either as grants or as loans from the European Investment Bank. The greatest disadvantages for Greece but quite independently of her participation in the European Economic Community are her inflation rate which in the last ten years is at least the double of the rate prevailing in the European Economic Community, its inefficient bureaucracy and the labours' rewards which exceed what would have been appropriate in consideration of labours productivity in Greece and in combination with frequent strikes.