

The *H*istorical Review
La Revue *H*istorique

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SPYROS I. ASDRACHAS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *One of the constitutive objectives of The Historical Review has been to bring to the attention of international scholarship historical research in the broad field of the human sciences produced in the Greek language not only by members of the Institute for Neohellenic Research but by the larger research community in Greece. There could hardly be a more appropriate case in this direction than the work of a distinguished historian, who has played a leading role in the renewal of historical scholarship in Greece in the last quarter century and who has been a senior member of our Institute since 1986. Spyros Asdrachas has been a protagonist in chartering the entire field of economic history in Greece and has trained a whole generation of economic historians who are continuing along the trajectories he has opened up with his pioneering researches. What distinguishes his work in economic history is the broader historical culture he brings to bear upon the subject, which often suffers from a dryness of approach and a technocratic outlook, devoid of historical sensitivity. Asdrachas combines precisely that broad historical culture which is always the mark of a great historian with a professional dedication to a constant conversation with source material and to continuous reflection on questions of method. All these features of his intellectual profile mark his magnum opus, Greek Economic History, 15th-19th Centuries, of which it is a pleasure for The Historical Review to present here the opening chapter. In it the author outlines the substance of his approach, dwells on critical methodological issues and maps the territory of a vast field of research by pointing to the main substantive issues that have formed the focus of attention of the entire work. Even this concise introductory outline makes plain the complexity of the subject and the sophistication of the approach employed in attempting to bring intellectual discipline and coherence in its treatment. As such this text and the work it inaugurates represent a major milestone in contemporary Greek historiography. It is a work which is an inexhaustible mine of information and historical detail and at the same time a testimony of historical reflection and critical judgement. The work first appeared in Greek in 2003, published by the Piraeus Group Cultural Foundation, and an English translation, to be issued by the same publisher, is under way.*

JACQUES BOUCHARD

RÉSUMÉ: En y introduisant le concept de l'aube des Lumières, l'auteur propose une périodisation des Lumières dans les pays roumains qui remet en question la périodisation des Lumières chez les Grecs. La *Frühauflklärung* (1680-1780) s'avère une conjoncture de forces progressistes qui prônent la modernisation de l'appareil étatique, des institutions, de la langue et de l'éducation. L'auteur y distingue quatre périodes: 1. l'Église triomphante (1680-1710); 2. l'Absolutisme raisonné (1710-1730); 3. le Despotisme éclairé (1730-1780) et 4. l'Église

militante (1695-1780). L'*Aufklärung* proprement dite ne commence qu'en 1780: elle aspire à réaliser en plus l'émancipation nationale et l'indépendance politique.

ROXANE D. ARGYROPOULOS

RÉSUMÉ: Y une époque de crise philosophique, pendant laquelle nous assistons parmi les élites intellectuelles néohelléniques à une vague de polémiques contre l'aristotélisme, opposant les adeptes de la tradition aux modernes, Démètre Katartzis, dans ses projets pour la diffusion des idées des Lumières, veut remettre les doctrines du Stagirite dans leur contexte initial en mettant fin aux changements apportés par les commentaires des Maîtres de Padoue et de leurs élèves grecs. Parmi ses contemporains, il garde un regard différent et, forcément, une position insolite: il est incontestablement du côté du philosophe dont l'autorité bascule en lui demeurant largement tributaire et en lui conférant une dimension nouvelle. Car, en éprouvant le besoin d'écarter les commentaires néoaristotéliens qui forment l'héritage du XVIIe siècle, Katartzis fait surgir un nouveau modèle de lecture des ouvrages aristotéliens avec le retour aux sources mêmes. Ainsi, convaincu de l'importance du philosophe grec, il invite le public à redécouvrir Aristote, qui n'a cessé d'être le pôle de stabilité pour le développement de la pensée humaine. C'est précisément dans le cadre du renouvellement de l'interprétation du *corpus aristotelicum* par le recours aux sources, qu'il faut apprécier les convictions de Katartzis sur le philosophe. Avec lui, émerge une voie différente pour les études aristotéliennes, qui trouveront leur apogée, plus tard, dans l'œuvre philologique d'Adamantios Coray, helléniste et penseur politique, quand celui-ci entreprendra, durant les premières années de la Révolution de 1821, l'édition critique des œuvres d'éthique et de politique du Stagirite.

GEORGE TOLIAS

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present an instance of cultural transfer within the field of late Enlightenment antiquarian cartography of Greece, examining a series of maps printed in French and Greek, in Paris and Vienna, between 1788 and 1811 and related to Abbé Barthélemy's *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece*. The case study analyses the alterations of the content of the work and the changes of its symbolic functions, alterations due first to the transferral of medium (from a textual description to a cartographic representation) and next, to the successive transfers of the work in diverse cultural environments. The transfer process makes it possible to investigate some aspects of the interplay of classical studies, antiquarian erudition and politics as a form of interaction between the French and the Greek intelligentsia of the period.

Emmanuel N. Franghiscos

Abstract: With the exception of a biographical entry on Adamantios Korais (1748-1833) published in 1836 by the Hellenist G. R. L. de Sinner in Paris and of a university discourse by Professor Pericles Argyropoulos, published in 1850 in Athens, scholars and intellectuals in the newly founded kingdom of Greece had not included Korais among their research priorities. Eventually the academic foundations of research on Korais would be laid in the decade 1871-80. The Chiot merchants of Marseille in collaboration with a corresponding committee in Athens planned, among other manifestations honouring their compatriot Korais, the publication of his unpublished writings and his correspondence. The year 1881 saw the inauguration of the series *Posthumously found writings* with a volume edited by A. Mamoukas, who included a long biographical introduction. In 1885-6 Korais' correspondence was published by Professor N. Damalas. Earlier, in 1877, in Paris from among the ranks of the "Association pour l'encouragement des études grecques en France", neohellenists Brunet de Presle and the Marquis de Queux de Saint-Hilaire had published Korais' correspondence with the classicist Chardon de la Rochette during the French Revolution and with a number of other distinguished French philologists. In a separate edition they published his correspondence with the Swiss philosopher P. Prevost, and Queux de Saint-Hilaire translated and published in French in 1880 Korais' correspondence with the Precentor of Smyrna D. Lotos during the Revolutionary period. In 1889-90 the Greek journalist in Trieste, D. Therianos, published a three-volume biography of Korais, which represents the most important milestone in Korais studies during the nineteenth century. Among more partial approaches to Korais' life and work after Therianos, mention should be made of a critical study in 1903 by the diplomat scholar I. Gennadios, who called Damalas' edition of Korais' correspondence a shame for Greek letters. Although it was too early for nineteenth century authors to see Korais in the perspective of the European Enlightenment, they nevertheless have left important general synthetic works and prepared the ground for subsequent fuller editions of his correspondence.

JEAN CARAVOLAS

RÉSUMÉ: Dans les lignes qui suivent, je présente les points saillants de la vie et de l'œuvre de Jules David, éminent helléniste et fervent philhellène français, sur lequel il n'existe, 150 ans après sa mort, aucune étude ni même un article quelque peu détaillé.

COSTAS B. KRIMBAS

Abstract: In the records of Lamarck's audiences, six students of Greek origin could be identified as attending his lectures between 1804-1827. In the catalogue published by Pietro Corsi four of them are listed as Greeks and two as Romanians. All have been properly identified. The Greeks were I. Kokkonis, S. Kanellos, D. Nitsos and D. Taillapierras, while the Romanians were two Greek physicians residing in Romania, I. K. Bouboukis and Th. Georgiades. It is worth noting that after their return to their home country none of them wrote on or advertised Lamarck's doctrines on species transformation.

PADELIS E. LEKAS

Abstract: This is an attempt to place the Greek War of Independence in the wider context of the clash between Tradition and Modernity in the European periphery. It focuses on the ideology and the movement of nationalism – a phenomenon springing up in modernity and bringing forward the concept of the nation as the proper unit of state organisation. Being the undisputed offspring of nationalism (which is viewed here as both the product and the vehicle of modernisation), the Greek War of Independence is discussed not solely in its political dimensions but also in terms of its contribution to a much broader societal change. It is in this sense that the Greek struggle for independence may be interpreted as the specifically “Greek exit” from tradition – as an undoubtedly unique event of momentous importance per se, yet, on the other hand, as one more instance in a prolonged and very intricate process of societal transformations.

MILTIADES HATZOPOULOS

Abstract: This article examines the use of numismatic iconography by the British colonial administration of Cyprus in order, initially, to legitimise its possession of the island and, subsequently, to promote an Eteocypriot, an “authentic Cypriot”, identity as counter-poison against Greek nationalism. In this endeavour of social engineering, archaeological items and other symbols from Cyprus' past played a prominent part. The outbreak of the Cypriot guerrilla war for union with Greece in 1955 highlighted the bankruptcy of this operation. Nevertheless, British efforts to evade Cyprus' overwhelmingly Greek past – and present – continued unabated, even after the formal recognition of the island's independence.

LUCIAN ASHWORH

Abstract: Today David Mitrany is best known for his work on international functionalism, which influenced the development of European integration and the organisation of United Nations

specialised agencies. What is often ignored in the West is his work on South-East Europe. During the inter-war period Mitrany studied both the operation of war government and the subsequent peasant revolution in the Balkans. War government demonstrated that political organisation could bridge the gap between social action and private property, while the peasant social revolution showed that the abstract economics associated with both capitalist and Marxist economics was not applicable outside of urban industrial production. It was through his studies of South-East Europe that Mitrany drew many of the lessons and concepts that were to form the foundations of his international theory.