

Quant à l'étude de la maison bourgeoise, il a été proposé: I) la préparation d'un vocabulaire technique; II) des travaux préparatifs en vue de l'établissement de cartes des Pays Balkaniques et de la Turquie; III) les voies de leur activité; et IV) la démarcation des zones présentant une unité de type et de décoration.

A l'issue de la Réunion L'Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki de concert avec le Comité National Hellénique avaient organisé une excursion à Kastoria pour visiter les monuments de cette ville, ainsi que la visite, par petits groupes, des monuments byzantins de notre ville.

Dans leurs allocutions de clôture, le président d'Association M. VI. Georgiev, le Secrétaire Général, M. Em. Condurachi, ainsi que les autres participants étrangers ont été unanimes à souligner l'hospitalité des institutions-hôtes et le climat favorable à une bonne coopération que l'Association Internationale d'Études du Sud-Est Européen a toujours trouvé dans les milieux scientifiques grecs.

Thessalonique

F. MALTOU

† GEORGE C. SOULIS
(1927-1966)

Three years ago, in the Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki George C. Soulis was talking to a group of friends on a subject very dear to his heart, the impact of the cult of Saint Demetrius, the patron saint of Thessaloniki, on the life and thought of the South Slavs. His use of the texts of Greek hymnographers and Slav chronographers and of the related Byzantine and Post-Byzantine iconography was fascinating. Equally fascinating was another informal talk concerning Mount Athos and the Balkans, which he gave in the same place a year later, after a pilgrimage to the Holy Mountain.

He was an unusual type of American Balkanologist; he knew Greek, which is of the utmost importance for those who want to understand in depth the culture of the Balkan countries during the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. He also knew the languages of the other peoples in the Balkans and so he could easily have a first hand knowledge of their history and literature. And he also was an excellent Byzantinist; he once remarked that the main defect of the Balkanologists in the United States is that they endeavour to study Balkan culture without an adequate knowledge of its great background.

The son of a distinguished headmaster in Yannina, he left his country

when he was 18 years old and migrated to the United States. He studied at Harvard University under the excellent guidance of Professor Robert Lee Wolff, continued his research in the serene surroundings of Dumbarton Oaks and after a short time in the Faculty of Indiana University he accepted a professorship at the University of California in Berkeley. He was several times asked to teach at the University of Thessaloniki. Although he was very fond of the city with its Byzantine monuments, its history and his numerous friends, he preferred to work in the United States.

His first year at Berkeley, which fate meant to be the last in his life, was extremely productive; he finished his long-awaited monograph on the Empire of Stephen Dušan, wrote several short articles and book-reviews, published his paper on "The legacy of Cyril and Methodius to the Southern Slavs", made a detailed list of Balkan desiderata for the Library of the University of California and prepared the paper he was going to read at the XIII Byzantine Congress at Oxford in September. His death was a great loss to his family in Greece and in the United States, to his friends and to Balkan scholarship in general. Our Institute which has long appreciated his friendly assistance and cooperation mourns now the passing away of such a close and intimate friend.

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