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THE GREEK-DACIAN LITERARY SOCIETY (1810-1812)
(Summary)

The Greek-Dacian Literary Society was founded in Bucharest from mitropolit Ignatiu’s initiative and functioned in 1810-1812. The declared objective of the cultural institution was the national revival of both Greek and Romanians. However, the policy of their leaders showed exclusive preoccupations towards the Greek world. It is because of this, the Romanians refused to collaborate with them. Moreover, they started a fierce campaign against mitropolit Ignatius. In 1812, at the same time with the withdrawal of the Russian occupation troops, the mitropolit was dismissed from his job.

Despite these difficulties the cultural institution had a prodigious activity. In support of the Society, Ignatius reorganised the Greek Academy from Wallachia. Teachers trained in Western Europe were brought here, the educational material became more modern, works by the occidental authors were translated. The methods of teaching were also taken into consideration. All these were meant to spread the Illuminist ideas in Greece.

The spoken Greek becomes the nation’s official language. In order to extend the Illuminism’s area of the impact a press organism was also founded. Loghios Ermis was, for ten years, the paper that provided the Greek world with the most significant informations.

The consequences of the institution’s functioning can’t be strictly determined, but it is certain that it’s organisation stood at the basis of Greek emancipation process.

**Keywords:** Greek culture, 19th century, literary societies, Wallachia, public education