

Macedonia

and the Balkan Wars (1912-1913)

[Click the flag to see climatical, economic, geographic, and ethnographic information about Macedonia](#)



[Click the map to see a timeline of the history of Macedonia since 1900](#)



(map from: <http://www.fabian-vendrig.eu/balkan/mk/history/mk.html>)

Substantive Information

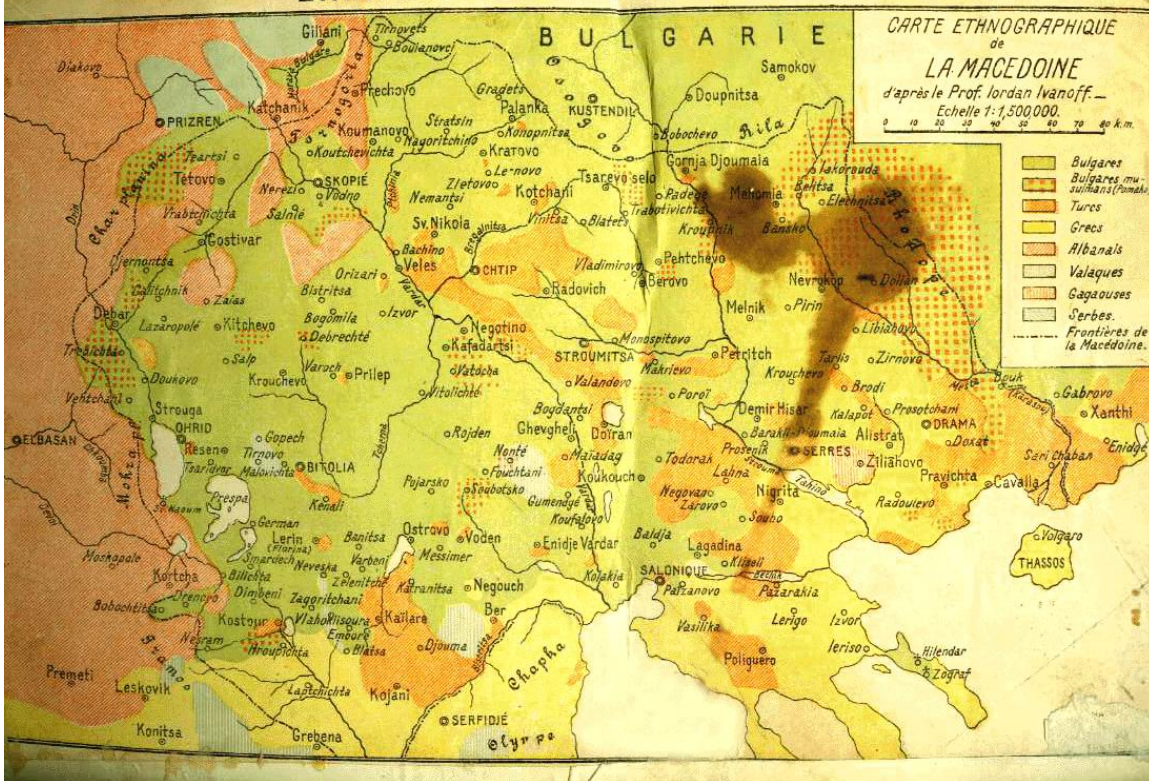
Including: Ethnographic distribution, economic production/land use, terrain, and population movement

Ethnographic Information



A map of the Balkan ethnographic distribution- click map to see historical timeline
(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/history_balkans.html)

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP OF MACEDONIA



A map of Macedonia's ethnographic distribution (brown spot is a stain)- click map to see historical timeline (http://map.primorye.ru/raster/maps/europe/macedonia_land_use92.asp?l=eng)



A map the Distribution of Races in the Balkans, approx. 1910 (with changes from WWI in red)
 (http://map.primorye.ru/raster/maps/europe/macedonia_land_use92.asp?l=eng)



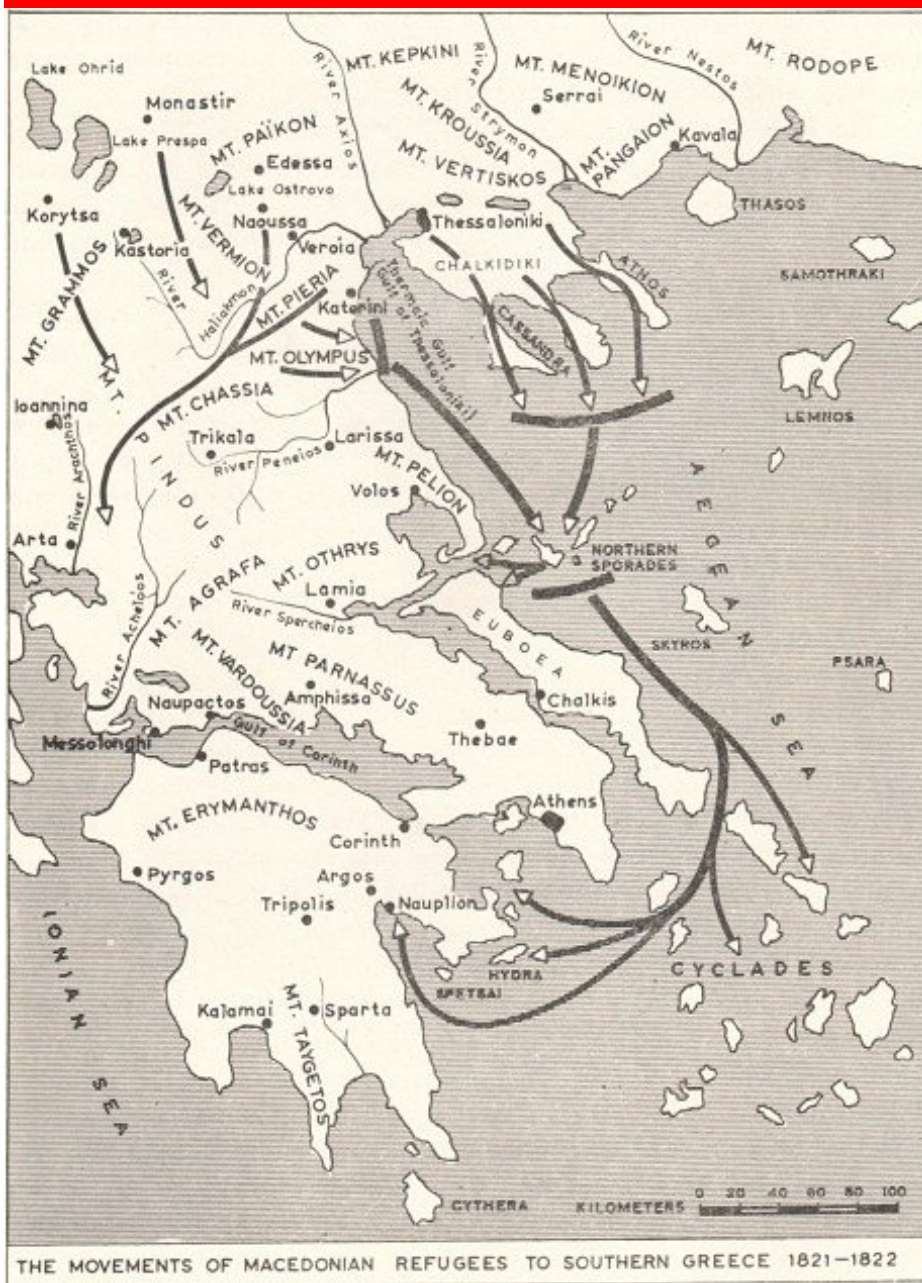
A map of the Balkan region from 1912-1918, proving that Macedonian's in the Aegean region outnumbered the Greeks

<http://www.historyofmacedonia.org/MacedonianGreekConflict/conflict.html>

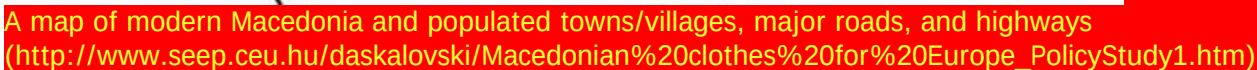
Albania only recognizes part of their population as "Macedonians"; only those Christians living in the southeast (not the Macedonian Muslims and Christians living in the eastern highlands or Gorans). Bulgaria, in 1999, recognizes the existence of the Macedonian language, but Macedonians have renounced support for the Macedonians living in Bulgaria. Greece still does not recognize Macedonia as an independent or separate nation or ethnicity. Religion and language play a major part in the distribution of Macedonians within their country. (1)

The differences of distribution of wealth has increased since 1991, which may also be a result of urban versus rural populations. Ethnicity is more important than class, however. (1)

Population Distribution



Population movement of Macedonians from 1821-1822
http://www.promacedonia.org/en/av/av_16_4.htm



Macedonia used to be primarily rural, but today is more than 60% urban. 25% of the residents live near the capital, Skopje. The urban areas are characterized by a historical center with an open bazaar. (1)

In February 1999, violence in Kosovo brought over 10,000 refugees into Macedonia. By March and April, the numbers reached hundreds of thousands, putting a large strain on Macedonia's resources. In 2000, the net migration was -0.83 migrants per 1,000 population. (2)

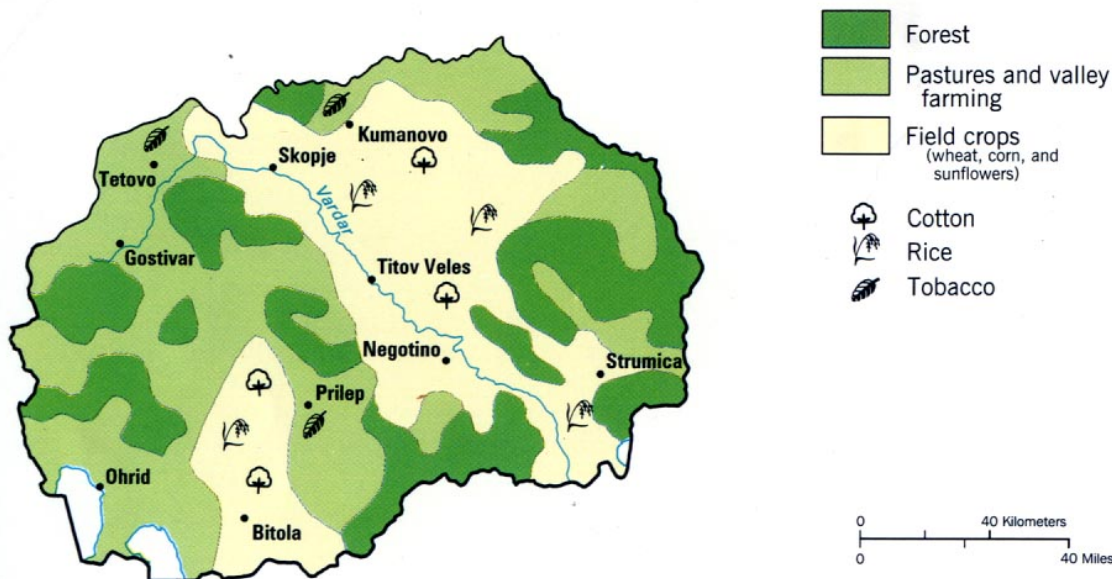
Family Establishment and Reproduction

Traditionally, marriages were arranged although now couples are free to choose their own partners. Teen pregnancy among urban youth often leads to marriage as well. The traditional family unity is the married couple, their sons & spouses, and unmarried daughters. This is becoming less common now, and children generally move out once they are married. (1) In 2004, there were 13.14 births and 7.83 deaths per 1000 population. The total fertility rate was 1.74 children/woman. Average life expectancy is 74.73 years. (3)

Today, the language spoken is Macedonian. Surrounding countries, such as Greece, refused to recognize Macedonia as an independent country and people. As a result, some Macedonians still identify with other countries- and call themselves "Macedonian Bulgarians", for example. The majority of people, however, still claim to be purely "Macedonian", as their ancestors before them were, dating back to Alexander the Great. Greece still argues that Macedonians are actually Greeks, and there is conflicting evidence. For more information on this conflict, visit [Macedonian-Greek Conflict](#).

Economy and Land Use

Land Use



A map of Macedonia's land use and crops
(http://map.primorye.ru/raster/maps/europe/macedonia_land_use92.asp?l=eng)

Economy



INDUSTRY

- Metallurgy
- Heavy industry (machinery, metal goods, and building materials)
- Petroleum refining
- Chemicals
- Textiles
- Food processing
- Light industry (wood, paper, glass, and ceramics)
- Tourism

POWER GENERATION

- Thermoelectric plant
- Hydroelectric plant

RAW MATERIALS

- Cr Chromium
- PbZn Lead/zinc
- FeNi Iron/nickel
- Lg Lignite

A map of Macedonia's economy, industry and production, as well as raw materials (http://map.primorye.ru/raster/maps/europe/macedonia_economy92.asp?l=eng)





A map showing the terrain of Macedonia
<http://travel-macedonia.blogspot.com/>

The Macedonian economy was traditionally agricultural and pastoral. Now, the economy has been industrialized and integrated with international trade. Major crops are sugar beets, cotton, rice, tobacco, grains, livestock, fish, hardwoods. Major industries include steel, cement, mining, textiles, petroleum products, furniture making, and pharmaceuticals. In 1996, unemployment was at 38.8%. (1)

Government/Social Institutions

The government is a parliamentary democracy. Political parties follow ethnic lines. Since the communist period, the legal system still is not completely revised, thus there are some social problems. The military is small, with outdated equipment. (1)

There is social welfare for needy families, and pensions for retirees. Both genders work outside of the home, but it is the woman's responsibility to take care of domestic labor. Men dominate in engineering, and women in the humanities. The status of men and women is technically equal, but men typically have higher status and women manage the household duties. The representation of women in power is not proportionate to their numbers. There is modern medicine as well as folk healers. (1)

Climatic/Weather Systems

There are three general climatic regions in Macedonia:

Changed Mediterranean Climate: Gevgelija-Valandovo ravine, Dojran, and Strumica-Radovis ravines; also as far north as Skopje

- Long, Dry Summers
- Mild, Rainy Winters- snowfall rare in these areas
- Fall: longer, warmer
- Spring: shorter, colder (2)

Mountaneous Climate: the mountaneous regions

- Long, snowy winters
- Short, cold summers
- Temperature varies with elevation (lowest temps at highest elevations)
- Highest yearly precipitation in the country; decreases toward the east (2)

Mildly Continental Climate: Most characteristic of Macedonia, covers the largest area

- Cold, humid winters
- Warm, dry summers

- Temperature and precipitation vary in regions due to different latitude and elevation (2)

Wildlife includes European Bison, fox, Brown bears, and deer in the valleys between hills. There are ducks, turtles, frogs, raccoons, and muskrats inhabiting the waterways. Inland fishing occurs in Lake Ohrid, Lake Prespa, and the Vardar River, and includes primarily trout, carp, and bream. (2)

Sources:

1. <http://www.everyculture.com/Ja-Ma/Macedonia.html>
2. <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/Macedonia.html>
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_the_Republic_of_Macedonia

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1900's Timeline

1900	
1901	
1902	
1903	Timeline
1904	
1905	
1906	
1907	
1908	Young Turk Revolution with Jane Sandanski
1909	
1910	
1911	
1912	<u>*LANDMARK EVENT*</u>: BALKAN WARS
1913	<u>*LANDMARK EVENT*</u>: BALKAN WARS
1914	World War I: Bulgaria sides with Central Powers
1915	Bulgaria/Central Powers occupy Serbian Macedonia
1916	
1917	
1918	End of WWI, partition of 1913 reconfirmed
1919	Paris Peace Conference; Vardar Macedonian (Serb) reincorporated into Kingdom of the Sebs, Croats, and Slovenes, which is Yugoslavia
1920	
1921	
1922	
1923	
1924	"Abecedar" primer published by Greece for needs of Macedonian children, withdrawn before it reaches schools
1925	VMRO founded in Vienna under Dimitar Vlahov to free Macedonia
1926	
1927	

1928	
1929	
1930	Macedonians in Greece punished for speaking native language & expressing national identity
1931	
1932	
1933	
1934	
1935	Macedonian National Movement (MANAPO) founded in Vardar part
1936	Macedonian Literary Society founded in Sofia by Macedonian writers
1937	
1938	Collection of poems "Ogin" ("Fire") published
1939	"White Dawns" published- collection of poems in Macedonian
1940	Democratic groups in Macedonia define political program for national & social liberation at Fifth Nationwide Conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia
1941	World War II; Yugoslavia invaded by Germans; Bulgaria (fascist) occupies most of Macedonia, collaborates with Nazis; Macedonians launch war for liberation
1942	
1943	Communist Party of Macedonia est. Army of Macedonia est.
1944	1st Session of Anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation of Macedonia proclaims a Macedonian State as member of Yugoslav federation, Metodija Andonov Chento is first President
1945	1st Macedonian Government founded, Lazar Kolisevski is president; Varkisa agreement prohibits use of Macedonian language in Aegean part of Macedonia
1946	Greek Civil War- Aegean Macedonians fight for Greek Communist Party; Geogi Dimitrov recognizes Macedonian nation & Pirin Macedonia attaches to People's Republic of Macedonia
1947	1st Macedonian bookstore & reading room opened, along with Regional Macedonian National Theater
1948	
1949	Intervention of United States and Great Britain cause Communists to lose the war, Macedonians are stripped of their human rights
1950	
1951	
1952	
1953	
1954	
1955	
1956	Bulgarian census reveals 63.7% of population in Pirin consider themselves Macedonian; Bulgarian attitude changes, negate existence of Macedonian nation & forbid expression of nationality

1957	
1958	The Ohrid Archbishopric restored
1959	
1960	
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1962	
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1966	
1967	Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences founded; the autocephaly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church proclaimed
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1986	Prime Minister Papandreu of Greece agreed to recognize the Macedonian language as one of the official languages in Yugoslavia
1987	
1988	Prime Minister Papandreu and Karolos Papulias recognize Macedonian language in Greece

1989	The United Macedonian Organization- Ilinden founded in Pirin; demands cultural and national autonomy for Macedonians in Pirin parts
1990	Federal Yugoslavia begins disintegrating
1991	95% of voters approve independence and sovereignty of Republic of Macedonia, Sept. 8 Macedonians proclaim independence, Kiro Gligorov is elected as the first president
1992	Greek opposition leads to Macedonian demonstrations in captial, Skopje
1993	Macedonia admitted to UN under temporary name "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"
1994	Greece institutes a trade embargo on Macedonia, Macedonia practically forced to change its flag & constitution so Greece lifts embargo
1995	Macedonia becomes member of the Council of Europe; Human Rights Watch- Helsinki condemns Greece for oppression

Sources:

www.historyofmacedonia.com

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Republic_of_Macedonia

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Historical Timeline (0-1800 BC)

[History of Macedonia in Video](#)

0	The Apostle, Paul , preaches Christianity in Macedonian towns Phillippi, Thessalonica, and Beroea.
100	
200	
300	Roman Empire splits into Western and Eastern
400	Macedonia Split into Prima and Secunda (Byzantine Empire)
500	Earthquake demolishes Skopje; Slavs arrive & mix with Macedonian's and Greeks
600	Turko-Mongolic Bulgars enter Balkan Peninsula, populate Thrace
700	
800	Cyril and Methodius create 1st Slavonic Alphabet, found Ohrid Literacy School, promote Christianity
900	Beginning of first Macedonian Slavic State (Kingdom of Tsar Samuel), [conquers parts of Greece, Epirus, large part of Bulgaria, Albania, Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Dalmacia.]
1000	Byzantine army defeats Samuel (1014), kingdom falls, followed by 2 uprisings against Byzantine rule by Petar Deljan and Gjorgji Vojteh
1100	
1200	Rise of Macedonian Feudal Lords Dobromir Hrs and Strez
1300	Ottoman Turks take over Macedonia and all Southern Balkans in 1389
1400	
1500	Mariovo-Prilep Rebellion (against Turkish occupation)
1600	Karposh Uprising (against Turks) (1689) 1683 Map (from: http://makedonika.wordpress.com/2008/03/18/hard-to-find-map-of-macedonia-from-1683/)
1700	Turks abolish Ohrid Archbisopric
1800	Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria free from Turkish rule, conspire to take over Macedonia; Razlovtsi & Kresna Uprisings by Macedonians

Source:
www.historyofmacedonia.com

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1903

[Krste Misirkov](#) publishes "[On Macedonian Matters](#)", projects principles for standardization of the Macedonian literacy language (exact date unknown).

January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	On the 2nd, the VMRO launches the Ilinden Uprising and the Republic of Krushevo is established
September	
October	
November	
December	

Sources:

www.historyofmacedonia.com

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The Young Turk Revolution (1908)

The revolution reversed the suspension of the Ottoman Parliament, playing a role in the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. The main reason for the revolt was discontent within the 3rd Army Corps in Macedonia. (1)

July, 1908

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3	Major Ahmed Niyazi, along with 200 followers, demand restoration of the constitution.
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6	Revolution proclaimed (2)
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24	Sultan Abdul Hamid was unable to stop the uprising, and on July 24th restored the constitution.
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Sources

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Turk_Revolution
2. <http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/boshtml/bos126.htm>

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Jane (Yane) Sandanski (1872-1915)



Yane Sandanski was a revolutionary in Macedonia, protecting local villiagers in Pirin Macedonia from the Ottoman tyrrany. For this, he was nicknamed "Pirin Tsar".

1872	Jane was born in Vlahi, then part of Ottoman Empire
1873	
1874	
1875	
1876	
1877	
1878	
1879	Family moves to Dupnitsa, Bulgaria after Kresna-Razlog Uprising
1880	
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1883	
1884	
1885	

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1893	
1894	
1895	End of career as Bulgarian state employee
1896	
1897	
1898	
1899	
1900	
1901	Helped organize the <i>Miss Stone Affair</i>
1902	
1903	Played large role in the Ilinden uprising
1904	
1905	
1906	
1907	
1908	Supported Young Turk movement
1909	Founded People's Federative Party
1910	
1911	
1912	Supports Bulgarian Army in the Balkan Wars
1913	
1914	

1915

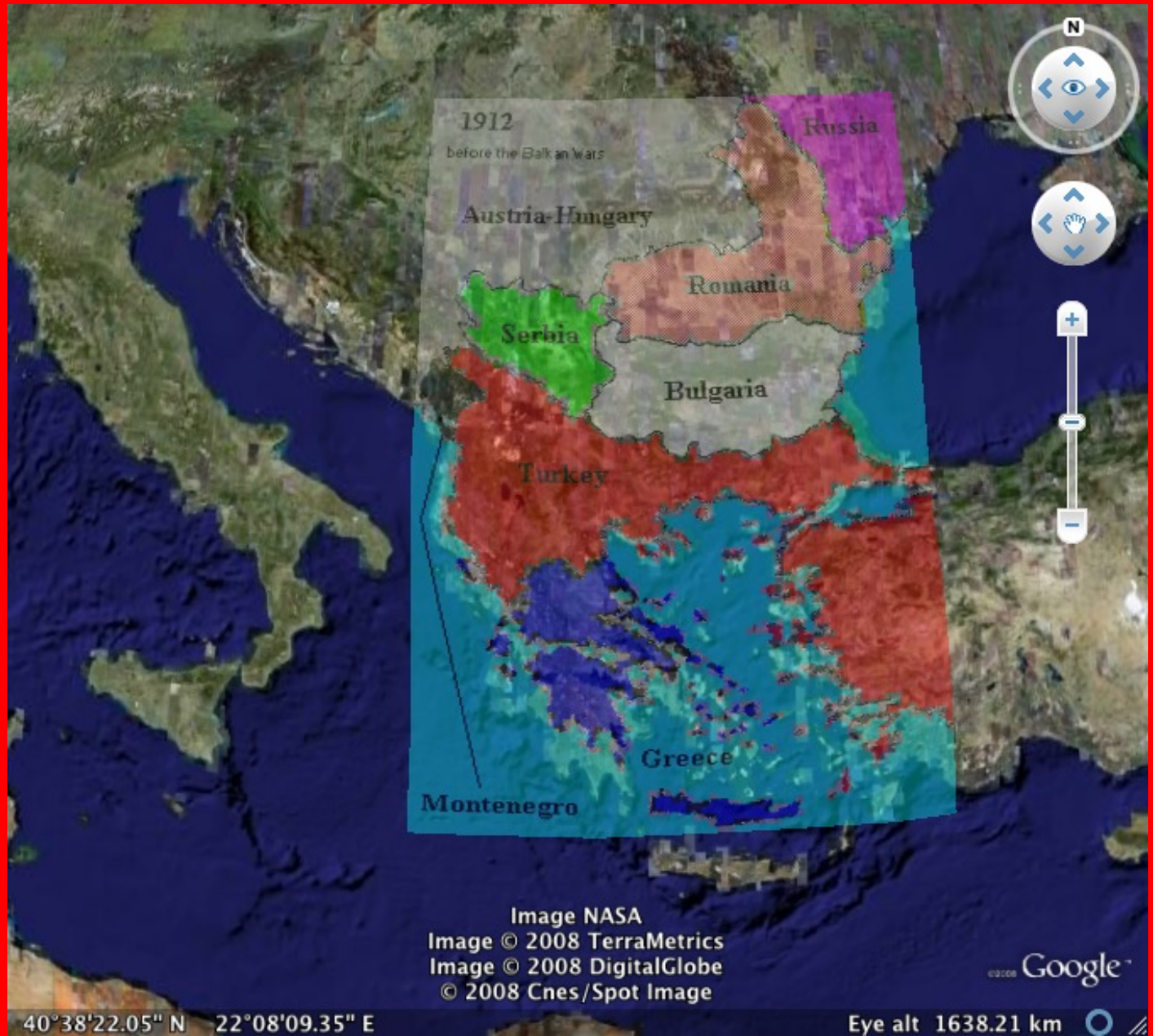
Jane dies.

"The Macedonian revolutionaries, which after a long and cruel fight with the Turkish tyrants lived to see their dream- freedom of their Fatherland, cannot allow her to fall under Serb and Greek rule again: they will not be afraid to resort to even the most fearsome terrorist means to realize their sacred dream- liberated Bulgarian Macedonia!" (1)

Sources

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yane_Sandanski

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[HOME](#)[BACK TO 1900'S TIMELINE](#)**1912**

Map overlay of the Balkans and Ottoman Empire prior to official partitioning, 1913

The First Balkan War begins in October.

Map of [Macedonia Undivided](#), prior to 1912 and the Balkan Wars

January	
February	
March	Click for timeline

April	
May	Click for timeline
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	Click for timeline
November	Click for timeline
December	Click for timeline

Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

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[HOME](#)[BACK TO 1900'S TIMELINE](#)**1913****Map of the Balkans in 1913**[Second Balkan War](#)[Balkan Wars Map](#)[Macedonia Divided](#)

January	Click for timeline
February	Click for timeline
March	Click for timeline
April	
May	Click for timeline
June	Click for timeline
July	Click for timeline
August	Treaty of Bucharest
September	
October	
November	
December	

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

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VMRO: Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization

1893	VMRO established by anti-Ottoman Macedono-Bulgarian revolutionaries Hristo Tatarchev, Dame Gruev, Petar Pop-Arsov, Andon Dimitrov, Hristo Batandzhiev, and Ivan Hadzhinikolov
1894	
1895	
1896	Name changed to Bulgarian Macedonian-Adrianople Revolutionary Committees (BMAC)
1897	Vinitsa Affair/Ottoman police discover secret ammo- initial period of idealism ends
1898	Transforms into a guerilla organization, known as "chetas"
1899	
1900	
1901	
1902	Name changes to Secret Macedonian-Adrianople Revolutionary Organization (SMARO)
1903	A group connected to IMARO launches terror bombings to attract attention of Great Powers to Ottoman oppression; Ilinden Uprising
1904	Name changes to Internal Macedonian-Adrianople Revolutionary Organization (IMARO)
1905	Supreme Committee disbanded
1906	
1907	Split between factions becomes final (centralists and federalists)
1908	Young Turk Revolution
1909	Fight between factions continues
1910	
1911	New central committee established to restore unity
1912	Both factions fought with the Bulgarian Army in Balkan Wars
1913	Ohrid Uprising
1914	
1915	Disbanded during Bulgarian liberation of Macedonia

1916	
1917	
1918	
1919	
1920	Revived under the name Internal Maceodnian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO)

The VMRO sought liberation for Macedonia. According to **Hadzhinikolov's** memoirs, there were five principles:

1. The revolutionary organization should be established within Macedonia and should act there, so that the Greeks and Serbs couldn't label it as a tool of the Bulgarian government.
2. Its founders should be locals and living in Macedonia.
3. The political motto of the organization should be the autonomy of Macedonia.
4. The organization should be secret and independent, without any links with the governments of the liberated neighborly states, and
5. From the Macedonian emigration in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian society, only moral and material help for the struggle of the Macedonian revolutionaries should be required. (1)

Tartarchev described the goals of the VMRO as follows:

"We talked a long time about the goal of this organization and at last we fixed it on autonomy of Macedonia with the priority of the Bulgarian element. We couldn't accept the position for "direct joining to Bulgaria" because we saw that it would meet big difficulties by reason of confrontation of the Great powers and the aspirations of the neighbouring small countries and Turkey. It passed through our thoughts that one autonomous Macedonia could easier unite with Bulgaria subsequently and if the worst comes to the worst, that it could play a role as a unificating link of a federation of Balkan people. The region of Adrianople, as far as I remember, didn't take part in our program, and I think the idea..." (1)

Gruev's memoirs described the goals as:

"We grouped together and jointly worked out a statute. It was based on the same principles: demand for the implementation of the Berlin Treaty. The statute was worked out after the model of the Bulgarian revolutionary organisation before the Liberation. Our motto was "Implementation of the resolutions of the Berlin Treaty". We established a "Central Committee" with branches, membership fees, etc. Swearing in for each member was also envisaged. In the regulations there was nothing concerning the Serbian propaganda but we intended to counteract it by enlightening the people.

The underlying goal was to end the Macedonian oppression by the Ottoman Empire. The

VMRO split into left and right-wing groups at the beginning of the 20th century, but came together again during the Balkan Wars. Following the wars and the partitioning of Macedonia, the organization maintained its existence and its leader (Todor Aleksandrov) wanted another war to liberate Macedonia. The organization supported the Bulgarian Army during the first World War, and managed to drive out Serbian forces from the Vardar part of Macedonia." (1)

Sources

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internal_Macedonian_Revolutionary_Organization

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(map from: <http://www.historyofmacedonia.org/ConciseMacedonia/timeline.html>)

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FIGURE LI.





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Krste Misirkov (1874-1926)

The Greatest Macedonian Patriot?

[Video 1](#)[Video 2](#)

The text of Misirkov's *On Macedonian Matters* and Articles can be found [here](#).

1874	Krste Misirkov born in Postol (Pella), in then Ottoman Empire
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1899	
1900	
1901	
1902	
1903	Publishes <i>On Macedonian Matters</i> ; The principles play an important role in shaping the Macedonian language after WWII.
1904	
1905	
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1908	

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1911	
1912	
1913	Writes diary while residing in Russia- identifies as Macedonian Bulgarian
1914	
1915	
1916	
1917	
1918	
1919	Writes article in "20th of July" newspaper in Sofia- says Macedonians and Bulgarians are separate from Serbs
1920	
1921	
1922	
1923	
1924	Writes that Slavs of Macedonia are "more Bulgarian than those in Bulgaria"
1925	Writes <i>Bulgarian School, School and Socialism, and Church and School</i>
1926	Krste dies.

Bulgarians considered Misirkov a Bulgarian patriot. Macedonians considered him as the most prominent Macedonian publicist, philologist, and linguist.

Sources

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krste_Misirkov

<http://www.misirkov.com.mk/>

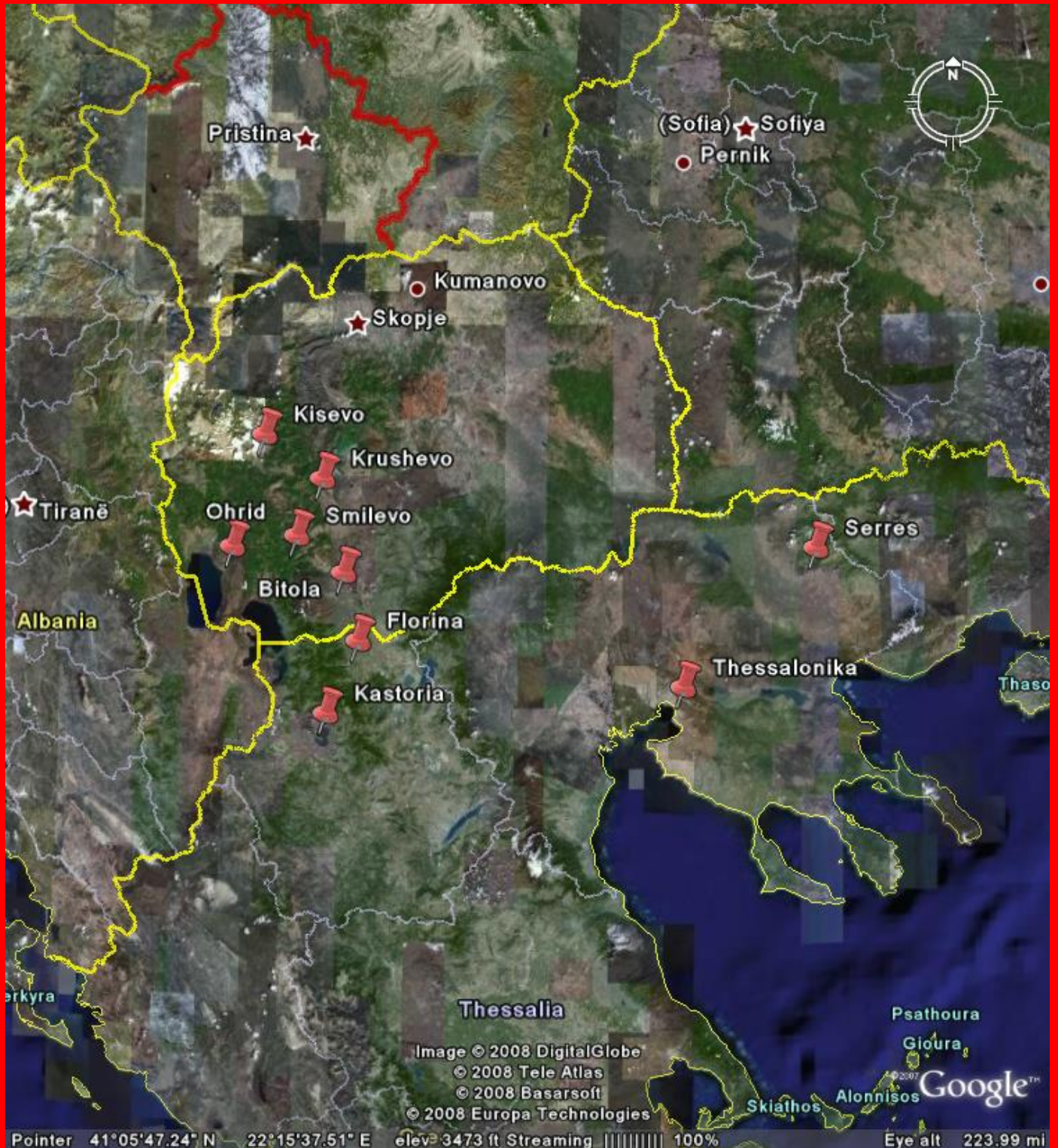
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hvw39_irqwM

(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ftqmq7gR3V0&feature=related>)

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Ilinden Uprising (August 1903)





Map of areas involved in Ilinden Uprising (and others)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilinden-Preobrazhenie_Uprising

The Ilinden Uprising was a revolt against the Ottoman Empire, supported by Bulgarian peasants. In addition to the locations on the timeline, Ohrid, Florina, Kicevo, Thessalonica (Greece), and Serres were involved. Approximately 201 villiages, 12,400 houses, and 4,694 people were destroyed, and 30,000 refugees were fleeing to Bulgaria. (1)

August, 1903

1	
2	The uprising began in the night, around present-day Bitola, including Krushevo
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5	Smilevo captured, Kastoria (Greece) captured, government established in Krushevo
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15	Government in Krushevo taken back by Turks
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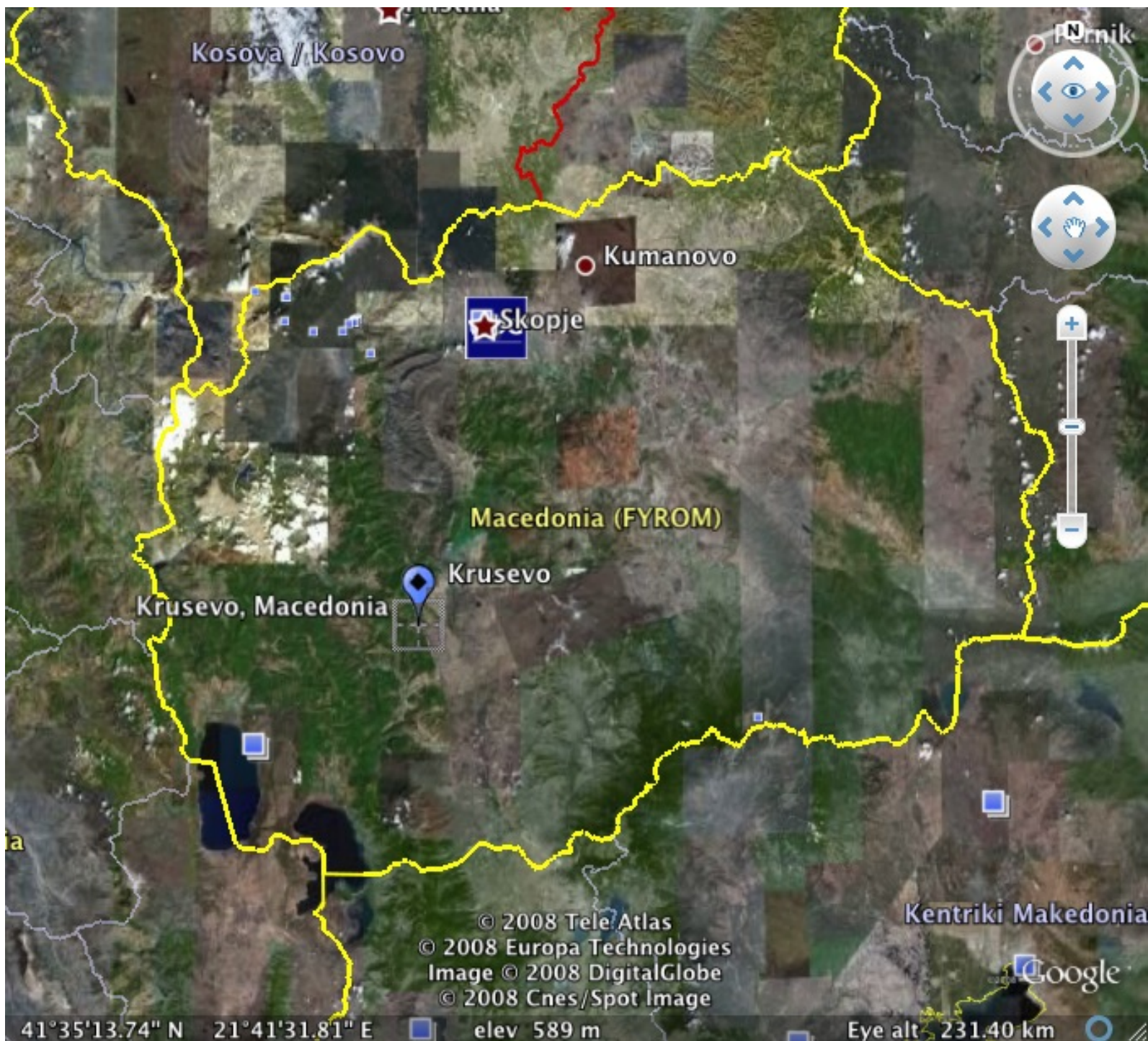
September, 1903

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8	Turks regain all control
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Sources

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilinden_Uprising





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March, 1912

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13	The Serbia-Bulgaria Treaty of Alliance is sponsored by Russia to protect their interest in the Dardanelles
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Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

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May, 1912

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12	<u>Balkan League</u> established between Serbia and Bulgaria
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29	Greece joins the Balkan League
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31	Montenegro joins the Balkan League

Source:

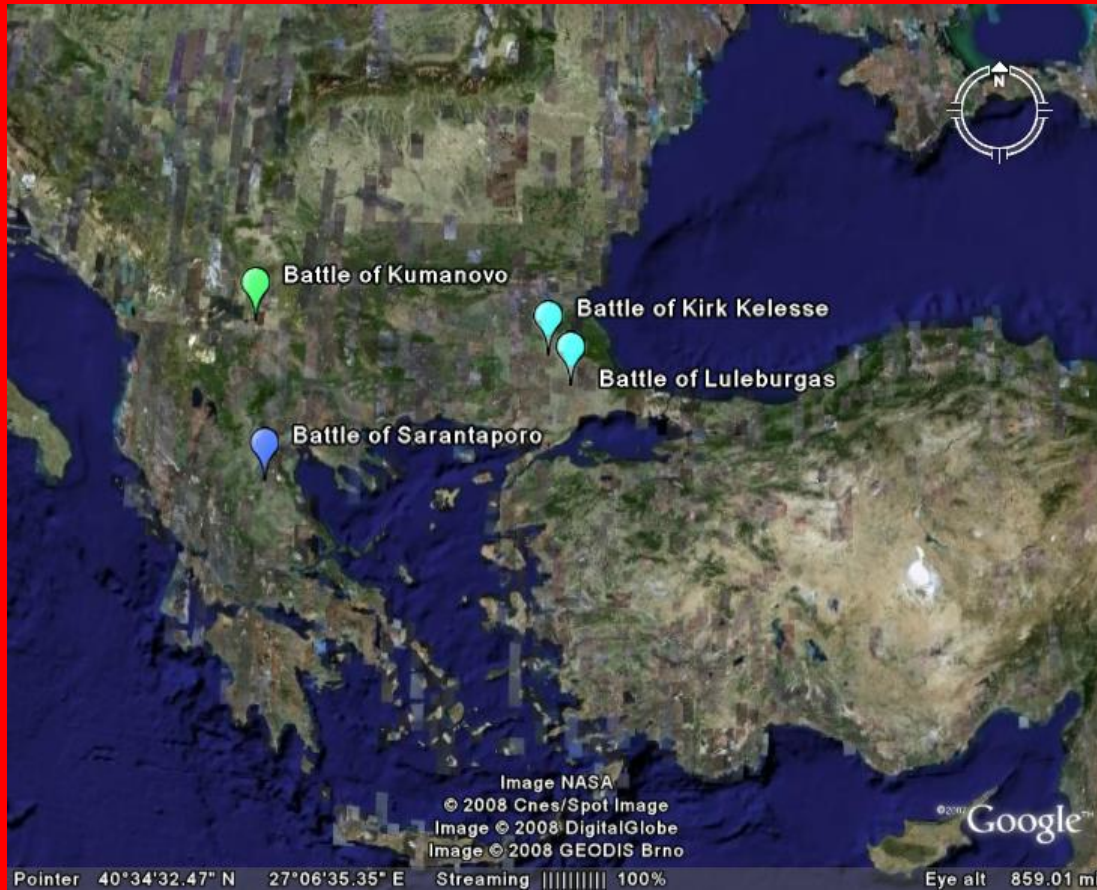
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October, 1912



Map of battles during October, 1912

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Greek Navy begins to take action

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Montenegro declares war on Turkey & begins the First Balkan War

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15	The Ottoman's war in Libya ends
16	
17	
18	Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria declare war on the Turks
19	
20	
21	
22	<u>Battle of Sarantaporo</u> : Greeks attack the Turks
23	<u>Battle of Kumanovo</u> : Serbs attack the Turks and win
24	<u>Battle of Kirk Kelesse</u> : Bulgarians attack the Turks and win
25	
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27	The Greek Army of Thessaly wins at Saranaporo
28	<u>Battle of Luleburgas</u> : Bulgarians attack the Turks
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31	Bulgarians defeat the Turks at the Battle of Lule-Burgas

Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

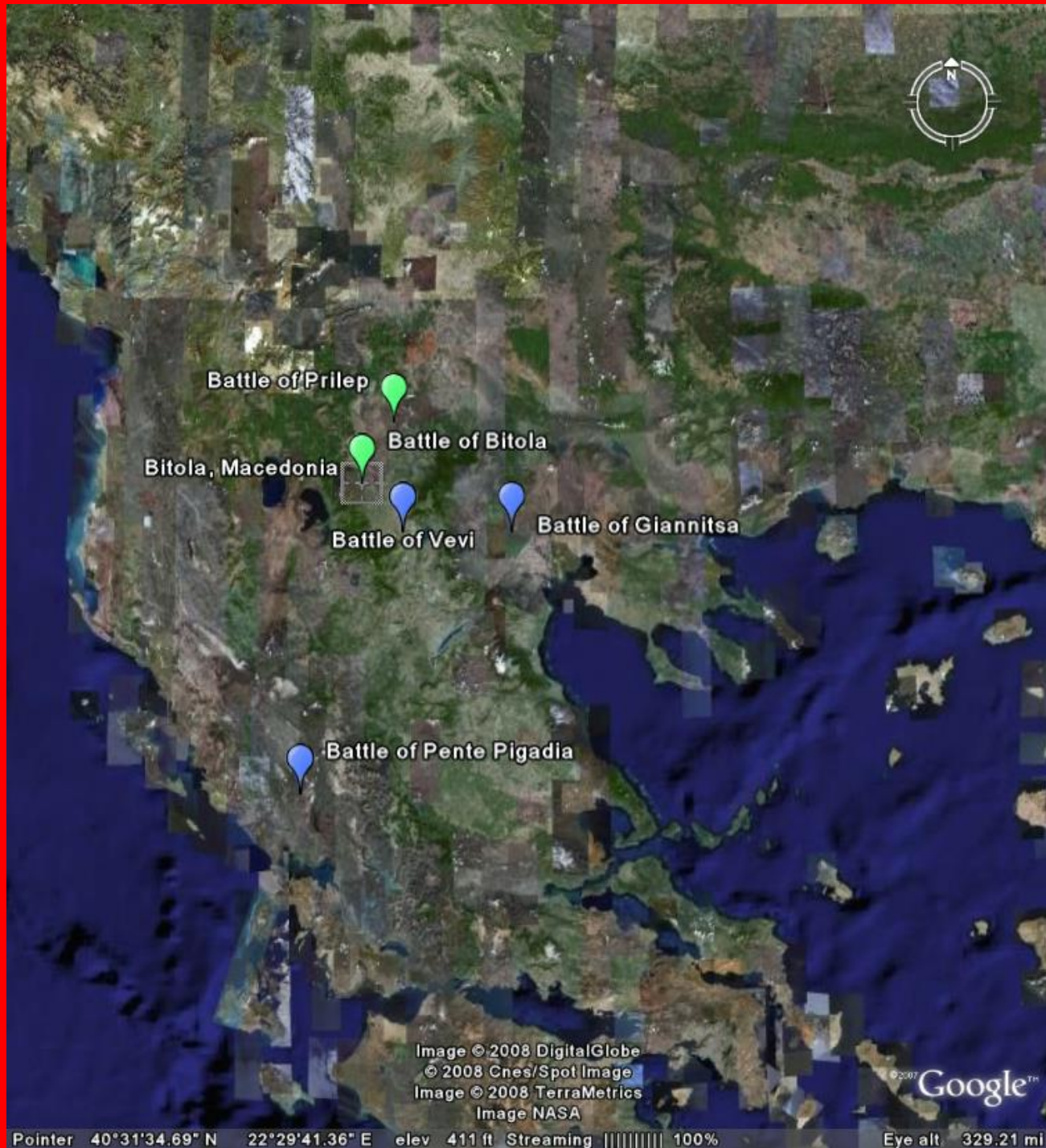
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November, 1912



Map of battles during November, 1912

1	Battle of Giannitsa: Greeks attack the Turks and win
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3	<u>Battle of Prilep</u> : Serbs attack the Turks and win
4	Bulgarians launch an attack on the Chataldja Line and are repulsed
5	
6	<u>Battle of Pente Pigadia</u> : Greeks attack the Turks
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8	Nikolaos Votsis sails a torpedo boat into the Thessaloniki Harbour and sinks an Ottoman ironclad
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12	Greeks defeat the Turks at Pigadia
13	
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15	<u>Battle of Vevi</u> : Greeks attack the Turks and lose
16	<u>Battle of Bitola</u> : Serbians attack the Turks
17	
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19	Serbs defeat the Turks at Bitola
20	Armistice between Ottomans and Bulgaria. Serbia, and Montenegro
21	Naval Battle of Kaliakra: Bulgarians attack the Turks and win
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Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

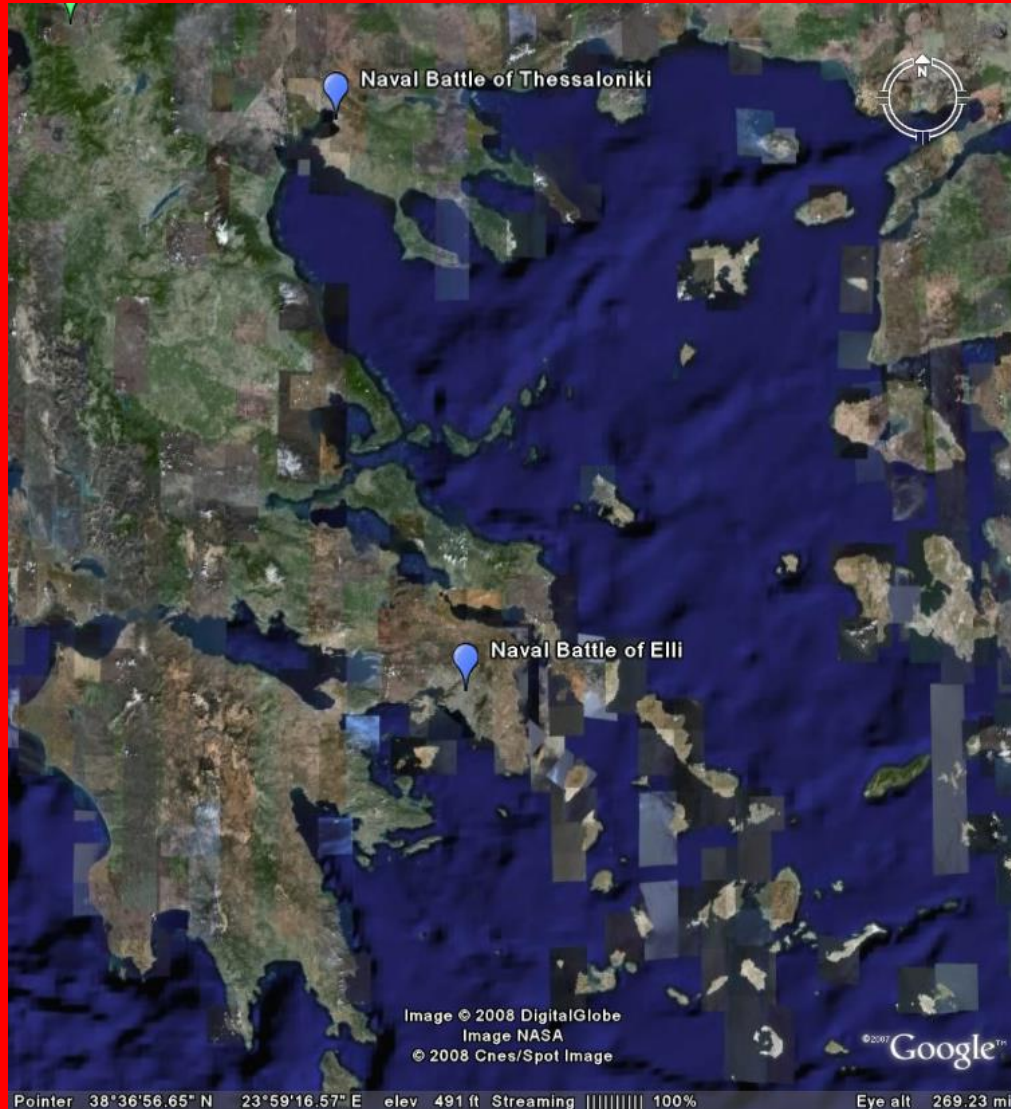
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December, 1912



Map of battles in December, 1912

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16	<u>Naval Battle of Elli</u> : Greeks attack the Turks and win
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Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

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The Balkans, 1912:



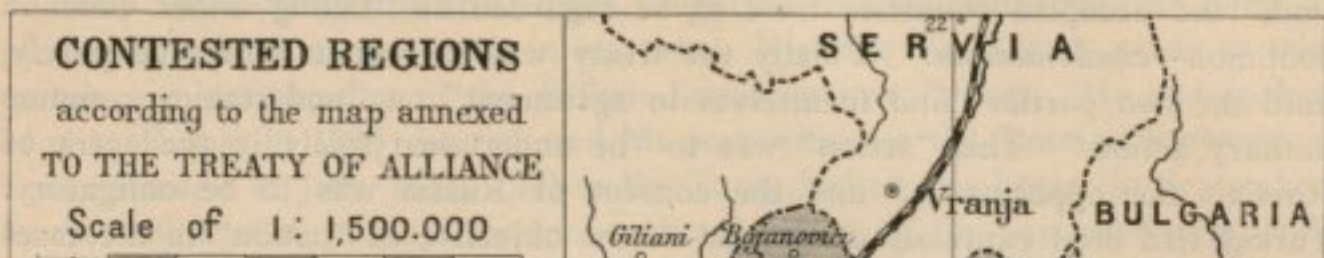
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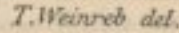
Th. Weirich del.

Contested Regions According to the Treaty of Alliance:

REPORT OF THE BALKAN COMMISSION

45





http://www-personal.umich.edu/%7Eklfoley/balkan_maps.html (2 of 4) [12/10/2008 1:29:07 PM]

TERRITORIAL MODIFICATIONS

IN THE BALKANS

1. CONFERENCE OF LONDON

2. TREATY OF BUKAREST



T. W.

Maps of the Macedonian/Balkan Region, and contested/changing boundaries:

from: http://www.reisenett.no/map_collection/historical/history_balkans.html

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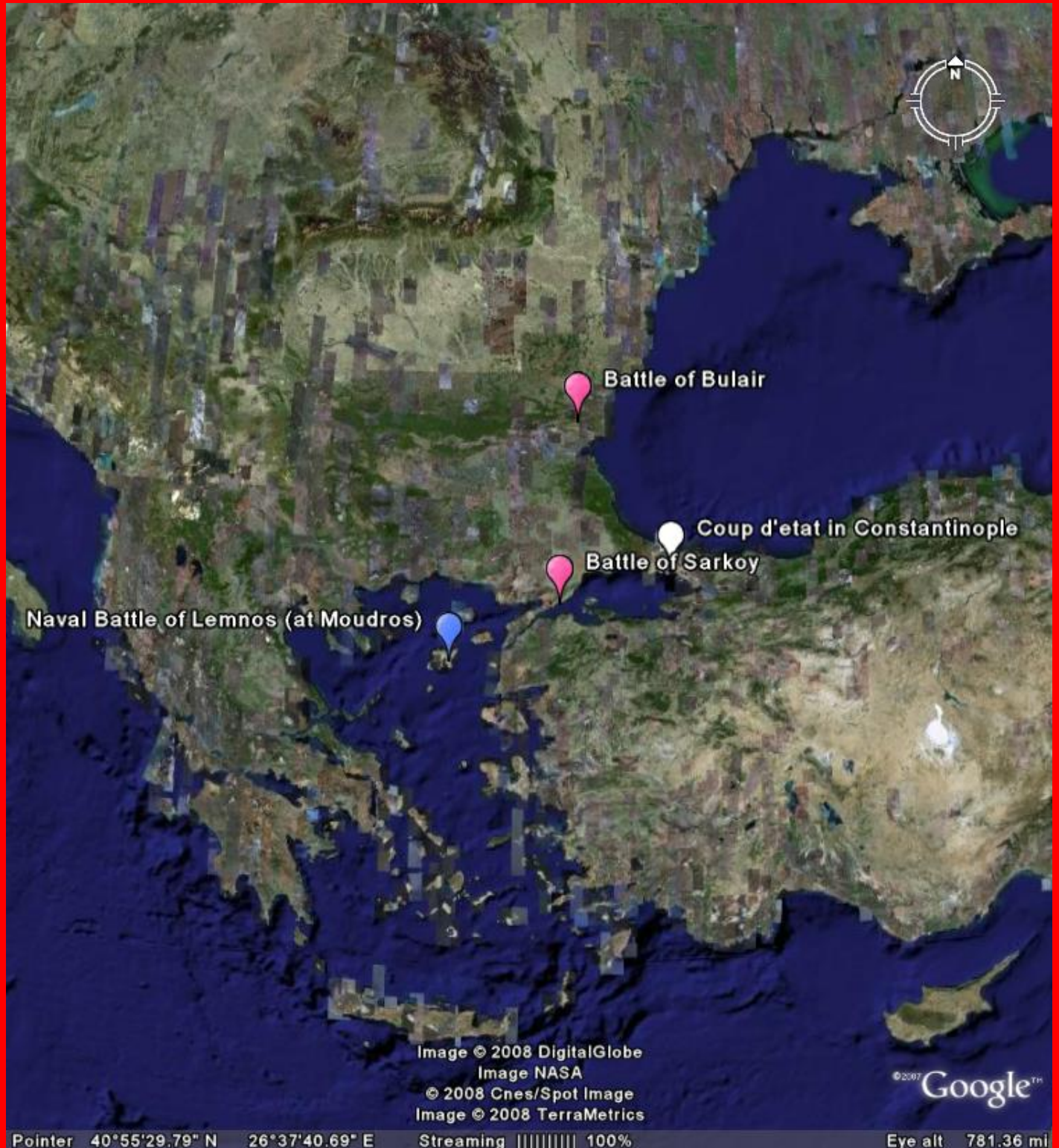
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January, 1913



Map of battles in January, 1913

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18	<u>Naval Battle of Lemnos</u> : Greeks attack the Turks and win; Greece liberates the islands in the Aegean Sea and establishes a forward base at Moudros in Lemnos
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23	<u>Young Turk coup d'etat in Constantinople</u> overthrows government of Kiamil Pasha
24	
25	
26	<u>Battle of Bulair</u> : Ottomans attack Bulgarians and lose; <u>Battle of Sarkoy</u> : Ottomans attack Bulgarians
27	
28	Bulgarians defeat the Ottomans at Sarkoy

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Source:

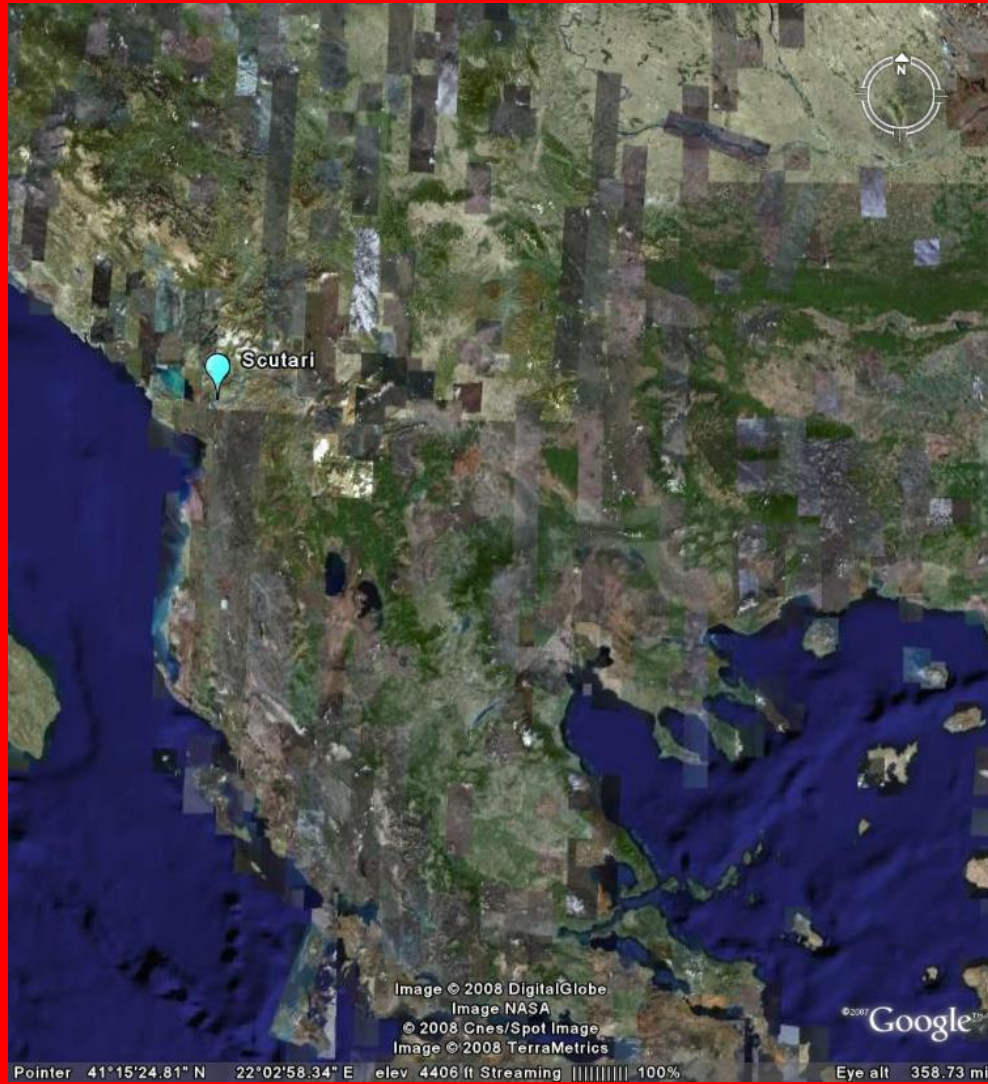
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February, 1913



Map of battles in February, 1913

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3	Montenegro takes <u>Scutari</u>
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16	Armistice expires and hostilities are recommenced
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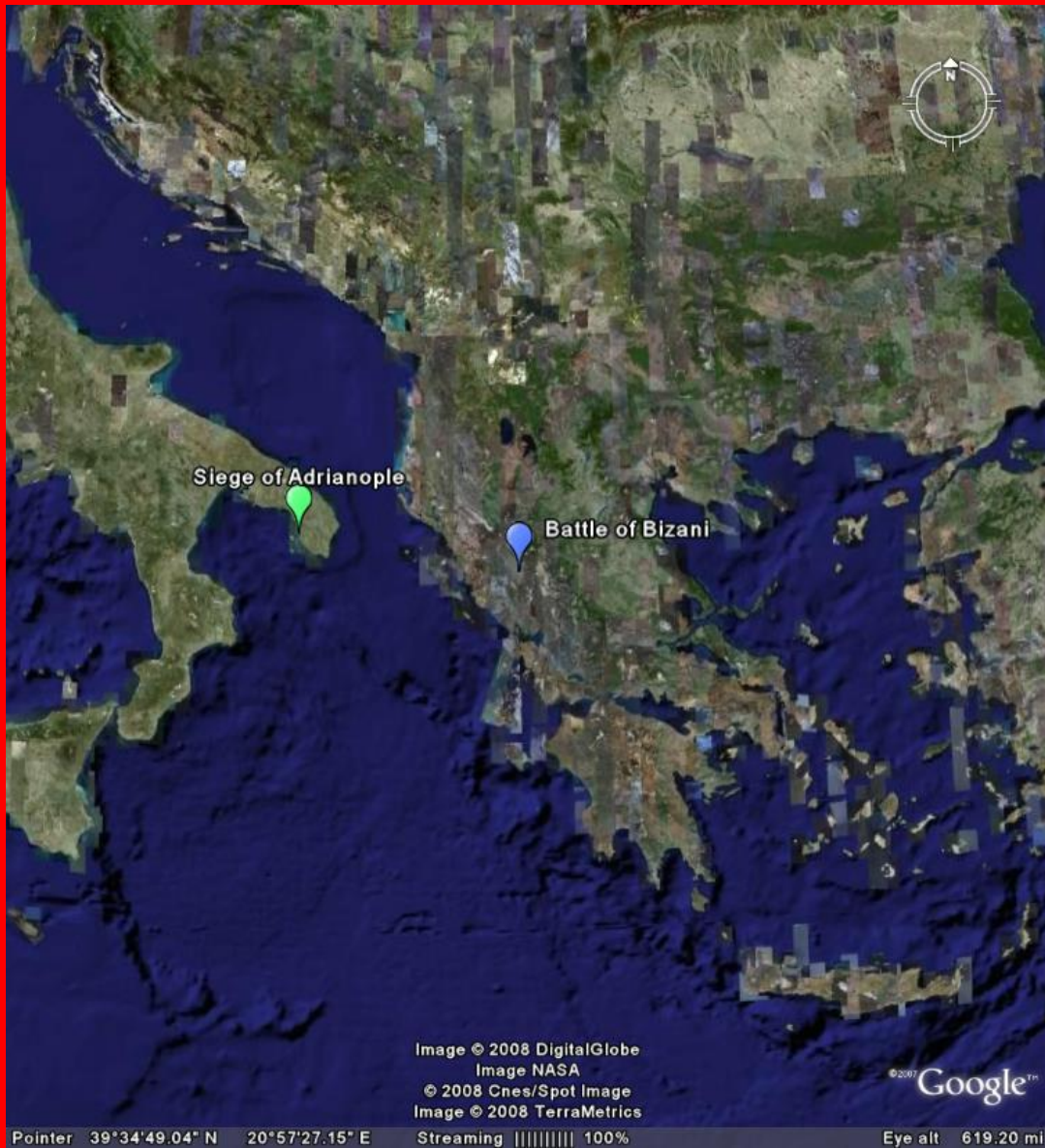
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March, 1913



Map of battles during March, 1913

1	
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5	<u>Battle of Bizani</u> : Greeks attack Ottomans

6	Greeks defeat Ottomans at Bizanti, and Ioannina is taken
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11	<u>Siege of Adrianople</u> : Bulgarians and Serbs attack the Ottomans and win
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Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Balkan_War

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May, 1913

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17	<u>Treaty of London</u> signed between Turkey and the Balkan League, ends the First Balkan War
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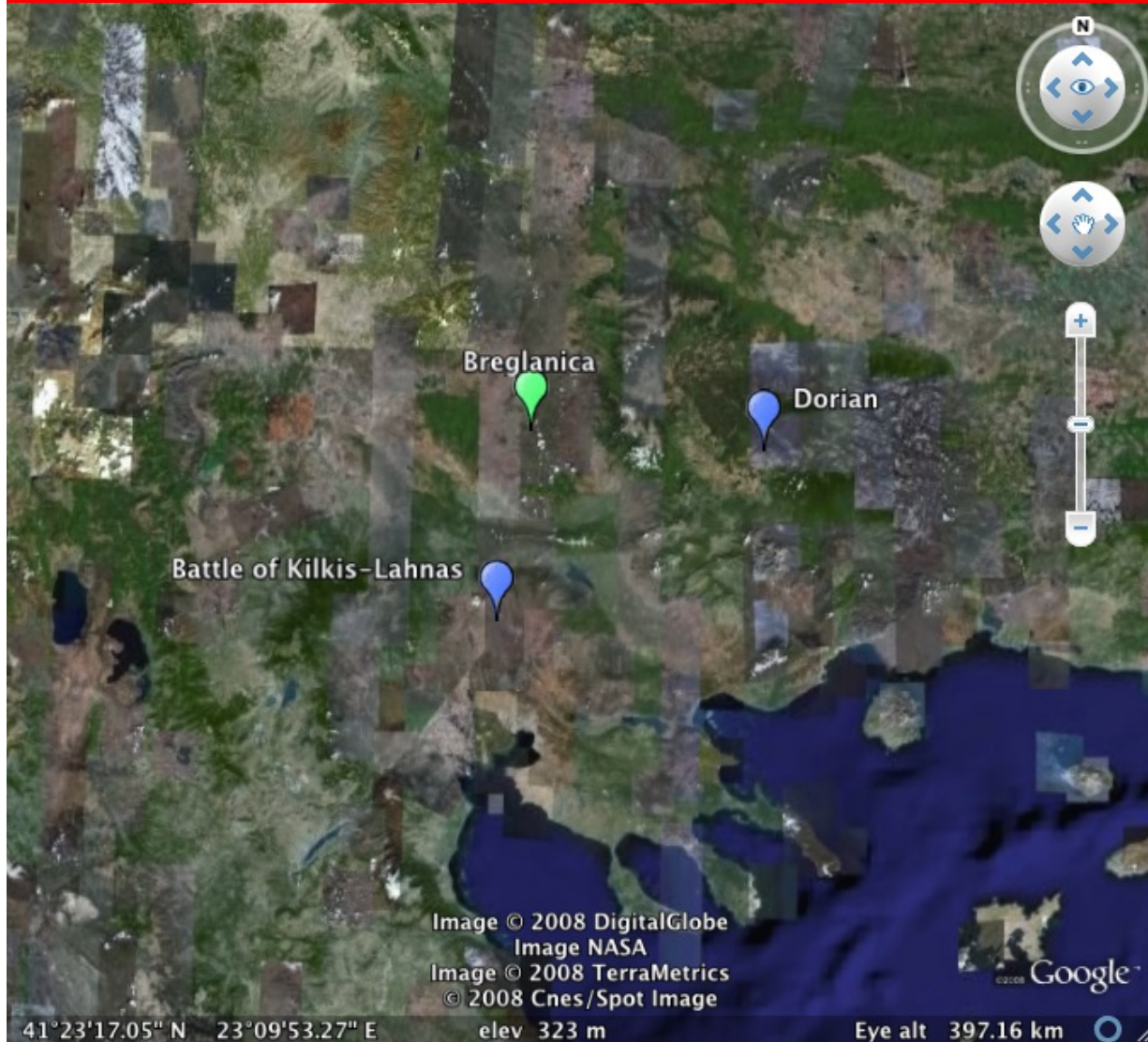
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Source:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Balkan_War

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June 1913



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17	Buglaria attacks Serbia at <u>Bregalnica</u>
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19	Greece attacks Bulgaria at the <u>Battle of Kilkis-Lahnas</u>
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21	Greece wins Battle of <u>Kilkis-Lahnas</u>
22	Greece attacks Bulgaria at <u>Dorian</u>
23	Greece wins at <u>Dorian</u>
24	
25	Serbia wins at <u>Bregalnica</u>
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Source:

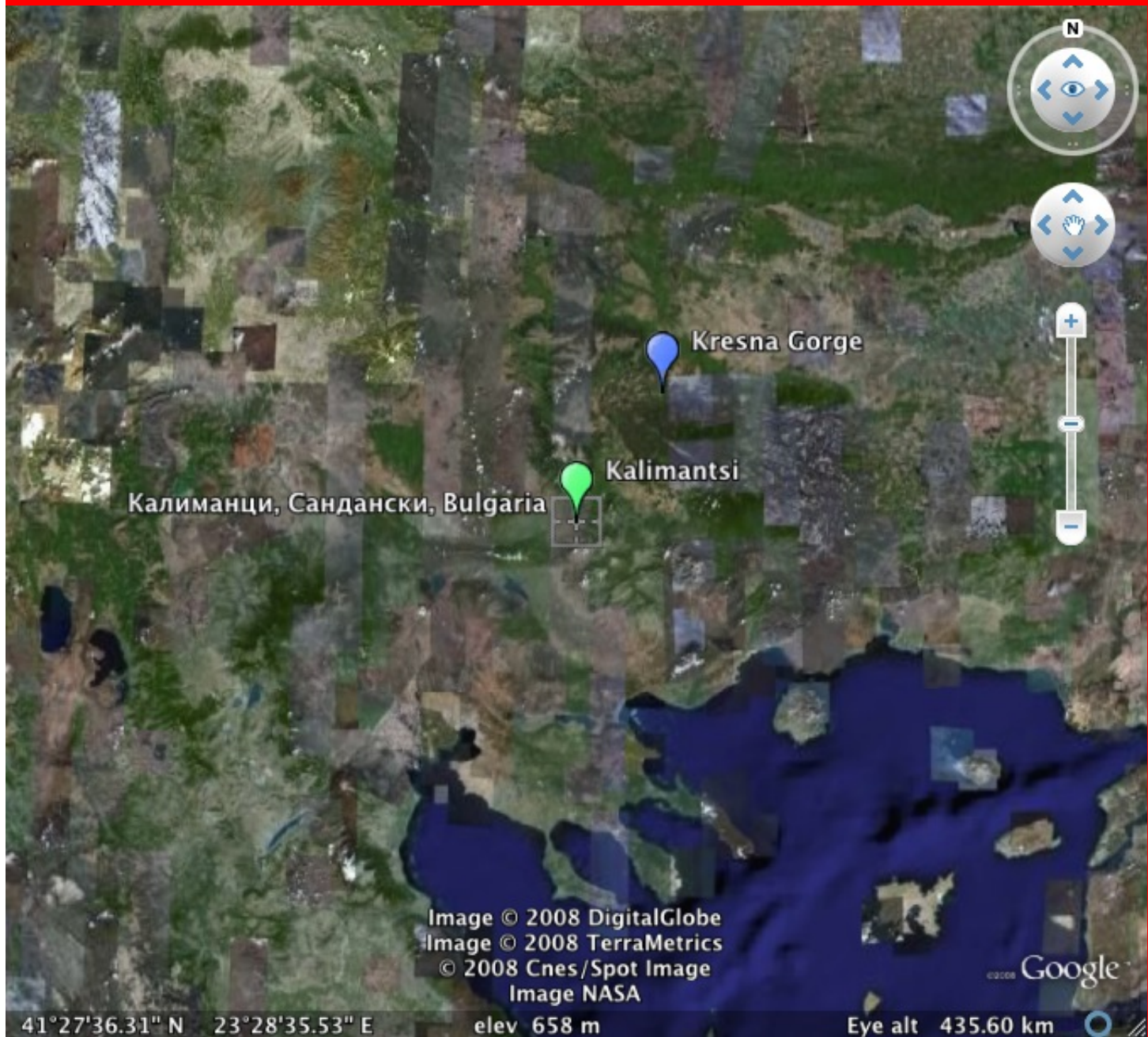
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July 1913



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8	Greece attacks Bulgaria at <u>Battle of Kresna Gorge</u>
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15	Serbia attacks Bulgaria at <u>Battle of Kalimantsi</u>
16	
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18	Bulgaria wins Battle of Kalimantsi; Battle of Kresna Gorge is a Truce
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Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Balkan_War

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Treaty of Bucharest

PEACE TREATY OF BUCHAREST

(10 August 1913)

TO THE RELATIVELY brief text of this treaty were appended three protocols concerning the frontiers of Bulgaria, which had been defeated in the Second Balkan War. The third of these protocols referred to Greece, which at the end of the War had acquired Crete¹ and Kavala. The northern frontier of Greece was defined as extending from the north of Korytsa, between Monastir and Florina, to Doiran, then south of Strumitsa, Petrich and Nevrokopi, to the mouth of the Nestos (Mesta).

The Peace Treaty of Bucharest was the outcome of the conference convened after the conclusion of the Second Balkan War, on the initiative of King Carol of Roumania.² Bulgaria lost the greater part of Macedonia, whose territory was divided between Greece and Serbia. During the conference, the Bulgarian delegates at times adopted an attitude that was seen as provocative by the other participants, given that Bulgaria had been the aggressor and was, moreover, the defeated side. There were also times, however, when they were strikingly conciliatory. This was because Bulgaria hoped that the Great Powers would revise the treaty, a hope encouraged by both Austria and Russia. France and Germany were opposed to such a revision, while Italy and Britain were prepared to accept it only if it was unanimously agreed upon. The European Powers were wary of the possibility of further unrest in the Balkans.

The delegations were headed at the conference by their respective Prime Ministers; Greece was represented by Eleftherios Venizelos, Serbia by N. Pachic, Roumania by T. Maioresco and Montenegro by S. Voukotic, whilst defeated Bulgaria was represented by Finance Minister D. Tontchev.

Through the Treaty of Bucharest, the territory of Greece doubled in size³ and its population increased by some two million, reaching 4,718,221 inhabitants.⁴ Although this expansion could have been considerably

greater, it was significant as it included sources of wealth, providing the conditions for industrialisation and economic development. It also improved Greece's international standing. With its special position in the network of Balkan relations and in the balance of political and military power in Europe, the modern Greek state acquired an unprecedented role.

ROUMANIE , GRECE , MONTENEGRO, SERBIE, BULGARIE.
Traité* de paix; signé à Bucarest, le 28 juillet / 10 août 1913,
suivi de deux Procès - verbaux d'échange des ratifications.
Publication officielle. Bucarest 1913.

TRAITE DE PAIX

Leurs Majestés le Roi de Roumanie, le Roi des Hellènes, le Roi de Monténégro et le Roi de

Serbie, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, d'autre part, animés du désir de mettre fin à l'état

de guerre actuellement existant entre Leurs pays respectifs, voulant, dans une pensée d'ordre, établir la paix entre Leurs peuples si longtemps éprouvés, ont résolu de conclure un Traité définitif de paix. Leurs

dites Majestés ont, en conséquence, nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir: Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie :

Son Excellence Monsieur Titus Maioresco, Son Président du Conseil des Ministres, Ministre des

Affaires Etrangères;

Son Excellence Monsieur Alexandre Marghiloman, Son Ministre des Finances;

Son Excellence Monsieur Take Ionesco, Son Ministre de l'Intérieur;

Son Excellence Monsieur Constantin G. Dissesco, Son Ministre des Cultes et de l'Instruction

Publique;

Le Général de division aide de camp C. Coanda, Inspecteur général de l'artillerie, et Le Colonel C. Christesco, Sous-chef du grand état-major de Son armée.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes:

Son Excellence Monsieur Eleférios Veniselos, Son Président du Conseil des Ministres, Ministre de la Guerre;

Son Excellence Monsieur Démètre Panas, Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

Monsieur Nicolas Politis, Professeur de droit international à l'Université de Paris;

Le Capitaine Ath. Exadactylos, et

Le Capitaine C. Pali.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Monténégro:

Son Excellence le Général Serdar Yanko Voukotitch, Son Président du Conseil des

**Ministres,
Ministre de la Guerre, et
Monsieur Jean Matanovitch, Ancien Chargé d' Affaires de Monténégro à
Constantinople.**

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie:

**Son Excellence Monsieur Nicolas P. Pachitch, Son Président du Conseil des
Ministres, Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères;**

**Son Excellence Monsieur Mihaïlo G. Ristitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre
Plénipotentiaire à Bucarest;**

**Son Excellence Monsieur le Docteur Miroslaw Spalaïkovitch, Envoyé Extraordinaire
et Ministre**

Plénipotentiaire;

**Le Colonel K. Smilianitch, et
Le Lieutenant Colonel D. Kalafatovitch.**

Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares:

Son Excellence Monsieur Dimitri Tontcheff, Son Ministre des Finances;

Le Général-Major Ivan Fitcheff, Chef de l'état-major de Son armée;

Monsieur Sawa Ivantchoff, docteur en droit, ancien Vice-Président du Sobranié;

Monsieur Siméon Radeff, et

Le Lieutenant Colonel d'état-major Constantin Stancioff.

**Lesquels, suivant la proposition du Gouvernement Royal de Roumanie, se sont
réunis en**

**Conférence à Bucarest, munis de pleins pouvoirs, qui ont été trouvés en bonne et
due forme.**

**L'accord s'étant heureusement établi entre eux, ils sont convenus des stipulations
suivantes:**

ARTICLE PREMIER.

**Il y aura, à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, paix et
amitié entre Sa**

**Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes, Sa Majesté le Roi de
Monténégro, Sa**

**Majesté le Roi de Serbie et Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, ainsi qu'entre Leurs
héritiers et**

successeurs, Leurs Etats et sujets respectifs.

ARTICLE II.

**Entre le Royaume de Bulgarie et le Royaume de Roumanie, l'ancienne frontière
entre le Danube**

**et la Mer Noire est, conformément au procès-verbal arrêté par les Délégués
militaires respectifs et**

**annexé au Protocole No 5 du 22 juillet (4 août) 1913 de la Conférence de Bucarest,
rectifiée de la**

manière suivante:

La nouvelle frontière partira du Danube, en amont de Turtukaïa, pour aboutir à la Mer Noire au Sud d'Ekrene.

Entre ces deux points extrêmes, la ligne frontière suivra le tracé indiqué sur les cartes 1/100.000 et 1/200.000 de l'état-major roumain, et selon la description annexées au présent article.

Il est formellement entendu que la Bulgarie démantèlera, au plus tard dans un délai de deux années, les ouvrages de fortifications existants et n'en construira pas d'autres à Roustchouk, à Schoumla, dans le pays intermédiaire, et dans une zone de vingt kilomètres autour de Baltchik.

Une commission mixte, composée de représentants des deux Hautes Parties contractantes, en nombre égal des deux côtés, sera chargée, dans les quinze jours qui suivront la signature du présent Traité, d'exécuter sur le terrain le tracé de la nouvelle frontière, conformément aux stipulations précédentes. Cette commission présidera au partage des biens-fonds et capitaux qui ont pu jusqu'ici appartenir en commun à des districts, des communes, ou des communautés d'habitants séparés par la nouvelle frontière. En cas de désaccord sur le tracé et les mesures d'exécution, les deux Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à s'adresser à un Gouvernement tiers ami pour le prier de désigner un arbitre dont la décision sur les points en litige sera considérée comme définitive.

ARTICLE III.

Entre le Royaume de Bulgarie et le Royaume de Serbie, la frontière suivra, conformément au procès-verbal arrêté par les Délégués militaires respectifs et annexé au Protocole No 9 du 25 juillet (7

août) 1913 de la Conférence de Bucarest, le tracé suivant:

La ligne frontière partira de l'ancienne frontière du sommet Patarica, suivra l'ancienne frontière turco-bulgare et la ligne de partage des eaux entre le Vardar et la Strouma avec l'exception que la haute vallée de la Stroumitza restera sur territoire serbe; elle aboutira à la montagne Belasica, où elle se reliera à la frontière bulgaro-grecque. Une description détaillée de cette frontière et son tracé sur la carte 1/200.000 de l'état-major autrichien, sont annexés au présent article.

Une commission mixte, composée de représentants des deux Hautes Parties contractantes, en nombre égal des deux côtés sera chargée, dans les quinze jours qui suivront la signature du présent Traité, d'exécuter sur le terrain le tracé de la nouvelle frontière, conformément aux stipulations précédentes.

Cette commission présidera au partage des biens-fonds et capitaux qui ont pu jusqu'ici appartenir en commun à des districts, des communes, ou des communautés d'habitants séparés par la nouvelle frontière. En cas de désaccord sur le tracé et les mesures d'exécution, les deux Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à s'adresser à un Gouvernement tiers ami pour le prier de désigner un arbitre dont la décision sur les points en litige sera considérée comme définitive.

ARTICLE IV.

Les questions relatives à l'ancienne frontière serbo-bulgare seront réglées suivant l'entente intervenue entre les deux Hautes Parties contractantes, constatée dans le Protocole annexé au présent article.

ARTICLE V.

Entre le Royaume de Grèce et le Royaume de Bulgarie, la frontière suivra, conformément au procès-verbal arrêté par les Délégués militaires respectifs et annexé au Protocole No 9 du 25 juillet (7

août) 1913 de la Conférence de Bucarest, le tracé suivant:

La ligne frontière partira de la nouvelle frontière bulgaro-serbe sur la crête de Belasica planina,

pour aboutir à l'embouchure de la Mesta à la Mer Egée.

Entre ces deux points extrêmes, la ligne frontière suivra le tracé indiqué sur la carte 1/200.000 de

l'état-major autrichien et selon la description annexées au présent article.

Une commission mixte, composée de représentants des deux Hautes Parties contractantes, en nombre égal des deux côtés, sera chargée, dans les quinze jours qui suivront la signature du présent

Traité, d'exécuter sur le terrain le tracé de la frontière conformément aux stipulations précédentes.

Cette commission présidera au partage des biens-fonds et capitaux qui ont pu jusqu'ici

appartenir en commun à des districts, des communes, ou des communautés

d'habitants séparés par la
nouvelle frontière. En cas de désaccord sur le tracé et les mesures d'exécution, les
deux Hautes Parties
contractantes s'engagent à s'adresser à un Gouvernement tiers ami pour le prier de
désigner un arbitre

dont la décision sur les points en litige sera considérée comme définitive.
Il est formellement entendu que la Bulgarie se désiste, dès maintenant, de toute
prétention sur
l'île de Crète.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Quartiers généraux des armées respectives seront aussitôt informés de la
signature du
présent Traité. Le Gouvernement bulgare s'engage à ramener son armée, dès le
lendemain de cette
signification, sur le pied de paix. Il dirigera les troupes sur leurs garnisons où l'on
procédera, dans le

plus bref délai, au renvoi des diverses réserves dans leurs foyers.

Les troupes dont la garnison se trouve située dans la zone d'occupation de l'armée
de l'une des

Hautes Parties contractantes, seront dirigées sur un autre point de l'ancien
territoire bulgare et ne
pourront gagner leurs garnisons habituelles qu'après évacuation de la zone
d'occupation sus-visée.

ARTICLE VII.

L'évacuation du territoire bulgare, tant ancien que nouveau, commencera aussitôt
après la

démobilisation de l'armée bulgare, et sera achevée au plus tard dans la quinzaine.
Durant ce délai, pour l'armée d'occupation roumaine, la zone de démarcation sera
indiquée par

la ligne Sistov-Lovcea-Turski-Izvor-Glozene-Zlatitza-Mirkovo-Araba-Konak-
Orchania-Mezdra-

Vratza-Berkovitza-Lom-Danube.

ARTICLE VIII.

Durant l'occupation des territoires bulgares les différentes armées conserveront le
droit de

réquisition, moyennant paiement en espèces.

Elles y auront le libre usage des lignes de chemin de fer pour les transports de
troupes et les
approvisionnements de toute nature, sans qu'il y ait lieu à indemnité au profit de
l'autorité locale.

Les malades et les blessés y seront sous la sauvegarde des dites armées.

ARTICLE IX.

Aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité, tous les

**prisonniers de
guerre seront réciproquement rendus.**

**Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes désigneront chacun des
Commissaires**

spéciaux chargés de recevoir les prisonniers.

**Tous les prisonniers aux mains d'un des Gouvernements seront livrés au
commissaire du**

**Gouvernement auquel ils appartiennent ou à son représentant dûment autorisé, à
l'endroit qui sera fixé**

par les parties intéressées.

**Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes présenteront respectivement
l'un à l'autre,**

**et aussitôt que possible après la remise de tous les prisonniers, un état des
dépenses directes supportées**

**par lui pour le soin et l'entretien des prisonniers, depuis la date de la capture ou de
la reddition jusqu'à**

**celle de la mort ou de la remise. Compensation sera faite entre les sommes dues
par la Bulgarie à l'une**

**des autres Hautes Parties contractantes et celles dues, et la différence sera payée
au Gouvernement**

créancier aussitôt que possible après l'échange des états de dépenses sus-visés.

ARTICLE X.

**Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Bucarest
dans le délai de**

quinze jours ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

**En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé leurs
sceaux.**

**Fait à Bucarest le vingt huitième jour du mois de juillet (dixième jour du mois
d'août) de l'an mil
neuf cent treize.**

Signés:

Pour la Roumanie: Pour la Bulgarie:

(L.S.) T. Maioresco (L.S.) D. Tontcheff

Al. Marghiloman Général Fitcheff

Take Ionesco Dr. S. Ivantchoff

C.G. Dissesco S. Radeff

Général aide de camp Coanda Lt Colonel Stancioff

Colonel C. Christesco

Pour la Grèce:

(L.S.) E.K. Veniselos

D. Panas

N. Politis

Capitaine A. Exadactylos

Capitaine C. Pali
Pour le Monténégro: Pour la Serbie:
(L.S.) Général Serdar I. Voukotitch (L.S.) Nik. P. Pachitch
Y. Matanovitch M. G. Ristitch
M. Spalaïkovitch
Colonel K. Smilianitch
Lt Colonel D. Kalafatovitch (1)

Source:

1. http://www.culture-routes.lu/php/fo_index.php?lng=en&dest=bd_do_det&id=00000743

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The Treaty of London, 1913.

TREATY OF LONDON

London, May 17/ May 30, 1913

Peace Treaty between Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and the Ottoman Empire

I.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between His Majesty and Emperor of the Ottomans, on the one part, and their Majesties, the Allied Sovereigns, on the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects in perpetuity.

II.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans cedes to their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns all the territories of his Empire on the continent of Europe to the west of a line drawn from Enos on the Aegean Sea to Midia on the Black Sea, with the exception of Albania.

The exact line of the frontier from Enos to Midia shall be determined by an international commission.

III.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they remit to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the matter of arranging the delimitation of the frontiers of Albania and all other questions concerning Albania.

IV.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans declares that he cedes to their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns the island of Crete and that he renounces in their favour all rights of sovereignty and all other rights which he possessed in that island.

V.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they entrust to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias the task of determining the title to all the Ottoman islands in the Aegean Sea (except the island of Crete) and to the peninsula of Mount Athos.

VI.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns declare that they refer the matter of settling questions of a financial nature resulting from the war which is ended and from the above-mentioned cessions of territory to the International Commission convened at Paris, to which they have deputed their representatives.

VII.

Questions concerning prisoners of war, questions of jurisdiction, of nationality, and of commerce shall be settled by special conventions.

(Here follow signatures and seals.)

Actors: Balkan League and the Ottoman Empire

Balkan League:

Founded by Serbia Prime Minister: [Milovan Milovanovic](#)

Consisted of: Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria

Source:

Yugoslavia Through Documents, from its creation to its dissolution; edited by Snezana Trifunovska; Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Treaty_of_London_-_Peace_Treaty_between_Greece,_Bulgaria,_Serbia,_Montenegro_and_the_Ottoman_Empire