

NATIONAL HELLENIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
CENTRE FOR NEOHELLENIC RESEARCH

**PUBLICATIONS OF HISTORY AND  
PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCES PROGRAMME**



MAY 2004

*For clarification reasons only*

Out of the rich in activities History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute of Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation, we isolated and present in the following pages, the chapter of publications. These are individual books or collective works, as well as the Proceedings and a Newsletter, which is publication of our Programme.

All publications are not (typically) publications of the Institute of Neohellenic Research /National Hellenic Research Foundation. They are though publications of the National Hellenic Research Foundation members, such as Efthymios Nicolaidis Director of the Research Department, Yannis Karras – peer Director of the Research Department and the fellow researcher George Vlahakis. All the said publications have been worked out, composed and laid out in printed pages in the Foundation. That's why are considered to be (mainly) publications of the said Foundation and specifically publications pertaining in the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the National Hellenic Research Foundation.

Only to save up space we do not record in this work the theses, which occasionally have been worked out under the supervision or with any kind of cooperation amongst the members of our Programme, or

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1. According to the limitations imposed by the said issue, the Database, the studies of the members of the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the National Hellenic Research Foundation in various Greek and Foreign journals, the Greek Archive of Scientific Instruments, the Training Programmes (PENED) or the training seminars that our Programme has occasionally undertaken, as well as other of our activities are not included. For all these reasons the reader can consult the books: *History of Sciences* and the *History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme* (see next).

P.T.P.: Vasso Antoniou  
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even through the development of data we have collected in the Database of our Programme. The theses of Christos Xenakis, *The experiment as research and knowledge method in the works of the scholars of the pre-revolutionary period* (1994), of Dimitrios Karamberopoulos, *European, medical mentality in Greece 1745-1821* (1996), and the thesis of Maria Terdimou, *Mathematics and Philosophy in the Greek mind during the period of the Turkish domination* (1998) – in order to refer to three theses from three different fields of the natural-exact sciences- belong into this category.

We are of the opinion that the said booklet will be one more chance to get to know the effort we have made within the scope of the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute of Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation, one more contact point for the historians of science of the National Hellenic Research Foundation with the community of historians not only in Greece but abroad as well .

## BOOKS:

Yannis Karas, *Theophilos Kairis – Konstantinos Koumas, Two pioneer teachers of the Greek Nation*, Gutenberg, 1977, pp. 208.

The attempt to develop a purely scientific mind, mainly through the natural – exact sciences, the struggle together with other pioneer intellectual people of that period for the nation’s education and the fighting against superstition, as well as the awakening of the national morale, are those mental strings of thought that relate these two great intellectual people of the period of Modern Greek Revival. These two intellectual strings will carry us to the rebellious Paris and French Enlightenment the first one (Theophilos Kairis) and in Germany and the German philosophy the second (K.M.Koumas). Two strings that will be integrated and combined with the Greek intellectual problems and anxieties of pre-revolutionary Greek nation and they will satisfy, in the best way possible, the needs of the Greek intellectual and social life.



Theod. E. Behrakis – Efth. Nicolaidis, *Statistical analysis of standard dictionaries. The prefaces of the exact sciences books during the period of the Modern Greek Enlightenment*. National Hellenic Research Foundation, 1990, pp. 272.

A first attempt to study the prefaces of the exact sciences books during the period 1700-1821 and through these the opinions of the scholars of that period, who introduced again the exact sciences in Greece, after a

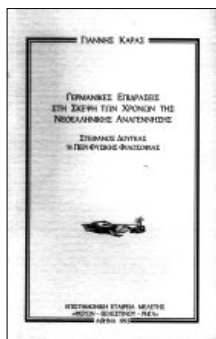


long period of total stability. Through the interpretative analysis of the said texts, which is done by means of a computer analysis, and which has as its primary aim to explain the profound opinion of their authors, a preface typology is achieved, which is a very important element for every historian-researcher, who wishes to continue research in the field of the History of Science in Greece.



Yannis Karas, *The exact sciences in Greece (15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century*, Dedalus / Zacharopoulos, 1991, pp. 360.

In this book we have an extensive presentation of the sciences development in the greater Greek intellectual boundaries during the period of Turkish domination. The most important characteristics of the educational project in general during the said period, the educational infrastructure that supported the development and spreading of the natural-exact sciences that are the subject of the second part, are rendered in the first part.

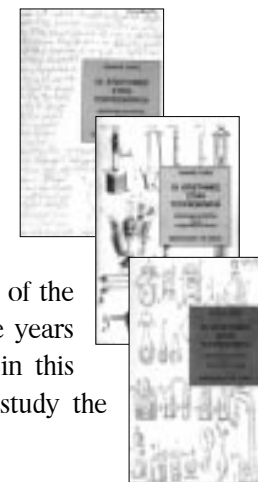


Yannis Karas, *German influence on the way of thinking during the years of the Modern Greek Revival. Stefanos Dougas or About Natural Philosophy*, Scientific Studies Association “Feres-Velestino-Rigas”, 1993, pp. 276.

In this book a serious attempt is made to study the work, the mentality- in general- of Stefanos Dougas – one of the greatest, neglected though, intellectual men during the years of Revolution – to place his works in broader intellectual and historical-social frames “within the historic

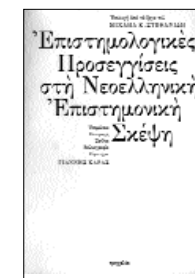
inviolable laws, that”, as the author himself quotes “act and compose one of the most fundamental bonds of history secretly and always at the last moment”. After the “introduction” the chapters entitled “natural philosophy and the twist towards the German way of thinking and education” and “a misunderstood scholar or the persecution of (natural) philosophy” follow, while in the second part of the book the work entitled “Examining Nature” is studied for the first time in details and profoundly and it is one of the most important works of the modern Greek thought, that for many years was buried in the monasteries of Athos.

Yannis Karas, *Sciences during the Turkish domination. Manuscripts and printed books* “Estia Bookshop” Three Volumes. A’ Volume: “Mathematics”, 1992· pp. 223, Volume B’ : “Natural Sciences”, 1993,· pp. 575· Volume C’ : “Sciences of life”, 1994, pp. 520.



The printed copies as well as the manuscripts (2.400) of the natural-exact sciences that were published between the years 1453 and 1821 in Greece and abroad, are presented in this work. It is an essential tool for those who wish to study the development of scientific thought in Greece.

*Scientific approaches to the Modern Greek scientific thought*. Editing, introduction, comments, bibliography, and index: Yannis Karas, Trochalia publications [1995], pp. 182.



A volume dedicated to the academician Michael Stefanides, the man “who”, as pointed out in the introduction, “studied the history of natural sciences as essential factor of history in general” and mainly the history of

Greek science as a united, uninterrupted unity, from ancient times up to date, paying –though- always attention mainly to modern Greek science in a general attempt to combine the modern Greek scientific and philosophical thought”.

Two rare nowadays works of Michael Stefanides are included in this volume; the works “About the principle and usefulness of the history of natural sciences” (1920) and “The natural sciences in Greece before revolution” (1926); as well as the “introduction in the history of natural sciences” (announcement to Athens Academy in 1939).

The references and additions of the editor of the publication, “the number of works of Michael Stefanides” and the indexes added at the end give us a complete picture of the work of Michael Stefanides, while the Bibliography “of the works of natural sciences during the period of Turkish domination” but also of the “works of modern scientists”, help the reader to study better the history of sciences in our country, mainly during the period of Modern Greek Revival.

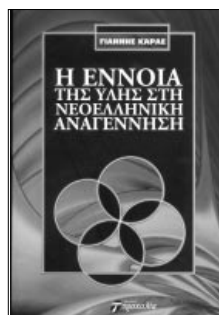
*History of Sciences. Modern Greek Bibliography*, Trochalia, 1997, pp. 62 (entries : 696). Editor: Yannis Karas.

An attempt for a systematic and, as far as possible, complete filing of the studies relating to the History of Sciences in Greece, but also of some, fewer though, general studies dealing with the History of Sciences, either of Greek or foreign scientists.



Yannis Karas. *The development of Modern Greek Science. From the Traditional to the contemporary scientific thought*. Institute for Neohellenic Research/ National Hellenic Research Foundation, 1999, pp. 94.

The author observes the “development of the two intellectual currents” that began to develop in Greece in the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and crystallized towards the end of 17<sup>th</sup> century- an intellectual current represented by famous scholars, who continue a tradition that is more and more combined with the new European intellect, which many have tried to express, and a second “current”, the one of a common tradition, represented in texts -mainly anonymous- through which the unknown even to us writers try to provide an answer for the current problems that life posed to be solved. We also detect two currents developing in parallel and tending to converge (without overshadowing one another, something that never happened) during the last pre-revolutionary period with the extensive dissemination of the scientific and philosophical knowledge and the development of the educational work, and the Greek intellectual community to be in accordance with the equivalent European”.



Yannis Karas, *The concept of matter during the Modern Greek Revival*, Trochalia publications 1997, pp. 106.

The opinions of the intellectual people of the pre-revolutionary years about matter, as well as about other relevant concepts – such as motion, vacuum and knowledge, in general- are recorded in details and fully in the book. These are fundamental meanings of the philosophical and scientific speculation throughout the centuries which are now re-stated and re-examined within this new intellectual frame as an expression of the new human attempt to study nature, world, the man himself according to the new data, the elements obtained through his contact with modern European scientific thought.



George N. Vlahakis, *Oceanography in Greece, 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century*, Ion, 1999, pp. 212.

It is about a book that studies for the first time the course of oceanography in Greece from the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first part deals with the detection of the associated with marine environment knowledge, found in the books, printed copies or manuscripts, that were published during the period of the Modern Greek Revival, while the second and third part present the development of the science of oceanography in the independent Greek state and the particular contribution of the Greek oceanographers on international level is pointed out as well.



K. M. Koumas, *Summary of Physics, in Vienna, Austria 1812*.

Photographical re-edition of the work in 1999, in cooperation with the department of the History and Philosophy Programme of the Institute of Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation and the Association of the Greek Physicists (“Macedonian publications”, pp. 36 +[36+183+13]).

The work is accompanied by an introductory note (Yannis Karas) in which detailed information on the life of the writer and his work, which is placed within the general frame of “natural thought of his time” and extensive, at the end, indexes of people, instruments and experiments are rendered (George Vlahakis).

“*The Summary of Physics*” is one of the most important works of physics that signify the Modern Greek scientific thought and education”, and as we read in the introduction of the book, “it is one of those pieces that establish consistency, through the inconsistencies of

the modern Greek scientific and philosophical thought in general. It is a work that contributed to a great extent to the renewal of the theoretical thought and the creation of a new perception of life, bringing the Greek intellectuals in contact with the rational thought of the period.

Through the work of K.M. Koumas, and the other pioneer scholars of the period we attend the relation of the modern Greek thought - scientific and philosophical- with the European, the way, as well as the rate the ideas of the European Enlightenment and the modern scientific-philosophical ideas spread in the Greek intellectual area, and finally the contact of the pre-revolutionary Greek nation with the work of the contemporary European scientists.

Yannis Karas, *Greek science and Balkan area (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century*, Dedalus/Zacharopoulos, 2001, pp. 162.

Collection of studies. Titles: “The unification of the European and Greek scientific field in 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, “Dissemination of ideas or convergence?”, “The Greek combination. The origins of the Greek speculation”, “Modern Greek Enlightenment or Modern Greek Revival?”, “Nature and human as rendered in Greek pre-Revolutionary thought”, “Newtonian, natural thought during the period of the Modern Greek Revival”, “The codes 11-15 at the Library of Milees – the expression of a new scientific-philosophical approach”, “Chemistry, the mother of the majority of sciences”, “The study of matter during the period of Modern Greek Revival – Expression of a new scientific mentality”, “Scientific speculation and its contribution to the renewal of social thought during the period of Modern Greek Revival”.

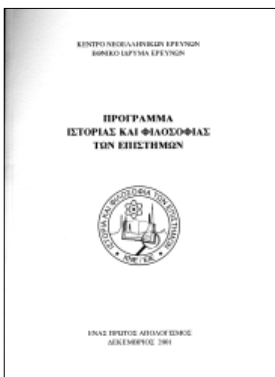




M. Blay – E. Nicolaidis, *L'Europe des sciences : constitution d'un espace scientifique*, éd. Seuil, Paris, 2001, pp.440.

The publishers of this volume sought to have a global grasp of the origin and the development of scientific knowledge in its original space, Europe, as well as of the influence this knowledge had on the homogenisation of the societies that occupy this space. Indeed, although the bibliography on the history of sciences is extremely rich concerning the development of European scientific knowledge, there is no general work up to now dealing with scientific Europe as an intellectual unit throughout the centuries. This, we sought to approach the development of scientific knowledge as such along with its relations with the space in which it developed, as well as with the dialogue or conflicts those relations aroused.

Apart from the editors, the contributors for this book are : Michael Assimacopoulos, Marco Beretta, Floris Cohen, Michèle Gally, Hélène Gispert, Giorgio Israel, Gabor Pallo, Yakov Rabkin, Sumitra Rajagopalan, Jean Seidengart Gérard Simon, Antonio Ten, Sven Widmalm and Yannis Bitsakis (maps).



*History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme*, 2001, National Hellenic Research Foundation, pp. 70.

The aims and outcomes of the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation, from the beginning – in 1977 and up to 2001- are presented herewith. Special reference is made to the

Database, individual Programmes, Proceedings and to the other training courses organized within the scope of this Programme, the publications (books, studies, etc.) of the Programme, but also the theses composed according to the data of our Programme.

Yannis Karas, *Greek thought and the united European area*, Dedalus / Zacharopoulos, 2003, pp. 174.

The intellectual relationships between the Greek nation and Europe during the pre-revolutionary century are presented in this volume. The chapters: “Nature is the truth of the affairs”, “The knowledge of nature is the beginning of philosophy”, “Intellectual tradition – contemporary thought”, “Communication of ideas or creative assimilation?”, “Greek and European intellectual field”, “Negative attitude towards oversimplifications and misinterpretations”.



*History and Philosophy of Sciences in Greece (17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)*, Metaichmio, 2003, pp. 780.

The development of the scientific thought during the period of Modern Greek Revival is presented according to the thorough study of sources and specific historical information. The writers: George Vlahakis, Dimitris Karamberopoulos, Yannis Karas, Theodoros Kritikou, Michael Lambrou, Nikos Matsopoulos, Efthymios Nicolaidis, Christos Xenakis, Alex Papadimitriou, Maria Terdimou. Responsible for the coordination and scientific editing: Yannis Karas.





Yannis Karas, *Greece – Europe. A convergence in time*. Athens 2004, pp. 62.

In this book the following studies are included: “Ancestor-mania and Europe-mania” and “Westernization – a relationship of self-awareness. Modern Greek Revival – European awareness of the Modern Greek thought”. A common string that connects both studies published herewith: observing the attempt of the Greek nation during the period of

Modern Greek Revival (=Modern Greek Enlightenment, middle of 17<sup>th</sup> century, beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century) to become more interested, after a period of isolation due to the Ottoman domination, in Europe, in contemporary European thought – without losing contact with its origins- aspiring to become modernized. It is mainly a work of self-awareness that led the Greek nation, gradually but firmly though, to an intellectual convergence with Europe, beyond any kind of ancestor-mania or Europe-mania, xenophobia or xenomania.

George Vlahakis (editor), *Sciences and Empires*, ABC-CLIO, New York (to be published).

This volume presents a number of case studies discussing the development of science in empires or colonies. The main chapters of the book will be: “The British Empire and the scientific development in its colonies”, “The French scientific expeditions”, “The colonial Empires. Science in Spain and Portugal”, “The development of science in colonial Latin America”, “Science in the Ottoman World”, “Against an Empire. Science in Southeastern Europe during the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> c.”, “The Birth of an Empire. Science in the United States during the 19<sup>th</sup> century”, “Science in China”.

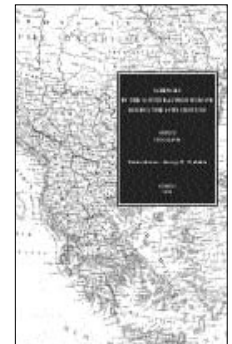
George N. Vlahakis, *Meteorology in Greece (18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century)*, Athens 2004 (to be published).

The data related to the science of meteorology during the period of Modern Greek Revival is rendered in the first chapter of the book, as we encounter it in printed documents or manuscripts of that period, while in the next chapter the writer examines extensively the establishment of meteorology as an independent scientific practice in Independent Greece of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The third chapter follows the steps of development of the science of meteorology until the II World War. Finally, a special chapter is dedicated to the recording of popular beliefs and prejudices about the weather forecast, with reference to thunders, moon phases and almanacs of various periods.

*Sciences in Southeastern Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Part A’ Greece – Serbia-Montenegro, The Greek contribution*. Authors: Yannis Karas – George N. Vlahakis. Translation: Eleni Neri. Athens 2004, pp.176.

Project of a Greek-Yugoslavian transnational co-operation, the implementation of which was assigned to the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation.

The various intellectual centers, of either minor or great prestige, the educational institutions that since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century opened within the centers of the wider Balkan area. They were important centers for the dissemination of the new scientific ideas, where not only Greeks but also Serbians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Rumanians and Turks attended courses, contributing in this way to the development of the Balkan intellect, to the national awakening of the Balkan nations, to the development of a common Balkan awareness” and we go on reading in the introduction of the book, “the intense publishing activities concerning the works of various scientific fields, as



well as the translations/adaptations of works of the contemporary European scientific thought in Balkan language; also the continuously wider (on geographical but also on social level) publication of the scientific book, the innovative scientific book, the intellectual people that throughout this period made their presence distinct in this field by constituting the link, the means of communicating the new scientific and liberal ideas of West to all Balkan nations. All the above lead us to the conclusion that the culture of the Balkan nations is, despite various differentiations, united. As for the Greek-Serbian relationships – which, especially in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were greatly developed – we discover that following the conquest of the Ottomans, Greeks and Serbians followed a common course in history, and they shared the same fate. A common fate found to be vivid nowadays within the shared memory, tradition and the legends of both our nations”.

## MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION:

*Mathematical Sciences during the Turkish Domination*, Institute for Neohellenic Research/ National Hellenic Research Foundation, 1990, pp . 224.

A congress organised in cooperation with the Greek Society for the History of Sciences and Technology.

Contributions: Michael Lambrou, “Advanced mathematics during the Turkish domination (the case of Nikiphoros Theotokis)”; Nikos Kastanis “The first book of algebra in Modern Greek education”; Andreas Poulos “The mathematical work of Konstantinos Koumas”; Florine Marineskou “The manuals of mathematical sciences in Rumania”; Konstantinos Mavromatis “How Theophilos Kairis uses the Newtonian binomial to find the root of a cardinal number”; Konstantinos Mavromatis “The astronomy of Benjamin Lesbios from the manuscript of Symi, Dodecanese”; Nikos Mitsopoulos “Practical astronomy of Via Mathematica”; Efthymios Nicolaidis “Ptolemaios teaching during the Turkish domination”; Apostolos Tsakoumis “Anthology of Mathematics by Chrysanthos Notaras”; Apostolos Tsakoumis “Chrysanthos Notaras, The astronomer”.



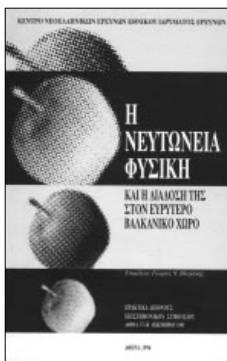
*Mathematics during Turkish domination*, Greek Mathematical Society, 1994, pp. 136.

The convention was organized by the History and Philosophy of Science Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research / National Hellenic Research Foundation in cooperation with the Greek Mathematical Society.

Contributions : Yannis Karas “The importance of Mathematics in the development of scientific and social thought during the period of the Modern Greek



Revival”; Nikos Matsopoulos “Astronomy in Greece during the period of the Modern Greek Enlightenment(=Modern Greek Revival), a brief review”; Maria Terdimou “The condition of the basic mathematical education in the Turkish–dominated Greece, from the Fall of Constantinople until the 17<sup>th</sup> century”; Christos Xenakis “Mathematics and experiment as cognitive components in the work of K. M. Koumas”; Michael Lambrou “An attempt to duplicate the cube during the period of Turkish domination and the text of Antipelargisis”; Christine Phili “French Mathematics in Greece and Yannis Karantinos”; Dimitris Kritsas “From Aristotelian to mathematical physics”; Apostolos Tsakoumis “Basic geometrical concepts by Chrysanthos Notaras”; Nikos Kastanis “The influence of French Mathematics in modern Greek mathematical education throughout the period 1800-1840”.



*Newtonian Physics and its dissemination in the wider Balkan area*, Editor: George N. Vlahakis, Trochalia, 1996, pp. 272.

International congress organized in 1993 by the History and Philosophy of Science Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research / National Hellenic Research Foundation in cooperation with the Greek Physicists Union, a convention as a tribute to the 350 years anniversary from the birth of Isaac Newton.

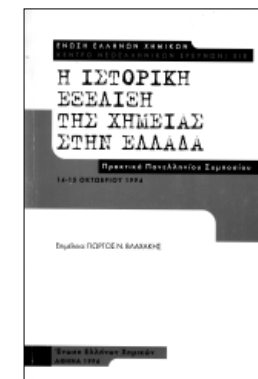
Contributions : Yannis Karas “Newtonian Physics and natural thought during the period of Modern Greek Revival” (introductory speech); Anastasios Filippas “The permanence of Newton’s ideas”; Eustratios Theodosiou – Manos Danezis “Newton’s contribution to Physics and Mathematics”; Manos Danezis – Eustratios Theodosiou “Newton’s views about speed and their development”; Evandro Agazzi “Was Galileo supporter of realism?”; Aristides Baltas “Production, against reception of science: some methodological

remarks”; Eftychios Bitsakis “Physics and metaphysics in Newton’s work”; Xenofon Mousas “The dissemination of Newton’s ideas in Italy and France”; Edmond Nicolau “A Newtonian New Science and its Penetration in the Danubian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia”, Alexander Vavrek – Ganka Kamisheva – Milko Borissov “Dissemination of Newton’s Mechanics on Bulgarian Soil During the National Bulgarian Revival”, H.R.Patapievici “A short look into the Dissemination of Newtonian Ideas in the Romanian Provinces: 1687-1860”, Linos Benakis “The teaching of Newtonian Physics according to Musschenbrok by Nikolaos Zerzoulis at “the Academy of Athos”; Christos Xenakis “The experiment as methodological component of the Newtonian physics in the works of the pre-revolutionary century scholars”; Nikos Matsopoulos “The conception of Newtonian physics in Greece. The case of Eugène Voulgaris”; Dimitris Kritsas “The connection between Newtonian and Aristotelian physics in Eugène Voulgaris, Nikolaos Zerzoulis and Nikiphoros Theotokis”; Nikos Kastanis “The implementation of infinitesimal calculus in modern Greek education”; George Vlahakis “The nature of light and the laws of Optics. Their study by the Greek scholars during the pre-revolutionary period”.

*The historical development of chemistry in Greece*, Editor: George N. Vlahakis, Greek Chemists Union, 1996, pp. 248.

The congress was organized in 1994 by the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research / National Hellenic Research Foundation in cooperation with the Greek Chemists Association.

Announcements: Yannis Karas “The interdisciplinary research in the field of the History of Sciences. Present state. Prospects”; Anastasios Varvoglis “The



chemistry of Homer and Plinius”; Maria Papathanasiou “Ancient metalworks and natural theories as the bases of the Greek chemistry”; Evangelia A. Varella “Outline of Byzantine Alchemy”; George Manousakis “The misunderstood science of Alchemy”; George N. Vlahakis “The acknowledgement of Chemistry as an independent science through the pre-Revolutionary books of physics”; Alexandros Papadimitriou “The Chemical Revolution in the first Greek Chemistry books”; Christos Xenakis “The teaching of Chemistry during the period of Modern Greek Revival: Cognitive content, experiments, laboratories”; Dimitrios Karamberopoulos “Medical knowledge in the first modern Greek Chemistry books of the pre-revolutionary period”; Michael Kiriatsoulis “The dissemination of the new knowledge on chemistry through the pages of *Hermes, the Scholar* (1811-1821)”; Vasilis Raftopoulos “The views about thermal phenomenon in the Greek intellectual area at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century”; Pericles D. Akrivos “The revival of sciences and Chemistry up to the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century”; Michael I. Skoulos “The development of Chemistry at the University of Athens”; Paul N. Dimotakis “Chemistry in Greece at the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century – Prospects”; Eftyhios Bitsakis “Atoms and Molecules: A difficult relation in history”; Aristides Mavridis “The historical development of the chemical compound”.

Panagiotis Michaelaris “For the development of the scientific personality of Michael K. Stefanides”; Aristides Baltas, “The harmful consequences of aur philhellenism”; Kostas Gavroglou, “The acceptance of the scientific ideas and the rejection of the scientific reasoning in the works of Greek intellectual of the Modern Greek Enlightenment”; Theodoros Kritikou “From the interest in science to the scientific role: examining the presence of sciences in Greece in the 19<sup>th</sup> century”; Vasilis Makridis “Scientific revolution and orthodox East”; Vasilis Kalfas “The theory of weight in Aristoteles and its origins in Plato”; Maria Papathanasiou “Efficient dissertation by Stefanos Alexandrias or Horoscope of Islam”; Pantelis Karellos “Mathematics in Byzantine and Varlaam Kalavros”; Evangelia Varella “Parameters for practicing natural sciences in Byzantine East”; Efthymios Nicolaidis “Editing the Composition of Persian Astronomy by George Chrysokokkis”; Nikos Psimmenos “The new edition deriving from the old” Pre-theory of the Introduction to Physics Courses by Theophilos Koridaleus”; Michael Lambrou “Anti-pelargis”. Conclusions drawn from the context. New approaches”; Nikos Matsopoulos “Influences due to the development of Astronomy in Greece during the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century”; Konstantinos Petsios “About the science of the world, reference to a manuscript notebook by Athanasios Psalidas”; Vasilis Raftopoulos “The effort to interpret the thermal phenomena by means of the carolic theory in the years of Modern Greek Revival”; Dimitrios Karamberopoulos “Medical thought in the physics books of the pre-revolutionary period”; George Vlahakis “The opposite view: *Synopsis of Physics Courses* by Sergios Makraios”; Christos Xenakis “The sciences of nature in the school curriculum during the period of the Modern Greek Revival”; Alexander Papadimitriou “The introduction of the new ideas about chemistry in the Greek intellectual area at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The case of *Chemistry* by K.M.Koumas”; Nikos Kastanis “The fate of projectiv geometry in modern Greek mathematical education and thought”; Christine Phili “An attempt to establish differential calculus by Yannis Karantinos”; Maria Terdimou “Mathematics in the Royal Academies of Bucharest and Jassy”.



*Sciences in Greece*, Institute for Neohellenic Research/National Hellenic Research Foundation, Trochalia, 1997, pp. 336.

Minutes of the congress entitled *The demand of the interdisciplinary research. Sciences in Greece*, organized in 1995 and it was dedicated to the renowned Greek academician Michael Stefanides (1868-1957).

Announcements : Yannis Karas, “The History of Sciences Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research/ National Hellenic Research Foundation”;



*Scientific thought in Greece, 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> centuries*, Trochalia, 1998, pp. 374.

Minutes of the National Congress on Sciences History, *Scientific thought and philosophical speculation in the Greek intellectual area, 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Conceptions, ruptures, integrations* organized in 1997.

Announcements : Aristides Baltas “History of Science, history of ideas: some methodological remarks”; Vasilios Kirkos “Logic as the basis for the judgment of ideas and institutions in Modern Greek Enlightenment”; Nikos Antoniou “The history of Natural Sciences and the research in contemporary Physics”; Chrysoleon Symeonidis “The Museum of Natural Sciences and Technology of Athens University”; Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu “Modernization Efforts in Ottoman Science during the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries”; Miloje R. Saric – Alexander Petrovic “Contribution of the Members of the Serbian Society of Letters, Serbian Learned Society and the Royal Serbian Academy, Educated in Western Europe, in the Fields of Agriculture and Biology in the XIX century”; Linos Benakis “The scientific conflict between George Coressios – Galileo Galilei in 1612 and an unknown aspect of it”; Eugenia Papadimitriou “The perception of Philosophy of W.T.Krug by K. M. Koumas”; Yannis Karas “The Greek composition. The beginning of neohellenic thought”; Apostolis Tsakoumis “Observation and experiment in *Logic* by Eugène Voulgaris”; Miladin Apostolov, Dinko Mintchev, Penka Ivanova “The influence of the European scientific thought in the area of physical sciences and medicine in Bulgaria during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries”; Sebastiana Gramma – Radu Iftimovici “The echo of conception of J.B.Van Helmot about ARKEIS in the works of the Romanian prince Dimitrie Cantemir (1673-1723)”; Radu Iftimovici – Sebastiana Gramma “The penetration of the pasteurian ideas in the Romanian medicine (1880-1890)”; George N.Vlahakis “The attempt to translate scientific works during the 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Greece. reappraisal”; Alexander Papadimitriou “The penetration of the European

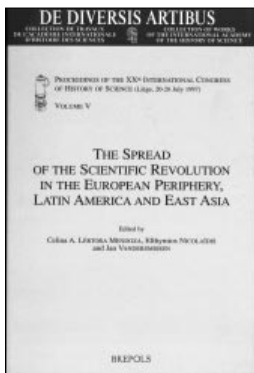
scientific thought in the Greek intellectual area through the *Hermes, the Scholar*”; George Tolias “Pre-scientific and scientific conception of space during the 18<sup>th</sup> century”; Efthymios Nicolaidis “Romantic current in sciences in Greek”; Michael Asimakopoulos “The greek-russian Academy of Moscow during the 17<sup>th</sup> century”; Kostas Krimbas “Contradictions between foreign and Greeks over the paleontological excavations in 19<sup>th</sup> century in Greece”; Athina Oikonomou – Amilli – George N. Vlahakis “The course of botany during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The foundation of the University as the starting point for the differentiation of research”; Vasilis Makridis “Orthodox Church and Copernican universe-view in Greece after 1821”; Theodoros Kritikou “The scientific profession as a means of living, following the foundation of the University of Athens (19<sup>th</sup> century)”; Nikolaos Matsopoulos “Astronomy in Greece during 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century”; Christine Phili “The work of Lagrange *Resolution des equations numerique* and the attempt to present it by Yannis Karantinos”; Michael Lambrou “Communicating from the European Academies the healthy way to philosophize and in particular the unusual mathematical phenomena”; Nikos Kastanis “The foreign influences in the formation of modern Greek algebraic thought”; Maria Terdimou “The dissemination of the European scientific thought through the mathematical manuals in the period of modern Greek Revival”; Christos Xenakis “Influences of the European scientific thought in the works of physics during the period of modern Greek Revival”; Vasilis Pappas “The meaning of gravity and weight in the printed books of the pre-revolutionary period”; Vasilis Raftopoulos “Weightless liquid in the Greek natural thought at the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century”; Dimitrios Karamberopoulos “The acceptance of the European medical science through the Greek medical books of the pre-revolutionary period”; Chariton Karanasios “The medical manuscripts of the medical philosopher George Sakellarios in the Municipal Library of Kozani”; Nikos Vardiambasis “Scientific issues recorded in the journals at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century”.



*The scientific instruments, 19<sup>th</sup> century. Greek collections, Trochalia, pp. 48.*

The scientific instruments and collections of instruments that constituted the first, at this range, exhibition of scientific instruments organized by our Programme in 1997 on the occasion of the aforementioned convention, are presented herewith. Through the scientific instruments and

by means of the said instruments we attempt to study the extent to which the scientific thought and education is developed, but also mainly the level of technology in Greece during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An extensive introductory note and the ‘Annex’: “Experimental laboratories and experiments in the broader Greek intellectual area before the 1821” that accompany the images, determine our entire effort.



Efthymios Nicolaïdis, Celina Lertora Mendoza, Jan Vandersmissen (ed.), *The Spread of the Scientific Revolution in the European Periphery, Latin America and East Asia*, Proceedings of the XXth International Congress of History of Science, Vol. V, ed. Brepols, Turnhout, Belgium, 1999, pp. 194.

This volume includes the contributions presented during the “Symposium for the transfer of the scientific knowledge from Europe to other countries” organized by Efthymios Nicolaidis and Celina A.

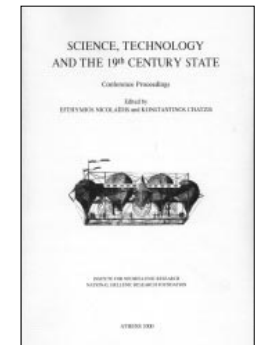
Lértora Menzona in Liege during the 20th International Congress of the History of Sciences in 1997.

The papers: Arne Hessenbruch, «18th Century Science and the Nation State»· Euthymios Ncolaïdis, «The Spread on “New Science” to Southeastern Europe: During or Before the Greek Enlightenment?»· George N. Vlahakis, «Dissemination and Development of Non-Aristotelian

Physics in Aristote’ s Land»; Christos Xenekis, «La méthode expérimentale en Grèce à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. Influences et réactions»; A. A. Pechenkin and D. L. Saprykin, «The Spread of the Scientific Revolution into Russia»; Ana Carneiro, Ana Simões, Paula Diogo, «Science and Technology in 18th Century Portugal. The Naturalist Correia de Serra»· Antonio E. Ten, «Scientific Periodicals, Scientific Communities and Science Dissemination in a Peripheral Community»; Celina A. Lértora Mendoza, «La Revolucion científica en America»· Maria de la Paz Ramos Lara, Juan José Saldana, «Newton en Mexico en el siglo XVIII»; Antonio Lafuente, Juan Pimentel, «Local and Global Science in the 18th Century Hispanic World»; Maria de la Paz Ramos Lara, Juan José Saldana, «The Backwardness of Physics in 19th Century Mexico»; Carlos D. Galles, «La enseñanza de las ideas newtonianas sobre la luz en la Universidad de la Cordoba en 1782»; Celina A. Lértora Mendoza, «Nollet y la difusion de la Newton en el Rio de la Plata»; Luis Carlos Arboleda, «Los *Principia* de Newton en la Nueva Granada»; Fung Kam-Wing, «Christopher Clavius and Li Zhizao»· Keizo Hashimoto, «The Earliest Evidence of the Introduction of Kepler’ s Laws into China as is observed in the *Lifa wenda*»; Lu Dalong, «Guimao Yuan Calendar (1742-1911) and Isaac Newton’ s Theory of the Moon’ s Motion»; José Antonio Cervera Jiménez, «Dominican Contributions to Science in the 16th and 17th Centuries. The exemple of Fray Juan Cobo in East Asia».

Efthymios Nicolaidis and Konstantinos Chatzis (ed.), *Science, technology and the 19th century State*, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens, 2000, pp. 150.

The papers: Antoine Picon, «Technological traditions and national identities. A comparison between France and Great Britain during the XIX<sup>th</sup> century»· Konstantinos Chatzis, «Entre le savant isolé et l’ institution scientifique moderne. J. - V. Poncelet (1788-1867) et la m’ canique appliquée en France durant les années 1820-1850»· Konstantinos Chatzis, «La



question de l' eau à Athènes, 1830-1930: l' ingénieur, le premier ministre et le maire»· Bruno Belhoste, «Ingénieurs civils contre ongénieurs de l' État: la création de l' École centrale des arts et manufactures et le tournant de 1830»· Christine Vardas, «Les officiers du Génie en Grèce, précurseurs des ingénieurs civils»· Jim Bennett, «State Policy on Scientific Instruments in Nineteenth-Century Britain»· Eythymios Nicolaidis, «Scientific instruments, laboratories and the 19th century Greek State»· George N. Vlahakis, «Introducing sciences in the new states: The establishment of the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories in the University of Athens»· Isabel Malaquias, «The institutionalisation of science in 19th century Portugal - an overview»· George N. Vlahakis, «Science and Society in 19th century Greece: The journals»· Yannis Karas, «Les critiques de Pavlos Kalligas contre Théophile Kaïris étaient-elles un malentendu?»· Maria Terdimou, «Constatin Karatheodoris: A contribution to the reorganisation of the Greek University»· Michael Assimacopoulos - Ilias Karkanis - Dimitris Tangalakis, «Science and Nation formation in 19th c. Greece. Remarks on the establishment of higher education».

*The unification of the European scientific area, 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, The convention was held in 2000 (under publication).*

National Congress on the History of Sciences within the History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the National Hellenic Research Foundation.

Announcements : Hélène Ahrweiler “European scientific thought during the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century”; Aristides Baltas “International and external components of scientific thought: some questions of methodology”; Michel Blay, “La dissemination de la mathématisation de la physique”; Andreas Kleinert “Dissemination and knowledge by migration. German-speaking scientists in European Academies and Universities”; Paolo Brenni “The dissemination of scientific instruments in Europe”; George Kontoyorgis “Anthropocentrism and the evolution of science”; Kostas Gavroglou “The myth of the universality of scientific discourse in Europe”; Dimitris Dialetis “The

multivarioussness of scientific discourse in Europe (seventeenth-nineteenth centuries)”; Paraskevas Konortas “The Greek East and Latin West: Questions of identity”; Alexander Petrovich “European science between Cartesian and alternative paradigmas”; Christine Phili “Defenders and opponents of non-Euclidean Geometry in nineteenth century Europe. The case of Athanasios Karayannidis”; Karl Siilivansk “The unification of experiment as a factor in scientific unification: the cryogenic laboratory of Leyden”; Roman Duda “On the origins of the Polish Mathematical School”; Sergei Demidov “The birth of mathematical research in Russia, 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries”; Michael Assimacopoulos “The sciences in Russia in the seventeenth century. Greek Orthodox and Western influences”; Theodoros Christidis “Conjectural causality. A revolution with prior notice”; Miladin Apostolov – Penka Ivanova “National traditions and external influences on Bulgarian science, 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries”; Yannis Karas “The unification of the European and Greek scientific worlds in the eighteenth-nineteenth century. From one vessel into another, or keeping pace?”; Dimitrios Karamberopoulos “Can we speak of a single world of medicine?”; Mary Terdimou “Against the current: the contribution of the periphery to the development of European science”; George N. Vlahakis “Homogeneity and difference in scientific thought. The case of Southeastern Europe in the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries”; Kostas Krimbas – Theodoros Kritikós “The Ionian Academy – Athens University: Communicating vessels or parallel paths?”; Nikos Kastanis “The development of analytical thought and its reverberations in modern Greek mathematical education”; Nikos Matsopoulos “The reception of modern Astronomy in Greece during the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries”; Savvas Agouridis “The position of the Christian Churches when the Enlightenment put science before everything”; Vittorio Marchis “L’Italie charnière scientifique centre Orient and Occident”; George Papagounos “The philosophical physiology of the eighteenth century”; Vincent Jullien “La dissemination des idées de Descartes dans la sud de l’ Italie”; Michalis Lambrou “The Via Mathematica of Methodios Anthrakitis – Balanos Vasilopoulos, an early Greek mathematical text

considered from a Western viewpoint”; Radu Iftimovici – Marina Ion “La dissemination des idées: un fils du compositeur Franz Liszt, le fondateur de l’enseignement medical en Roumanie”; Ekmeliedin Ihsanoglu “European science and the Ottoman Empire”; Efthymios Nikolaidis “From the Ottoman Empire to the Nation-State. The sciences as a European ideology”; Robert Halleux “Science en Belgique: l’ integration scientifique d’ un nouvel Etat”; Mustafa Kaçar «The Hellenic Philosophical School in Istanbul at the beginning of the 19th century»; Feza Günergün “Mavrogéni Pasha and the dissemination of science in the Ottoman Empire”; Konstantinos Chatzis “L’ influence d’ une exception: la formation des ingénieurs en France, 18e-19e siècle”.



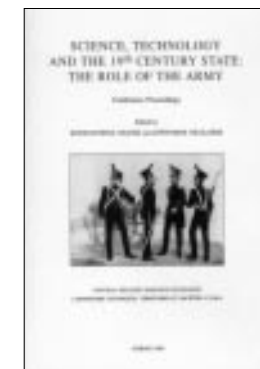
E. Ihsanoglu K. Chatzis, E. Nicolaidis et (eds), *Multicultural science in the Ottoman Empire*, Brepols, Turnhout-Belgium, 2003, 248 p.

The volume includes the following papers: E. Ihsanoglu - E. Nicolaidis, «Introduction»· Gabor Agoston (USA), “Ottoman and European Military Technology, 1450-1800: a comparison”· Michael Assimacopoulos - Yannis Antoniou (Greece), “State and professional identity : the rising of the engineers in the new Greek State”·Fotini Assimacopoulou (Greece) - Konstantinos Chatzis (France), «Les élèves grecs dans les Grandes Ecoles en France au XIXe siècle»· Salim Aydüz (Turkey), “The Development of the Ottoman Artillery during the Reign of Sultan Selim I (1512-1520)”·Cemil Aydin (USA), “Historiography on Ottoman Science and the Ideology of Turkish Modernization: an overview of the History of Science Literature in Turkey”· Yakup Bektas (USA), “Technology and Cultural Diversity in the 19th Century Ottoman Empire”· Atilla Bir (Turkey), “The Work on Vertical Sundials of Mehmed Said Efendi (1737)”· Sonja Brentjes, (Germany), “Renegates and Missionaries as minorities in the transfer of knowledge between Western and

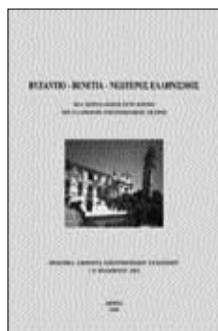
the Ottoman Empire in the 16th and 17th Centuries”· Patrice Bret (France), «Transfer et adaptation : Les origines du télégraphe optique en Egypte, de Bonaparte a Mehmet Ali (1798-1828)»· Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (Turkey), “The problematique of teaching rational sciences in Ottoman Madrassas”· Mustafa Kaçar (Turkey) “The Work on a Geodesical Instrument of Mehmet Said Efendi”· Sevtap Kadoglu (Turkey) “Institutionalisation of Science Education and Scientific Research in Turkey in the 20th Century”· Peter Mentzel (USA), “Unity and Diversity on Ottoman Railways”· Nathalie Montel (France), «La dimension culturelle des objets techniques : les brouettes sur le chantier du canal de Suez, 1859-1869»· Efthymios Nicolaidis (Greece), « L’organisation de l’ enseignement des sciences chez les peuples chretiens de l’Empire ottoman»· Antoine Picon (France), «Les saint-simoniens et l’Orient»· Yakov Rabkin (Canada), “Science in the Post-Ottoman Realm: Congruence and Diversity”· Maria Terdimou (Greece), “The teaching of Mathematics and Greek Orthodox Church, 18th-19th centuries· Ioli Vingopoulou (Greece) «Un alchimiste vagabond en Europe et le Proche Orient le XVIIe siècle».

K. Chatzis et E. Nicolaidis (eds), *Science, technology and the 19th Century State : the role of the army*, NHRF-LATTS/CNRS, Athens, 2003, 170 p.

The second volume of studies resulted by the collaboration of the Programme of History and Philosophy of Sciences of the NRC/NHRF and the LATTS. The papers: Natalie Montel, «La construction navale militaire française au prisme de l’ Égypte: La création de l’ arsenal d’ Alexandrie au début des années 1830»· Anousheh Karvar, «Modernising the state by reorganizing the army: 19th century Romania and Japan»· Patrice Bret, «L’ État, l’ armée et l’ organisation de la recherche militaire en France (1763—1830)»· Konstantinos Chatzis, «Des ingénieurs militaires au service des civils: les officiers du Génie au Grèce au XIXe



siècle»· Yannis Antoniou, Michael Assimakopoulos, «Notes on the genesis of the Greek engineer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: The School of Arts and the Military Academy»· Dimitris Vogiatzis, «Military Technology in Greece in the 19th century»· Andreas Kastanis, «Descriptive Feometry in 19th Century Greece»· George N. Vlahakis, «Military science for the public benefit: the case of Hellenic Navy officers during the 19th century».



*Byzantium – Venice – Modern Greeks. Wandering in the world of the Greek scientific thought.* The convention was held in 2003 (under publication).

International Convention on the History of Sciences within the scope of History and Philosophy of Sciences Programme of the Institute for Neohellenic Research / National Hellenic Research Foundation.

Chrisa Maltezou, Introductory speech: “Venice, the other motherland of the Greeks”

Announcements: Marino Zorzi “Bessarion’ scientific manuscripts now in the Marciana Library”; Catherine Koumarianou – George Tolia “Nikolaos Sofianos during the Revival period”; Yannis Karras “Westernization – a relationship of self awareness. Modern Greek Revival – the European awareness of the modern Greek thought”; George Vlahakis “Seeking for the lost treasure in the intellectual Eldorado of Venice. The case of the Greek scholars of the 18<sup>th</sup> century”; George Zoumbos “Antonio Cagnoli from Zacynth to the chairmanship of Societa Italiana (Accademia Nazionale delle Scienze)”; Christine Phili, “The elements of Euclides, the dissertations of Archimedes and the Conical elements by Apollonios: the first translations in Venice”; Dimitra Loukou “Two manuscripts of Persian astronomy from Bessarion’s collection”; Manolis Kartsonakis “The Synopsis of Physicists by Symeon Syth and the dissemination of the

work in West”; Gianna Katsiampoura “From Constantinople to Venice: publications and readings from a Byzantine Quadrivium”; Constantinos Petsios “The medieval Aristotelianism as the frame for the philosophical teaching in Venice during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The case of Mathew (Meletios) Typaldos”; Chariton Karanasios – Konstantinos Petsios “Origin problems of an unknown philosophical work: Gregory (George) Kontaris vel George Sougdouris”; Manolis Patiniotis “The Pestifarae Questiones of Kyrillos Loukarios and the emergence of the Cordelier Programme”; John Vandoulakis “For the aspect of science taught by Leichoudi brothers in Slavian-Greek-Latin Academy of Moscow”; Dimitrios Karamberopoulos “Byzantine therapeutics”; Kostas Nikolantonakis “The dissertations *About the Cylinder Section and about Conical Section* by Serinos of Antinoeas from Byzantine to West”; Efthymios Nicolaidis “From East to West and from West to the East: Ptolemaics and contemporaries in Byzantine”; Yannis Thomaidis – Nikos Kastanis “The course of sine from Venice in modern Greek education and back to the Byzantine tradition”.

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