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Michelle Bouvier-Bron

Résumé: L'objet de cet article était de recenser les renseignements concernant le poète grec André Calvos pendant son long séjour à Genève (mai 1821-décembre 1824) dans les Archives d'État (conditions de vie); dans les journaux genevois de l'époque (annonce de la publication de son premier recueil d'odes *La Lyre*, de celle des cours de littérature italienne, puis grecque qu'il se propose de donner); dans les registres de la Société de Lecture (contacts probables avec l'helléniste Élie-Ami Bétant, l'homme politique James Fazy et le comte Jean Capodistrias). Nous nous sommes interrogée sur les relations qu'il a pu avoir avec les réfugiés piémontais et lombards arrivés nombreux à Genève en 1821 et 1822, et surtout avec le célèbre révolutionnaire Filippo Buonarroti. Enfin, nous donnons une transcription diplomatique de la lettre de recommandation en faveur de Calvos que Jean Capodistrias, alors installé à Genève, adresse le 8 novembre 1824 à Lausanne à son ami Frédéric-César de La Harpe, ancien précepteur du tsar Alexandre et, à l'époque de Calvos, personnage hautement contestataire, proche de la Charbonnerie.

Georgios Pallis

Abstract: The settlements that developed in the Athenian plain under Ottoman rule are the subject of the following paper. According to the written sources and the surviving monuments, 25 villages and 14 monasteries were spread throughout the area. After a remarkable period of prosperity in the sixteenth century, most of them fell into a continuous state of decline, until the end of the Ottoman era. The history and the organisation of these settlements, the road network that connected them and domestic and church architecture are put under investigation, in order to reconstruct as much as possible the map and the picture of the area during this long period.

Nikos Panou

Abstract: This is the second part of a larger study seeking to contribute to a better understanding of the sustained process of religious, socio-political and cultural contact between Greek and Romanian ethnic groups in the early modern period. The two sections published here bring forward and discuss little-known and yet important evidence covering the first two post-Byzantine centuries and are intended to elaborate, supplement or contextualise the materials presented in the first part (which appeared in the previous volume of this journal). Not

accidentally, this article ends with an unavoidable reference to the very text that ignited our exploration into the historical landscape of the pre-modern Balkans, a short but striking passage from Matthew of Myra's early seventeenth-century chronicle known as *History of Wallachia*. Indeed, Matthew's testimony stands out as one of the first conscious attempts to account for the uneasy, but also prolific, dynamic and multi-layered, relationship between the two peoples. It has been the aim of this paper to illustrate the basic patterns of that intricate, as much as intriguing, relationship as it was being shaped in the aftermath of the Byzantine Commonwealth's absorption into the challenging world of the Ottoman Turks.

Alexis Politis

Résumé: L'intelligentsia grecque découvre et codifie pour la première fois les revendications nationales du peuple bulgare assez tard, dans les années qui suivent la guerre de Crimée, à une époque où elle rêvait d'un empire national grec, et toute revendication territoriale lui paraissait hostile. Comme la nationalité grecque était la première à se manifester dans les Balkans, et comme la Guerre de l'Indépendance en 1821 avait attiré plusieurs Bulgares combattants –à cause de la religion commune et à cause du prestige de la langue et de l'éducation grecque pendant quatre siècles– les Grecs avaient de la difficulté à saisir le nationalisme de leurs voisins dans le cadre de nouvelles conditions historiques. Ils l'ont considéré comme provenant de leurs fautes: si les Grecs avaient manipulé mieux leur politique, le nationalisme bulgare n'aurait pas eu lieu. Les Grecs ont alors essayé de rappeler aux Bulgares les traits qui unissaient les deux races. En vain; car vers la fin du siècle les antagonismes nationaux devenaient encore plus durs: jamais un nationalisme n'a pu se réaliser sans donner lieu à des conflits violents avec son voisinage, jamais les adversaires n'ont limité leur champ de bataille à la théorie ou la littérature.

Paul Stephenson

Abstract: E. A. Freeman, principally known as an historian of medieval Europe, is a neglected pioneer of Byzantine history. He was among the leading British commentators on the "Eastern Question". His friendship with George Finlay, reflected in letters preserved at the British School at Athens, informed his analysis of Greece and South-East Europe. He travelled and lectured widely throughout his life, publishing prolifically and repetitiously. However, he never published an overview of Greek history, leaving unfinished manuscripts. His writings demonstrate his

commitment to “universal history” and to contemporary racial theories. He considered the Greeks to be a superseded strain of the Aryan race, whose potency had been bequeathed to the Teutons, and more particularly to the English.

Eftychia Liata

Abstract: The text below is a summary of my book *Η Κέρκυρα και η Ζάκυνθος στον κυκλώνα του αντισημιτισμού. Η συκοφαντία για το αίμα του 1891* [Corfu and Zakynthos in a tornado of anti-Semitism: the ghezera of 1891], published in 2006 by the Institute for Neohellenic Research / NHRF, on the subject of the anti-Semitic incidents that broke out in the Spring of 1891 on those two Ionian Islands. Based on hitherto unknown archival material (public documents, diary entries, private texts) and press publications of the day, while at the same time making use of the scarce available bibliography, this study endeavours to reconstruct the events in the light of fresh data, pose questions and propose answers for the causes and the mechanisms leading to the aggravation of the situation, the outbreak of violence and the multifaceted consequences thereof, not only on the local but also the national level. The study also records the depiction of the events through contemporary and subsequent works of historiography, as well as their recasting in Greek literature to this day.

Maria Zarimis

Abstract: Darwin's works provoked an enormous response in many disciplines including the literary world. This paper presents a portion of my doctoral thesis³, which responds to a blind spot in Greek literary scholarship on evolutionary ideas in comparison to other Western countries. Little work to date focuses on modern Greek writers's responses to Darwinian and other evolutionary ideas. This paper explores the impact of Darwin in selected writings of Emmanuel Roidis and how Roidis satirised Darwinism in his essays and short stories, contributing to the Darwinian discourse on “man's place in nature” and by placing humanity on the same continuum as other primates. The year 2009 marks the 200th anniversary of Darwin's birth and the 150th anniversary of the first publication of his *The Origin of Species*. It is timely, then, to consider Darwin's impact on modern Greek literature.

Costas B. Krimbas

Résumé: Alexandre Theotokis, membre de l'illustre famille de Corfou, ayant fait des études de zoologie et paléontologie au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle à Paris, publie en 1848 les *Tableaux zoologiques généraux ou Prodrôme à la zoologie hellénique*, un livre dans lequel pour la première fois est présenté en langue grecque la notion d'évolution, onze ans avant la publication de l'*Origine des espèces* de Darwin. Theotokis est anti-évolutionniste et suit fidèlement les opinions de son maître Henri Ducrotay de Blainville. Theotokis exerça une forte influence sur son neveu Constantin, auteur bien connu de la littérature grecque moderne.

Maria Zarifi

Abstract: This article highlights the political merit natural sciences were awarded under the totalitarian regime of Nazi Germany and their propagandistic role in Hitler's foreign policy agenda for the Balkans, a region which was expected to replace Germany's colonies lost in World War I. It accounts further for the policies and strategies National Socialists used to exert cultural influence on the countries of South-East Europe, namely through a number of institutions with which natural sciences were in one way or another involved in order to promote German culture abroad. The promotion of the German language and, to a certain degree, the Nazi ideology was a precondition for familiarising the Balkan countries with German scientific achievements, which would pave the way for an economic and political infiltration in that region. Therefore, natural sciences, as part of the German intellect, acquired political and economic connotations hidden behind the euphemistic term of cultural policy, designed for this region of geopolitical importance. The article is based almost exclusively on unpublished German records.