

THE LONG EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

4th Issue

Paper Revolutions – Manuscripts and Printed Editions

as

Ideological Tools

Abstracts

Bulgarian Society
for the Study of the Eighteenth Century
Sofia, 2022

1. LE THÉÂTRE JÉSUISTE (XVIIe – XIXe SIECLES) UN APERÇU DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE BULGARE

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L'auteur présente brièvement les tendances dans la recherche bulgare de sources primaires occidentales pour la période ottomane considérée (jusqu'aux années 1980) comme une « période des ténèbres ». Le présent article repose sur les études des chercheurs qui relatent le problème des sujets bulgares dans le théâtre didactique des jésuites (XVIIe – XIXe siècle). L'intérêt pour les scènes occidentales et l'éducation de la Compagnie de Jésus commence d'une manière sporadique pendant les années 1920. La possibilité d'avoir accès aux publications occidentales des siècles précédents détermine les nouvelles recherches (fin du XXe – début du XXIe siècle) sur les sujets de l'histoire balkanique et plus spécialement sur la conversion des Bulgares où Tervel (Trebellius) joue un rôle principal.

Mots-clefs: théâtre jésuite, études bulgares, conversion des Bulgares

2. THE BULGARIAN PRESENCE IN THE JESUIT DRAMA: A CATALOGUE CONTAINING 132 PLAYS PERFORMED BETWEEN THE 17TH AND THE 19TH CENTURIES

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In this catalogue, 132 plays related to the Bulgarian history have been collected and described. They were performed between the 17th and 19th centuries not only in Western Europe but also in other areas such as those currently occupied by Poland and Lithuania. A significant amount of those plays were Jesuit school plays. In addition to the already known plays, there were over 70 new ones, announced for the first time with added links to their scripts in the bibliography. Alongside the already known plots, a new one that has been unknown to Bulgarian scholarship, is described in the catalogue. This plot was found in 11 plays and tells the story of the miraculous rescue of George, the son of Leo Paphlagonian, who was imprisoned by a Bulgarian "tribal leader" and then was freed by the Great Martyr George. The information is presented in a table which contains information about some of the writers, the schools where the plays were performed as well as their respective locations. The plays are ordered chronologically. The method used to classify them combines information about the country, town, the plot and the year of when the play was performed to form a unique label.

Keywords: Jesuit Drama, School Theater, Jesuit Colleges, Catalogue, Bulgarian Theatrical Plot, Trebellius

3. THE REVOLUTIONARY POLITICAL THEOLOGY OF JOHN LOCKE'S TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT

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It is a widespread misconception that John Locke's influential political book, *Two Treatises of Government* (1690), is essentially a secular writing. An accurate analysis of this book, along with a proper consideration of Locke's theological ideas, actually demonstrates that Locke's political theory relies on arguments typical of natural theology, as well as points drawn from Scripture, in that he regarded God-given natural reason and biblical revelation as complementing and sustaining each other. Locke described natural rights and duties as logically correlative elements of the divinely given, inherently rational, eternally valid, and universally binding law of nature – a moral law comprehensible, at least in principle, to natural reason and restated in the Bible. He argued that all human beings are bearers of this divine moral law and have to obey it equally, because they are all God's workmanship, servants, and property. Since God wants human beings to preserve the goods He has given them, the defense of the self's and others' God-given natural rights from abuses committed by private citizens or the political authorities is not only a right, but also a duty towards the Divine Creator and Legislator. Therefore, those who see their or others' inalienable rights violated by the political authorities may rightfully judge based on "a Law antecedent and paramount to all positive laws of men" and may thus "appeal to Heaven" in resisting or rebelling to such oppressive powers – as indeed happened during the "Lockean" American Revolution of the late eighteenth century and the liberal revolutions of the nineteenth century.

Keywords: Bible, John Locke, Natural Law, Natural Rights, Resistance, Revealed Law, Revolution, Robert Filmer, Self-defense

4. LES PREMIÈRES TRADUCTIONS DE L'« ENCYCLOPÉDIE » EN RUSSE: ÉDITIONS ET PROBLÉMATIQUE

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L'article porte sur les premières traductions en russe de l'« Encyclopédie » de Diderot et d'Alembert datant de 1767–1769. Commandé par l'impératrice Catherine II à la suite de la traduction célèbre du roman de Marmontel « *Bélisaire* », le premier recueil en trois parties fut effectué par le même cercle de courtisans qui avaient accompagné la tsarine lors de son voyage sur la Volga. Des scientifiques, des médecins et des explorateurs ont adhéré à ce groupe d'intellectuels. À toute évidence les trois parties du recueil « *Perevody iz Entsiklopedii* » (1768) furent conçues comme processus de connaissance au public russe: philosophie, histoire, religion, médecine, économie, etc. L'immense tirage de cette édition fut adressé à ceux qui ne lisaient pas la langue de Diderot ou ne pouvaient pas se permettre l'achat de l'original français. Le recueil suivant en deux parties accumule les articles de l'« Encyclopédie » concernant la Turquie. Parue en 1769, lors de la guerre russo-turque de 1768–1774, cet ouvrage présente aux lecteurs russes les différents termes de la vie quotidienne dans l'Empire du sultan. Le processus actif de faire connaître au public russe l'« Encyclopédie » a continué à plusieurs reprises jusqu'à la fin des années 1770 par des publications plus ou moins larges des articles, à côté de la bonne diffusion de l'original français en Russie.

Mots-clef: Encyclopédie, traduction, Russie, Turquie, recueil

5. FOR THE PROTOGRAPH OF THREE COPIES OF THE CYCLE “MIRACLES OF THE THEOTOKOS” (LAS Syrky13.5.17, RM 3/28 AND HMZ ORAHOVITZA 67)

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The article examines the primary source of three copies of Samuil Bakachich’s translation of the cycle by Agapios Landos “Miracle of the Theotokos,” containing the unusual composition of 124 miracles. Five autographs of the translator are preserved and none of them is with such a composition. The main purpose of the article is to prove that the source of these copies is sixth autograph of Samuil Bakachich.

Keywords: Samuil Bakachich, Joanikiy Galiatovski, “Miracles of the Theotokos”, copies, manuscripts

6. THE METANARRATIVE OF THE FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA OF 1812 AND “ПОВЕСТЬ О РОЖДЕНИИ МОЕМ, ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ И ВСЕЙ ЖИЗНИ” BY I. M. DOLGORUKOV (1764–1823)

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For a long time, people have felt the need to create “grand narratives” or “metanarratives” (J. F. Lyotard). The latter are ideological constructions that help to form models to interpret and “talk” about reality and the world. From this point of view, the official Russian representation of the French invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812 can also be considered an metanarrative “metanarrative,” in which the conflict acquires a universal and symbolic meaning. In Russian ideology, this struggle is defined as a “Patriotic War.” In fact, in this fight, also immortalized in War and Peace by L. N. Tolstoj, the entire population of the Russian Empire undertook the “mission” to save the homeland and Europe from the “diabolic” Napoleon. Undoubtedly, at that time one of the privileged means of spreading these ideas was the use of paper. Manifestos and leaflets were distributed to soldiers and civilians to inspire patriotic feelings. However, it should be noted that there were and are other written sources, often in handwritten form, which testify to “metanarratives” from a different perspective: the ego-documents. These texts not only help to reconstruct the creation of “grand narratives,” but also their reception. Therefore, the aim of this article is to analyse the “metanarrative” of the Franco-Russian War of 1812 and its representation in “Повесть о рождении моем, происхождении и всей жизни” by Prince I. M. Dolgorukov (1764–1823), who offers us an interesting account of these military events. Indeed, the latter is a representative of Russian nobility who is not engaged at the front. In particular, the article examines the ideological construction of the conflict in Russian propaganda and emphasizes its reception and its influence on the way in which I. M. Dolgorukov tells “his personal and true version” of the famous campaign of 1812.

Keywords: French Invasion of Russia, 1812, I. M. Dolgorukov, Memoirs, Metanarrative

7. TWO WEDDINGS IN BLOOD, THE LITERATURE, THE STATE

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This paper deals with two events that attracted the attention of the public. The first one took place in Shumen, in 1875 in Ottoman Empire, the other in Ruse in 1910 in the newly established Bulgarian Kingdom. Both of them are triggered by a marriage between persons from a different background (ethical or religious) and provoked reactions from the society and the government, both were presented in different texts by their contemporaries and later generations. There are also some important differences. In the so-called “Shumen adventure” some Bulgarian radicals opposed the marriage of a Bulgarian young woman with a European man. In Ruse Bulgarian public stands for the defense of a marriage between a Bulgarian man and a Turkish woman. Different was the political context and the reaction of the government.

Keywords: Inter-ethical Marriage, Nationalism, Shumen Adventure

8. THE FIRST OTTOMAN CHILDREN’S JOURNAL “MÜMEYYİZ” AND ITS RECEPTION ON THE PAGES OF THE BULGARIAN PERIODICALS OF THE EARLY 1870S.

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The article seeks to explore rarely observed comments between Ottoman Turkish, Greek and Bulgarian journals published in the Ottoman empire and its peripheries in the 1870s. The focus of the study is an article in the first Ottoman children’s journal “Mümeyyiz”, published in December 1969. It is in the air of the Tanzimat ottomanist discourse and proclaims equal treatment of all children in the empire by the almighty Sultan regardless of their ethnicity on the basis of a common approach of learning the Ottoman-Turkish language. The projection of an Ottoman identity through language by the ruling power is criticized by a Greek journal and then by the editors of several Bulgarian journals. In as much as the article in “Mümeyyiz” contains propaganda in favor of the priorities of the Ottoman state to strengthen the ties between its different millets, it is also an example how the different communities, and more specifically the Greek and the Bulgarian ones exploit the topic for their own political agenda.

Keywords: Children Journals, Ottoman Empire, Bulgarian National Ideology, Periodicals, *Tanzimat*, Ottomanism

9. THE NEWSPAPER AND THE NOVEL – UNEXPECTED RELATIONSHIPS “BY NATURE” OR MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE

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In its central plot, this article examines some aspects of the encounter and collaboration between the modern mass press and the novel in the form of a leaflet novel (le roman-feuilleton), especially in France around the mid-nineteenth century—how this collaboration forms certain features of the novel genre, imposes formal narrative strategies. At deeper levels and in a wider scope of the article, synchronous structural-functional typologies and historical-genealogical kinship between the Balzac-type novel and the mass press are argued, on the one hand, on the other hand—between the bourgeois novel of the nineteenth century as a modern/bourgeois epos (Hegel) and the archaic (classical) epos. These “horizontal” and “vertical” kinships are seen as collective meta-narratives in discursive perspective of mass culture. Finally, attention is paid to some of the reflections that this interaction has on the birth/calque of the novel genre in Bulgarian literature, in particular on “Under the Yoke,” the Bulgarian national epic novel.

Keywords: Romance/Novel, Mass Press/Newspaper, Leaflet Novel (Roman-feuilleton), Epos, Bourgeoisie, Mass Culture, “The Human Comedy, Under the Yoke”

10. MARGINAL VOICES FROM THE ARCHIVAL REPOSITORY OF NAYDEN GEROV

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The article outlines individual archival units from the archive of Nayden Gerov—a Bulgarian intellectual from the 19th c. The collection is in the Bulgarian Historical Archive (F. 22, NBCM – BIA, F. 22, op. 1–2). The purpose of the present observations is to bring to light some marginal and almost unknown names of Bulgarian authors such as Nikola Gerov Belchev, Maria Ivanova Skatneva, Gero Atanasov Gerov, Konstantin Petkov, Nikola Vasilov Valkov, Alexandar Valkov. They have remained neglected not only because of their scarce writing activities but also because they remain in the shadow of some significant or more visible persons, such as N. Gerov. Individual verbal manifestations of such marginal authors are examined and problematized in the context of the Bulgarian Revival characteristics of the 19th century. Therefore, if we leave for a moment the story about the prominent poet, lexicographer, folklorist and diplomat Nayden Gerov and rely on some materials from his archive, a different story with less well-known facts about our revival culture will be revealed – a narrative no less fascinating and provocative in its scientific reception.

Keywords: Nayden Gerov, Archival Collection, Bulgarian Revival, Bulgarian Marginal Authors, Revival Books and Unpublished Texts, National Ideology

11. ITALIAN WOMEN WRITERS AND THE LITERATURE OF THE 18TH CENTURY – FIRST STEPS OUT OF THE CANON SHADOW OF THE CANON

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The article examines the Italian cultural context of the 18th century. There are two main goals of this research: first, to present the cultural changes and the result of those alterations in the literary field, and second, to present several women authors from this period and their work. The text puts emphasis on the establishment of specific literary academies and the participation of women intellectuals in them. The article tries to present women authors such as Diodatta Saluzzo, Gaetana Passarini, Benedetta Clotilde Lunelli who are famous in the 18th century and who managed to position themselves on the literary scene. The survey tries to comment on the relations with the local readership. Lastly the paper gives a brief overview on the presence of the relevant authors in the digital repositories today.

Keywords: Italy, Italian Literature, Academy, Enlightenment, Arcadia, Digital Version

12. TRAVELOGUES AT THE CROSSROADS. OTTOMAN HYGEIENIC EVERYDAY LIFE THROUGH THE PRISM OF RELITY AND IDEOLOGY

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Travelogues and writings about the Ottoman Empire have been popular with European audiences for more than three centuries. Even before the nineteenth century, they attracted the attention of historians as a source worthy of serious study. Despite their peculiarities, they enrich the information about the period and the region with interesting and important information. Christian travelers come into direct contact with areas influenced by the Islamic religion. In the travelogues they meet a variety of information, thoughts and ideas. The travel literature of the Ottoman lands is a visible example of a mixture of subjectivist views and realities that interact with each other. For several centuries from the 15th to the 18th century, the tablaturies in these works underwent a certain development, while preserving their essence. Among the topics developed in the travelogues are those that are less studied in the dominant religious-political conflict, Ottoman Empire, attracting many foreigners to varying degrees. The peculiarities of the customs of the local population have described a number of works over a period of several centuries.

Keywords: Travelers, Ottoman Empire, Baths, Hygiene, Everyday Life