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GRIFOS



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A Swedish Philhellenic Pamphlet from 1821

"Will you let that sacred voice that echoes in the tender Swedish heart cry out in vain?"

George Kalpadakis & Vassilios Sabatakakis



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PREFACE

Petra Pakkanen

Publication series Grifos

This is the first volume of the new digital publication series *Grifos* of the Finnish Institute at Athens. The Finnish Institute is an academic institution that carries out and promotes the study of Greek archaeology, history, language and culture from ancient times to the present day. Today it is becoming increasingly important to disseminate the results of scholarly work openly, and to provide an easy access for anyone interested in the results of our scholarly activities. This is the purpose of *Grifos* which is therefore a fully open access publication series published directly online.

Various meanings of the word grifos, in both ancient and modern Greek, include 'conundrum', 'riddle', and more tangibly a basket or a net (in ancient Greek). To live up to its name, Grifos aims to be an arena for all scholars working in the fields within the Finnish Institute's scholarly focus. They are invited to publish their studies in the series and thereby to contribute to ongoing discussions and debates in the Finnish Institute's branches of humanistic studies. The series is intended as an easily accessible forum for readers as well as authors. We hope that Grifos will become a forum also for younger scholars to get their work published for a wide public and scholarly readership. We should like Grifos to function as a "basket", where riddles are discussed and maybe solved, like a net where ideas can be found and processed in this digital age. As for "conundrum", Grifos sets out to be a place that encourages problematising, and where valid questions are equally important to readily available answers.

The scope of *Grifos* is scholarly, and as a sister publication series to the institute's *Papers and Monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens, Grifos* has its own profile: it welcomes also shorter scholarly studies rather than focusing on full-length monographs. New material from archaeological fieldwork with relevant commentaries and discussions, for example, as well as reviews and discussions on current cultural and scholarly debates are equally welcome in *Grifos*, as are larger review and discussion articles and workshop publications. The series aims for a quicker production than a traditional printed monograph series. *Grifos* is peer-reviewed, yet its Publication Committee, which is ultimately responsible for the peer-review process and consisting currently of eleven academic members, may decide that external reading is not necessary in every specific case, should the authors of submitted contributions themselves opt for a non-peer-review process.

Preface to the first volume

The first volume of *Grifos* encapsulates and represents the character of the new publication series. The study A Swedish Philhellenic Pamphlet from 1821 by George Kalpadakis and Vassilios Sabatakakis falls into the confines of 'Philhellenism Studies'. Philhellenism has been one of the current research topics at the Finnish Institute at Athens for two reasons: first, I have personally been interested in various forms of philhellenism in my earlier scholarly work, especially in the influence of the phenomenon on the cultural and political life in Northern Europe, Scandinavia in particular.¹ Yet this is not the only reason why philhellenism studies were incorporated in the current scholarly programme of the Finnish Institute. Namely, the year 2021 marked the celebration of the bicentenary of the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence, and in Greece there was an array of academic, cultural and artistic events on themes relating to the anniversary during the year. Under the title 'Other Philhellenisms. Northeastern Perspectives on Philhellenism', the institute's focus was particularly on Nordic, Baltic and Slavic philhellenism since various influential aspects of philhellenism in Russia, the Baltic States and in the Nordic countries have received far less scholarly attention than its role in other parts of Europe and beyond. We organised an international panel discussion on the topic in the end of 2021, arranged online

¹ The results have been published e.g. in the monograph P. Pakkanen, *August Myhrberg and North-European Philhellenism. Building the Myth of a Hero* (PMFIA 10), Helsinki 2006.

presentations and discussions on the topic, for example on Russian philhellenism and a possible use of philhellenism in recent populist discourses. We will continue the activities within an international network of scholars interested in Nordic, Baltic and Slavic aspect of philhellenism with the aim to gain and discuss new insights in order to add to the traditional focus in the study of philhellenism. We hope that the continuing dialogue will provide a possibility to ask anew what philhellenism actually was and what it is today, how its role has changed over time and how it resonates now.

The publication of a rare, hitherto uncollected pamphlet printed in 1821 in Stockholm by the Ernst Adolph Ortman publishing house contributes to the institute's project, but is certainly a valuable publication on its own: this interesting philhellenic text, a rather provocative pamphlet, clearly echoes a few central themes of philhellenism that by the time of its publication had already become part of later frequently repeated rhetoric in philhellenist discourses. It is published here for the first time with an English translation and a commentary by two distinguished scholars.

Philhellenism can be defined in various ways. A valid general definition is to regard it as a favourable disposition towards Greeks.² It contains components of classicism, romanticism, religious enthusiasm, radicalism, nationalism and striving for heroism, and philhellenism is not confined only to the early decades of the nineteenth century. Political philhellenism of the early nineteenth century was born in the climate of upheavals in post-Napoleonic Europe and had a slightly different outlook in different countries. By the time of the outbreak of the Greek Revolution. Europe was facing the reactionary atmosphere of the Holy Alliance, signed in Paris in 1815 which aimed at suppressing revolutionary movements as well as restraining liberalism and secularism. International politics was the determining factor in attitudes towards the Greek cause on a national level, whilst amongst the wider public the 'philhellenic spirit' was coloured by the romantic, religious and heroic notions of the uprising. The phenomenon reflects many aspects central to early nineteenth century European culture and history and plays an important role in our understanding of the formation of the political map of Europe as well as of European national identities.

The historical phenomenon of philhellenism had two principal aspects, literary and practical. During the first decades of the nineteenth century in particular, the two were intertwined: influences gained from different literary sources, either reflecting admiration of classical Greece, associated with freedom from oppression, or religious motives based on the view of Christianity and Islam as bipolar opposites, and the fight for the 'true religion'. The tradition of literary philhellenism provided an important ideological background to philhellenism. It was reflected in European art and political life of Europe, and in the actions of the volunteer philhellenes who fought in the Greek war of independence during the first decades of the nineteenth century. Religion was indeed also an important part of the justification for supporting the Greeks in their revolution. The philhellenes were on a 'sacred mission' to save Christianity and to fight against 'barbaric' Muslims. They were the last crusaders. Taking action in the name of the Christian faith is almost invariably one of the explanations given for practical philhellenism in the texts of the philhellenes. The news which had started flowing to various parts of Europe about the Greek revolution in the beginning of the Greek uprising was strongly coloured by the bipolar distinction between the struggling Greeks, Christian descendants of the 'glorious ancients', and the barbarous Muslims, those 'dreadful oppressors' of freedom and liberalism. Academics and clergymen were especially active on a practical level in the beginning the insurgence. Leaflets and pamphlets which were less subject to state control became one of the main vehicles of philhellenic opinion. The pamphlet published here is an example of this.

Most governments in Europe rejected the Greek cause at first, however, and turned their backs on the 'rebels'. They started showing an interest only later, around 1824–1825, due to various political implications of the Greek cause. Sweden (then Sweden-Norway) in many ways

 $^{^2}$ Pakkanen 2006, 1 (n. 1 above). In the following the parts of the text are modified from pp. 1–6 and 23–26 in the book; the reader may find details and references on the mentioned pages.

provides an interesting exception. King Charles XIV John (Karl XIV Johan) was officially attached to the Holy Alliance, but he nevertheless allowed privately organised activities in support of the Greeks to exist and flourish. Some royal persons were even openly involved in the Greek cause. For Charles XIV John, the reactionary and romantically-coloured ideology of the Holy Alliance was foreign; as the first Swedish monarch of the Bernadotte dynasty, his ideology was formed in the atmosphere of the French Revolution. Politically he wished to stand close to Russia against Austria, but in order to gain commercial benefits he was at times also ready to support revolutions. The anonymity of the 1821 pamphlet published in this volume may prompt speculations regarding the reasons why that may have been so.

Probably in the challenging political climate in Sweden vis-à-vis the Greek war of independence, complex attitudes and ideologies, both for and against the struggle during its early phase, are reflected in the choice to conceal the author's identity: regardless of religious fervor, taking a strong stand in support for the Greek cause implied also assuming a political stance which could have involved taking personal risks. We leave it to the reader to speculate who the author of the text might have been.

In their introduction George Kalpadakis and Vassilios Sabatakakis place the pamphlet in its historical context and discuss its core themes. The original 1821 text, whose images are reproduced in the final section, has been transcribed and translated by both authors and proofread by Matina Vassiliou.

Athens, June 2022

Petra Pakkanen Director, Finnish Institute at Athens



About the authors:

George Kalpadakis is an Assistant Researcher in Foreign Policy at the Modern Greek History Research Center of the Academy of Athens (KEINE) and a 2021–2022 Fulbright Scholar at the Center for European Studies (CES) at Harvard University. Between 2011 and 2015 he lectured at the universities of Crete and Thrace, and in 2015-2017 he was a Visiting Scholar at the Centre for Development Studies of the University of Cambridge. He has published widely on foreign policy and nationalism, civil society, state-building and regional cooperation in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, from the nineteenth century until the present day. His most recent publications concern French technocratic efforts in early-modern state-building in Greece. His monographs include The Macedonian Issue, 1962–1995. From silence to popular diplomacy (2012; Academy of Athens Award 2013) and The Cyprus Question, 1954–1974. Judicious integration and the perennial diligiannism (2020) as well as his forthcoming book, Ioannis Kapodistrias and the Balkan Confederation (1828-1829). Since 2022 Kalpadakis is a member of the Editorial Board of the Scandinavian Journal of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies.

Vassilios Sabatakakis is an Associate Professor in Modern Greek Studies at Lund University, Sweden, and his research concerns the language and literature of Byzantine heroic poetry, Renaissance poetry and travel literature. He has been the co-recipient of a grant from the Swedish Research Council for the interdisciplinary project, 'J.J. Björnståhls travels in Europe and Constantinople, 1767–1779' which focuses on the work of the Swedish traveler, Orientalist and Hellenist J.J. Björnståhl, 1731–1779. This work resulted in the recently published volume Björnståhls resa. Europa och Konstantinopel 1767-1779 (2021) by Sabatakakis, with Carla Killander Cariboni, Catharina Raudvere and Johan Stenström. Sabatakakis is currently working on the publication of the unpublished travel journal of the Swedish pastor A. F. Sturtzenbecker, who travelled to Greece in 1784. He has translated both prose and poetry and has also collaborated on the publication of several encyclopedias and lexicons in Greece and Sweden. Since 2015, he has been the editor-in-chief of the annual peer-reviewed Scandinavian Journal of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies.



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A Swedish Philhellenic Pamphlet from 1821

"Will you let that sacred voice that echoes in the tender Swedish heart cry out in vain?"

George Kalpadakis and Vassilios Sabatakakis 2022



n the 28th of May 1831 the Union of Sweden and Norway offered the Hellenic State one of its first acts of international recognition. In a letter addressed to the Governor of Greece Ioannis Kapodistrias, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Gustaf af Wetterstedt communicated the decision of Karl XIV to appoint Carl Peter von Heidenstam (1792–1878) to the position of Consul General, "in order that the two nations should forge the first bonds through which they will learn to know and appreciate one another."1 By the time that the letter arrived in the capital city of Nauplion, however, Kapodistrias had been assassinated and the country plunged into anarchy from which it would essentially not emerge before the establishment of the Regency Council comprising Bavarian officials in 1833.

On November 12th 1831, at the beginning of this tumultuous interim period, the Governing Council replied to Wetterstedt informing him that, despite the state of mourning in which the country had found itself, the Greek government would nevertheless offer the new Consul General a "heartfelt reception".² Heidenstam, who would soon be promoted to chargé d'affaires³ and remain in Greece for forty-seven years until his death,⁴ wrote to the Administrative Committee in August 1832 requesting recognition of three subconsulates in Pylos (Navarino), Naxos, and Tinos and Andros respectively.⁵ In the summer of 1835, in accordance with the principle of diplomatic mutuality, King Otto of Greece would send a delegation to Stockholm and through its head, Greek Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg Michail Soutsos (1784–1864), relayed to King Karl XIV his expectation that the two sides could thenceforth establish a most constructive relationship.⁶

While the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway may be counted among Greece's first official diplomatic contacts which helped to legitimize its nascent presence on the international stage as a sovereign state – and moreover, during a period when it was still a republic - public sympathy for the Greek cause in the North had been undiminished since the early days of the revolution. In Sweden, the high point of philhellenism was reached on the 24th of May 1826 with the establishment of the committee of friends of the Greeks (Grekvännernas sällskap). A group of about 130 people congregated in a small hall located in the Stockholm Stock Exchange (Börshuset) in order to profess their commitment to the Greeks as they were under siege by the Egyptian-Ottoman forces.⁷ Earlier that month, the liberal politician Otto August Cronhielm (1800–1834) had published a plea to the Swedish people calling on them to "give a helping hand to a people fighting for their freedom" and, to this end, he proposed setting up a philhellenic committee in order to manage the money that would be raised from the fundraising activities that were being organized to aid the Greeks.8

A contentious issue which initially arose among the Swedish philhellenes concerned the manner by which the funds would be dispensed so as to maximize their benefit for the Greeks. An early rallying point for them, which had calvanized domestic public opinion, concerned the appeal to purchase a series of cannons whose manufacture had been commissioned by the

^{*} The authors wish to thank Petra Pakkanen for her invaluable role in encouraging this project and ensuring that it came to fruition.

Archives of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ΔΙΑΥΕ)/ΚΥ/1831/Προξενεία Σουηδίας εν Ελλάδι/Wetterstedt προς Κυβερνήτη της Ελλάδος Ι. Καποδίστρια/28.5.1831. The present text adopts the Gregorian calendar.

² ΔΙΑΥΕ/ΚΥ/1831/Διοικητική Επιτροπή προς Wetterstedt/ Προξενεία Σουηδίας εν Ελλάδι/12.11.1831.

³ ΔΙΑΥΕ/ΚΥ/1833/Wettersedt προς Αντιβασιλεία/5.2.1833. 4 His father Gerhard Johan was also a diplomat and had worked for many years at the embassy in Constantinople, where in 1776 he had befriended the important Swedish orientalist Jakob Jonas Björnståhl ahead of his journey to the northern Greek-speaking regions of the Ottoman Empire. Carl Peter was born in Smyrna in 1792 and before his appointment to Greece had been posted to the region as a military officer, recounting his experiences in his memoir: Heidenstam 1825. See also Callmer 1985.

⁵ ΔΙΑΥΕ/ΚΥ/1832/Διορισμός προξένου Σουηδίας και Νορβηγίας/ Heidenstam προς Σπ. Τρικούπη/4.8.1832.

⁶ ΔΙΑΥΕ/ΚΥ/1834/12/Ξένα προξενεία εν Ελλάδι, της Νορβηγίας και της Σουηδίας/Αλ. Μαυροκορδάτος προς Wetterstedt/28.2.1834 και ΔΙΑΥΕ/ΚΥ/1835/Εις Στοκχόλμην/ Σημείωμα Μιχ. Σούτσου/5.7.1835.

⁷ Wikén 1941, 348; published in Greek as 'Η συμβολή της Σουηδίας στην ελληνική επανάσταση', Νέα Εστία, 44 (512), 1948, 1329–1333. See also Pakkanen 2006, 24.

⁸ The plea, entitled 'Upprop om medelinsamling för de upproriska grekerna', was published in the major Swedish newspapers on May 3rd 1826. See Jacobson 1931.

Swedish consul at Livorno Hentzenbergen from the Wahrendorff family's reputable foundry at Åker. When it became known that these cannons would be used to quash the Greek insurrection, there was an outcry in favor of intercepting the purchase by transferring the contract to the committee itself. To do this would require significant funds which, as some argued, would be better spent if they were channeled directly to the suffering Greeks, since the Egyptian-Ottoman forces would be able to simply procure their weapons from other sources.⁹

The two options did not prove to be mutually exclusive: the purchase of the cannons by the committee proceeded but the broader national fundraising efforts bore such impressive fruit so that, by the end of 1826, the committee had already raised 28 000 riksdaler, an enormous sum of money at the time. Some of it had been accumulated through the private donations of its members but much of it had been collected through cultural events: an art exhibition in Hälsingborg, musical concerts in Malmö, Umeå, Karlskrona and Kalmar as well as publications such as the poetic elegy by Karl August Nicander (1799–1839) for a fallen revolutionary general, Markos Botsaris.¹⁰

The Harmonic Society (Harmoniska sällskapet), the precursor of the Swedish Chamber Orchestra, was a driving force behind the organization of a large benefit concert at the Hedvig Eleonora kyrka in Ladugårdslandet (later Östermalm) on the 17th of June. The musical pieces on that day included two original compositions, a hymn for Greek liberation ("för Greklands befrielse") by Bernhard Henrik Crusell (1775–1838) and a cantata based on a poem by Bernhard von Beskow (1796-1868) entitled 'Svea till Hellas' söner', with music composed by an unnamed "prince of Moscow" who was also a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery Regiment.¹¹ Other initiatives proved less propitious, such as the threeact historical drama 'Sulioterna' written by the committee's Secretary, Pehr Adam Wallmark (1777–1858), which was staged numerous times between 1827 and 1829 at the Royal Dramatic Theater but whose regulations precluded it from dispensing its revenues in aid of the Greek cause.

A forerunner of the Grekvännernas sällskap appears to have existed before 1826 whose origins are rather obscure, though it is known that the military officer Peter Lefrén (1784–1862) counted among its members. Lefrén, who had also contributed to the new committee's establishment, belonged to the Gothic League (Götiska Förbundet), a literary brotherhood which sprung out of the Romantic movement in 1811 encouraging a deeper contemplation of Scandinavian antiquity and Nordic mythology.¹² Two of the League's most prominent members, Esaias Tegnér (1782–1846) and Erik Gustaf Geijer (1783–1847), would also emerge as supporters of the Greek cause – though less vociferously than other philhellenes and clearly embedded in a conservative Christian framework unconnected with contemporary nationalist ideals. This literary philhellenism¹³ naturally prefigured its more political counterpart, owing not only to the predominance of classical studies but also because of the identity of the Greek national movement itself. Unlike its Serbian counterpart, the movement was imbued from its origins with a distinct republican element codified in the deliberations and decisions of its national assemblies.

It was during the early phase of the revolution, a few months after its outbreak in 1821, that a tract was printed anonymously in Stockholm by Ernst Adolph Ortman, who was also Nicander's publisher.¹⁴ This expeditiously designed pamphlet, republished and discussed here for the first time, mentioned that already a number of young Swedes had set off to aid the Christians in their combat against the "infidel" Turks.¹⁵ Already from the title it is made clear that the pamphlet is intended for the edification of all Christians as well as friends of humanity so that they may learn of the ferocity which the Ottomans were subjecting thier Christian subjects to.¹⁶

⁹ Hallendorff 1924.

¹⁰ Nicander 1826.

¹¹ Wikén 1941, 348–349; Wottle 2020, 21; Beskow 1826, 41–42.

¹² For the League's social and intellectual significance in Sweden, see Molin 2003.

¹³ Sandin 2011, 90–106.

¹⁴ The only extant copy known to us of this rare document is housed in Kungliga biblioteket, which has permitted us to reproduce it.

¹⁵ For the Swedish volunteers, see St Clair 1972, 66. See also Aschling 1824.

¹⁶ Paula Henrikson has identified three distinct groups

The text comprises 3 800 words in which Christianity and the Muslims, represented by the Europeans and the Turks respectively, are portrayed as being at war with each other.¹⁷ It is worth noting that, although it refers to the diplomatic missions of three European states, it makes no reference to the Swedish diplomatic mission which was already established in Constantinople for one century. The Russians are portrayed in a particularly positive light for their efforts to avert an escalation of the conflict while the Jews, by contrast, are portrayed as usurers and informers who betrayed the Christians in exchange for money.

It is suggested that the author belongs to the protestant denomination and there are numerous references to the writings of Luther which recount the fury of the Muslims against the Christians. Luther himself had expressed his opposition to both Muslims and Jews. Until then, the power of guns of the more powerful nations had managed to quell ottoman violence against many peoples, but in the case of the Greeks it became more aggressive as soon as they rose up against their rulers.

Alexandros Ypsilantis (1792-1828), the Phanariot prince and senior officer of the Russian cavalry who, in February 1821, had led the first failed campaign in Wallachia that would signal the start of the Greek Revolution, is the first character which is referred to in the pamphlet along with the uprising in the Danubian principalities and the subsequent acts of retaliation by the Sublime Porte. The reprisals included the beheadings of wealthy Greeks and the confiscation of their properties, which were also looted by Turkish mobs. Among the victims of violence there were elderly prelates, including the patriarchs of Antioch and Constantinople, who paid for it with their lives. Their death was truly atrocious and their bodies were put on public display, hung high from the windows of the cities' inhabitants. Before that, they had been forced to sign orders of excommunication against all those who partook in the uprising. The act of

17 Wallmark 1914, 149–150.

dragging the body of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, Gregory V (1746–1821) through the streets before disposing of it in the waters of the Bosporus was designed to serve as a warning towards all those who were considering joining the rebels. The diplomatic representatives of the great powers were unable to witness these criminal acts in silence and they reminded the Sultan of the need to obey the empire's laws as well as the constitution.

As the pamphlet details, before being despatched to the battlefields in order to quash the rebellion, about 5 000 Janissaries and Turkish soldiers, along with an unruly mob, flooded the streets murdering anyone who crossed their paths, be they man, woman or child and also looted Christian properties before setting fire to them. The wife of the British Ambassador Lord Strangford was wounded while trying to escape the violence, the home of the chargé d' affaires of Spain was burnt to the ground and two members of the embassy staff were murdered, the embassy of Russia was attacked and several Russians were killed, while the diplomat Feliks Petrovich Fonton managed to narrowly escape death by throwing golden coins from his window to the mob, although his belongings would be completely destroyed. The Greek banker Emmanuel Danezis (1770–1830), a close collaborator of the Russian embassy in Constantinople, was persecuted and imprisoned for refusing to hand over a large sum of money to the Turks the Russian Ambassador Grigorii A. Stroganov pleaded with the Sultan to release him.

The massacres of Greeks by mobs continued unabated and when the revolutionary navy seized a shipment of grain from an Egyptian vessel, the Sultan decided to retaliate by ordering the destruction of all Christian churches. Sixteen churches were run to the ground in Constantinople alone and when the chargé d' affaires of Russia lodged a démarche he was told that the Sultan was exercising his rights as master of his imperial domain.

In the city of Niš in Serbia the archbishop was hung high by the metropolitan temple, his body dragged through the streets and thrown to the dogs. The same events were repeated in Philippopolis, as the Sublime Porte ordered the murder of Christian priests and the destruction of churches. Each day that went by, more

of arguments among those employed by the European philhellenic movements: those based on the juxtaposition of Moslem "barbarity" with Christian civilization, permeated by the logic of the Crusades; those acknowledging the debt towards Greece as the cradle of the European civilization; and those which believed that Greek liberation was a republican cause. Henrikson 2008, 75.

Greeks were captured and murdered while those of Ypsilantis' soldiers who were arrested were subsequently impaled. The author of the pamphlet claims that the Vlachs as well as the Boyars betrayed the leader of the uprising as they were instrumental in indicating to the Turks the narrow passages from which they could attack his troops. What follows is a description of the tortures and torments inflicted by the Turks on combatants and non-combatants alike, including women and children, whose noses and ears they sent to Constantinople in large barrels.

The island of Hydra, it continues, was evolving into a naval force which would be markedly successful against the Ottoman navy. These victories, however, led to immediate Ottoman reprisals against unarmed Greeks in Tenedos and Mytilene, where two prelates and fifty-one priests were hanged and their churches destroyed. The pamphlet recounts that the Turks, in wishing to inflict mass deaths on their rebellious subjects, devised a new way of exterminating them. Women and children were tied together, transported in vessels to Marmara and thrown into the sea. The daughters were sold into slavery, among them approximately 150 girls who hailed from noble birth, such as the princesses from the prominent Phanariot Mourouzi and Mavrogenous families: in a span of five days, 2 000 Greeks and about fifty Christians had perished.

In Aivali, with a population of 2 000 Greeks, all of the men were murdered, the women sold like chattel and the city burned to the ground. In the Peloponnese, wounded prisoners were covered in honey so as to find a terrible death under attack by insects. A Pole became witness to the burning of a Christian couple during the summer, near Athens, in Crete two prelates and numerous priests were massacred while in Jerusalem, where there were no armed Greeks, churches were destroyed, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where the body of Jesus is believed to have lain for the three days which separated the crucifixion from His ascension to Heaven. In Smyrna, the Ottoman authorities went so far as to murder unruly Turks.

In concluding its account of these early revolutionary bloodsheds – which in fact predated the Chios massacre of 1822 that would calvanize the international philhellenic movement – the pamphleteer stresses his belief that the uprising of the Greeks was "the most just of all":

"[T]here hardly ever was a war, since the dawn of the world, that was waged for more just causes than the war which the oppressed Greeks started against their non-Christian tyrants, and no people have had stronger reasons for seeking the involvement and aid of all civilized nations. Our learning, our progress in the Arts and Sciences, our refinement in manners and social institutions, they are all a legacy from the ancestors of these Greeks... and these ancient benefactors of ours, exhort us through their writings to enable their descendants to reap the fruit of our due gratitude... But that's not the only reason; even the first and foremost human right, which has received a blow and was grossly violated by the absurd cruelty of these barbarous beasts, even the mere appeal to our human dignity, must instil in us compassion for those of our brethren who have suffered such cruel, such horrible abuse. And lastly, our religious sentiment, the glory and sanctity of Christianity, which, by the ill-treatment of the Greek Priests and the destruction of the Churches, has been horribly trampled upon, and still more insulted by the destruction of the most precious monuments of Christianity, urges us to embrace the cause of these poor Greeks as fondly as if it were our own."

While it states that whoever is unable to come to the aid of the Greeks could alternatively contribute monetarily or by donating food – or even by holding a prayer on their behalf, it also cites information that had been received to the effect that a number of young Swedes had already journeyed South to fight against the Turks and also that in the port of Karlshamn there lay a vessel chartered by private individuals, which would transport a shipment of weapons and food provisions intended for the Greek combatants: if this were indeed true, it states, the journey would be accompanied by the prayers of all Swedes for its safe passage. Referring to the bold inducement by a German Protestant priest in Stockholm to his flock to join the persecuted Greeks in their armed struggle, the pamphlet concludes by inquiring whether this "sacred voice" (denna heliga röst) which has been raised will be heard in vain throughout the heavens, despite the noble feelings which kindle every Swedish heart.

It should be noted here that behind the fervent, religious solidarity intertwined with romantic ideals of nationalism which characterized early Swedish philhellenism and is aptly exhibited in the pamphlet, a different undercurrent of opinion was also visible, more attuned to the ideals of the Enlightenment even if it did not espouse a comprehensive liberal outlook. Such was the case of P. A. Wallmark (1777-1858), a writer close to the Swedish court due to having been the King's tutor when he was still the Prince Regent. Through his publication, Allmänna Journalen, which seemed to managed to eschew censorship and was even viewed as Karl XIV's mouthpiece, Wallmark published articles in favor of the Greek cause in a manner so explicit, as to incur the remonstrances of the statesman and diplomat Count Lars von Engeström who castigated him for his 'graecomania', warning him that it undermined the diplomatic alliance which his sovereign king had forged with the Sublime Porte.

The founder of the new royal dynasty of Sweden Jean Baptiste Bernadotte (1763–1844), who had ascended to the throne as Karl XIV Johan in 1818, was not a specimen of Gustavian absolutism nor of the hallmark reactionary regimes of the post-Napoleonic era, but himself an accomplished former Marshal of Napoleon's Empire. Elected as heir to the Swedish throne by the assembly of the four estates (Riksdag), he was a fervent supporter of constitutional monarchy who had carefully cultivated his image in France as an enlightened liberal: indeed, his expressed ideal was "le spectacle d'un Roi vraiment citoyen qui ne veut d' autre autorité que celle qui lui est necessaire, pour faire le bonheur de ses sujets".¹⁸

It is therefore not surprising that the rise of Karl XIV was marked by a social and cultural shift coinciding with a new Zeitgeist in Sweden which supported egalitarian reform, a robust civil society – as evidenced by the rapid proliferation of voluntary associations since the earliest years of his reign¹⁹ – as well as state efficiency, an area in which France excelled, as it was at the forefront of institution-building and administrative reform. It is therefore difficult to give credibility to the claim that the monarch of Sweden was unaware of the developments. It cannot be overlooked, for example, that Wallmark, a leading figure of the domestic philhellenic movement, was also the Secretary of Chancellery (Kansliråd), nor that the Kungliga Hovkapellet was associated with the concert which took place on the 17th of June 1821, directed by its eminent Hovkapellmästare, Johan Fredrik Berwald (1787–1861).²⁰

The public involvement of official actors in the movement and the key role held by a prominent court intellectual such as Wallmark would need to have been sanctioned in some manner or form by the palace. Wallmark himself corresponded regularly with the French philhellenic committee, through which he channeled the Swedish funds for the upkeep of Charles Fabvier's regular army corps composed of volunteers from Europe, and he also called on Swedish families to take in Greek children who were fleeing from persecution.²¹ All of this lends credence to our conjecture that, although the main thrust of Swedish philhellenism was to provide charity (välgörenhet) to the Greeks on philanthropic grounds, there was a clear tolerance of less politically disinterested views which actively favored the Greek insurrection against the Ottomans – in much the same vein, it could be argued, as the principled neutrality that would characterize Swedish foreign policy at various junctures of its subsequent history.

The following year witnessed a marked decline in the Swedish committee's activities and its ability to raise funds in favor of Greek liberation. This can hardly be attributed to an evaporation of public sympathy towards the plight of the insurgents, nor should it lead to the dismissal of Swedish philhellenism as a passing fad. On November 4th 1827, in what was probably its last meeting before it would silently dissolve itself, the committee reported that the funds it had collected did not exceed 10 000 riksdaler, almost a third of the previous year's. By then, however, two major developments had alleviated the distress of North European philhellenes over the fate of the Greeks: the Treaty of London, signed on the 6th of July, was a clear manifestation of the willingness of the

¹⁸ Rosengren 2008, 151–152.

¹⁹ Sandin 2008, 169–184.

²⁰ Wotte 2020, 21-23.

²¹ Wikén 1941, 349–350.

great powers to intervene on their side, while the victorious battle of Navarino Bay on October 20th against the combined Ottoman-Egyptian forces, had already paved the path for the recognition of an independent Greek state.

From this perspective, Swedish pamphlet published anonymously in the heat of the first revolutionary outbreak in 1821, for all of the fervent religiosity and inevitable inaccuracies it contains,

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the earliest concerted manifestation of that long

and enduring legacy of Nordic endeavors to doc-

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Transcript of the Swedish original text

Tafla af de Barbariske Turkarnes omenskliga framfart mot sina Christna Undersåtare. En Uppmaning till betraktelser för alla Christendomens och mensklighetens wänner

> Stockholm, tryckt hos Ernst Ad. Ortman, 1821



Iltid har Turken warit Christendomens afswur-Anaste fiende. Utom så många äldre historier och berättelser, innehålla den helige Gudsmannen M. Lutheri Skrifter mångfaldiga bewis på den Mohametanske Blodhundens raseri mot Herren Jesu trogne bekännare. De större christne makternas segrande wapen hafwa wäl, under de sednare tiderna, någorlunda inskränkt hans grymheter mot främmande nationer; men deremot har han framfarit så mycket hårdare mot sina christne undersåtare, af det Grekiska folket, hwilka, till renelse från deras laster och till deras tros styrka, Herren efter sitt allwisa råd, likasom fordom med Israeliterna under den Babyloniska fångenskapen, underlagt de otrognas grymma spira. Då nu detta öfwerwåld blifwit dem fast odrägligt, och Gud den allsmägtige, för Frälsarens Jesu Christi förtjenst åter till dem tyckes hafwa wändt sitt milderika ansigte, fullt af nåd och sanning, hafwa de Turkarne underlagde Greker allmänneligen rest sig att, i förtröstan på den frommes mägtige hjelpare i nöden, afkasta sina skuldror wantrons och grymhetens omenskliga ok. Den som först till detta ädla beslut wäckte sina landsmän, war Fursten Alexander Ypsilanti, hwars farfader Turkarne låtit bortsläpa från sin egendom på landet och halshugga, och hwars fader från sina arfwegods fördrifwen, måst såsom landsflygtig dö i främmande länder. Afwen Fursten sjelf hade såsom en fågel, den der icke har något eget hem, icke wet om morgonen hwar han om aftonen skall få hwila för sin fot, länge kringirrat långt från fädernejorden. Men derunder hade han öfwat sig i wapen och blifwit en hel hjelte, och som sådan uppmanade han alla Greker att förena sig under korsets heliga fana. Styrkte af den källa, som ensamt släcker törsten ewinnerliga, hafwa de också redan under andagtsfulla böner, med fröjdigt mod, utfört sådana gerningar, som wäl wisa dem wara wärdige att lida smälek for Jesu namns skull, och som betrygga deras hopp om den krona, som åt trones faste beståndande kämpe är utlofwad. Detta wäckte med en hast Turkarnes urgamla mordbegär till full låga, och Ibrail, en stad i furstendömet Wallachiet – i hwilket furstendöme uppresningen först utbrutit – föllo de första christna offren, denna gången, under Turkarnes skarpt slipade Sablar, de der icke skonade, hwarken sjuklingar eller ålderstegne, hwarken gwinnor eller barn. Detta war dock endast ett förespel till de rysligheter, som utfördes i Constantinopel, det turkiska Rikets hufwudstad, der genast, efter underrättelsernas ankomst om det grekiska upproret, på turkiske Sultans, den blodtörstige Tyrannens befallning, en stor mängd derstädes fredligt boende, förnäme och ansenlige män af grekisk härkomst och christliga tankesätt, blefwo halshuggne. Bland dessa, war äfwen den christne Patriarchen i Antiochia, och Patriarchen i Constantinopel twingades att utfärda en förbannelse och bannlysning mot sine tappra landsmän och trosbröder, hwilka dragit rättwisans glafwen mot förtryckets och wantrons djefwulska lära. Man kan föreställa sig med hwilket hjerta den fromme 70: åriga hedersmannen måste hafwa uppsatt denna bannlysnings skrift. Afwen i de mindre Städerna twingades Presterskapet af Turkarne, att förmana sina landsmän dertill, att nedlägga de så rättwist tillgripna Wapnen, och flere grekiska ynglingar twungos med wåld, att taga tjenst på den turkiska flottan, under det, att den ena Biskoppen eller den ena förnämlige mannen efter den andra för deras ögon inbragtes i grufliga fängelser och pinades med alla upptänkliga gwal på sträckbänkarne.

Dock ännu hade eländets och förföljelsens tid, för de i Constantinopel boende christne Greker, icke rätt ingått. Men under loppet af weckan som i år föregick den heliga Påskhögtiden, lät den turkiske Sultanen på torget framför sitt Palats uppresa den så kallade Mahomets fana, förklara att hans Religion eller Ibrahimismen wore i fara och uppmanade alla att bewäpna sig. Då börjades ett allmänt slagtande. Begynnelsen gjordes med den grekiske Tolken wid turkiska Hofvet, Furst Morusi och med ett stort antal förmögne grekiske Handlande, dem de djefwulske Bödlarne först halshuggit och sedan plundrade deras egendom och utstötte deras barn och makar till nöd och elände. Men det rysligaste, det afskywärdaste Spektakel hade de sparat till sjelfwa Påskdagen. Denna dag infann sig den christna Patriarchen af Constantionopel (ett ämbete, som ungefär swarar mot Arche-Biskopen hos oss) en 85: årig wördnadswärd Gubbe, i hela sin högtideliga drägt i kyrkan för att förrätta Gudstjensten. Men så snart han den hade förrättat och hemkommit till sin boning, öfwerfölls han, som af rasande Wildjur, af några bewäpnade Turkar, hwilka, efter åtskilliga misshandlingar, upphängde honom utanför huset. Sedan han sålunda hängt, till ett bedröfligt skådespel för alla, under några timmars tid, twungos fyra usla, i trasor höljda Judar, att afskära repet och wid fötterna sedermera släpa den ärewördige Gubbens lik öfwer Gatorna i Constantinopel och slutligen utkasta det i sjön. Samma dag hängdes äfwen trenne andra Ärche-Biskopar och tre Biskopar, utom en mängd af det ringare folket, så att liken uthängdes genom fenstren till deras boningar, på det en och hwar måtte klarliga se, att här war det mörkrets och förtryckets ande som rådde. Flere af de olycklige slagtoffren sökte wäl nu att med flygten komma undan ur detta Röfwarnäste, men det lyckades för få, ty Turkarne woro noga waksamme på en hwar, låto gripa tjenstefolk, wänner och slägtingar till de undankomne, att på det gräsligaste sätt pina dem till döds, och gingo så långt i blodtörst, att de till och med sköto med Canoner på farande skepp, de måtte tillhöra hwilken Nation som helst, i förmodan att på dem kunde befinna sig flygtande Greker. En hwar må besinna, huru mycket oskyldigt blod på detta sätt af dessa wilda mahometanska Bestar blifwit utgjutit.

Nu kunde ej längre de christna magternas sändebud i tysthet åskåda dessa rysansvärda illbragder. De gjorde föreställningar hos Sultanen om hwarje Regents pligt att handla endast efter lag och författningar, att menskligt straffa den brottslige, men skydda och bewara den oskyldige. Följden af denna anmaning blef dock ingen annan än, att en mängd Janitscharer och en stor hop af turkisk Pöbel, rusige af mordlust, utstörtade till Pera – Förstaden der de främmande Sändebuden wistas - foro fram som wilddjur på gatorne, nedhöggo alla inwånare, de mötte utom hus, så wäl män som gwinnor och barn, och slutligen kastade de eld i de flesta husen. Då under detta uppträde Engelska Ministern Lord Strangfords Fru försökte att fly undan ur ett itändt hus, blef hon med en sten illa slagen i nacken. Derwid stannade de icke, utan, då några dagar efter Påsk 5 000 turkiska Soldater eller Janitscharer skulle inskeppas för att sändas i striden mot de christne, öfwade sig dessa Mordwargar dertill, dymedelst att de hela wiken utföre der de genomseglade, mördade, plundrade och brände, å ömse sidor. Spanska Ministerns hus blef rent af skövladt och

derunder twänne af hans betjening mördade. Lika wåldsinnat anfölls det Ryska Minister-Palatset. Flere Ryssar nedergjordes; Flaggan ofwanpå takspetsen af huset genomsköts med flere kulor, och Legations-Rådet Fontone kunde endast rädda sitt lif derigenom, att han utur fensterna med stora hopar af gullmynt mättade dessa menniskoliknande bestars penningegirighet. Men deremot kunde han ej hindra att hans Papper blefwo honom fråntagna och alla hans meubler i huset förstörda. I allmänhet börjades härmed nu en följd af förolämpningar och ett fräckt trots emot de christna Sändebuden och det Ryska i synnerhet, som jemte det att Turkarne sålunda wisade, att de icke wille höra någon erinran om billighet och mensklighet, tillika uppenbarade att deras inneboende grymhet nu öfwergick rent till oförstånd. Så skall slutligen det onda förstöra sig sjelf.

I Constantinopel bodde en fredlig Köpman af Grekisk Nation, kallad Danesi, som från längre tid sedan warit Ryska Ministerns Bankör. Då denne Handlande, enligt Turkisk uppfordran, nekade utbetala en förskrifning på en ganska betydlig Penningesumma, emedan dess återstående icke war honom försäkrad, börjades mot honom en förföljelse, som nödgade Danesi att hålla sig undangömd. Då ReisEffendi (så kallas en bland de förnämsta Turkiske Embetsmän), allt jemt dock fordrade att Danesi skulle inställa sig, förmådde Ryska Ministern, i förlitande att folkrätt, billighet och klokhet något hos de Turkiska Wildbestarne skulle uträtta, honom att framträda. Den 2 Maj uppträdde också Danesi, till sin säkerhet åtföljd af en Rysk Tolk, inför ReisEffendi, som genast gaf befallning att gripa och kasta honom i fängelse. Knapt underrättades härom den Ryske Ministern, Baron Stroganoff, hwilken genom sitt ädla, menskliga, klarsinniga och fasta uppförande under dessa händelser inlagt odödlig ära, förrän han blef intagen af häpnad och bedröfwelse; ty på hans försäkran att intet ondt honom skulle hända, hade enbart Danesi kunnat förmås att framträda ur sitt gömställe. Baron Stroganoff lät genast anwända alla medel för att erhålla Danesi åter i frihet och för att bringa denna sin i mensklighetens och sin höga Monarks namn gjorda fordran fram till Sultans egna öron, men förblindade i sin mordlust gåfwo de härpå ingen akt, utan bemötte alla hörande till Ryska

Legationen på det smädligaste och gjorde allt för att öka och reta deras skäliga anledningar till missnöje.

Emedlertid fortsattes de himmelsskriande mordupptäden i Constantinopel och andra orter, dem Turkarne innehade, med tillwäxande raseri. I synnerhet sökte dessa blodtörstige uslingar på wärnlöse, fredlige Greker taga hämd för alla de fördelar dem de bewäpnade af Guds ande stärkte, mot de otrogne barbarerne wunno. Hittills hade de inskränkt sig till att mörda de olycklige Greker, hwilka ei kunde komma undan, och att confiscera deras egendom; men med början af Maj månad, sedan Grekiska Flottan borttagit den stora sädestransporten från Egypten, tillkännagaf Sultan, att hans wilja war, det alla christna kyrkor skulle förstöras. Knapt hade hans wilda undersåtare derom erhållit en wink, förrän de rusade i kyrkorna, roffade åt sig alla der förwarade kyrkoprydnader och andra skatter, wanhelgade altaren, sönderslogo fenstren, nedbröto chor, stolar och läktare och slutade med att antända öfwerlefworna. På detta sätt blefwo under loppet af en enda dag, 16 kyrkor inom sjelfwa Constantinopel jemnade med jorden. Och på Ryska Ministerns alfwarsamma föreställning deremot, swarades fräckt och högmodigt: Sultan är oinskränkt herre i sitt rike.

Emedlertid började Turkarne sina fientligheter mot de bewäpnade Grekerne, sedan de länge nog på beskrefne sätt, utöfwat sin mordlystnad på de wärnlöse. En talrik krigshär uppbröt mot Moldau, der, wid en stad heter Galaez, de först fingo mäta sina krafter med de upproriske, Staden war besatt af 600 man Greker, hwilka lifwade af nit för frihet, fäderneslandet och christendom, ryckte med gladt mod ut till strid mot 9 000 Turkar, och slagtandet warade en hel dag. Slutligen, sedan hälften af dem fallit, måste Grekerne, af mängden öfwermannade, draga sig undan, hwarefter Blodhundarne inryckte i Staden, der de, för att på ett dem och djefwulen wärdigt sätt taga hämd för den förlust de lidit, utan skoning nedhöggo alla christna barn och gwinnor de kunde öfwerkomma. Detta kan dock endast anses såsom förspelet till de omenskligheter, de i dessa trakter nästan efter hwarje wunnen framgång utöfwat. I Nissa, en stad i Servien, greps den der boende ÄrkeBiskopen, hwilken, till hån och smädelse af Herren Christus och bekännelsen af HANS heliga namn,

upphängdes bredwid kyrkan. Derefter nedtogs den döda kroppen, kringsläpades, under turkiska Pöbelns gräsliga smäderop, på gatorne, sönderslets af dess blodiga händer och bitarne kastades för uthungrade och derigenom så mycket mera glupande hundar. Denna illgerning utöfwades i anledning af en giwen befallning från Constantinopel, att allerstädes mörda de Christnes Prester och nedrifwa deras kyrkor; en befallning som äfwen i Philippoli och andra städer, der Turkarne hade öfwervigt, noggrannt efterlefdes, så att äfwen i Constantinopel, den af Turkarne Grekerna påtwingade nya Patriarchen, efter några dagars förlopp, stryptes i sin kammare. Dessutom hörde det till den af Turkarne införda ordningen så i Smyrna som i Constantinopel och på andra ställen, att på öppna gatorna 3 a 4 personer dagligen mördades, och att de fångar af Ypsilantis armee, hwilka kunde gripas, lefwande spetsades. Dessa grymheter tilltogo derstädes ända till förfärlighet, sedan genom Bojarernes och Wallachernes ständiga förräderi, Turkarne insläpptes genom bergpassen, att anfalla den Grekiska hären i ryggen, hwilket föranledde först Turkarnes seger wid Fofschan och sedan wid Rimnick, der Ypsilanti, lik en annan Maccabäus, ehuru utan hopp om framgång, framträdde för att ärliga dö för sina bröder. Ett wida bittrare öde war honom wisserligen bestämdt; men om ej Anföraren sjelf föll, war der dock så mången ädel kämpe, hwilken med Christus och Fäderneslandet i hjertat, under korsets heliga fana, wann hjeltedöden, sedan han förut sändt stora hopar af de otrognas blodtörstige själar åt afgrunden. Men detta har å andra sidan retat den Turkiska grymheten till de rysligaste utbrott, mot alla de tappre, hwilka de lefwande kunnat få till fånga. Dels förenade sig 10 a 12 Turkar om hwardera ett sådant slagtoffer, det de med sina långa knifwar öfwerallt igenomstungo under flere timmars tid, innan de ändtligen afskuro hufwudet. Dels plägade de att bakbinda de olycklige och sedan inborra glödgade Pistol-laddstockar i deras kroppar, för att på detta sätt långsamt pina dem till döds. Och såsom segertecken hafwa de Turkiska Befälhafwarne låtit ordentligen insalta afskurna näsor och öron af så wäl dödade eller tillfångatagna bewäpnade, som obewäpnade Greker, mest wärnlöse Gubbar, Qwinnor och Barn. Sådana hafwa i ordentliga tunnor och halftunnor inlagda, sedermera blifwit öfwersända till Constantinopel.

Men i det egentliga Grekland och på Öarne der inga Bojarer, inga Wallacher och inga Pandurer finnas, som kunna förråda dem, der har Mensklighetens och Korsets sak genom de Grekiska wapnen och Grekernes oförskräckta mod haft en så mycket större framgång. I synnerhet har den af Hydrioterna (Innewånarne på ön Hydra) till det mesta bemannade och förde Grekiska flottan nästan beständigt tillkämpat sig stora fördelar, så att af den Turkiska några Skepp nu knapt mera återstå. Hwarje sådan seger har dock gifwit anledning till de gudlösaste uppträden i Constantinopel, der Turkarnes kreaturliga grymhet sökt sig en lika feg som omensklig hämd på swaga wärnlösa menniskor, för det att de icke kunnat förswara sig mot deras bewäpnade bröder. I synnerhet efter den stora förlusten som Turkiska flottan led wid öarne Tenedos och Mitylene, steg det Constantinopolitanska utskummets raseri till sin höjd. Twå Grekiska Biskopar och fyra ringare andlige upphängdes och 51 Grekiske Prester blefwo, just medan de förrättade Gudstjensten under bar himmel, sedan deras kyrkor blifwit wanhelgade och förstörde, under stoj och skrik öfwerfallne, mördade och deras kroppar på det mest rysliga sätt stympade. Men härwid tyckte de otrogne Bestarne att halshuggning, strypning och hängning war ett för långsamt sätt att tillfredsställa deras blodgirighet, derföre grepos hundradetals af Grekiske Gubbar, Barn och åldriga Qwinnor, som under de mest barbariska gisselslag, afkläddes nakna, hopbundos tätt till hwarandra, kastades sedan på små fartyg, med hwilka lades ut från land i Marmorasjön der de olyckliga slagtoffren stjelptes öfwerbord. Då sedermera liken af wågorna sqwalpades upp mot stranden, war det Bödlarnes tidsfördrif, att fiska upp dem och under de rysligaste smädelser låta dem af hundar sönderslitas. De Grekiska Flickorna deremot, utfördes på Torgen, de de för några skillingar, bortsåldes åt det lägsta slödder, och hafwa på detta sätt 150 Jungfrur af de ädlaste Grekiska slägter, till och med twänne Prinsessor Morusi och Maurogeni blifwit på öppet Torg, gifna till pris åt en rå Pöbels djefwulska begär. Och man kan wäl föreställa sig tillståndet i Constantinopel, då enligt en trowärdig Resandes försäkran, på fem dagar 2 000 Greker och 50 andre Europeiske christne derstädes af Turkarne, under de långsammaste och pinligaste gwal, blifwit bragte om lifwit. Wisserligen försökte flere af de olycklige slagtoffren att undansticka sig, men då woro Judarne deras angifware. Och det är icke underligt att detta usla folk, då det en gång förrått och mördat sjelfwa mästaren, förråda hans Bekännare, för att tillfredsställa sin ärfda lystnad efter ocker och penningewinst.

Men icke allena i Constantinopel, äfwen i nästan alla större Städer, under det Turkiska wäldet lydande, hafwa samma grymheter inträffat, heldst som det warit Turkiska Rådets eller Diwanens wärkliga beslut, att i alla Provincer af Turkiska riket utrota den christna tron. I Aiwali, en stad i mindre Asien midtemot ön Lesbes och af 20 000 Greker bebodd, hafwa alla wapenföra män, af de Turkiske Trupperne, blifwit nedsablade, alla Gubbar och Barn dräpte eller upphängde och Qwinnorne bortförde och sålde såsom slafwinnor, hwarefter den blomstrande Staden genom eld och brand blifwit förwandlad till en grushög. – På Morea hade de åter nästan öfwerträffat sig sjelfwa i uppfinningen af öfwernaturlig grymhet. Wanligen pläga Turkarne det, att inemot bröstet, lefwande nedgräfwa de olycklige Christne som fallit i deras händer, med en kafle uppspärra munnen på dem, afraka håret från hjessan och bestryka hela hufwudet med håning, för att såmedelst locka Flugor, Myror och andra Insecter dels för att sönderslicka ansigtet, dela att nedkrypa i inelfworna för att småningom förtära dem och på sådant sätt låta de arma slagtoffren, långsamt aflida under de mest helwetiska gwal. Och just under sommaren råkade en Polack, hwilken den 10 sistl. luni afrest från Constantinopel, nära wid Atheen bland en Turkisk ArmeeCorps, som just då anländ, i sjelfwa föreningsstunden gripit ett ungt Grekiskt Brudpar, af de förnämsta ätterna, och med sig bortsläpat det. Så snart de woro till Turkiska lägret framkomna, sammanlindades de båda älskande med halmtåg, bestrukna med harts och beck, som derefter påtändes och sålunda blefwo de båda eländiga småningom till döds stekte. Till den närwarande Polacken. som twingades att åse detta rysliga skådespel, sade en gammal Turk: " Se, din christna hund, se huru de dansa". - Christne, menskligt bildade Europeer! huru länge kunnen I fördraga att sådana skändligheter föröfwas under edra ögon? Hwem kan herwid wara likgiltig, utan att blygas för sig sjelf? -

I Smyrna gingo widare de tygellösa turkiske Soldaterne så långt i sitt raseri, att de mördade de af sina egne landsmän, som förmanade dem till stillhet och fördragsamhet, hwarefter alla Christna, hwilka ej kunnat undfly till de i hamnen liggande franska eller engelska Skeppen, på det grymmaste sätt beröfwades lif och egendom. Då dessa fasansfulla uppträden flere gånger, oagtat de turkiske Ämbetsmännens och Befälhafwarnes löften, blifwit förnvade, så fort de kunnat locka några Greker och andra Christne, att åter wisa sig, så kan man föreställa sig, i hwilket namnlöst elände den arma staden blifwit försänkt. På Candia hafwa Turkarne låtit strypa twänne Biskopar, hänga eller till döds gissla flere Prester, och under trenne hela dagar oupphörligen slagtad öns christna innewånare. Men högden af all ryslighet är uppnådd af deras förhållande i Jerusalem, der egenteligen icke några wapenföre Greker bo, så att de der icke kunna bemantla sina grymheter med omsorgen för egen säkerhet. Der hafwa de icke allenast under ett helt dygn, förföljt alla christna Religionens bekännare både i deras boningar och äfwen i och utom staden; ej allenast med eld och swärd förhärjat alla der warande mindre Kyrkor, tillhörige hwilken Christen sekt som heldst, utan slutligen på det fräckaste och afskywärdaste sätt oskärat och wanhelgat samt sedermera i grund nedbrutit den kring hela Christenheten wördade åldriga kyrka, som öfwer Heliga grafwen bliwit uppbygd: öfwer den wälsignade plats, der Frälsarens gudomliga kropp hwilat under de tre dagar, som förflöto från hans Korsdöd till hans uppståndelse. -

Wäl är det sant, att wi Christne, Andens och Sanningens barn, icke hafwa wår tro bunden wid några rum och icke behöfwa några platser för att se spåren efter Herrans wälgerningar, dem wi erfara i wåra hjertan, men huru dyrbart är dock för oss hwarje Minnesmärke af wåra förfäder, af wåra hädangångna wänner? Huru glädjas wi icke att se det wördadt och bibehållet, deremot huru djupt sårar det oss icke att se det af fräcka händer rånadt, wanhelgadt och nedbrutet? huru mycket mera måste då det icke gå oss till sinnes, att se dessa Minnesmärken efter wår Gudomlige Religionsstiftare, efter wår Högste Själawän, wår Wälgörare för tid och ewighet, på sådant sätt af otrons fräcka kreatur misshandlas. Ho kan wäl känna sig Christen

utan att wid underrättelsen härom upptändas af bitter harm och innerlig bedröfwelse?

Alltså hafwer wäl knappast något krig, sedan werldens begynnelse, företagits och utförts af så rättwisa orsaker, som detta, hwilket de förtryckte Grekerne börjat mot sina ochristne Tyranner, och intet folk med större skäl påkallat alla de civiliserade Nationernas deltagande och bistånd än de. Hela wår bildning, wåra framsteg i Konster och Wetenskaper, wår förfining i Seder och borgerliga inrättningar, är ett arf af förfäderna till dessa Greker, som nu af de råa wilda turkiska blodhundarne sönderslitas. och dessa wåra fordna Wälgörare mana oss ur sina Skrifter, att nu låta deras efterkommande hösta frugten af wår skyldiga tacksamhet. Men ej nog dermed, äfwen mensklighetens första rätt genom dessa barbariska bestarnes oskäliga grymheter i högsta grad sårade och förnärmade, och blotta hågkomsten af wårt menskliga wärde, måste elda oss till medlidande med dessa wåra så hårdt, så rysligt misshandlade Bröder. Och slutligen manar oss känslan af wår Religion, af Christendomens dyrd och helgd, som i de grekiske Presternas misshandlande och Kyrkornas förstöring blifwit grufligen trädd för nära, och ännu mera genom förstörelsen af Christendomens dyrbaraste ålderdomsminnen förnärmad, att omfatta dessa olyckliga Grekers sak med samma wärma som wår egen. Också hafwa ju redan så många ädle ynglingar och män, från Spanien, Italien, Frankrike, England och Tyskland, på det werksammaste sätt öppnat för dem sina hjertan; också hafwa ju redan de frie Nord-Amerikanerne gifwit dem oswikliga Prof af sitt deltagande och så har ju redan Rysslands ärerike Monark wäpnat sina tappre Härskaror till sina Trosförwandters hämd och bistånd. Är det då endast det modiga, fromma swenska Sinnet som är och förblifwer kallt wid Grekernes, desse wåra wälgörares, bröders och Trosförwandters lidande? Är det enbart i Swerige der man icke gifwer dem något prof af deltagande? Och den som icke är i tillfälle att wisa detta på det ädlaste, werksammaste sättet, dymedelst att man, under Korsets fana, egnar sitt lif och sitt blod åt Grekernas, Mensklighetens och Religionens sak, kan dock, genom tillskott af penningar och lifsmedel, i sin mån bidraga till de förföljdes lindring och till underlättande af den wärdiga, den heliga striden. Men även

der tillgång härtill saknas, kan man ju understödja de ädle Kämparnes bemödande genom fromma böner för deras framgång, och genom en brinnande nedkallelse af himlens beskydd och wälsignelse öfwer en hwar, som tager till wapen för det heligaste menskligheten har. Och I älskade Landsmän och Wänner! försummen åtminstone icke detta, som står eder alla till båds, ty äfwen detta fromma bistånd är af wigt, emedan stor oändlig kraft är i bönen, den han alfwar är. Åtminstone är en död liknöjdhet det som minst anstår den christne menniskan i denna bedröfwelsens och hemsökelsens tid. utan må wi med innerlig rörelse i hjerta och själ, af de dånande stridstrompeternas ljud, erinras om Herrans warnande wäckelses ord: Si then tid kommer, att jag hemsöka skall alla de omskorna med de oomskorna. Jerem.9.25.

Det har berättats, att redan några swenske Ynglingar, tände af heligt mod, tecknat sig med korset och gått att wärdigt strida mot de otrogne, mot Religionens, mensklighetens och bildningens fiender. Och widare att, från Carlshamn, skulle någre privata Speculanter utrustat Skepp, att till de kämpande Grekerne föra lifs- och krigsförnödenheter. Skulle detta wara sant, o, må då, I ädle! alla edra Landsmäns wälönskningar följa Eder på wägen och bereda eder lycka och framgång. Men åtminstone är det wisst, att den tyska Reformerte Pastorn i Stockholm, med manlig gudslifwad wältalighet, offentligen manat till werksamt deltagande för de lidande, de betryckte. Och I ädle; I ömme Swenska Hiertan, i hwilka ju alla de herligaste känslor hafwa sin källa, skolen I låtit denna heliga röst öfwer Eder hafwa dånat förgäfwes?



English Translation by George Kalpadakis and Vassilios Sabatakakis

An Account of the Inhuman Attack by the Barbarian Turks against Their Christian Subjects. An Exhortation to Reflect Directed to All of the Friends of Humanity and Christianity

> Stockholm printed by Ernst Ad. Ortman 1821



he Turk has always been the most avowed enemy of Christianity. In addition to the many old stories and accounts, the writings of the holy man of God, Martin Luther, contain abundant evidence of the bloodthirsty Mohammedan's rage against the believers in our Lord Jesus. In recent years the victorious arms of the great Christian powers have somewhat curtailed his atrocities against other nations, but unfortunately at the same time he has shown much more cruelty towards his Christian subjects, the Greek people, whom the Lord in His omnipotence has, in order to purge them of their vices and to enhance their faith, subjected to the cruel scepter of the unbelievers as with the Israelites under Babylonian captivity.

Now that this violence has become almost unbearable to them, and Almighty God, for the sake of our Saviour Jesus Christ, seems to have turned His gentle face towards them, full of grace and truth, the subjugated Greeks have revolted against the Turks, trusting in the mighty Helper in times of trouble to cast off the inhuman and cruel yoke of the infidels.

He who first awakened his countrymen by this noble resolution was Prince Alexander Ypsilantis, whose great-grandfather the Turks had beheaded after dragging him out of his country residence, and whose father was driven from his inheritance and property and forced to die a refugee in foreign lands. Even the prince himself, like a bird without a nest, not knowing in the morning where he would rest at night, had long wandered from the land of his ancestors. But during that time, he had been trained in arms and had become a full-fledged hero, and as such he called upon all Greeks to unite under the sacred banner of the cross. Strengthened by the fountain which alone can guench their thirst once and for all, they have already, during pious prayers, performed with joyful courage such deeds as to show them worthy of suffering in the name of Jesus, and which secure their hope of that crown which is secured to all unwavering warriors of the Faith.

This hastily inflamed the Turks' old murderous instincts, and in Ibrail,¹ a town in the Principality of Wallachia – in which Principality the rebellion first broke out – the first Chris-

1 The port city of Brăila.

tian victims fell under the Turks' sharpened sabres, and they spared neither the sick nor the aged, nor women or children. This, however, was merely the prelude to the horror that was wrought in Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish Empire, where, immediately after the news of the Greek revolt arrived, by order of the Turkish Sultan, the bloodthirsty tyrant, a large number of peace-loving, well-known and distinguished men of Greek origin and Christian doctrine, were beheaded. Among them was the Christian patriarch of Antioch. The Patriarch of Constantinople was forced to imprecate and excommunicate his brave compatriots and coreligionists who had drawn the sword of justice against the evil doctrines of oppression and infidelity. One can only imagine how heavy his heart must have been when the pious 70-yearold² wrote this excommunication. Even in the smaller towns the clergy were forced by the Turks to urge their countrymen to lay down their rightful arms, and several Greek youths were forcefully recruited in the Turkish navy, while one bishop or nobleman after another was taken to horrible prisons and tortured with every possible suffering on the racks.

However, for the Christian Greeks living in Constantinople, the time of misery and persecution had not yet properly begun. But during the week leading up to the holy festival of Easter this year, the Turkish Sultan ordered the so-called flag of Muhammad to be raised in the square in front of his Palace and declared that his religion or Ibrahism³ was in danger and urged everyone to arm themselves. Then a massacre broke out. It began with the Greek Interpreter at the Turkish Court, Prince Moruzi,⁴ and a large number of wealthy Greek merchants, whom the infernal executioners first beheaded and then plundered their property and drove their children and wives into poverty and misery. But the most horrifying, the most gruesome spectacle was left for Easter Day. On this day the Christian Patriarch of Constantinople (an office roughly equivalent to Archbishop in our

² The pamphlet mistakenly mentions the age of the Patriarch at 70 and, in the following paragraph, at 85. The actual age of Gregory V at the time of his death in 1821 was 74.

³ Islam.

⁴ Dragoman of the Sublime Porte Constantine Mourouzis (1786-1821), whose family fled to Odessa.

country) appeared in the church, an 85-yearold venerable old man, in all his formal attire, appeared at the church to celebrate mass. But when he had finished and returned to his residence, he was attacked, as if by rabid wild animals, by armed Turks, who hung him outside his house after assault and battery. After he had been hanged for some hours, a sad sight for all to see, four wretched, ragged Jews were forced to cut the rope, and dragged the body of the venerable old man by the feet through the streets of Constantinople, and finally dumped it into the lake.⁵ On the same day three Archbishops and three Bishops were also hanged, along with people from the lower classes, and their bodies were left dangling outside the windows of their houses, so that everyone could clearly see that here prevailed the spirit of darkness and oppression.

Many of these unfortunate victims of the massacres naturally tried to escape from this den of scoundrels, but few succeeded, for the Turks kept careful watch of each and every one of them, and arrested the servants, friends and relatives of those who escaped, and tortured them in the most horrible manner, driving them to their deaths, and went so far in their thirst for blood, that they even fired cannons at passing vessels, which might belong to any Nation, supposing that there might be Greek fugitives on board. Every one of us should consider how much innocent blood has been thus shed by these Mohammedan wild beasts.

Now the diplomatic emissaries of the Christian powers could no longer watch these horrid atrocities in silence. They made admonitions to the Sultan and pointed to the duty of every monarch to act only in accordance with the laws and the constitutions, to punish the criminal humanely, but to protect and preserve the innocent. But the result of this exhortation was no other than that a crowd of Janissaries and a large Turkish mob, drunk with murderous lust, rushed into Pera – the suburb where the foreign diplomatic envoys resided – rushed like wild animals through the streets, slaughtered as many residents as they could meet outside the houses, men and women and children alike, and finally set fire to most of the houses. When, during this act, the wife of Lord Strangford the English ambassador tried to escape from a burning house, she was badly injured when hit in the back of his head with a stone. They did not stop at this, but when a few days after Easter 5 000 Turkish soldiers or Janissaries were sailing off to fight against the Christians, these savage wolves began murdering, pillaging and burning on both shores of the bay that they sailed across. The house of the Spanish ambassador was completely plundered and two of his servants murdered. The building of the Russian delegation was attacked with the same ferocity. Several Russians were killed. The flag on the roof of the house was pierced by many bullets and diplomatic adviser Fontone could only save his life by throwing large piles of gold coins out of the windows to satiate the greed of these beasts in human form. He could not however prevent his papers from being taken away and all the furniture in the house from being destroyed. In general, a sequence of insults and brazen contempt against the Christian diplomatic envoys, and especially against the Russian one, began, which, while demonstrating that the Turks would not listen to any invocation of legality and humanity, it also revealed that their inherent cruelty was now turned into sheer stupidity. In the end, evil will destroy itself.

In Constantinople there lived a peace-loving merchant of Greek origin, named Danezis,⁶ who had long been a banker to the Russian diplomatic envoy. When this merchant was requested by the Turks to pay an outstanding debt which amounted to a considerable sum of money he refused to do so, on grounds that the loan's residual amount was not insured, he was hounded and forced into hiding. When Reis Efendi (as one of the leading Turkish Officials is called⁷), however, still demanded that Danezis should appear, the Russian ambassador, believing that customary law, legality and

⁵ The body was actually thrown into the Golden Horn or Keratius Gulf, an estuary connecting the Bosphorus Strait.

⁶ Emmanuel Danezis (1770–1830).

⁷ Reis Efendi or Reis ül-Küttab was a senior administrative post, the head of the chancery of the Imperial Court, which in 1836 evolved into that of the Foreign Minister. During the outbreak of the Revolution the post was held by Hamid Bey, who would be replaced during the summer by Mohammed Sadiq.

the prudence of the Turkish wild beasts would prevail, urged him to come forward. On May 2nd, Danezis, accompanied by a Russian interpreter out of fear for his safety, appeared before Reis Effendi who immediately ordered him to be arrested and thrown into prison. Immediately upon hearing this, the Russian diplomat Baron Stroganoff, who, by his noble, humane, lucid and steady conduct during these events has gained eternal fame, was overcome with astonishment and sorrow, for it was his assurance that no harm would come to Danezis that had persuaded the man to come out of hiding. Baron Stroganoff immediately used all means to gain Danezis' freedom and to make this request heard by the Sultan in the name of humanity and his high sovereign, but, blinded by their bloodthirstiness, they paid no attention to it, but instead did their utmost to plague and tease the entire Russian diplomatic mission and their comportment raised just discontent.

Meanwhile, the rampant murders in Constantinople and other places occupied by the Turks continued with increasing fury. In particular, these bloodthirsty wretches sought to avenge themselves on the defenceless, peace-loving Greeks, making them pay for all the privileges they had gained, armed with the spirit of God against the infidel barbarians. Hitherto they had confined themselves to the murder of the unfortunate Greeks, who could not escape, and to the confiscation of their property; but in the beginning of May, after the Greek fleet had seized the great cargo of grain from Egypt, the Sultan announced that his will was that all the Christian churches should be destroyed. It did not take long for his savage subjects to take the hint; they rushed into the churches, and plundered all the ecclesiastical ornaments and other treasures stored there, desecrated the altars, destroyed the windows, broke down the chantry, chairs, and pulpits, and finished by burning the rest. In this way, in the course of one day, 16 churches within Constantinople itself were razed to the ground. And to the grave protestation of the Russian diplomat, the Sultan replied impudently and haughtily that he had absolute sovereignty within his kingdom.

In the meantime, the Turks commenced hostilities against the unarmed Greeks, having

for a long time, in the manner I have described, displayed their murderous instincts on the defenseless. A large host marched on Moldavia, where at a town called Galaez,⁸ they first engaged with the insurgents. The town was occupied by 600 Greeks, who, invigorated by their zeal for liberty, their country and Christianity, went out with joyful courageous to fight against 9,000 Turks and the massacre lasted a whole day. At length, half of the Greeks having fallen, they were forced to retreat under the pressure of innumerable enemies, and then the bloody dogs invaded the city, where, to avenge the losses they had suffered in a manner befitting them and the devil, they slaughtered without mercy all the Christians, children and women, that they could find. This, however, can only be regarded as the prelude to the atrocities which they would commit in these regions almost after every success.⁹

In Nissa,¹⁰ a town in Serbia, the Archbishop who lived there was arrested, and, in mockery and insult to the Lord Christ, and against the confession of his holy name, he was hanged opposite the church. Then his dead body was taken down, dragged through the streets under the hideous blasphemies of the Turkish mob, torn by their bloody hands, and the pieces thrown to hungry and therefore more savage dogs. This abominable act was committed following an order from Constantinople that the Christian priests everywhere should be murdered and their churches pulled down. An order that was scrupulously obeyed in Philippoli¹¹ and in other cities where the Turks were in the majority, so that even in Constantinople, the new Patriarch imposed by the Turks on the Greeks was, after a few days, strangled in his chamber.

Moreover, a practice introduced by the Turks, both in Smyrna and in Constantinople and other places, was to murder daily in the streets 3

8 Galați.

⁹ The number of Greeks has been estimated at 800–900 and that of the Ottoman soldiers and cavalrymen at 7 000 backed by 44 warships. The latter suffered losses approximating at 1 200 combatants and the Greeks around 200–300. The massacre took place on May 1st 1821 and on the following day Greek captives were sent to Brăila, while all of the buildings in Galati – save that of the Austrian Vice-Consulate – were burned to the ground. Dinu 2022, 147–148, 153.

¹⁰ Niš. 11 Philippi.

or 4 persons; also, the captives from the army of Ypsilanti were impaled alive. These brutal acts increased and turned into atrocities; then, with the continued betrayal of the Boyars and the Vlachs, the Turks were allowed to use the mountain passes to attack the Greek army in the rear, which first brought victory for the Turks at Fofschan¹² and then at Rymnik,¹³ where Ypsilanti like a true Maccabee, though without hope of success, set forward to meet an honourable death for the sake of his brethren.¹⁴ Surely a far more bitter fate was destined for him; but even if the Chief himself was spared, there were still many noble fighters, who, with Christ and the Fatherland in their hearts, under the sacred banner of the cross, met a heroic death, after having previously sent a legion of bloodthirsty infidel souls into the abyss. But this, on the other hand, has provoked Turkish cruelty and the most horrible outbursts, against all the brave ones, who were captured alive. 10 to 12 Turks would gather around such a victim, whom they would pierce all over with their long knives for several hours before finally cutting off his head. In other cases, they would pinion the arms of the unfortunate ones behind their backs and then pierce their bodies with red-hot metal pistol ramrods, to torture them slowly to death in this way. Lastly, as a sign of victory, the Turkish commanders allowed the severed noses and ears of those killed and captured, both armed and unarmed Greeks, chiefly the defenceless elderly, women and children, to be preserved in salt. They put them in barrels of every size and then sent them over to Constantinople.¹⁵

But in Greece itself and on the islands where there are no Boyars, Vlachs and Panduri to betray them, there the cause of Humanity and the Cross was much more successful with the help of Greek arms and the fearless courage of the Greeks. In particular, the inhabitants of the island of Hydra with their bravery have for the most part manned and led the Greek fleet, almost constantly achieving victories, so that few ships of the Turkish fleet remain. Each such victory, however, has led to the most inhuman acts in Constantinople, where the bestial cruelty of the Turks sought equally cowardly and inhuman revenge on weak and defenceless people, since they could not defend themselves against armed men. Particularly after the heavy losses suffered by the Turkish fleet on the islands of Tenedos and Mytilene, the anger of the lowlifes in Constantinople soared. Two Greek bishops and four junior clergymen were hanged, and 51 Greek priests, while celebrating Mass in the open air, their churches having been desecrated and destroyed, were attacked with shrieks and shouts, murdered and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. But because the infidel beasts thought that beheading, strangulation and hanging were too slow ways to satisfy their thirst for blood, hundreds of Greeks, old men and women, as well as children, were arrested, stripped naked under the most barbarous whip lashes, tied to each other, and then shoved into small boats, which sailed off the coast of Marmaris, and the unfortunate victims of this massacre were thrown into the sea. When afterwards the corpses were washed ashore, it was the executioners' pastime to fish them out, and, under the most horrible insults, to let the dogs tear them to pieces. The Greek girls, on the other hand, were abducted to the squares, and for a few shillings sold to the lowest scum, and in this way 150 girls of the noblest Greek families, even the two princesses Moruzi and Mavrogenus, were surrendered to the evil desires of a brutal mob in the squares. And one may well imagine the situation in Constantinople, when, according to the assertion of a reliable traveller, in five days 2 000 Greeks and 50 other European Christians were killed there by the Turks, in a manner most slow and excruciating. Admittedly, several of the unfortunate victims tried to escape, but were subsequently betrayed by the Jews. And no wonder that this wretched people, having once betrayed and murdered their own Lord, betrayed the Christians, in order to satisfy their ancestral desire for usury and profit.

Not only in Constantinople, but almost in every big city under Turkish rule, the same

¹² Focșani.

¹³ Slam Râmnic. The Greek side had actually managed to defeat the Ottomans in that confrontation. Dinu 2022, 155–156.

¹⁴ Ypsilantis was not in fact present at the clashes in Focșani and Râmnic as he was already in Oltenia (Lesser Wallachia).

¹⁵ Ottoman sources corroborate the claim that ears and noses were severed off victims' heads and sent to Silistra and Constantinople.

atrocities took place, especially as it was the actual decision of the Turkish Imperial Council or Diwan, to exterminate the Christian faith in all provinces of the Turkish Empire.- In Ayvali, a city of Asia Minor opposite the island of Lesbos, inhabited by 20 000 Greeks, all males who could bear arms were slaughtered by the Turkish troops, all the older men and children were killed or hanged, and the women were carried off and sold into slavery, and in the end this flourishing city was burned down and turned into a heap of gravel. In More, again, they almost surpassed themselves in devising unnatural cruelties. It is customary for the Turks to bury alive up to the breast the unfortunate Christians who have fallen into their hands. to open their mouths with a piece of wood, to shave the hair from their heads, and to anoint the whole head with honey, in order to attract flies, ants and other insects to devour their faces and then to get into their entrails and eat them from the inside out, and in this way they leave their poor victims to die slowly by the most evil tortures. And just this summer a Pole who had left Constantinople on the 10th of June met near Athens a Turkish military corps, which had just arrived, and seized at the moment of their union a young Greek bride and her bridegroom, of the most distinguished families, and took them away. As soon as they arrived at the Turkish camp, they tied the two lovers together with ropes of straw, coated with resin and tar, which were then set on fire, and thus these two were slowly burned to death. To the Pole present, who was forced to witness this horrible spectacle, an old Turk said: "Look, Christian dog, see how they dance." -You who are Christian men, Europeans of humanistic learning! How long can you bear such insults being made before your very eyes? Who can hereby remain indifferent without being ashamed of oneself?

In Smyrna the unleashed Turkish soldiers went so far in their rage as to murder even those of their compatriots that urged them on peace and tolerance, whereafter all Christians who had not fled to the French or English ships in the harbour, were killed and deprived of their property in a most horrendous way. In defiance of the Turkish magistrate and commanders, these appalling events were repeated several times, as soon as any Greek or Christian person came out of his hiding. The unspeakable horror of the poor town is understandable. In Candia the Turks have ordered two bishops to be strangled, several priests hanged or scourged and during three entire days the Christian inhabitants of the island to be slaughtered. But the summit of all terror is their misconduct in Jerusalem, where in fact no Greeks capable of bearing arms live, so that they can not justify their cruelties by want of their own safety. Not only did they for a whole day and night persecute all Christian confessors, both in their homes and in or round the city, not only did they use fire and sword to destroy all smaller churches there, be it of any Christian denomination, but ultimately did they in the most abominable and despicable way desecrate and finally completely tear down the very church that is held sacred by all Christians, the ancient church that was built over the place where our Lord rested for the three days that passed from His death on the cross, to His resurrection.

While it is true that we Christians, children of the Holy Spirit and of Truth, have our faith bound to no space and need no place to be able to see the traces of the Lord's blessings, because we experience them in our hearts, but still, do we not hold precious the memorials of our ancestors, of our departed friends? Aren't we glad to see them honored and preserved, yet deeply hurt to see them robbed, desecrated and destroyed by insolent hands? Should we then not find it unthinkable to see these monuments of the divine founder of our religion, the Supreme Friend of our Soul, whose goodness endures forever, being thus abused by insolent infidel beasts? Who can really know himself to be a Christian without flaring up with bitter resentment and sorrow?

Thus, there hardly ever was a war, since the dawn of the world, that was waged for more just causes than the war which the oppressed Greeks started against their non-Christian tyrants, and no people have had stronger reasons for seeking the involvement and aid of all civilized nations. Our learning, our progress in the Arts and Sciences, our refinement in manners and social institutions, they are all a legacy from the ancestors of these Greeks, who are now being ripped apart by the brutal and savage Turkish bloodhounds, and these ancient benefactors of ours, exhort us through their writings to enable their descendants to reap the fruit of our due gratitude. But that's not the only reason; even the first and foremost human right, which has received a blow and was grossly violated by the absurd cruelty of these barbarous beasts, even the mere appeal to our human dignity, must instil in us compassion for those of our brethren who have suffered such cruel, such horrible abuse. And lastly, our religious sentiment, the glory and sanctity of Christianity, which, by the ill-treatment of the Greek Priests and the destruction of the Churches, has been horribly trampled upon, and still more insulted by the destruction of the most precious monuments of Christianity, urges us to embrace the cause of these poor Greeks as fondly as if it were our own. Also, so many noble youth and older men, from Spain, Italy, France, England and Germany, have already opened their hearts to them in the most effective way. The free North Americans as well have already given them unmistakable proof of their involvement, and so the glorious monarch of Russia has already armed his brave soldiers to avenge and help their fellow believers. Is it then only the brave, pious Swedish spirit that remains unaffected to the sufferings of the Greeks, our benefactors, brethren and fellow believers? Is it only Sweden that does not give them any proof of empathy? After all, any person who is not able to show it in the noblest, most effective way, by offering his life and blood to the cause of the Greeks, humanity and religion, under the banner of the holy cross, may, by offering money and necessities, contribute to the relief of the oppressed and to the facilitation of a dignified and holy

struggle. But even when access to that is lacking, one can support the efforts of noble fighters through pious prayers for their success and through a fervent invocation of heaven's protection and blessing upon those who take up arms for the most sacred thing that humanity has. And you, dear countrymen and friends! Do not neglect at least this, which is accessible to all of you, for even this pious help is important, since there is infinite power in prayer if it is earnest. Utter indifference is the least befitting of a Christian man in this time of sorrow and misery, but let us remember deeply stirred in our heart and soul, and to the sound of thundering battle trumpets, the Lord's warning for the time of the Second Coming: Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will punish all them which are circumcised with the uncircumcised. Jeremiah 9:25.

It is said that already some Swedish youths, burning with holy courage, marked themselves with the sign of the cross and went to fight with dignity against the infidels, against the enemies of religion, humanity and learning. And further, that some private investors from Carlshamn were equipping ships to bring the fighting Greeks essentials for life and war. If this be true, may then, oh nobles! the blessings of all your countrymen accompany you on your way and bring you fortune and success. - At least it is certain that the German reformed pastor in Stockholm, with valiant divine eloquence, exhorted the public to actively provide assistance to the suffering and the oppressed. And you, oh noble men! you tender Swedish hearts, from which all glorious sentiments spring, will you let that sacred voice that echoes over you, cry out in vain?

Reproduction of the Pamphlet Plates 1–30



Plate 1

Mathan and a state of the state S a Contra to af de Carbariffe Turkarnes omenskliga framfart mot sina Christna Undersåtare. Varbariske Turkarnes En

Plate 2







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Plate 5

Utid bar Turken warit Christendomens afs swurnasse fiende. Utom få många andre aldre hiftorier och berättelfer, innehålla den helige Guds= mannen M. Lutheri Skrifter mangfalldiga bewis, på den Mahometankte Blodhundens raferi mot Berren Jeju trogne befannare. De ftorre chriftne makternas segrande waven bafwa wal, under de fednare tiderna, någorlunda infrankt hans gryme beter mot främmande nationer; men deremot har han framfarit få mycket hårdare mot fina chriftne undersätare, af det Grefista folfet, hwilka, till re= nelfe från deras laster och till deras tros flyrka, Serren efter fitt allwija rat, likasom fordom med Israeliterna under den Babyloniffa fängenftapen ; underlagt de otrognas grymma spira. Da nu det= ta öfwerwald blifwit dem fast odrägligt, och Gud den allsmäftige, for Tralfarens Sefu Chrifti fortienft:

AND THEFT LAD . AND THE PRIME A STATE

Plate 6

的第三人称单数 化二丁基苯

ater till dem tyckes bafma windt fitt milderifa anfigte, fullt af nad och fanning, hafwa de Quefarne underlagde Grefer allmänneligen reft fig att, i fortröftan på den frommes maktige hielpare i noten, affasta fran fina stuldvor wantrons och gennthetens omenfkliga of. Den fom forft till det= ta abla beslut wäckte fina landsman, war Jurften Alexander Dpfilanti, hmars farfader Quetarne las tit bortflapa från fin egendom på landet och hals: bugga, och hwars fader, fran fina arfwegods for= drifmen, maft fasom landsfingtig bo i frammaube lander. Afmen Fursten fjelf hade, fasom en fagel, den der icke bar nagot eget bem, icke wet om morgonen hwar han om aftonen fall få hwila för fin fot, lange fringirrat langt ifran fadernes jorden. Men derunder hade ban ofwat fig i maz pen och blifmit en hel hjelte, och fom fåban upp= manade han alla Greker att forena sig under forsets heliga fana. Styrkte af den falla, som ensamt flacker torften eminnerliga, hafma de ochja redan under andagtsfulla boner, med frojdigt mod, utfört fadana gerningar, fom wal wija dem wara wärdige att lida smålet for Jefu namns full, och som betryggg deras hopp om den frong, som åt teones faste beständande fampe at utlofmad. Dets ta wäckte med en haft Turfarnes urgamla mord= begår till full låga, och Ibrail, en stad i fursten= domet Wallachiet __ i hmilfet furftendome uppresnin=

gen forst utbrutit_ follo de forsta christna offren, benna gangen, under Turfarnes farpt flipade Ga= blar, de der icke fonade hwarken sjuklingar eller alderstegne, hwarken gwinnor eller barn. Detta war bock endaft ett forespel till de rysligheter, fom utfördes i Constantinopel, det turfifta Rifets buf= wudftad, der genaff, efter underrättelfernas ankomft om det grekiffa upprovet, på turkiffe Gultans, den blodtörftige Tyranniens, befallning, en flor mängd berftades fredligt boende, forname och anfentige man af grekift harkomst och christliga tänkefätt, blefwo halshuggne. Bland desa, war afwen den chriffne Patriarchen i Antiochia, och Patriarchen i Conftan= tinopel twingades att utfärda en forbannelje och bannlysning mot sine tappre landsmån och trosbröder, hwilka dragit rättwifans glafwen mot förten Eets och wantrons diefvulffa lara. Man fan forestålla fig med hwilket hjerta den fromme 70: åriga hedersman= nen måtte hafwa uppfatt denna bannlysnings frift. Alfwen i de mindre Staderna twingades Presterffa= pet af Turfarne, att förmana fina landsmän bertill, att nedlägga de få rättwift tillgripna Wapnen, och flere grekista ynglingar twungos med wald, att tas ga tienst på den turfiffa flottan, under det, att den ena Biskoppen eller den ena fornamlige mannen efter den andra för deras ögon inbragtes i grufiga fångelser och pinades med alla upplankliga qwal på fträckbänkarne.

3 ...

äter till dem tyckes hafwa wändt fitt milderika anfigte, fullt af nad och fanning, hafwa de Lurs farne underlagde Grefer allmänneligen vent fig att, i förtröftan på den frommes maktige hjelpare i noten, affasta från fina stuldror wantrons och grymhetens omenfkliga of. Den som forft till det= ta abla beslut wäckte fina landsman, war Jurften Alexander Ppfilanti, hmars farfader Turfarne las tit bortflapa från fin egendom på landet och hals= hugga, och hwars fader, från fina arfwegods för= drifwen, mast fasom landsängtig do i frammande lander. Afwen Fursten fjelf hade, fasom en fagel, den der icke har något eget hem, icke wet om morgonen hwar han om aftonen fall få hwila för fin fot, lange fringirrat langt ifran fadernes jorden. Men derunder hade han ofwat fig i was pen och blifwit en hel hjelte, och som sådan upp= manade han alla Greker att forena sig under forsets beliga fana. Styrkte af den falla, som ensamt flacker torften eminnerliga, hafma de ockfå redan under andagtsfulla boner, med frojdigt mod, utfört fådana gerningar, fom wal wija dem wara wärdige att lida smälet för Jesu namns stull, och som betrygga deras hopp om den krona, som åt trones faste beständande kämpe ar utlofmad. Dets ta wäckte med en haft Turfarnes urgamla mords begår till full låga, och Ibrail, en stad i fursten= domet Wallachiet __ i hwilfet furstendome upprespins

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Dock annu hade elandets och forfolielfens tid, for de i Constantinopel boende christne Grefer, i c= fe ratt ingatt. Men under loppet af weckan fom t är föregick den heliga Paffhögtiden, lat den turfi= fe Sultanen på torget framfor fitt Palats uppresa den få-fallade Mahomets fana, förflara att hans Re= ligion eller Iflamismen wore i fara och uppmanade alla att bewäpna fig. Då börjades ett allmant flag= tande. Begynnelfen gjordes med ben grefifte Solfen wid turfifta Hofwet, Furst Morusi och med ett fort antal formögne grefiffe Handlande, dem de Djefmulike Bodtarne forft halshöggo och feban plun= rade deras egendom och utildtbe deras barn och makar till nob och elande. Men det ryfligaffe, bet afffywärdaste Spectakel hade de sparat till sielswa Paftdagen. Denna dag infann fig den chriftna Pa= trigechen af Conftantinopel (ett ambete, fom unge= får imarar mot urche Biftopen bos of,) en 85 : arig wördnadswärd Gubbe, i hela fin högtidliga drägt, i fyrfan for att forrätta Gudstjensten. Den få fnart han den hade forråttadt, och hemfommit till fin boning, öfwerfolls han, som af rasande Wil: Siur, af några bewäpnade Turfar, 'hmilfa, efter at-Killiga mighandlingar, upphängde honom utanför buset. Sedan han falunda hängt, till ett bedröf= Ligt fadespel for alla, under några timmars tid, twungos fyra ufla, i trafor höljda Judar, att afftåra vepet och wid fötterna sedermera flåpa den ärewördige

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Plate 11
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Gubbens lik ofwer Gatorna i Constantinopel och flutligen utfasta det i sion. Samma dag hängdes afwen trenne andra urche=Bistopar och tre Bisto= par, utom en flor mångd af det ringare folfet, få att liken uthångdes genom fenstren till deras boningar, på det en och hwar måtte klarliga se, att har war bet morfrets och fortryckets ande som radde. Flere af de olycklige flagtoffren sokte wak nu att med fingten komma undan ur detta Rofwars naste, men det lyckades for få, ty Turfarne word noga waksamme på en hwar, låto gripa tjenstefolk, Wanner och Alagtingar till de undankomme, att på det gräfligaste fått pina dem till bods, och gingo så långt i blodtorst, att de till och med stöto med Canoner på farande ftepp, de matte tillhora hwilken Nation som helft, i förmodan att på dem funde befinna fig fingtande Grefer. En hwar ma besinna, huru mycket offyldigt blod på detta fått af deßa wilda mahometanska Bestar blifwit utgiu= tit.

5

Nu kunde ei längre de christna magternas sän= debud i tysthet äskäda desa rysanswärda illbragder. De gjorde söreskällningar hos Sultanen om hwar= je Regents pligt att handla endast efter lag och författningar, att menskligt straffa den brottslige, men skydda och bewara den oskyldige. Följden af denng anmaning bles hock ingen annan än, att en

mangd Janitscharer och en for hop af turkift Po= bel, rusige af mordlust, utstörtade till Pera ___ görftaden der de fremmande Sandebuden wiftas _ foro fram som wilddjur på gatorne, nedhöggo alla inwänare, de motte utom bus, fa wal man fom gwinnor och barn, och flutligen kastade de eld i de flesta hufen. Da under detta upptrade Engelita Ministern Lord Strangfords Fru, forjokte att fin undan ur ett itandt hus, blef bon med en ften illa flagen i nacken. Dermid ftannade de icke, u= tan, då några dagar efter Paft 5000 turfifta Gol= dater eller Janitscharer fulle infeppas for att fan= bas i ftriden mot de chriftne, ofwade fig defa Mordwargar dertill, dymedelst att de hela wifen utfore der de genomfeglade, mordade, plundrade och brande, a omfe fidor. Spanfta Minifterns hus blef rent af ftofladt och derunder twänne af hans Betjening mordade. Lika waldfinnadt anfolls det Rnfta Minifter-Palatfet. Flere Ryfar nedergiors Des; Flaggan ofmanpå taffpetfen af bufet genom= fots med flere fulor, och Legations Radet Fontone Funde endast radda fitt lif derigenom, att han uts ur fensterna med ftora hopar af gullinnnt mattade. bega mennfoliknande beftars penningegirighet. Men Seremot kunde han ei hindra, att hans Papper blefwo honom frantagna och alla hans meubler i huset förftörda. 3 allmänhet borjades härmed nu en folid af förolåmpningar och ett fräckt trots

mot de christna Sändebuden och det Rysta i syn= nerhet, som jemte det att Tuekarne sälunda wi= sade. att de icke wille höra någon erinran om bil= lighet och mensklighet, tillika uprenbarade att de= ras inneboende grymhet nu öfwergick rent till o= förständ. Så skal slutligen det onda förstöra fig sjelf.

I Constantinopel bodde en fredlig Köpman af Grefift Mation, kallad Danefi, fom från längre tid sedan warit Ryka Ministerns Bankör. Då denne Saudlande, enligt Turfift uppfordran, nefade utbetala en förftrifning på en ganfta betydlig Penningesumma, emedan des återfående icke war bonom förfäkrad, birjades mot honom en förföls jelfe, fom nobgabe Daneff att halla fig undangomd. Da ReisEffendi (fa fallas en bland de fornamsta Surfife Embetsman), aut jemt bock fordrade att Daneff fulle inftalla fiz, formabde Ryffa Miniftern, i förlitande att folfrått, billighet och flokhet na= got bos de Surfiffa Wildbestarne fulle utratta. honom att framtrada. Den 2 Maj upptradde och= få Danefi, till fin faferhet atfoljd af en Ryft Tolt. infor ReisEffendi, fom genaft gaf befallning att gripa och fafta honom i fängelfe. Anapt underrättadest härom den Ryte Miniftern, Baron Stroganoff. hwilken genom sitt abla, menstliga, klausinniga och fasta uppförande under deka händelser inlagt obods



lig åra, förrån han blef intagen af håpnad och bedröfwelse; ty på hans försäkran att intet ondt honom stulle hånda, hade endast Daness kun= nat förmäs att framträda ur sitt gömskälle. Ba= ron Stroganoss lät dä genast anwända alla medet för att erhälla Daness äter i frihet och för att bringa denna sin i mensklighetens och sin höga Monarks namn gjorda sordran fram till Sultans egna öron, men fördlindade i sin mordlust gäswo de härpä ingen akt, utan bemötte alla hörande till Nyska Legationen på det snädligaste och gjorde allt för att öka och reta deras skäliga anlednin= gar till misnöje.

8

Emedlertib fortsattes de himmelsskriande mord= upptråden i Constantinopel och andra orter, dem Curfarne innehade, med tillwäxande raferi. F synnerhet sötte deße blodtörstige uslingar på wärn= löse, fredlige Greker taga hämd för alla de förde= lar dem de bewäpnade af Guds ande stärkte, mot de otrogne barbarerne wunno. Hittills hade de instränkt sig till att mörda de olycklige Greker, hwilka ei kunde komma undan, och att con= siscera deras egendom; men med början af Maj månad, sedan Grekiska Flottan borttagit den stora sådestransporten från Egypten, tillkännagas Sultan, att hans wilja war, det alla christina kyrkor skulle wilde undersåtare derom erhällit en wink, förrän de rusade i kyrkors na, roffade till fig alla der förwarade kyrkopryd= nader och andra statter, wanhelgade altaren, sön= derslogo fenstren, nedbröto chor, solar och läktare och slutade med att antända öswerles worna. På detta sätt bleswo under loppet af en enda dag, 16 kyrkor inom sielswa Constantiaopel jemnade med iorden. Och på Nyka Ministeras alswarsamma söreställning deremot, swarades fräckt och högmo= digt: Sultan är oinskantt Herre i sitt rike.

9

Emedlertid borjade Turfarne fina fientlighes ter mot de bewäpnade Greferne, feban de lange nog på bestrefne fått, utofwat fin mordlyfinad på de wärnlöfe. En tatrik frigsbär uppbröt mot Mol= dau, der, wid en ftad beter Galacz, de forft fingo mata fing frafter med be upproriffe, Staden war besatt af 600 man Greker, hwilka, liswade af nit for frihet, fadernesland och chriftendom, enette med gladt mod ut till ftrid mot 9000 Surfar, och Nagtandet warade en hel dag. Slutligen, fedan hälften af dem fallit, mafte Grekerne, af mäng= den öfwermannabe, braga fig undan, hwarefter Blodhundarne inryckte i Staden, der de, for att på ett bem och djeswulen wärdigt fatt taga bamd for den förluft de lidit, utan ffoning nedhöggo alla christna barn och qwinnor de funde ofwer= tomma. Detta kan dock endast anses fasom fogPlate 15

spelet till de omenfligheter, de i desa trafter nas ftan efter hwarie wunnen framgang utofwat. 3 Nißa, en ftad i Servien, greps den der boende AreeBistopen, h ilken, till han och smådelfe af Herren Christus och Bekännelsen af HUNG heliga namn, upphängdes bredwid eyrkan. Derefter ned= togs den döda kroppen, kriagstäpades, under turkista Pobelns gräsliga smäderop, på gatorre, sönderslets af des blodiga händer och bitarne kastades för ut= hungrade och derigenom få mycket mera glupande hundar. Denna illgerning utöfwades i auledning af en gifwen hefallning från Constantinopel, att allestädes morda de Chrisnes Prefter och nedrifma deras forfor; en befallning som afwen i Mbilippoli och andra ftader, der Surfarne habe dfwermiat, noggrannt efterlefdes, få att äswen i Constantino= pel, den af Turfarne Greferna patwingode nna Patriarken, efter några dagars förlopp, ftryptes i fin fammare. Deßutom borde bet till den af Tur: farne införda ordningen så i Smyrna som i Con= ftantinopel och på andra ftällen, att på öppna ga= torna 3 a 4 personer dagligen mördades, och att de fangar af Ppfilantis armee, hwilka kunde geis pas, lefwande spetsades. Desa grymbeter tilltogo derstädes anda till förfärlighet, sedan genom Bo= jarernes och Wallachernes fandliga forraderi, Turfarne infläpptes genom bergpaßen, att anfalla den Grefiffa Baren i ruggen, bwilfet foraulidde forft Tur=

IO

farnes feger wid Folichan och fedan wid Rimnick, der Ppfilanti, lit en annan Maccabaus, eburu utan hopp om framgång, framtrådde för att årliga dö for fina broder. Ett wida bittrare ode war bo= nom wißerligen bestämdt; men om ej Anföraren fielf foll, war der dock fa mangen abel tampe, hwilken med Christus och Saderneslandet i hjertat, under forfets heliga fana, wann hjeltedoden, fe= dan han forut fandt flora hopar af de otrognas blodtorftige figlar at afgrunden. Men detta bar a andra sidan retat den Turfiffa grymheten till de rusligaste utbrott, mot alla de tappee, hwilka de leswande kunnat få till fånga. Dels förenade fig 10 g 12 Turfar om hwardera ett fådant plagtof= fer, det de med fina langa knifwar ofwerallt ige= nomstungo under flere timmars tid, innan de andts ligen affturo hufwudet. Dels plagade de att baks binda de olycklige och sedan inborra globgade Pi= ftol-laddstockar i deras kroppar, for att på detta fått långsamt pina dem till døds. Och såsom se= gertecken hafma de Turkiffa Befälhafwarne latit ordentligen infalta affturna nafor och öron af få wal dödade eller tillfångatagna bewäpnade, som obewipnade Grefer, meft warnloie Gubbar, Omin= nor och Barn. Sådana hafwa i ordentliga tun= nor och halftunnor inlagda, sedermera bliswit of= wersanda till Constantinopel.

II

Men i bet egentliga Grekland och på Saene, der inga Bojarer, inga Wallacher och inga Pandus ter finnas, som funna förråda dem, ber bar Menff= lighetens och Korjets sak genom de Grekiska waps nen och Grefernes oförfträckta mod haft en få mycket ftorre framgång. I synnerhet har den af Hydrioterne (Innewånarne på on Hydra) till det mesta bemannade och förde Grekista flottan naftan beständigt tillkämpat sig stora fördelar, så att af den Turkista några Skepp nu knapt mera återstå. Hwarje sådan seger har dock giswit anledning till de gublosafte upptraden i Conftantinopel, der Tur= Farnes freaturliga grymbet foft fig en lika feg som omenstlig hamd på swaga wärnlösa mennistor, för det att be icke funnat förswara sig mot deras bes mapnade broder. I fynnerhet efter den flora for= lusten, som Turkifta flottan led wid darne Tenes dos och Mitylene, steg det Constantinopolitanska utstummets raferi till fin hojd. Twå Grekiffa Bistopar och fyra ringare andlige upphängdes och si Grefifte Prefter blofmo, juft medan de firrat= tade Gudstjensten under bar himmel, feban deras fprfor blifwit manhelgade och forftorbe, under ftoj och frit öfwerfallne, mordade, och deras froppar på det mest eysliga fått flympade. Men härwid tyckte de otrogne Bestarne att halshuggning, ftrpp= ning och hängning war ett för långsamt sätt att tillfredsställa deras blodsirighet, derföre grepos bundrade

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hundradetals af Grekike Gubbar, Barn och aldris ga Dwinnor, fom, under de meft barbarifta gifelflag, afklåddes nakna, hopbundos tått till hwarandra, lastades sedan på små fartyg, med hwilka lades ut från land i Marmorafion der de olukliga flagtof= fren stielptes ofwerbord. Da sedermera liken af wägorna sqwalpades upp mot ftranden, war det Boblarnes tidsfördrif, att fiffa upp dem och under De ensligaste smådelfer tåta dem af bundar fonder= flitas. De Grefifta Flickorna deremot, utfördes på Torgen, der de, for några ftillingar, bortfäldes åt det lägsta flödder, och hafma på detta sätt 150 Sungfrur af de adlaste Grekiska flägter, till och med twänne Prinsegor Moroufi och Maurojeni blif= wit på oppet Torg, gifna till pris at en ra Po= bels diefwusta begår. Och man kan wal föreställa fig tillständet i Constantinopel, bå, enligt en tro= wärdig Resandes försäkran, på fem dagar 2000 Greker och 50 andre Europeiste christne berftades af Turfarne, under de langsammaste och pinligaste gwal, blifwit bragte om lifwit. Wißerligen försöfte flere af be olucklige flagtoffren att undanfticka fig, men da word Judarne deras angismare. Och det ar icke underligt att detta usla foit, da det en gang förrätt och mördatt sjelfwa mästaren, förräda hans Befännare, for att tillfredoftalla fin arfba lyfinad efter ocher och penningeminft.

Men icke allena i Constantinopel, afwen f naftan alla andra ftorre Ståder, under det Turfifta wäldet lydande, hafma famma grymheter inträffat, heldft som det warit Turkiffa Madets eller Dima: nens wärkliga beslut, att i alla Provincer af Tur= fiffa rifet utrota ben christna tron. __ J Aiwali, en flad i mindre Affen midtemot on Lesbos och af 20,000 Greker bebodd, hafma alla wapenfora man, af de Turfisse Trupperne, blifwit nedfablade, allà Gubbar och Barn dränkte eller-upphängde och Owinnorne bortforde och falbe fajom flaswinnor, hwarefter den blomftrande Staden genom eld och brand, blifwit forwandlad till en grusbog. _ På Morea hade de ater naftan öfwerträffat fig sjelfwa i uppfinningen af ofwernaturlig grymhet. QCan= ligen plaga Turfarne der att, inemot broffet, lef= wande nedgräfwa de olycklige Christne som fallit i beras hånder, med en faffe uppfpatra munnen på dem, afraka haret fran hjegan och bestryka hela Bufwudet med haning, for att famedelft locka Flu= gor, Myror och andra Infecter dels att fonderftic= fa anfigtet, dels att nedkrypa i inelfworna för att smaningom fortara dem och på sådant sätt låta de arma flagtoffren, langfamt aflida under de meft helfwetista qwal. Och just under sommaren raka= de en Polack, hwilken den 10 fiftl. Juni afrest från Constantinopel, nåra wid Atheen bland en Turfiff ArmeeCorps, som just da anland,

i sjelfwa föreningöstunden gripit ett ungt Gre= fist Brudpar, af de förnämsta ätterna, och med sig bortpläpat det. Så snart de word till Turfista lägret framkomna, sammanlindades de bäda älstande med halmtåg, bestrukna med harts och beck, som derester pätändes och sälunda bleswo de bäda eländiga småningom till döds stekte. Till den närmarande Polacken, som twingades att äse detta rypliga stådespel, sade en gammal Turk: "Se, bin christna hund, se huru de dansa". __Christne, menskligt bildade Europeer! huru länge kunnen F sördraga att sädana ständligheter sördsmas under edra dgon? Hwem kan härmid wara likgiltig, u= tan att blygas sör sig sjels? __

IS

Fompena gingo widare de tygelldsa turkiske Sol= daterne så långt i sitt rase i, att de mårdade de af sina egne Landsmån, som sörmanade dem till stillhet och sördragsambet, hwarester alla Christna, hwilka ei kunnat undsly till de i hamnen liggande franska eller engelska Skeppen, på det grymmaske sått berdsmades lis och egendom. Då deßa sasasssulla upptråden sere gångor, vagtadt de turkiske umbets= månnens och Besälhasmarnes lösten, bliswit söre nyade, så fort de kunnat locka några Greker och andre Christne att åter wisa sig, så kan man söre= ställa sig, i hwilket namnlöst elände den arma staden blismit sörjänkt. På Candia hasma Turkarne låtit stropa twänne Biskopar, hänga eller till döds

gifta fiere Prefier, och under trenne bela dagar os upphörligen flagtad ons chriftna innemanare. Men högden af all rhflighet ar uppnabd af deras forhåls lande i Serusalem, der egenteligen iche några wa= penfore Grefer bo, få att de det icke funna be= mantla fina grymheter med omforgen for egen fa= Ferhet. Der hafma de iche allenaft under ett helt dygn, förföljt alla christna Religionens bekännare både i deras boningar och afmen i och utom faden; ef allenast med eld och smärd förhärjat alla der warande mindre Kyrfor, tillhörige hwilfen Chriften feft fom beldft, utan flutligen på det frackafte och afftymardafte fått offårat och wanhelgat famt federmera i grund nedbrutit den fring hela Chriftenheten wordade aldri: sa fyrfa, fom ofmer Seliga grafmen blifwit uppz hygd: dimer den wälfignade plats, der Fralfarens gudomliga kropp hwilat under de tre dagar, fom förflöto från hans Korsdöd till hans uppftändelfe. ____

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Wäl är det fant, att wi Christne, Andens och Sanningens barn, icke hafwa wär tro bunden wid nägra rum, och icke behöfwa nägra platser för att se spären efter Herrans wälgerningar, dem wi erfara i wära hjertan, men huru dyrbart är dock sör oß hwarje Minnesmärke af wära sörfäder, af wära hängängna wänner? Huru gladjas wi icke att se det wärdadt och bibehället, deremot huru djupt sfirar det oß icke att se det af fräcka händer räs nadt, wanhelgadt och nedbrutet? Huru und ket mera mäste då det icke gå oß till sinnes, att se deßa Minnesmärken efter wär Gudomlige Religions= stiftare, ester wär Högste Själawän, wär Wälgd= rare för tid och ewighet, på sädant sätt af otrons fräcka kreatur mißhandlas? Ho kan wäl känna sig Christen utan att wid underrättelsen härom upp= tåndas af bitter harm och innerlig bedröswelse?

17

Alltis hafwer wal knappast något krig, sedan werldens begynnelse, företagits och utförts af få råttwisa orsaker, som detta, hwilket de fortryckte Grekerne borjat mot fina ochriftne Tyrauner, och intet fole med forre fal pakallat alla de civilis ferade Mationernes deltagande och bistand an de. Hela war bildning, wara framsteg i Konster och Wetenstaper, war förfining i Seder och borgerliga inrättningar, är ett arf af förfåderna till defa Gre= fer, som nu af de raa wilda turfista blodhundar= ne sönderslitas, och deka wåra fordna Wälgörare mana of ur fina Grifter, att nu lata deras efters kommande bosta frugten af war styldiga tacksam= het. Men ei nog dermed, afwen menstlighe= tens första ratt genom defa barbariffa bestarnes offäliga grymheter i högsta grad sarade och idrnär= made, och blotta hägfomsten af wärt menikliga wärde, mäffe elda of till medlidande med defa mas ra få hårdt, få rysligt mißhandlade Broder. Deb

Autligen manar of kanslan af war Religion, af Christendomens dyrd och helgd, som i de grefifte Prefternas mißhandlande och Knefornas forftoring, blifwit grufligen trådd för nåra, och ännu mera genom förstörelsen af Christendomens dyrbaraste älderdomsminnen förnärmad, att omfatta deßa os lyckliga Grekers fak, med famma warma fom war egen. Också hafwa ju redan så många able png= lingar och man, från Spanien, Stalien, Frankrike, England och Tyfkland, på det werkfammafte fatt, oppnat for dem fina hjertan; ockfå hafma ju re= dan de frie Nord-Amerikanerne gifwit dem ofmikliga Prof af fitt deltagande och få har ju redan Rußlands arerike Monark wäpnat fina tappre Har= faror till fina Trosformandters hamd och biftand. ur det da endast det modiga, fromma swenfta Gins net som ar och förblifmer fallt wid Grefernes, des= fe wara wälgstares, broders och Trosforwandters lidende? Ar det endast i Swerige der man icke aifmer dem något prof af deltagande? Och den som icke ar i tillfälle att wisa detta på det ådla= fe, werksammaste fattet, dymedelft att man, under Rorfets fana, egnar fitt lif och fitt blod åt Gre= Fernas, Menstlighetens och Religionens fak, kan dock, genom tillsott af penningar och lifsme= del, i fin man bidraga till de förföljdes lindring peh till underlättande af. den wärdiga, den beliga ftriden. Men afwen der tillgång hartill faknas,

tan man ju understödia de ädle Kämparnes bemös dande genom fromma boner for deras framgang, och genom en brinnande nedkallelse af himlens be= ffydd och wälfignelfe dfwer en hwar, som tager till wapen for det heligaste menskligheten har. Och I älstade Landsman och Wanner! försummen atmin= stone icke detta, som står eder alla till båds, ty af= wen detta fromma bistand är af wigt, emedan flor våndlig kraft är i bonen, der han alfwar är. At= minstone är en död liknsjöhet det som minst an= far den christne mennistan i denna bedröfwelfens och hemsökelsens tid, utan må wi, med innerlig rörelse i hjerta och själ, af de danande stridstrom= peternas ljud, erinras om Herrans warnande wäc= felses ord: Si, then tid fommer, att jag bemföka fkall alla the omfforna med the Domfforna. Serem. 9. 25.

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Det har berättats, att redan nägra swenske Pnglingar, tände af heligt mod, tecknat sig med Sorset och gätt att wärdigt Krida mot de otrogne, mot Religionens, mensklighetens och bildningens si= ender. Och widare, att, från Carlshamn, skulle nägre privata Speculanter utrustat Skepp, att till be kämpande Grekerne söra lifs= och krigssörnödens alla edra Landsmäns måldnskningar sölja Eder på

20 wägen och bereda eder lycka och framgång. _ Men åtminstone ar det wißt, att den tyffa Reformerte Pastorn i Stockholin, med manlig gudliswad wals talighet, offentligen manat till werksamt deltagande för de lidande, de betruckte. Och I able, I om= me Swenste Hiertan, i hwilka ju alla de herligaste känflor hafma fin källa, folen 3 låtit denna heliga . röst öfwer Eder hafma banat förgafmes ?

Plate 27

10 湯 Lally . The 1 am 3 一一一 E 3 臣 -E unter/ 「「一」「「」」「「」」」 Priset 8 ft. Banco + F 2 100 3 The man 同川 司 Mar Con E - All The start





