

HELLAS (GREECE), 19th - 20th CENTURY, THE RENAISSANCE OF A NATION

SYNOPSIS

The exhibit presents the course of the country from its rebirth in the 19th century (after 400 years of slavery) until today. The first chapter is the connection of the history of the Greek nation from its appearance around 3000 BC until its submission to the Ottomans in the 15th century, and its revival, after the revolution of 1821 (Chapter A). The exhibit then presents the country's progress from the 19th century to the present day, dividing it into four (parallel chronological) chapters. The development of administrative history (Chapter B), political history (Chapter C), and cultural and economic development (Chapter D).

The formation and presentation of the chapters is done in the following order and method:

Chapter A. The birth and course of the Greek nation during historical times, is presented in summary, in order to understand its contribution to world history.

Chapter B. The polity of Greece is presented from its renaissance (1830), until today. It is distinguished in the periods of the Greek state (1829 – 1832), Kingdom (1832 – 1924), Republic (1924 – 1935), Governments appointed by dictators or conquerors due to war or civil war and not after the choice of all the people (1935 – 1974) , and finally Democracy (1974 – today) ,

Chapter C. Refers to the military conflicts with foreign countries: Greco-Turkish war in Thessaly (1897) and Crete (1905), Balkan wars (1912 – 1913), first world war (1914 – 1918), campaign in Ukraine (1920), Greco-Turkish (1920 - 1922), Italian invasion of Corfu (1923), second world war (1940 – 1945), the country's accession to NATO and participation in the Korean campaign (1950).

Chapter D. Presents the course of the country in the fields of Economy and Culture.

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Explanation of outlines and fonts

Normal items

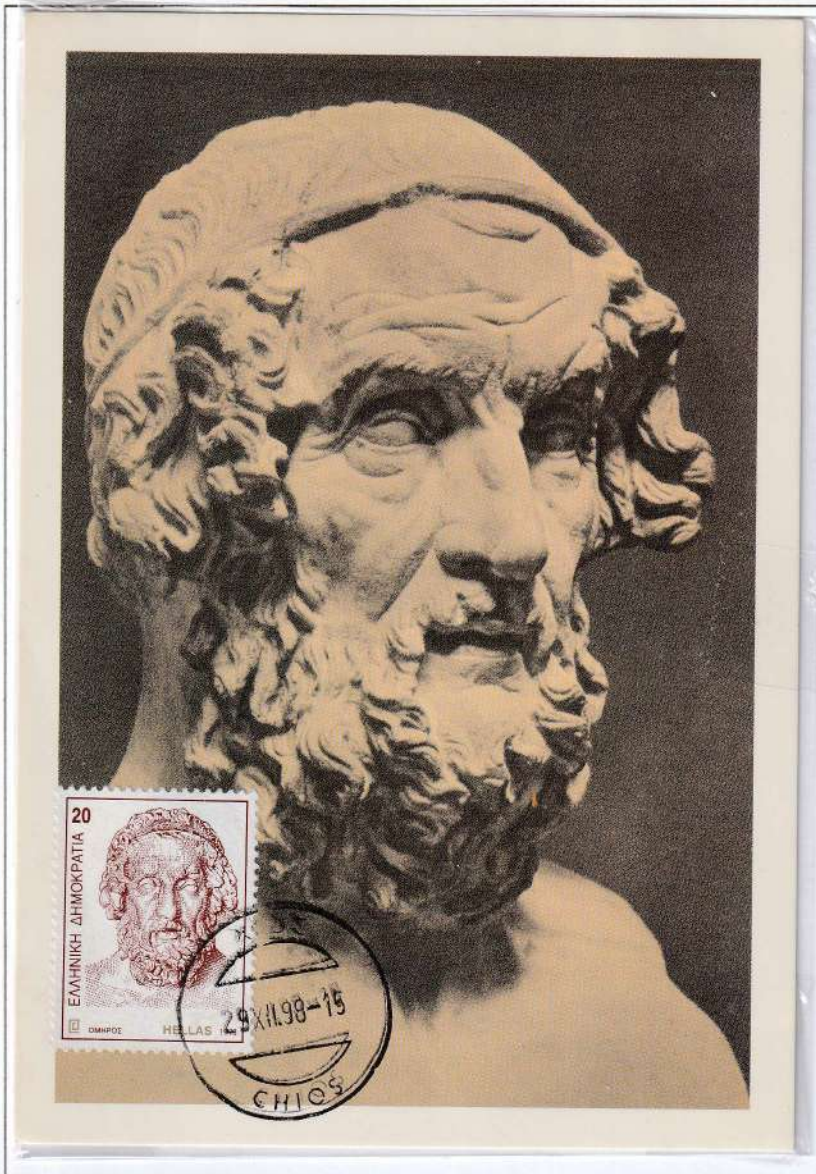
Important items

Texts: Thematic/ Philatelic/ Important

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

Ancient Greece

Is considered the cradle of Western civilization, being the birthplace of democracy, Western philosophy, Western literature, historiography, political science, major scientific and mathematical principles, Western drama and the Olympic Games.



According to Plato, Homer with the epics, was the educator of all Greece. He was born in Chios in the 8th century BC. Homer's influence spread beyond the borders of Greece. Scientific view says that the Greek alphabet, and consequently the Latin (western) alphabet, was invented with the main purpose of recording Homeric epics.



The Ancient Olympic Games were religious and athletic festivals held every four years in Olympia, Greece



The city-state of Athens is where western theatre originated. Mask of ancient theatre

α. BACKGROUND



Gave the name to our continent (Europe)
Cypriot coin with the rapture of Europe by Jupiter



Pericles, in one of his speeches during the Peloponnesian War (4th century BC), he declared: "The Athenian regime favors the many and not the few. That is why it is called democracy"



Philosophy (from Greek: philosophia, 'love of wisdom'). Plato and Aristoteles, the leading Greek philosophers

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

α. BACKGROUND

Ancient Greek Civilization

Greece is considered the cradle of Western civilization, being the birthplace of democracy. From the 8th century B.C., the Greeks were organized into various independent city-states, known as poleis, which spanned the entire Mediterranean region and the Black Sea

Aegean civilization 3000 – 1100 BC



Fresco found at the Minoan site of Knossos, indicating a sport or ritual of "bull leaping". The history of Crete goes back to the 7th millennium BC. Commemorative postal stamp "Heraklion Museum" 8 July 1942



Art in Aegean civilization 3000 – 1100 BC

Classical Athens



Classical Athens was a powerful city-state. Centre for the arts and philosophy, it is widely referred to as the cradle of Western civilization and the birthplace of democracy.



Athens had silver mines at its disposal and was able to produce a large number of coins, which allowed the city to complete major projects such as the reconstruction of the Acropolis

Macedonian civilization



Alexander the great. He was one of the most important Greek national leaders in history (336 - 323 BC).



All of Alexander influence in civilization, ranks him among the most influential figures of all time, along with his teacher Aristotle.

The Byzantine Empire

The history began in 675 BC when Byzas, migrant from Greek town of Megara, built the city of Byzantium, as a colony of Megarians, in Europa bank of Propontis sea. This town gave the name (Byzantine) to the empire that founded by the emperor Constantine I (year 330). and the city renamed Constantinople. The town and empire finally fell to the Ottomans on 1453.



Constantine I. Built a new Empire that referred to as the Byzantine for more than a thousand years. He imposed Christianity on the Western world.



Constantine Palaiologos 1405 – 1453, the last reigning Byzantine emperor



Mohammed II at the age of 21, he conquered Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire.

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

Scholars of the Nation

In the 18th century, Greek merchants and sailors became affluent and generated the wealth necessary to found schools and libraries, and to pay for young Greeks to study at the universities of Western Europe with the double aim of raising their educational level and simultaneously strengthening their national identity.



Adamantios Korais (1748- 1833). Greek scholar credited with laying the foundations of Modern Greek literature and a major figure in the Greek Enlightenment.



Konstantinos Oikonomou from Oikonomos (1780-1857). Greek scholar, representative of the Modern Greek Enlightenment



Skarlatos Kallimahis (1773 – 1821) Prince of Moldova financed Greek schools in Izmir.



Eugenios Voulgaris (1716-1806). With his teaching and texts, he created a new era in the history of Greek culture



Saint Cosmas the Etolos (1714 -1779), was a Greek Orthodox monk. It is reported that within 16 years he founded about 200 schools

Melanchthon (1497 – 1560). German scholar, professor of Greek language, friend and collaborator of Luther. Used the term Hellas with all its derivatives.



Intellectual Rigas Feraios (1757 – 1798). The most influential of the Greek writers and Was the first to conceive and organize a comprehensive national movement aiming at the liberation of all Balkan nations.

Envelope inland A' class (15gr) postal fee cost 1,50 drx.

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

Filiki Eteria

b. HISTORY

Feraios' martyrdom was to inspire three young Greek merchants: Nikolaos Skoufas, Emmanuil Xanthos, and Athanasios Tsakalof. Influenced by the Italian Carbonari and profiting from their own experience as members of Freemasonic organizations, they founded in 1814 the secret Filiki Eteria ("Friendly Society") in Odessa, an important center of the Greek mercantile diaspora in Russia, they planned the rebellion. the Filiki Eteria expanded rapidly and was soon able to recruit members in all areas of the Greek world and among all elements of the Greek society



Emmanuel Xanthos (1772-1853) marketer from Patmos, he starred in the establishment and development of Filiki Eteria.
1953 Commemorative postal mark for the 100 year from Xantho's death.



Monument in honor of Dimitrios Ypsilantis in Nafplio. Brother of the leader of the Friendly Society, Alexandros Ypsilantis, he was initiated in 1818 in the Society. In 1828 he was appointed Marshal of the Greek Army and undertook its organization and transformation into a regular army. 1901 Postal stationery 10 lepta



Nikolaos Skoufas (1774-1818) a founder member of the Filiki Eteria.



Passport of the Filiki Eteria, bearing its insignia and written in its coded alphabet. Red mark 'invalid'



Paleon Patron Germanos Greek hierarch, metropolitan of Old Patras and one of the leading hierarchs. He initiated the beginning of Greek Revolution of 1821 in Kalavrita, member of Filiki Eteria



Papaflessas joined the secret organization Filiki Eteria with the code name "Armodos", and the number five.



Karageorge Serbian 1768 - 1817 revolutionary leader who fought for his country's independence from the Ottoman Empire during the First Serbian Uprising of 1804-1813, a member of Filiki Eteria



Michael Soutsos - Vodas (1784 - 1864) ruler of Moldavia, in November 1820 was initiated into the Filiki Eteria.

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

b. HISTORY

Philhellenes

Because of the Greek origin of so much of the West's classical heritage, there was tremendous sympathy for the Greek cause throughout Europe. Some wealthy Americans and Western European aristocrats, such as the renowned poet Lord Byron took up arms to join the Greek revolutionaries. Many more also financed the revolution. Byron's death helped to create an even stronger European sympathy for the Greek cause.



Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749 – 1832) was a German philhellene writer, poet, novelist, and philosopher.



Thomas Jefferson, Greek learner, rationalist. Friend and advisor of A. Korais

Alexander Pushkin Was a Russian writer, the greatest Russian poet who is also considered the creator of modern Russian literature and a well-known philhellene.



Lord Byron, was an English poet, peer and politician who became a revolutionary in the Greek War of Independence. Later in life Byron joined the Greek War of Independence fighting the Ottoman Empire. Greeks revere him as a national hero. Registered cover from Greece to USA, 19 Mai/1924, abroad postal fee drx 2 + 2 for register =4

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

b. HISTORY

French Philhellenes



François René Chateaubriand (1768–1848) was a French writer, politician, diplomat and historian. He became highly popular as a defender of the cause of Greek independence.



Victor Hugo. In 1829 he published *Anatolitika*, one of his most remarkable works, inspired by the Greek Revolution of 1821. Hugo's philhellenism remained warm and pure, from 1821 until the Cretan Revolution of 1866,



Eugène Delacroix was a French Romantic artist. Delacroix's painting of the massacre at Messolonghi by Turkish force serves as a monument to the people and to the idea of freedom against tyrannical rule.



Charles Faveros (1782 – 1855). French philhellene general and commander of the Greek regular army during the Greek Revolution of 1821. In 1828, after a disagreement with Governor Kapodistrias, he left Greece for France. In 1826, the Third Greek National Assembly of Troizina declared Faveros an honorary Greek citizen.

Cover registered from Greece to Germany 23/Sep/1927, postal fee drx 6,40 plus 4 for register = 10,40

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

The Revolt. Leaders

The Peloponnese, with its long tradition of resistance to the Ottomans, was to become the heartland of the revolt. In the early months of 1821, with the absence of the Ottoman governor of the Morea Hursid Pasha and many of his troops, the situation was favourable for the Greeks to rise against Ottoman occupation. The crucial meeting was held at Vostitsa (modern Aigion), where chieftains and prelates from all over the Peloponnese assembled on 26 January. According to oral tradition, the Revolution was declared on 25 March 1821 by Metropolitan Germanos of Patras, who raised the banner with the cross in the Monastery of Agia Lavra (near Kalavryta, Achaea).



Constantine Kanaris (1793 - 1877) Greek admiral. Politician and Prime Minister.



Georgios Karaiskakis (1782-1827). Famous Greek military commander and a leader of the Greek War of Independence.
Imperforated leaflet essay issue 1930



1821 women from Epirus, Fighting Turks (lithography)



Kitsos Tzavelas (1801-1855) Greek fighter in revolution of '21 from Souli of Epirus. Later general, minister and prime minister.



Greek heroes: Athanasios Diakos (1788-1821), Laskarina Bouboulina (1771-1825), Theodoros Kolokotronis (1770-1834), Lazaros Kountouriotis (1759-1852), Antreas Miaoulis (1769-1835).

Registered cover from Corfu to London 1930. Postal fee drx 4 abroad, +2.4 overweight +4reg. =10.40 (7.00 front + 3.40 on back side)

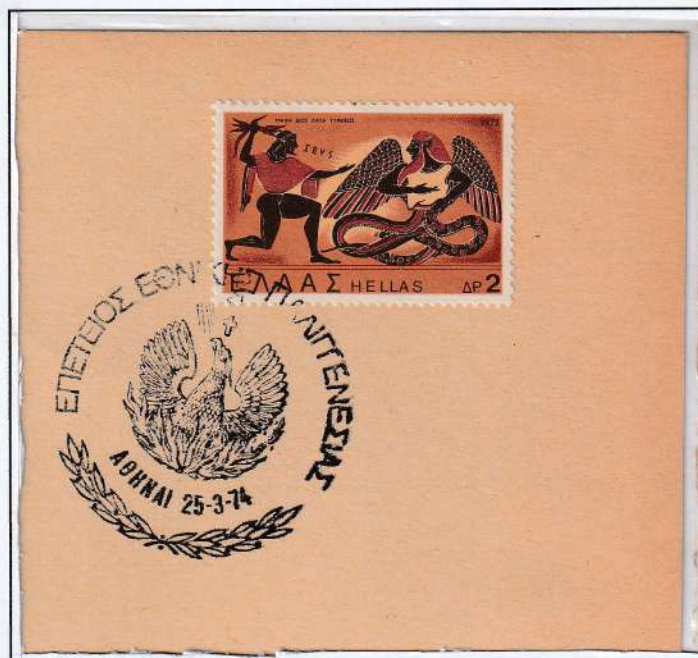
A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

b. HISTORY

The Revolt. Leaders and Events



Greek heroes: Odysseas Androutsos 1790-1825, Georgios Kountouriotis 1782-1858, Manto Mavrogenous 1796-1848, Nikitaras 1782-1849
 Events: Sea battles, Fight in Tripolitsa, Fight in Koboti, Fight in Alamana.
 Self-adhesive postal stamps issued for the 200 years from revolution.



Fights in, Athens 1821, Korinthos 1822, Salona 1821.

1974 Commemorative postage stamp, for the 153 years from the revolution (junta's period).

A. FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

The Battle of Navarino

Naval battle fought on 20 October 1827, during the Greek War of Independence, in Navarino Bay, in the Ionian Sea. Allied forces from Britain, France, and Russia decisively defeated Ottoman and Egyptian forces trying to suppress the Greeks, thereby making Greek independence much more likely. The sinking of the Ottomans' Mediterranean fleet saved the fledgling Greek Republic from collapse and point the independency of Greeks after 4 centuries slavery. It was the last battle for independency.



Navarino bay. Cover from Crete to Paris. Postal fee to abroad 4 drx

b. HISTORY



Ibrahim Passas, the admiral of Othman – Egyptian brigade.



The battle in Navarino bay. By lithography of this era.



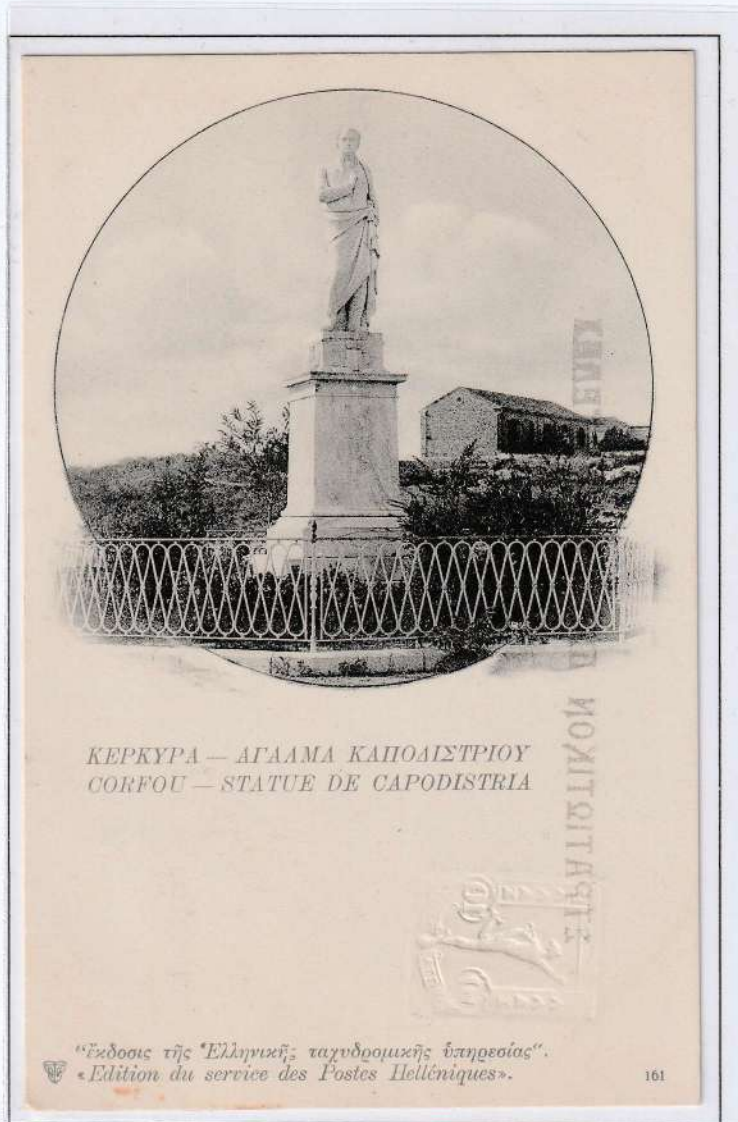
The three admirals, Codrington, De Rigny, Heyden for England, France, and Russia accordingly. Cover registered from Athens to Tanganyika 4/11/32

B. ADMINISTRATION

a. HELLENIC STATE (1827–1832)

Kapodistria. First Governor

Was a Greek statesman who served as the Foreign Minister of the Russian Empire and was one of the most distinguished politicians and diplomats of Europe. After a long and distinguished career in European politics and diplomacy, he was elected as the first head of state of independent Greece (1827–31). He is considered the founder of the modern Greek state, and the architect of Greek independence.



Statue of Kapodistria in Corfu Island (birth place).
Postal stationery 1901, 10 lepta.



Kapodistria, FD postal mark 1/4/1930



The military school was founded in Nafplio on 1 July 1828 by decree of Ioannis Kapodistrias. Commemorative postal stamp for the 170 years from its foundation



On September 24, 1828, the Governor of Greece, Ioannis Kapodistrias, signed a resolution "on the establishment of regular postal transport" establishing the "General Post Office".
Cancellation mark for the 150 years life of Greek post office



Introduced the phoenix, the first modern Greek currency 28/7/1828

B. ADMINISTRATION

First Capital. Nafplio

a. HELLENIC STATE (1827–1832)

Is a town in the Peloponnese, Greece. It was an important seaport held under a succession of royal houses in the Middle Ages, held initially by the de la Roche following the Fourth Crusade before coming under the Republic of Venice and, lastly, the Ottoman Empire. The town was the capital of the First Hellenic Republic and of the Kingdom of Greece, from the start of the Greek Revolution in 1821 until 1834.



Town of Nafplio. Postal stationery 10 lepta, issue 1901



Prephilatelic cancellation. Letter from Nafplio to Corfu stamped by postal mark "GENERAL POST OFFICE" used in Nafplio until 1834, period that the town was capital of Greece.

B. ADMINISTRATION

b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

Otto (1815 – 1867)

Was a Bavarian prince who became the first King of Greece in 1832 under the Convention of London. He reigned until he was deposed in 1862



Kings Otto and Amalia in Greek attire



3th September 1843 Revolution, was an uprising by the Hellenic Army in Athens, against the autocratic rule of King Otto. Among the leaders were, Makrigiannis, Metaxas, Kallergis

The building of palace was built between 1836 and 1847, intended to become the palace of King Otto, after the transfer of the capital of the state from Nafplio to Athens in 1834. The square in front of palace, until September 1843 it was called "Palace Square". It took its current name (Syntagma square) after the September 3, 1843 Revolution.

1902 Postal stationery, 10 lepta, from Athens to Germany

B. ADMINISTRATION

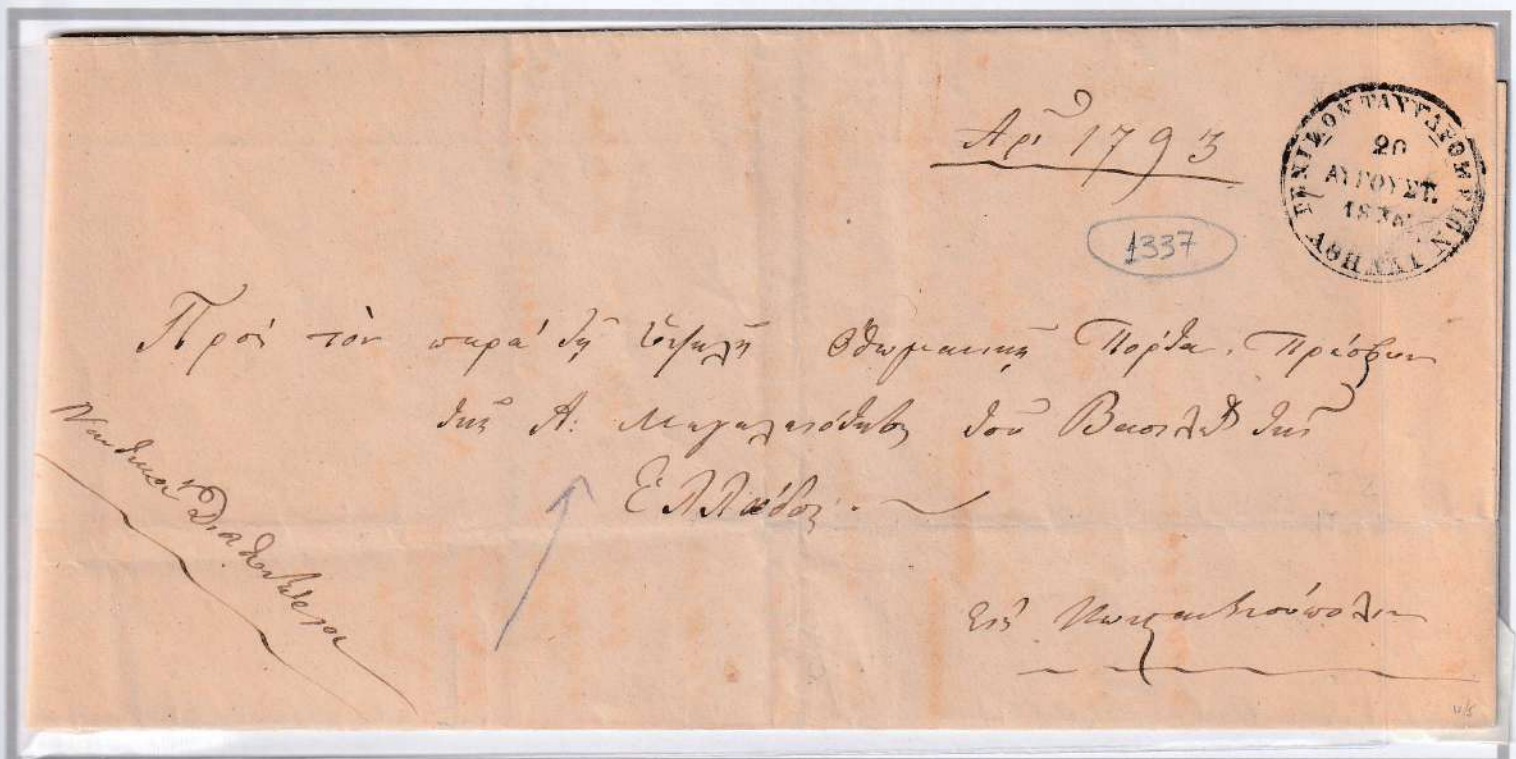
b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

Athens

Is the capital and largest city in Greece. Following the Greek War of Independence and the establishment of the Greek Kingdom, Athens was chosen as the capital of the newly independent Greek state in 1834, largely because of historical and sentimental reasons. At the time, it was reduced to a town of about 4,000 people in a loose swarm of houses along the foot of the Acropolis.



Athens at the beginning of 20th century. Stationery postal card 10 lepta 2/08/1900 from Athens to Germany.



Envelope posted from Athens to Constantinople. Prephilatelic cancelation mark "General post office, Athens 20/8/1836".

B. ADMINISTRATION

b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

Georgios A (1845 – 1913)

George's reign of almost 50 years was characterized by territorial gains as Greece established its place in pre-World War I Europe. Britain ceded the Ionian Islands peacefully in 1864, while Thessaly was annexed from the Ottoman Empire after the Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878). During the First Balkan War, after Greek troops had captured much of Greek Macedonia, George was assassinated in Thessaloniki.



Emblem of Ithaca



Paxos emblem



Emblem of Kythera



King George A'



Emblem of Lefkada



Emblem of Zakynthos



Emblem of Kefallinia



Emblem of Corfu

In 1862, Britain decided to transfer the Ionian islands to Greece, as a gesture of support intended to bolster the new King's popularity. On 21 May 1864 the Ionian Islands officially reunited with Greece.

King Georgios A and the emblem of each of the seven islands.



1845 Letter with postmark of the British period, from Corfu to Patras.



1859 'Ionian state' issue

B. ADMINISTRATION

b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

Cretan Unification

The decision to grant autonomy to the island enforced by the four great powers, and a High Commissioner, Prince George of Greece, appointed in December 1898. In 1908, taking advantage of domestic turmoil in Turkey, the Cretan deputies unilaterally declared union with Greece. This recognized internationally on 1 December 1913.



Commemorative edition for unification Cretan with Greece. December 1913

20/Mar./1905 Cretan postal stationery, the high commissioner Prince Georgios A'.
Cretan Postal stationery 10lepta, posted from Chania to Italy.



Due to the strategic location of the island, there were many European post offices.
1909 Italian postal stationery 10 cent, from Chania, Italian post office to Germany

B. ADMINISTRATION

b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

National Schism (1915-1917)

The National Divide (1915-1917) was a series of events centered on the dispute between then-Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos and King Constantine A' over whether or not Greece would enter World War I. The events concern the resignation of Prime Minister Venizelos, the creation of a separate state in Northern Greece with Thessaloniki as its capital and the expulsion of Constantine from Greece.

Thessaloniki's Government



Franchet d' Esperey, French general. As commander of the Allied army at Salonika, conducted the successful Macedonian campaign.



El. Venizelos in WWI brought Greece on the side of the Allies, further expanding the Greek borders.
Pair imperforated



The government of Thessaloniki issued a set of stamps for use in Thessaloniki and Crete as "PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT".
Band of three, 25 lepta, imperforated



1917 envelope from Thessaloniki to Cairo registered, with stamp issued by local government, censored by French 'Armee d' Orient', and Greek military service, arrival post mark in Cairo.

B. ADMINISTRATION

b. KINGDOM (FIRST PERIOD 1832-1924)

Athens Government

The government of Athens, marked the circulating postal stamps by 'ET' and crown, in order to prevent their use in areas controlled by the government of Thessaloniki.



King Constantine I, was married to Sophia of Prussia, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm II and was convinced of the Central Powers' victory



Wilhelm II, German Emperor (Kaiser) and King of Prussia. Sophia's of Greece, brother.



King Alexander, succeeded Constantine at the request of the Allies

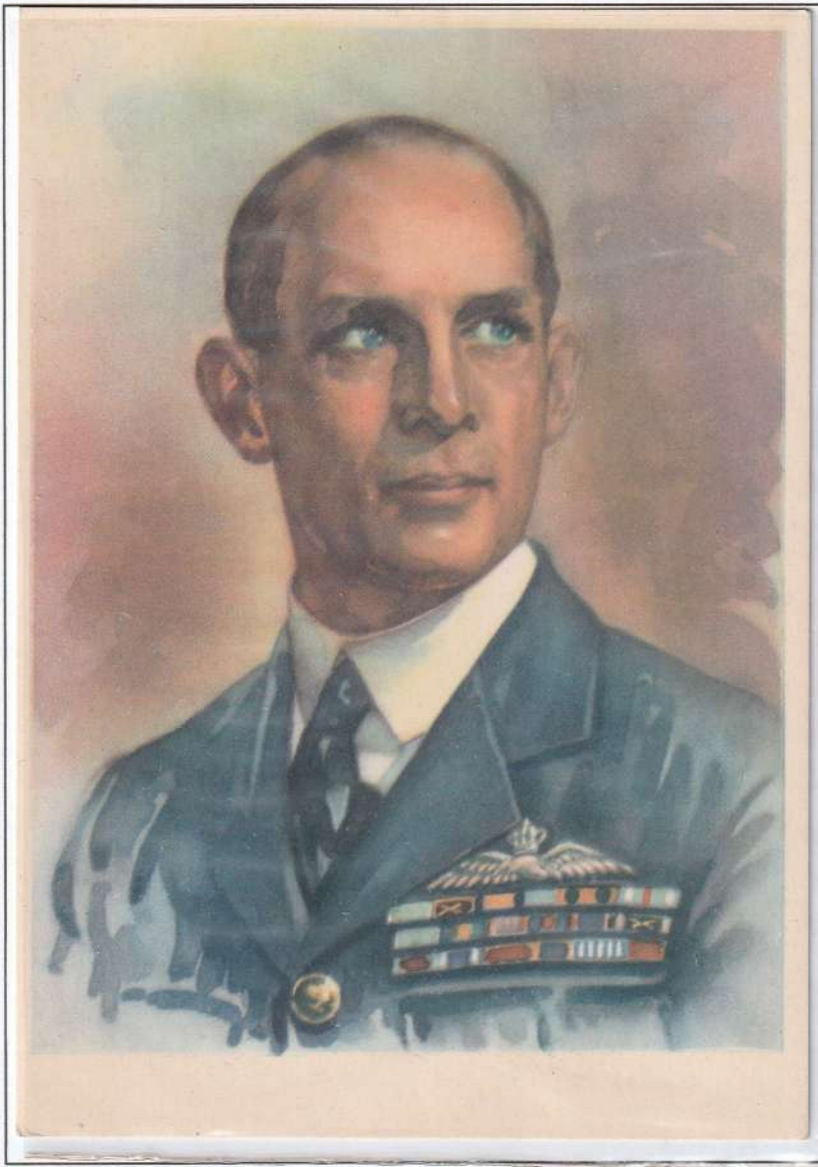


Inverted overprint 'ET'.

Cover stamped with overprint 'ET' marked stamps, posted on Dec. 1918 from Chio to London

B. ADMINISTRATION

Uprising 1924



King Georgios II in postal stationery 4 drx.,

c. REPUBLIC (1924-1935)

On 14 September 1922, King Constantine resigned and went into exile in Italy. His son, George II, was declared king. In October 1923 elections were called, and King George II was asked to leave the country. On 25 March 1924, prime minister Alexandros Papanastasiou, proclaimed the Second Hellenic Republic that ratified by plebiscite a month later.



Prime Minister Papanastasiou



Nikolaos Plastiras the leader of revolution.



1923 Postal stationery 10 lepta. Additional charges with stamps overprinted by: 'Revolution 1922'

B. ADMINISTRATION

4th August (1936-1940)

d. APPOINTED GOVERNMENTS

In 1935, a royalist general-turned-politician Georgios Kondylis took power after a coup d'état and abolished the republic, holding a rigged referendum, after which King George II returned to Greece and was restored to the throne. An agreement between Prime Minister Ioannis Metaxas and the head of state George II followed in 1936, which installed Metaxas as the head of a dictatorial regime known as the 4th of August Regime,

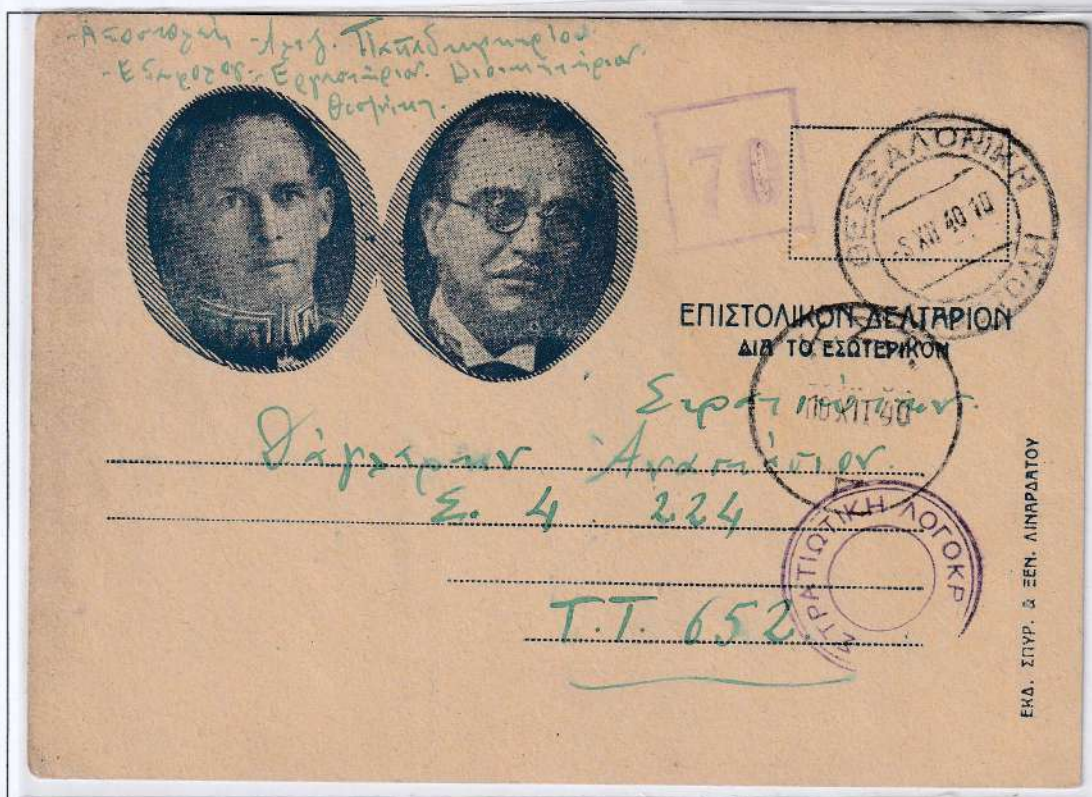


Registered letter from Athens to USA stamped with the Republic set, overprinted by the date of referendum: "November 3, 1935"



ΖΗΤΩ
Η 4^η ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ

Block of three stamped with the slogan of dictatorship 'Long live August 4th'



Postal stationery with the portrait of King George end dictator Metaxas, stamped by military censorship marks, 10/12/1940.

B. ADMINISTRATION

d. APPOINTED GOVERNMENTS

World War II, Triple Occupation 1941 – 1944.

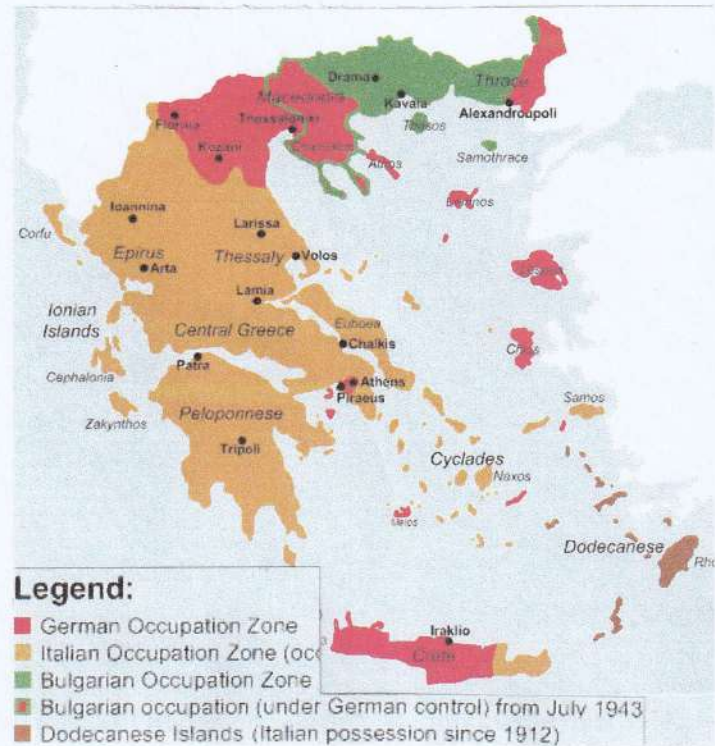
On 13 April 1941, Hitler issued Directive No. 27. Mainland Greece was divided between Germany, Italy and Bulgaria. 'Greek State' was the name of the puppet state in Greece during the occupation of the country by the Axis powers.

Greek State.

The occupying authorities tried to eradicate all symbols of legitimate governments.



Surcharge "BOMBARDS OF PIRAEUS" issued at the request of the conquerors to be used in propaganda against the Allies.



Mechanical deletion of national symbols. Postmark on backside 23/9/42



Manually, "Greek State", just after occupation. Postmark on backside 3/6/41.

B. ADMINISTRATION

d. APPOINTED GOVERNMENTS

Italian Administration in Ionian Islands

In the Ionian Islands the correspondence is done with Italian stamps, overprinted by 'Isole Ionie'.



16/2/42 Letter from island Corfu (village Karoussades) to Athens, with rural mark, Italian stamps and censorship.



15/3/43 Postal card "VINCEREMO", from Island Zakynthos to Thessaloniki, censored locally (censor mark on back side).

B. ADMINISTRATION

d. APPOINTED GOVERNMENTS

Italian Administration in Aegean Sea

In the prefecture of Lasithi (Eastern Crete), the Italian occupation authorities had prohibited the use of Greek stamps for a period of 1941 - 1942. The correspondence of this prefecture was transferred to Rhodes, where the censorship also took place.



19/10/1941 Letter from Eastern Crete (Agios Nikolaos) to Khalkis, marked with Rhodes stamps and postmark.



15/2/1943 Letter from Agios Nikolaos Lasithi to Athens marked with Greek stamp. Italian censorship strip.

B. ADMINISTRATION German end Bulgarian Territory d. APPOINTED GOVERNMENTS

The Germans controlled Athens, Central Macedonia, Western Crete, Milos, Amorgos and the islands of the Northern Aegean. Bulgaria annexed Western Thrace and Eastern Macedonia



1943 envelope from Kavala to Sofia. Bulgarian postal stamp and post mark



Bulgaria post stamp, overprinted 1944 as Macedonia territory



Overprint for the German occupation of the Ionian Islands after the capitulation of the Italian forces 2/10/43



Envelope from Chios to Mytilene Island. German censorship, Greek post stamp.

B. ADMINISTRATION

e. CIVIL WAR (1946 – 1974)

Referendum 1 Sep. 1946

A referendum on maintaining the monarchy was held in Greece on 1 September 1946. The proposal was approved by 68.4% of voters with a turnout of 88.6%. The referendum brought to power successively the kings, George II, Pavlos I, Constantine II. The latter was overthrown by referendum in 1974 and the country was led to the democracy, until today.



*Letter registered,
Athens to
Washington. Oct.
1946. King
Georgios II.
Overprint the date
of referendum.*



Queen Frederick, played a controversial role at the reigns of Pavlos and Constantinos.

King Constantinos II.
1964 – 1974.



Constantinos Karamanlis and Georgios Papandreou were the most important prime ministers of this period

King Pavlos I 1947-1964
Postal stationery 2drx



The military operation

took place in Greece between the ruling Greek Army and the guerrilla forces of the Hellenic Democratic Army of the Communist Party of Greece, lasted since 1946 until 1949. The persecution continued for many years and ended essentially after the fall of the junta in 1974.



Propaganda. In April 1949, Large exhibition of photographs from Makronissos (exiles island), works of "revivers", speeches, etc. was inaugurated at the Athens, Zappeion Megaron.

Postal stationery (2 drah) with commemorative stamp 'Makronissos exhibition'



10/8/49 postal stationery, send from Makronissos (exiles island) by political prisoner.

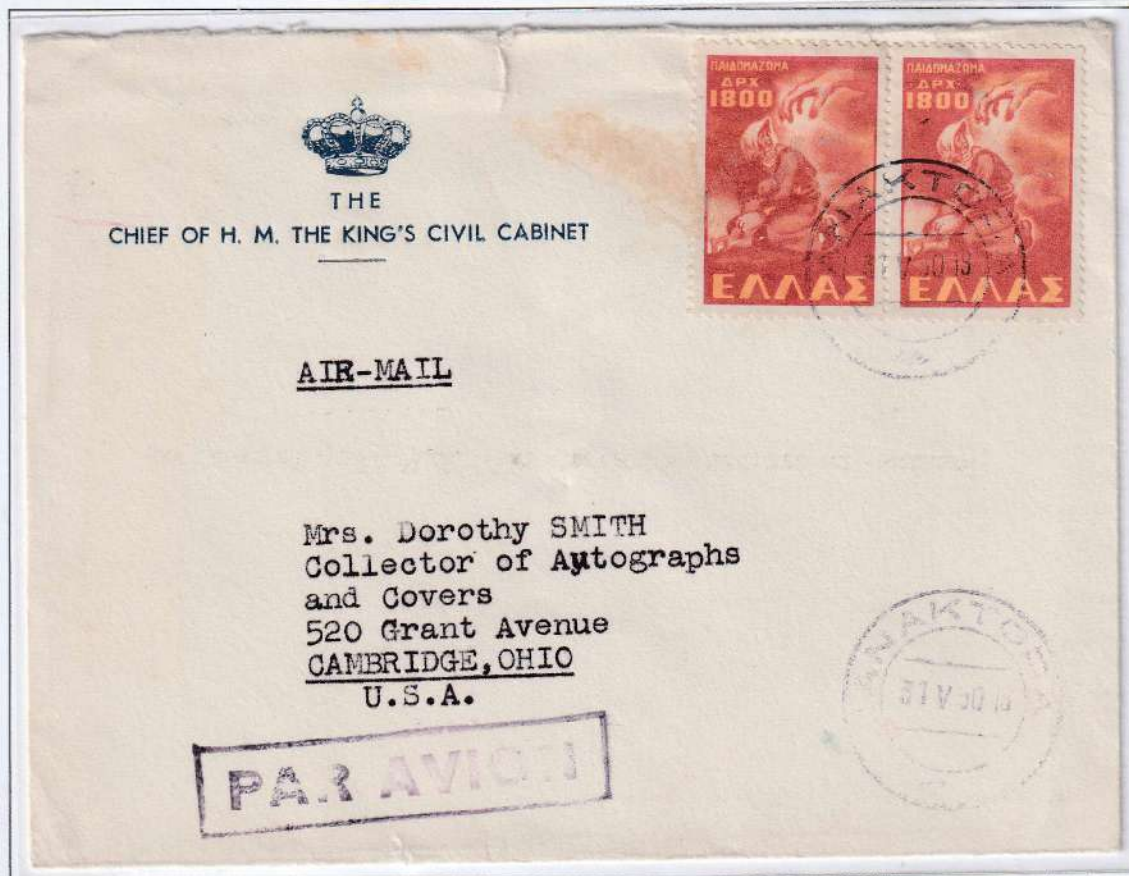
Lavrio post mark and red censorship, reminding them that they have to write everything in 10 lines only. Copy of back side (part).

B. ADMINISTRATION

e. CIVIL WAR (1946 - 1974)

The Removal of Children

By both sides was another highly emotive and contentious issue. About 30,000 children were forcefully taken by the DSE from territories they controlled to Eastern Bloc countries. Many others were moved for protection to special camps inside Greece, an idea of Queen Frederica.



31/5/50 envelope posted from the palace post office to USA, stamped with the abduction postal set

End of military operations



1952 Registered cover with a couple stamps, issued for the final battle in Grammos – Vitsi mountain. Postal stamp of Veria, It was the headquarters of the 'Macedonian Division Group' (OMM) of ELAS (KKE Army).



1969 Commemorative issue for the finish of civil war. The military operations finished in 1949 with the rise of state forces.

B. ADMINISTRATION

e. CIVIL WAR (1946-1974)

The Civil War caused countless sufferings. Thousands of people were lost. Especially for the losers, the consequences were incomparably more painful. They were forced to live, for decades, in fear and silence. At the end of the period under consideration, the political crisis intensified and accompanied at least two generations of people. On April 21, 1967, a group of army officers, led by Colonel Georgios Papadopoulos, as well as other Army officers, took power in a coup called the "April 21 Revolution." A dictatorship was imposed that lasted seven years. On July 20, 1974, the sudden invasion of Cyprus by Turkey forced the regime of Colonel Ioannidis, who had overthrown Papadopoulos, to relinquish power.

21 April 1967



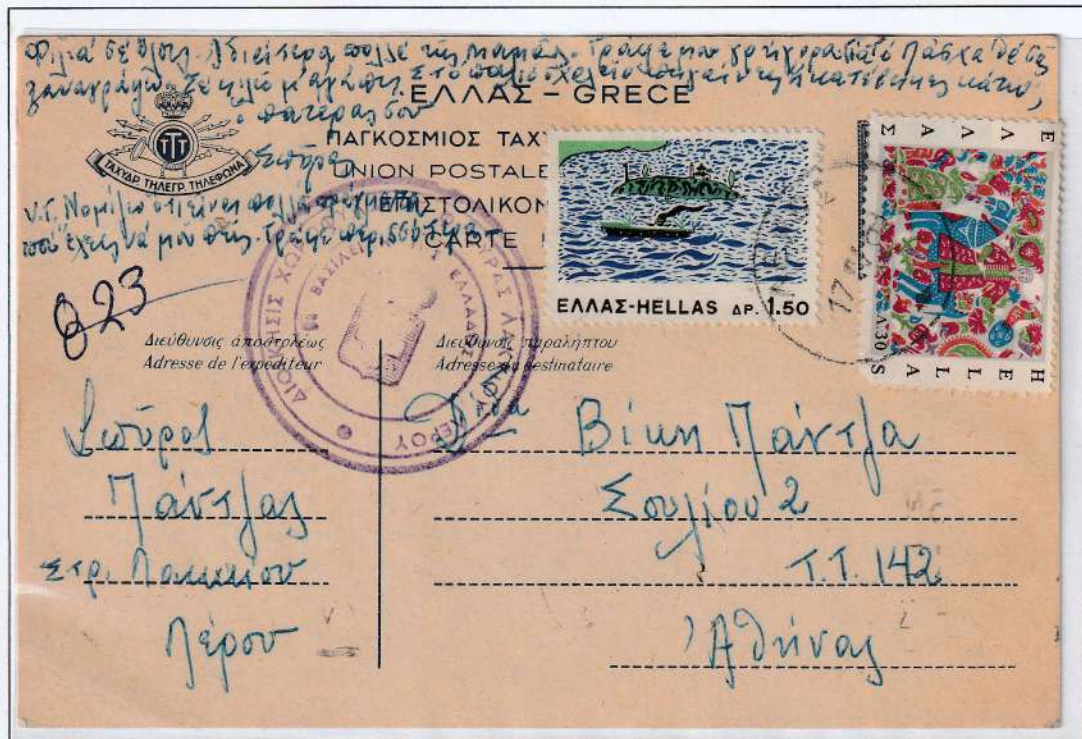
The official junta's slogan was 'Greece for Greek Christians'. Commemorative junta's issue of the predominance. Soldier in a background of the reborn phoenix



1973 Postmark commemorative for the announcing of dictator Papadopoulos as president.



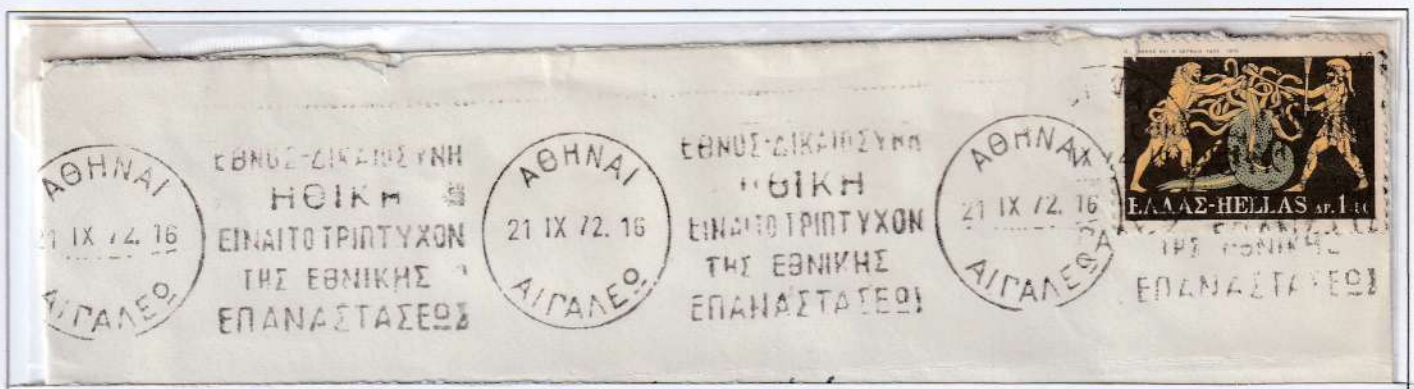
The student uprising at the polytechnic school was the beginning of junta's downfall. Commemorative postmark.



In 1967, the dictatorial regime launched a series of military trials, while thousands of exiles were sent to concentration camps. Postal stationery censored 1968, posted by prisoner on a camp in Leros island.



1967 Military postage stamp with the slogan "LONG LIVE THE PEACEFUL BATTLE OF OUR ARMY"



1972 Junta's postal slogan "NATION JUSTICE MORALITY IS THE TRIPTYCH OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION"

B. ADMINISTRATION

e. CIVIL WAR (1946 - 1974)

1974 Invasion in Cyprus

In July 1974 (20 – 22), Turkish forces invaded and captured 3% of the island before a ceasefire was declared. The Greek military junta collapsed and was replaced by a democratic government. In August 1974, another Turkish invasion resulted in the capture of approximately 36% of the island. The ceasefire line from August 1974 became the United Nations Buffer Zone in Cyprus and is commonly referred to as the Green Line.



Turkish invasion in Cyprus, due to Greek junta interference on the island, created refugees.



Stamp from Turkish poster in invasion



Overprint 'Refugee Fund'



Overprint 'Security Council resolution 353 20 July 1974'



Cover 22/Jul./1974, posted during invasion.



Slogan for the Turkish invasion "Bring justice to Cyprus respect U.N. resolutions"

B. ADMINISTRATION

f. DEMOCRACY

After the end of the military régime, democracy was restored. In 1974, a referendum voted 69%–31% to confirm the deposition of King Constantine II. A democratic republican constitution came into force. The country becomes a member of the European Union



Restoration of Democracy



1979 The country is admitted as the tenth member of the European Economic Community (EEC).



Commemorative stamp for the first anniversary of the rebirth of the Republic



1994 The country holds the presidency of the European Union



1-1-1981 The country becomes a full member of the European Economic Community (EEC).

C. GREECE AND WAR

a. THE GREEK - TURKISH WAR (First)

Thessaly 1897

The Greek government bowing to popular pressure, declared war on the Ottomans. In the ensuing Greco-Turkish War of 1897, the badly trained and equipped Greek army was defeated by the Ottomans. Through the intervention of the Great Powers, however, Greece lost only a little territory (Thessaly) along the border to Turkey, while Crete was established as an autonomous state under Prince George of Greece.



Stamps of Turkey used by the Turkish troops in the occupied areas (Thessalia) during the Greek – Turkish war of 1897.
Part of cover with stamps from Larissa to Constantinople, 9 Mar 1898, (Certificate of authenticity by A. Zeis.)

Therissos Revolution

Took place in Crete, on March 10 1905, with the starting point being the village of Therissos, Chania. The leader of the revolution was Eleutherius Venizelos. The reason for the revolution was the desire for the union of Crete with



Venizelos in Therisso



Commemorative issue, map of Crete, Venizelos.



Local issue 'Crete slave'



1905 Handmade issue, postal mark 'Therisso'



Local issue 'Prince George' and postal mark 'Therisso'

C. GREECE AND WAR

b. BALKAN WARS

Balkan Wars 1912 -1913

By the early 20th century, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia had achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire, but large elements of their ethnic populations remained under Ottoman rule. In 1912, these countries formed the Balkan League. The Balkan Wars consisted of two conflicts that took place in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912 and 1913. The war set the stage for the Balkan crisis of 1914 and thus served as a "Prelude to the First World War".

The leaders of the opposing forces



Bulgaria, king Ferdinand I 1908 – 1918
1912 Stationery 5 st. From Bulgaria to Germany



Romania, king Carol
1881 - 1914



Serbia, king Peter I
1904 - 1918



Montenegro, king
Nikolas I 1910 - 1918



Greece, prince
Konstantinos, general



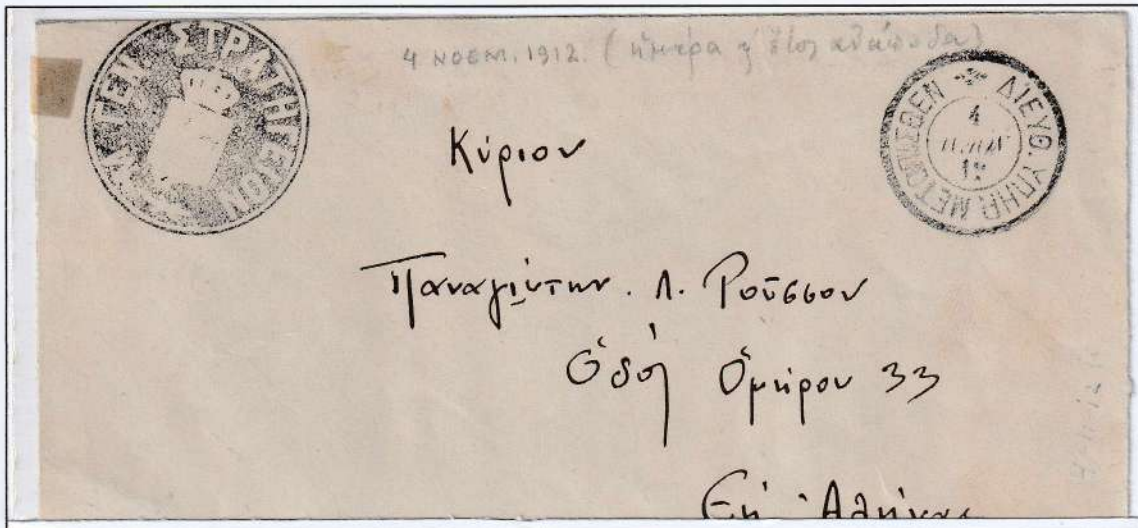
Turkey, sultan Mohammed V
1909 - 1918

C. GREECE AND WAR

b. BALKAN WARS

Balkan War I

Lasted from October 1912 to May 1913 and involved actions of the Balkan League (the Kingdoms of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro) against the Ottoman Empire. The Treaty of London ended the First Balkan War on 30 May 1913, which managed Greece to occupy a large part of Macedonia, including the strategically important port of Thessaloniki. Greece issued for use in the new areas a special set of stamps and special postage marks.



Military post office, cancellation mark, negative stamp "General Headquarters"

The Port of Thessaloniki

Was a strategic target of the forces, Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbs.



Stamps and marks used in the conquered new areas.

After the liberation of Thessaloniki on 26/10/1912, the Ottoman administrative structure of the city was maintained to avoid the economic and social disintegration of the city.

Thessaloniki French post office, Stationery Levant. Posted from Salonique Jan 1913 to Constantinople. Continue to refer Turque as country of origin.

C. GREECE AND WAR

b. BALKAN WARS

Balkan War I, Epirus, Macedonia

Greek troops was liberated Southern and Northern Epirus, and Western and Central Macedonia

Macedonian Towns



Edessa. Greek stamp with surcharge 'Greek Administration'



Kavalla. Greek stamps with surcharge 'Greek Administration'



Kastoria. Stamp and Postal stamp for the new areas

Epirus Towns



Xeimara, local issue, reprint.



Xeimara, postal stamp good for the liberated areas



Argyrokastro, local issue



1910 Janina, Italian post office stationery, Turkey period.



Surcharge on Turkey stamps



Janina, capital of Epirus. Stamps for the liberated areas

C. GREECE AND WAR

North Aegean Islands. The Greek Navy

Occupied all the islands of the Aegean Sea. Greece issued for use in the new areas a special set of stamps and special postage marks. Some islands had already released local issues

Tenedos

On October 24, 1912, the Greek fleet occupied the island.



Postal stamp and mark of campaign. Stamp of the destroyer 'ASPIS' on Tenedos.

b. BALKAN WARS



"Averof" The battleship took part in the First Balkan War as the flagship of the Greek Fleet.

Limnos. The liberation from the Ottomans came on October 8, 1912 from the Greek fleet and set up a naval base on the island.



Overprint 'Limnos' on greek stamp, and postal stamp.

Imvros island. Liberated by the Greek fleet on 18/10/1912.

Icaria. On 18 July 1912, the Free State of Icaria (Ελευθέρα Πολιτεία Ικαρίας) was declared. In November 1912, Icaria officially became part of the Kingdom of Greece.



Campaign stamp and postmark



Icaria map, and local issue with post mark



C. GREECE AND WAR

Lesvos Island.

Was liberated by the Turks on November 8, 1912 from the fleet of Admiral Pavlos Kountouriotis and the full integration with Greece took place in 1914



1912 Lesvos, overprint on Turkey's stamps. Postal stamp in Turkey "MIDILLI", and in Greek "MITYAINH"

b. BALKAN WARS

Chios Island,

Joined the rest of independent Greece after the First Balkan War (1912). The Greek Navy liberated Chios in November 1912 in a hard-fought, but brief amphibious operation. The Ottoman Empire recognized Greece's annexation of Chios and the other Aegean islands by the Treaty of London (1913).



Issue Chios, typographic overprint 'Ε.Δ.' on Greek 1913 stamp. Postal stamp Chios, on campaign stamp 1912. Greek Postal stamp on Turkey stamp.

Samos Island.

In 1834, the island of Samos became the territory of the Principality of Samos, a semi-independent state tributary to Ottoman Turkey. The island was united with the Kingdom of Greece in 1913. The Greek fleet landed troops on the island on 13 March 1913



Issue with the head of Hermes, overprint 'General Administration of Samos'



Principaute de Samos, 1834 – 1913. Post card, postal stamp, and Turkey stamp.

Chart of Samos Island

C. GREECE AND WAR

Athos (Mount Athos)

b. BALKAN WARS

In November 1912, during the First Balkan War, the Ottomans were forced out by the Greek Navy. Greece claimed the peninsula as part of the peace treaty of London signed on 30 May 1913. As a result of the shortcomings of the Treaty of London, the Second Balkan War broke out between the combatants in June 1913. A final peace was agreed at the Treaty of Bucharest on 10 August 1913.



Painting that depicts the surrender of Mount Athos to the Greek fleet. C.M.F. Day.



Cover from monk of the Russian hermitage 'Agios Andreas' in Athos 1894. Turkish stamp and postmark "Mountain Athos". Mark "Athos Russian Hermitage of St. Andrew".



Saint. Russian on Athos. Hermitage of Andreas
(Translation of stamp on backside)

C. GREECE AND WAR

c. WORLD WAR I

Serbian Army in Corfu and Thessaloniki

World War I, was a generalized clash of European Powers that lasted from July 1914 to November 1918. From January to February 1916, Serbian soldiers and civilians (151,828 persons) were evacuated with Allied ships from the Albanian port of Avlona (Valona) to Corfu, before traveling to Thessaloniki for reorganization by the France Army of the East. Civilians and the leadership remained in Corfu, which for the next two years became unofficially the capital of Serbia.



1918 post card from Corfu to France, marked by censor and military Serbian marks.



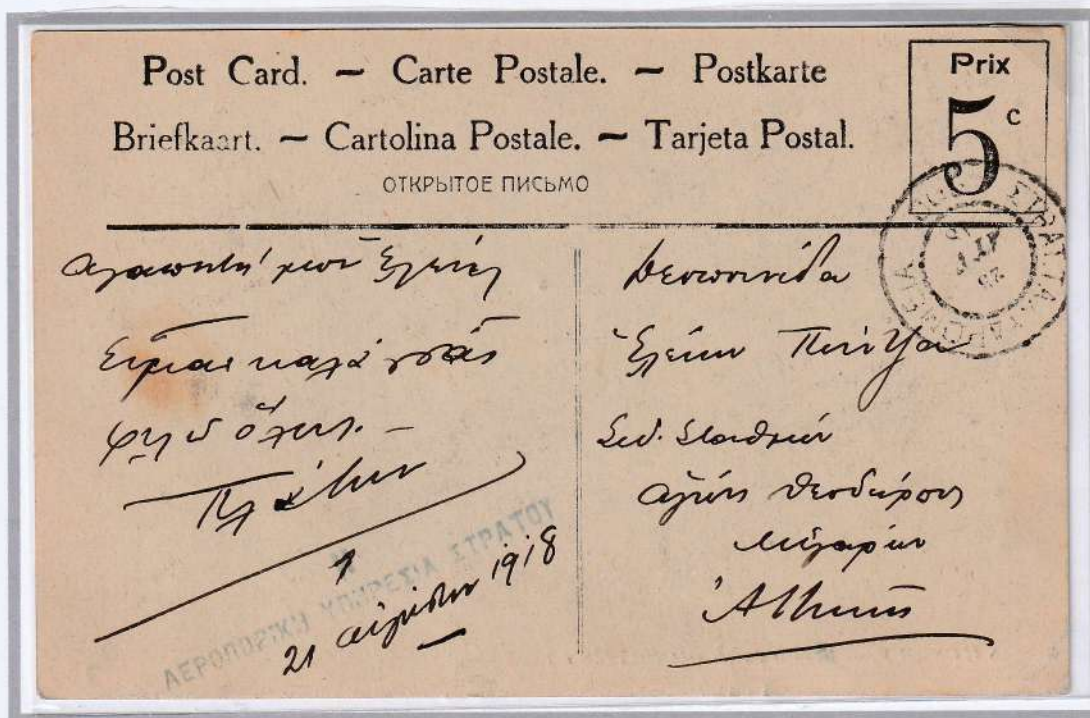
1918 French postal stationery from France to Thessaloniki Serbs Army, marked by military and censor Serbian Stamp.

C. GREECE AND WAR

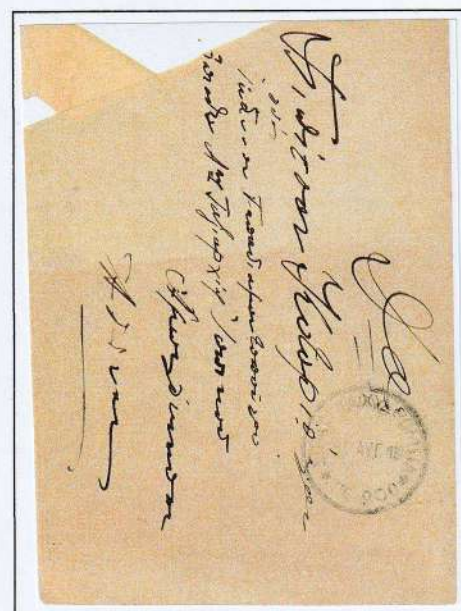
Macedonia Front

c. WORLD WAR I

On June 28, 1917, Greece entered to the war. It gathered 300,000 soldiers, most of whom joined the Anglo-French army fighting in Macedonia



900 Military postal office stationery of the **H1 Squadron of the Army Air Service**, based in Thessaloniki 23 Aug. 1918



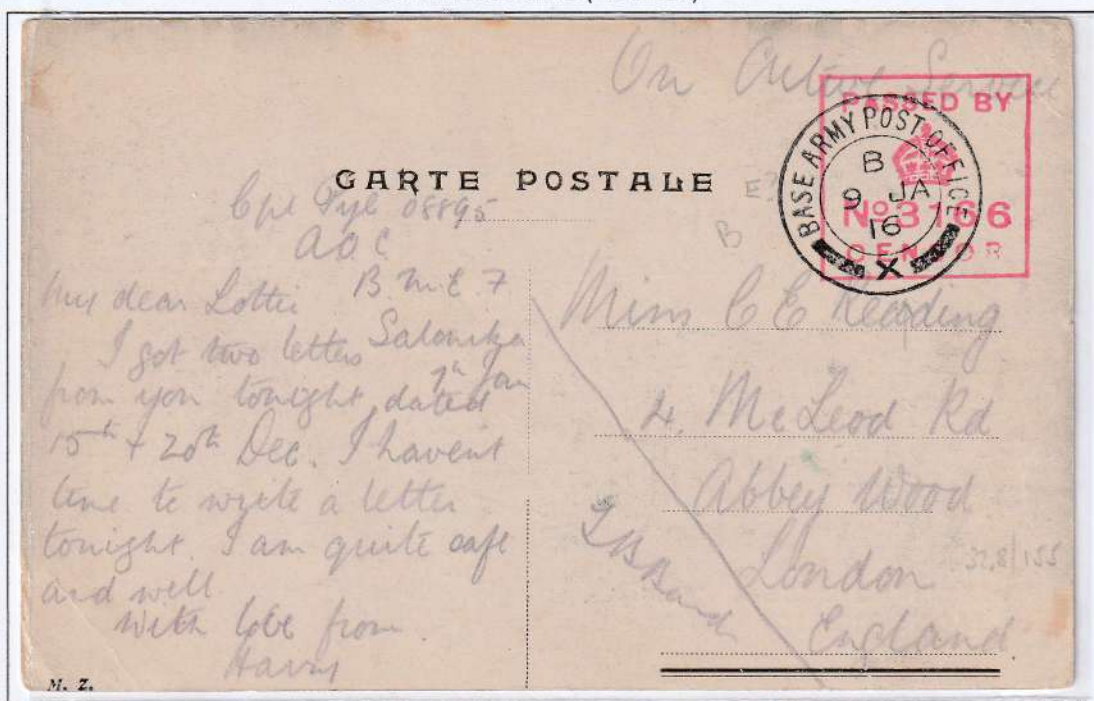
Other side of cover with the military post office 900, on 4th Aug. 1919. (photocopy 60%)

Military cover from the 4th Aircraft Squadron based at the military airport Lebelet in Thessaloniki, 4 Aug. 1919.

The Base Army Post Office (BAPO) was the principal in-theatre sorting office for all postal matter passing between the forces' postal service, Home Postal Depot and other postal administrations. It also carried out the ancillary postal administrative functions required to maintain the postal service in the field. BAPOs were deployed as follows, in Macedonia front:

Formation	BAPO	Location	Operational dates	
Salonika Force	X	Salonika, Greece	Nov 1915 – Sep 1919	All the war
Gallipoli Expedition	Y	Mudros, Lemos, Greece	Apr 1915 – Feb 1916	Only 10 months
Occupation of Turkey (Ottoman Empire)	Y	Constantinople, Turkey	Nov 1918 – Sep 1920	23 months

BAPO in Thessaloniki (Salonica)



Army post card from Thessaloniki 9 January 1916, BAPO X. Censor post mark

BAPO Mudros Limnos



BAPO Y was based on HMT Arcadian, during the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The ship reached Mudros on 10 April 1915 where the office opened. Closed on February 1916 when the British withdrew from the Gallipoli Peninsula. Army post card from Mudros 9 August 1915.

C. GREECE AND WAR

Sevres treaty

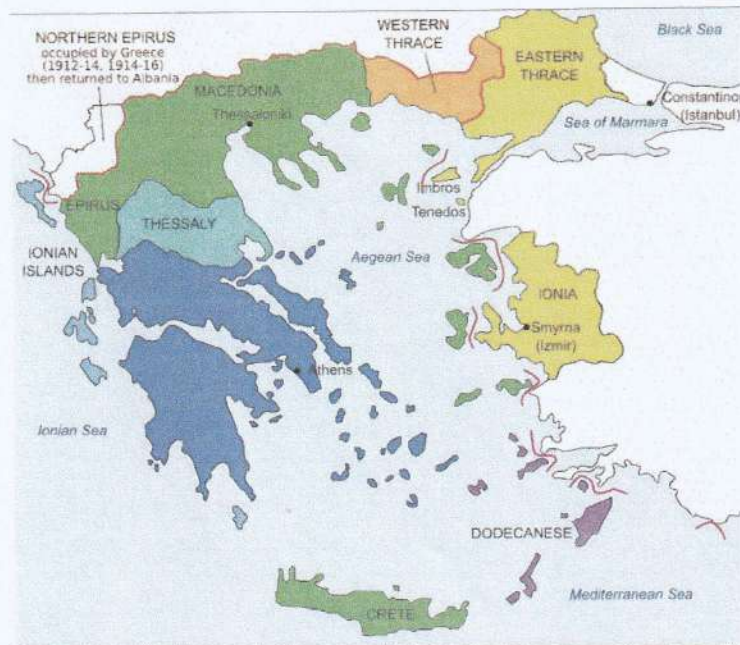
Was signed on 10 August 1920 in an exhibition room at the 'Manufacture nationale de Sèvres porcelain' factory in Sèvres, France.



Eleftherios Venizelos
signs the treaty of Sevres

National manufacture of porcelain in
Sevres. Established 1756. In this space
signed off the Sevres treaty.

c. WORLD WAR I



Territorial expansion of Greece (1832-1947)

- Kingdom of Greece, 1832
- Ionian islands, ceded by United Kingdom, 1863
- Conference of Constantinople (1881)
- Treaty of Bucarest (1913) and Florence Protocol (1914) after the Balkan Wars
- Western Thrace, ceded by Bulgaria (1923)
- Acquired through the treaty of Sevres (1920), returned to Turkey through the treaty of Lausanne (1923)
- Dodecanese, ceded by Italy (1947)
- Present border



1920 August 10. Commemorative philatelic cover of the Greek Mission to the conference for Peace in Sevres, office of the President, with the postmark of the conference.

Greece After the WWI, Western Thrace



The front side of 10 st.
Bulgarian stationery.
(Photocopy 60%)

From May 1920 and according to the treaty of Neuilly, Thrace is returned to the Greeks.
Philatelic stationery from Dedemoteiho with Greek postal stamps, overprinted by 'Administration of Western Thrace' on back side of Bulgarian stationery 10c, surcharged by 'THRACE INTERALLIEE'



1913 Issue of Provisional Administration. Cover from Xanthi to Constantinople.

Campaign to Ukraine, January – April 1919



11 Apr. 1919 Military
French Postal stationery
posted from Constantinople
by the commander of the
4th Greek Squadron of War
planes (534) stamp,
'LE CHEF DE L'
ESCADRILLE
HELLENIQUE No 534'
on the road to the
campaign to Ukraine.
Greek Post office 920.

Greece after the WWI, Eastern Thrace

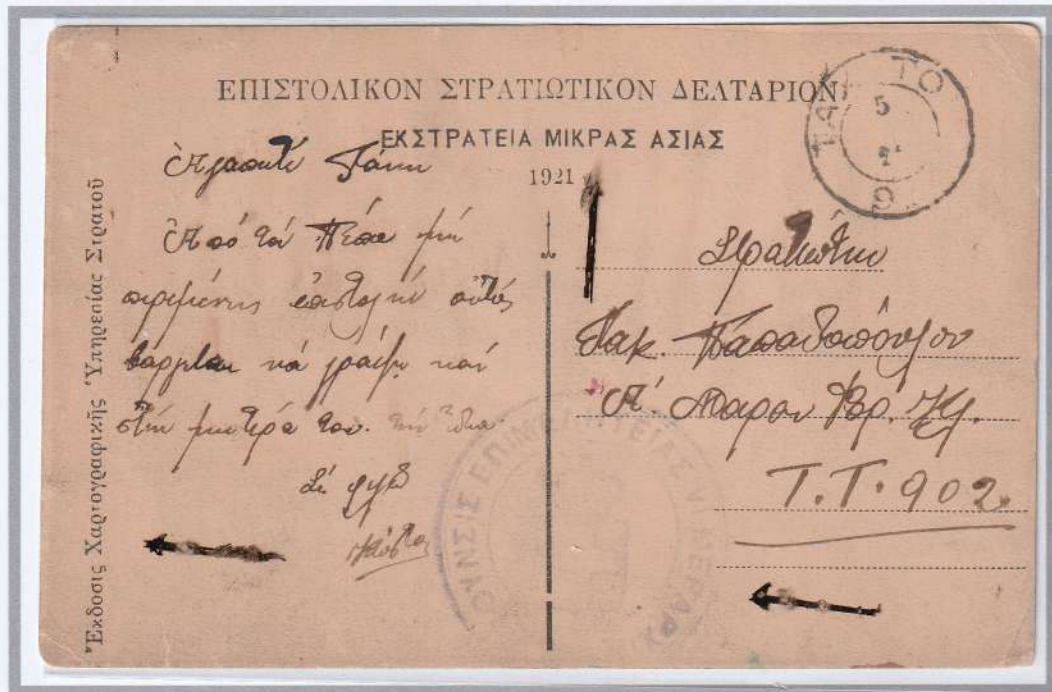
Thrace was the High Commission with Adrianopolis (Edirne) as its capital. Its annexation to the Greek Territory was made by a law submitted to the Parliament by the government of Eleftherios Venizelos on August 18, 1920.



19/5/22 Letter from Adrianopolis (Edirne) to Athens with Greek stamps and overprint 'Administration of Thrace'.

After the war, the Asia Minor

After the end of the First World War, Greece, as a victorious country, sent an army to Asia Minor. At the end of August 1922, the Turkish troops finally defeated the Greek army. The defeat of the Greek expeditionary corps resulted in the destruction of Hellenism in Asia Minor and its uprooting from its hearths, the so-called Asia Minor Catastrophe.



Military Letter stationery, from the Asia Minor campaign, censored T.T.902, issue by 'army cartographic service 1921'.

Military mark 'VI MILITARY DIVISION LOGISTICS'



Letter of recommendation from Bursa, Asia Minor, to Paris, 22/8/1922. Stamp of Greek military censorship of Bursa 'MILITARY CENSORSHIP BURSA, ΣΔΠ 1921'

Smyrna Catastrophe

The term Asia Minor Catastrophe refers to the end of the Greek-Turkish war of 1919-22, the flight from Turkey of the Greek administration, who had settled on the west coast of Asia Minor, under the Treaty of Sevres, and the expulsion and extermination of much of the Greek and Christian population from Asia Minor.



Postage stamp Smyrna registered

Registered bank letter from Smyrna to Germany, mailed during the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

TÜRKİYE POSTALARI



KEMAL ATATÜRK

1880-1938

Kemal's entry into Smyrna 1922



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Turkish military and politician. He was the founder and first president of the Turkish Republic. On August 27, 1922, the Turkish army led by Kemal occupied Smyrna, slaughtering the Greek and Armenian populations and setting fire to the Greek and Armenian quarters.

The Lausanne Conference

Was a conference held in 1922 and 1923 Its purpose was to negotiate a treaty to replace the Treaty of Sevres. The conference began in November 1922 and officially recognized the sovereignty of the new Republic of Turkey internationally. The treaty restricted the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey and formally relinquished all Turkish claims on the Dodecanese Islands, Cyprus, Egypt and Sudan, Syria and Iraq.



Commemorative postal stamp from the start of the talks in Lausanne, 24 November 1922

Corfu Episode

In the summer of 1923 Greece was still under the influence of the shock caused by the Asia Minor catastrophe. One of the first hot episodes during the interwar period was the bombing and occupation of Corfu by the Italian fleet on August 31 until 27 September 1923.



Italian military stationery from Corfu to Italy, 11 Sep. 1923 and stamp with 'CORFU' overprint

C. GREECE AND WAR

d. WORLD WAR II

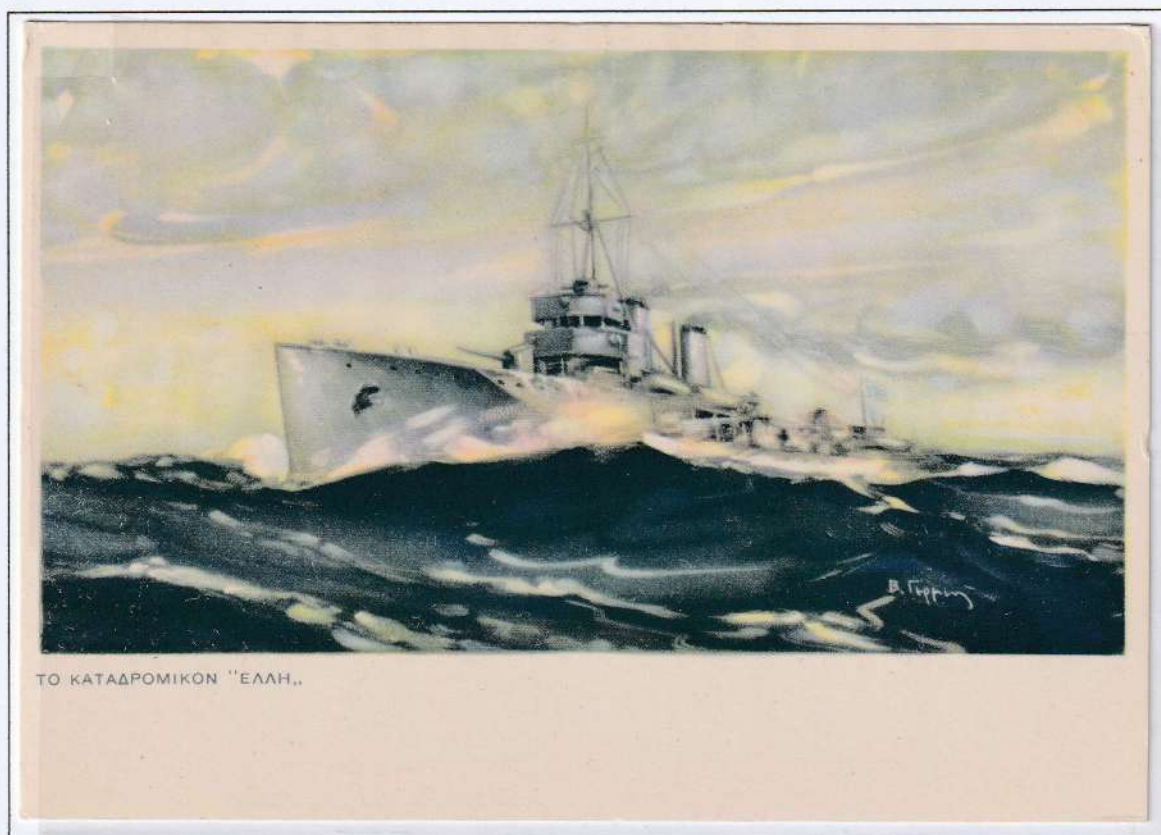
Greek - Italy War 1940 - 41

Despite this declared neutrality, Greece became a target for Mussolini's expansionist policies. Provocations against Greece included the sinking of the light cruiser Elli on 15 August 1940. Italian troops crossed the border on 28 October 1940, beginning the Greco-Italian War, but were stopped by a determined Greek defense, and ultimately driven back into Albania.



The torpedo of 'ELLI'

Censored military stationery. The church of Panagia on the island of Tinos in front of which the Battle ship 'ELLI' was torpedoed on August 15, 1940

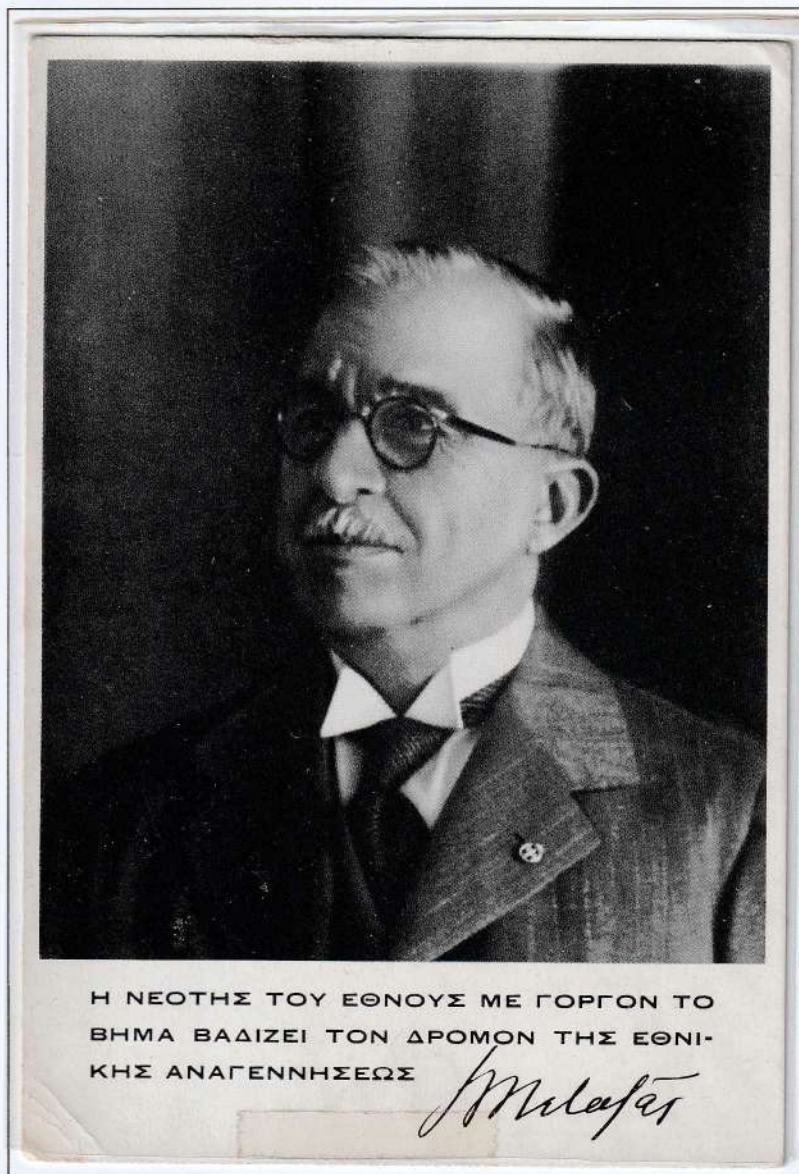


Battle Ship 'ELLI'. Postal stationery issued 1941, 2 drx. Painting by V. Germeis

C. GREECE AND WAR

Italian Invasion on 1940

Mussolini issued an ultimatum to Greece demanding the cession of Greek territory, which the Prime Minister of Greece, Ioannis Metaxas, rejected. The Italian army invaded Greece on 28 October, before the Italian ultimatum had expired.



Scenes from the front in the Greek-Italian war in Albania
front



German landings on the island of Crete, May 1941

Ioannis Metaxas 1871–1941 was a Greek military officer and politician, serving as Prime Minister of Greece from 1936 until his death in 1941.
Postal stationery, 2 drx,



Ioannis Metaxas and King George II of Greece during meeting under the E.O.N.'s flag.
Postal stationery censored by military post office

28 October 1940



28 Oct. 1940. Registered letter from the English consulate of Patras, to the English sub-consulate of Kalamata.



'The secret weapon of Greece', humorous military stationery, against Mussolini. Greek military postmark and censorship

War In Albania

The campaign in Albania finished May 1941, with the German invasion in North Greece



1941 Letter (fragment) from Argyrocastro town in Albania, censored in Argyrocastro. Stamped with campaign postal stamps



22 Feb. 1941. Post Card from Korytsa, Albania's town, to Athens. Censored in Korytsa Stamped with Greek campaign postal stamps.

C. GREECE AND WAR

Action in Middle East

After the German invasion of Greece in April-May 1941, the presence of the Greek Government and the regular Army in the wider area of Palestine as far as Egypt begins, in cooperation with the British, within the framework of the Middle East Strategy. The Greek armed forces reached 30,000 men. The participation of the Greek Armed Forces in the Middle East in the operations of the Allies against the Axis, until the final victory, was a national strategy

Egypt - El Alamein

The participation of the 1st Greek Brigade in the operations at El Alamein began on September 8, 1942 with its allocation to the 8th British Army. Her losses amounted to 6 officers and 83 enlisted men killed and 26 officers and 202 enlisted men wounded.

1947 Commemorative edition with the monument to the fallen in El Alamein.



Italy - Rimini

The 3rd Mountain Brigade fought in Italy at the Battle of Rimini 14 – 21 Sept. 1944, where it was involved on Churchill's personal orders and received the honorary title "Rimini Brigade". The total losses of the Brigade during the operations in Italy amounted to 116 killed and 316 wounded. 1947 Commemorative edition with a map of the route to the city of Rimini.

Comité International de la Croix - Rouge - Genève
Délégation pour le Proche - Orient
LE CAIRE

DEMANDEUR - ENQUIRER - RICHIEDENTE

Nom - Name - Cognome Kontozis

Prénom - Christian name - Nome Iossif

Rue - Street - Via Chez Communauté Hellenique,

Localité - Locality - Località 171 Sharia Khedive Ismail,

Département - County - Provincia Cairo.

Pays - Country - Paese Egypt.

Message à transmettre - Message - Testo del Messaggio
 (25 mots au maximum, nouvelles de caractère strictement personnel et familial) — not over 25 words, family news of strictly personal character — al massimo 25 parole di carattere strettamente personale e familiare).

Suis bien. Jusqu'aujourd'hui je n'ai reçu qu'un seul message. Prenez soin de vous.

Ecrivez. Baisers à Maman et Georges.

Date - Date 18.4.44.

DESTINATAIRE - ADDRESSEE - DESTINATARIO

Nom - Name - Cognome Kokkinaki

Prénom - Christian name - Nome Harielia

Rebellion

2/4/1944 for three consecutive weeks an army rebellion broke out mainly in the air and naval units. With the outbreak of the movement, the British military authorities proceed to arrest and incarceration the rebels in prison camps.

18/4/44 Geneva, Red Cross, Official free of charge form of Red Cross International Committee, for use by War Prisoners. Central Agency special service, for Dispersed Families.

Egyptian censorship postmark.

C. GREECE AND WAR

d. WORLD WAR II

The Paris Peace Conference

Lasted from 29 July until 15 October 1946. The victorious wartime Allied powers negotiated the details of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland. The Paris Peace Treaties were signed on 10 February 1947 following the end of World War II. War reparations to Greece from Bulgaria: \$45,000,000 and returning Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace. From Italy \$105,000,000. Italy also lost the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea were ceded to Greece.



Commemorative French issue for the Paris Peace Conference



Following the war, the islands became a British military protectorate. Formally united with Greece by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Italy.

British cover from Dodecanese with stamps overprinted by MEF (Middle East Forces)

Dodecanese – Greece, Unification



In order to serve the needs of the Dodecanese, after the union with Greece, the post offices circulated on 1/4/1947 Greek stamps overprinted with the initials Σ.Δ.Δ. in red or black. The military administration, however, printed the stamp of 10 drx in silver, only for Rhodes and Patmos. To avoid speculation, the post offices later issued the same stamp for all islands.

Cover FDC 1/4/47 stamped with the initial silver overprint



17/12/1947 Cover from Rhodes, with postal stamps of the new Dodecanese set and stamp of the "Military Administration of Dodecanese Staff"

C. GREECE AND WAR

d. WORLD WAR II

Consequences of the War II, NATO

Is a military defense alliance of Western countries, which aims to develop cooperation between member countries in various fields, mainly military. Greece became a NATO member in 1952 and is host to several facilities

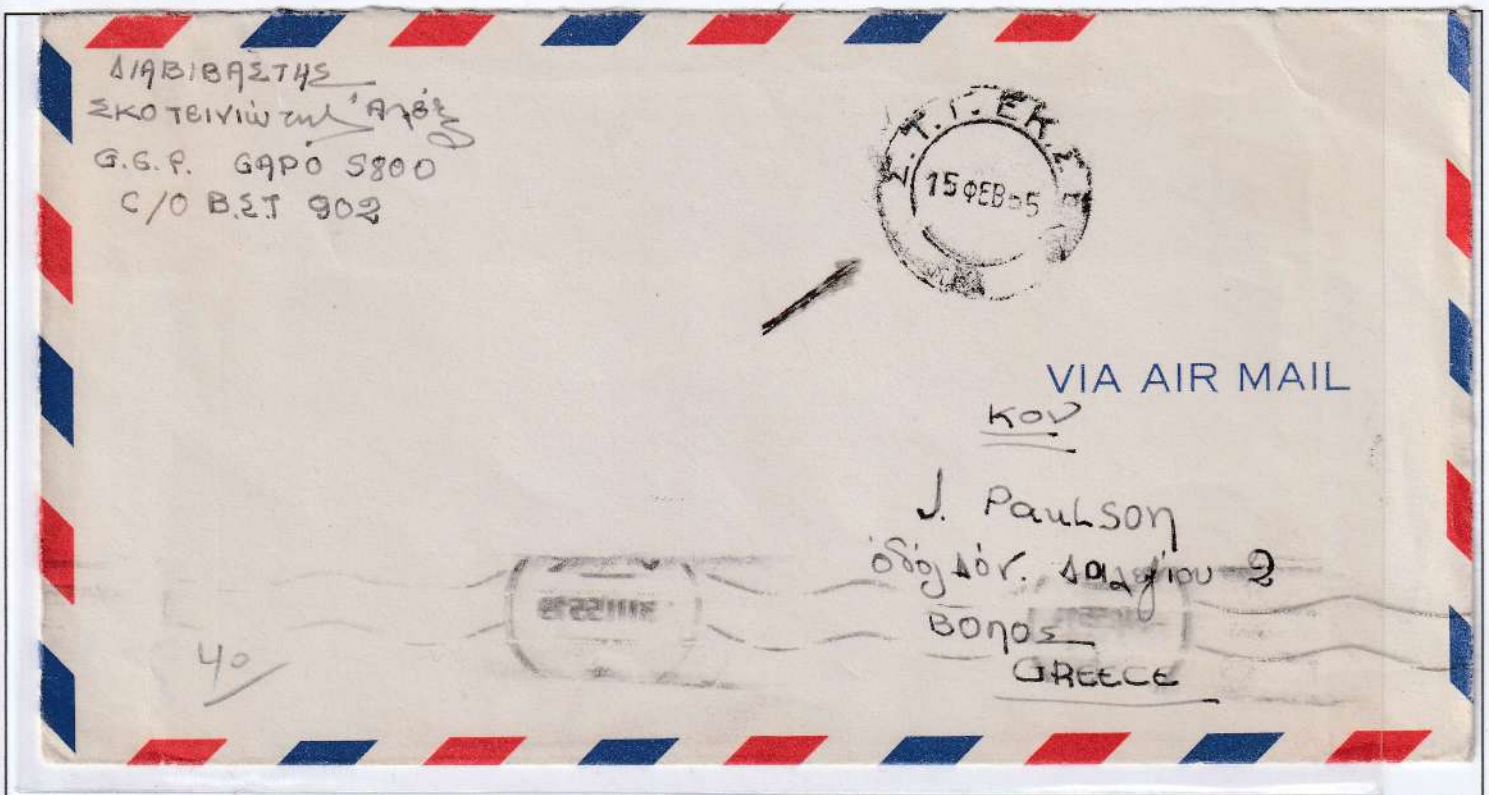


15/5/54 Commemorative issue and slogan for the 5 years since the establishment of NATO



1955 Korean War

South Korean 500 won stamp of 1951 commemorating the role of the GEF during the Korean War.



The Greek Expeditionary Force (GEF) in Korea (Greek: abbreviated ΕΚΣΕ) formed in response to the United Nations appeal for assistance in the Korean War, due to its membership in NATO

Envelope from Korea to Greece, with military postmark

D. DEVELOPMENT

a. ECONOMY

Greece is a developed country with an economy based on the service (80%) and industrial sectors (16%), with the agricultural sector contributing an estimated 4% of national economic output. Important Greek industries include tourism and shipping

Industry

The evolution of the Greek economy during the 19th century, a period that transformed a large part of the world because of the Industrial Revolution, Industrial activity was evident, mainly in Ermoupolis Syros, Piraeus, Lavrio and Patras.



Industrial activities



Greece in the second half of the 20th century was among the largest manufacturers of electrical appliances in Europe with three major construction industries



Cotton, the raw material for Textile Manufacturing

According to data from the Association of Greek Textile Manufacturers, the textile sector contributes about 15% to the country's GDP, while it employs 70,000 people. Including the staff employed in the clothing industry, the total number of employees is close to 120,000 people



Bauxite is the only mineral / raw material for aluminum production. Greece holds an important position worldwide as it is one of the most important bauxite producing countries.



Chromite, the principal ore of the element chromium



The mines in the area of Lavreotiki were abandoned in the 6th c. and only reopened in 1859. The extraction of lead, manganese, and cadmium, helped finance the newly formed country of Greece in the 19th c. The Lavrion mines were finally abandoned after all the ore deposits were exhausted in 1982.

Letter from the town of Lavrion Sep. 1881 to Piraeus.

D. DEVELOPMENT

a. ECONOMY

Agriculture

Greek agriculture employs 528,000 farmers, 12% of the total workforce, making agriculture the sector that employs the most people in Greece. It produces only 3.6% of the national GDP (about 15 billion euros per year). Greece produces a wide variety of crops and livestock products. Fishing also plays an important role.



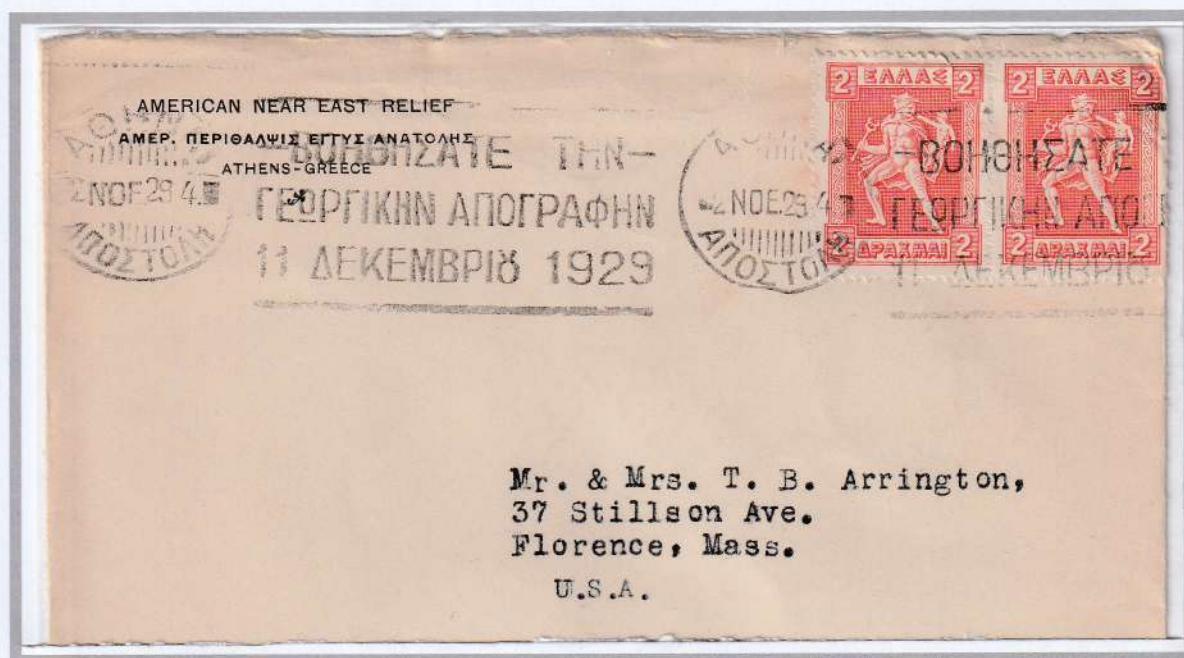
In Greece, the cultivation of tobacco was introduced in the late 16th or early 17th century, first in the Axios valley and Xanthi, and later in the rest of Macedonia and Thrace. In Asia Minor and the rest of the Balkan Peninsula it was cultivated later. The cultivation of tobacco played a very important role in the restoration of the landless cultivators, after the Asia Minor disaster of 1922.



Fish farming. There are 320 fish farms operating all over Greece. 80% of Greek aquaculture production exported to 32 countries. Fish farming in the lagoon of Messolonghi



Greece's agricultural sector is centered in the plains of Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace, where corn, wheat, barley, sugar beets, cotton, and tobacco are harvested. Commemorative postage stamp of the 10th annual agricultural exhibition in the city of Lamia, May 1976



The agricultural census aims to give the government a clear picture of the country's agricultural situation in order to study measures to strengthen agriculture and animal husbandry, which are the largest sector of our national wealth. In 1929 the country's Prime Minister El. Venizelos, on the occasion of the Agricultural census, (the first after the Asia Minor disaster of 1922 and the exchange of populations in 1923), with a message from his political office assures the farmers that the census has no tax purposes:

"I give the assurance to the agricultural world that the agricultural census aims only at the interest of agriculture and has absolutely nothing to do with fiscal measures"

Cover 2/11/1929 with slogan «aid agricultural census 11 December 1929»

D. DEVELOPMENT

Shipping

a. ECONOMY

Greek Merchant Navy is the largest in the world, with Greek-owned vessels accounting for 15% of global deadweight tonnage as of 2013. There are many small yards in Greece - mainly for the construction of small boats. Three large yards are: Neorio Syros 1860, Skaramaga Shipyards 1939, Elefsina Shipyards 1968. Syros became the economic capital of the fledgling Greek state in the 19th century, at a time when it was a major junction of sea routes connecting the Black Sea with the western Mediterranean across the Aegean.



Tarsanas of Ermoupolis Syros, is a place, where the traditional technique of carpentry is preserved. The presence of the first Chios Island masters (due to the destruction of Chios island by the Turkish fleet) in Syros is attested from 1823.



Neorio in Syros is a shipyard, created on the place of the old disinfection plant, and has been operating since 1861 on the Syros with a long history in the field of construction and repairs. It was built in 1860, with designs made in Europe.

Envelope disinfected 30 Dec. 1842 from Syros to Trieste. Prephilatelic cover.

During 2010-2011 Greek companies had 32.5% of the world's tankers



The total contribution of passenger shipping, in terms of GDP, is estimated at € 13.6 billion or 7.4% of the total GDP of the country in 2019.



The ocean liner "Nea Hellas" raised the Greek flag in Piraeus on May 8, 1939. Operated passenger transport between Piraeus and New York, left Piraeus for its first trip on the 19th of the same month. *Special commemorative stamp for the beginning of the trips 19/5/1939.*

D. DEVELOPMENT

Railway Network

a. ECONOMY

Railroads were designed from 1890 to 1920, with the goal of long-distance land transportation in a monopolistic environment. Since 1971, with the creation of the Athens-Thessaloniki highway and the Pan-Hellenic road network, it lost its monopoly position and ceased to respond to the new transport reality



Harilaos Trikoupi, prime minister. In 1882 he decided to create a railway network. In 1882 there were only 9 km of railway line that connected Athens - Piraeus, in 1893 there were 914 km of railway lines.



In 1869 the first 9 km from Athens to Piraeus are delivered to traffic. The Athens. Metro



The new Express train which runs the Athens-Thessaloniki route in just 4 hours



In 1886 the Corinth-Argos-Nafplio line was inaugurated and in 1887 the Piraeus-Patras line was completed; under the name "Railways Athens Piraeus Peloponnesus" (SPAP). Railway postal mark, "Piraeus - Athens - Patra".



Since 1920 the government establishes a company, under the name "Greek State Railways" (SEK).

Censored envelope from Athens to Amynteo. Railway Post mark "Athens station SEK 2"

D. DEVELOPMENT



The Rio - Antirrio Bridge is a cable-stayed bridge



The new Airport



OTE (telephony) is the largest investor in new technologies and infrastructure in Greece, since only in the last decade, investments reached € 4.7 bil

Infrastructure

Large infrastructure projects are those whose investment for their creation exceeds one billion dollars.



Egnatia Odos is the largest highway in Greece with a length of 670 km. It crosses the whole of northern Greece. Its name comes from the Ancient Egnatia Odos, which crossed almost the same area.

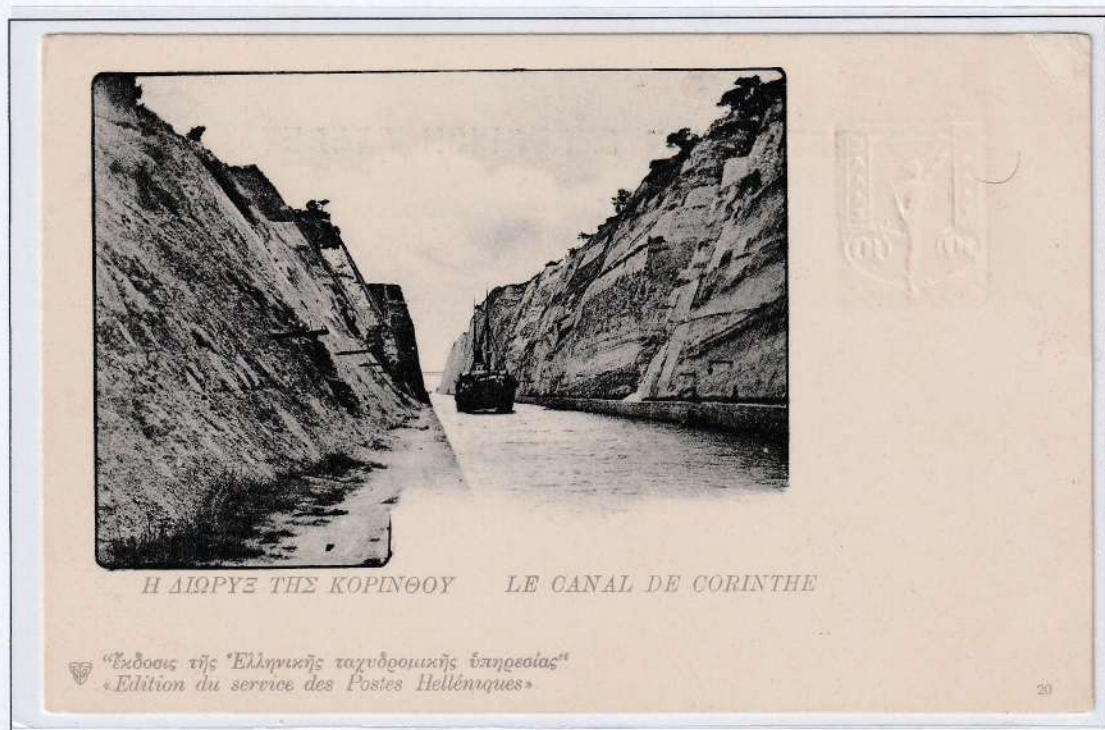
a. ECONOMY



Hydroelectric dam



The establishment of PPC (ΔΕΗ) in August 1950 nationalized the production and distribution of electricity.



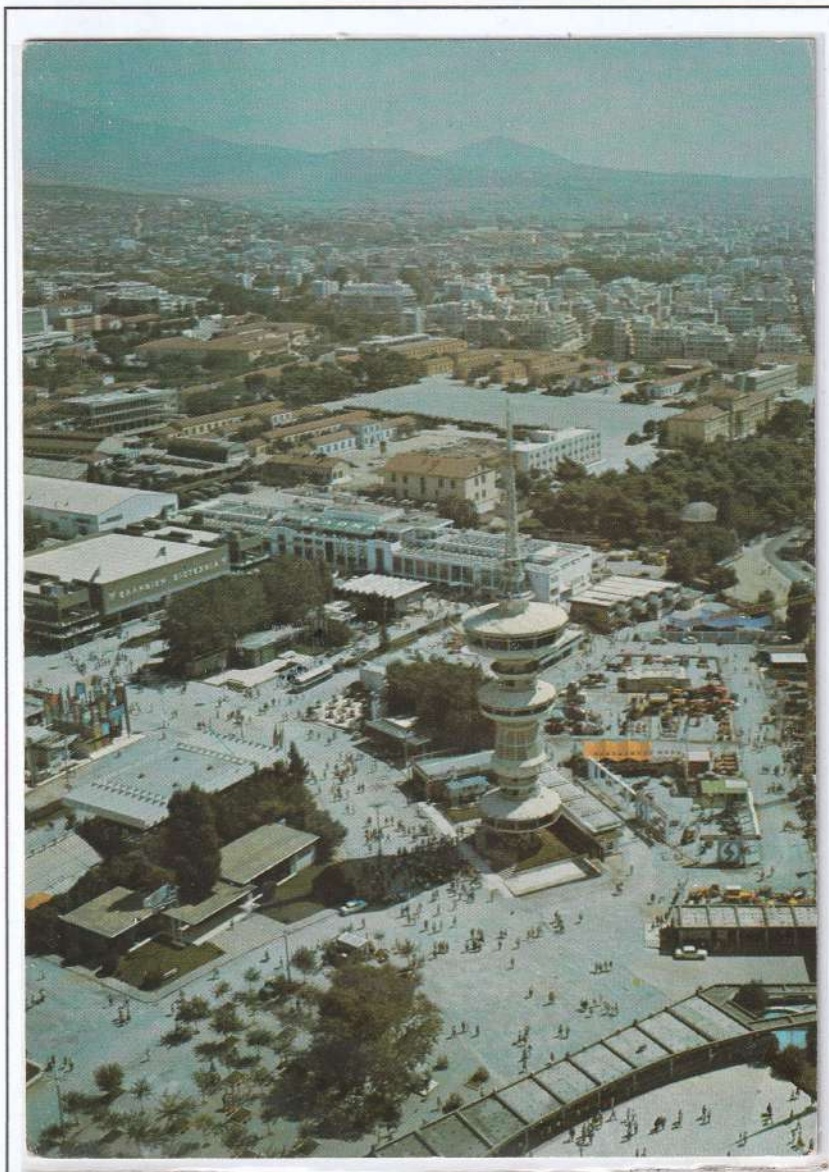
It was built in 1880-1893 and is a result of the development policy of Prime Minister Charilaos Trikoupis. It shortens the sea route from Europe to the Black Sea.
1901 postal stationery 10 c.

Thessaloniki town International Fair

The Thessaloniki International Fair is an annual trade fair of great importance for Greece and Southeastern Europe. It takes place in Thessaloniki in an area of 180,000 sq.m. The exhibition was first held in 1926.



Slogan postal stamp
1930, for the fifth
Thessaloniki exhibition



Commemorative issue for the 1934
exhibition.
Horizontally imperforate. The name of
the printer is mentioned in the margin

The exhibition area of Thessaloniki.
Postal stationery 3 dr.

D. DEVELOPMENT

a. ECONOMY

Public Buildings

The historic buildings eloquently tell all the phases of its transformation in the modern city we face today. Unique masterpieces of significant architectural value still impress adorning the dense urban fabric



The Zappeion is a building next to the National Gardens of Athens in the heart of Athens. In 1869, the Greek Parliament allocated 80,000 square metres of public land for this. A number of historical events have taken place at the Zappeion, including the signing of the documents formalizing Greece's accession to the European Community in May 1979.
1901 Postal stationery, 5 lepta.



The Academy of Athens, with goals, the cultivation of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts, and the scientific support of key branches of the economy. The total cost of the construction would reach the amount 3 million gold drachmas. It was founded in 1859 and completed in 1885. Sponsored by Simon Sina.
Postal stationery 1901, 10 lepta.



Ermoupolis City Hall, is a building designed by Ernest Ziller and built between 1875 and 1891 in the capital of the island of Syros. The cost estimated at around 1,300,000 drachma, an exorbitant amount for the epoch!

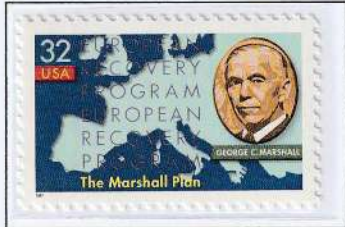


"Hippocratic General Hospital" The building was designed in 1904 and completed in 1908. It was a personal work of Dr. Mous Misrachi. Secured a sponsorship of Baroness Clara de Hirs which was 200,000 gold francs. It was inaugurated in 1908 and its purpose was to serve the Israeli community.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Marshall Plan

Was an American initiative passed in 1948 for foreign aid to Western Europe. The United States transferred over \$12 billion in economic recovery programs to Western European economies. The goals were to rebuild war-torn regions, improve European prosperity, and prevent the spread of Communism



Commemorative issue
USA for Marshall Plan.



The Truman Doctrine
was the policy expressed
by US President Harry
Truman, stating that the
United States would
support Greece and
Turkey financially and
militarily.

a. ECONOMY



Propaganda postcard in favor of the Marshall Plan issued by government and distributed free of charge. Posted to USA



The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organization. It established in 1948 as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) to manage the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II. In 1960, it transformed into the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Cover with slogan "XX ANNIVERSARY OECD 1960 - 1980"

D. DEVELOPMENT

Social welfare

In Greece, in the field of social care, the presence of charitable organizations was strong in the past, with the main field of activity being the treatment of poverty, the care of the elderly and people with special needs. Many times, however, the state itself pioneered the collection of money or items for various purposes (e.g. clothing for soldiers, meals for the suddenly affected, institutionalized fundraisers).



The Hellenic Red Cross was founded on June 10, 1877 at the initiative of Queen Olga. Its main goal is to alleviate human suffering in times of war and peace.

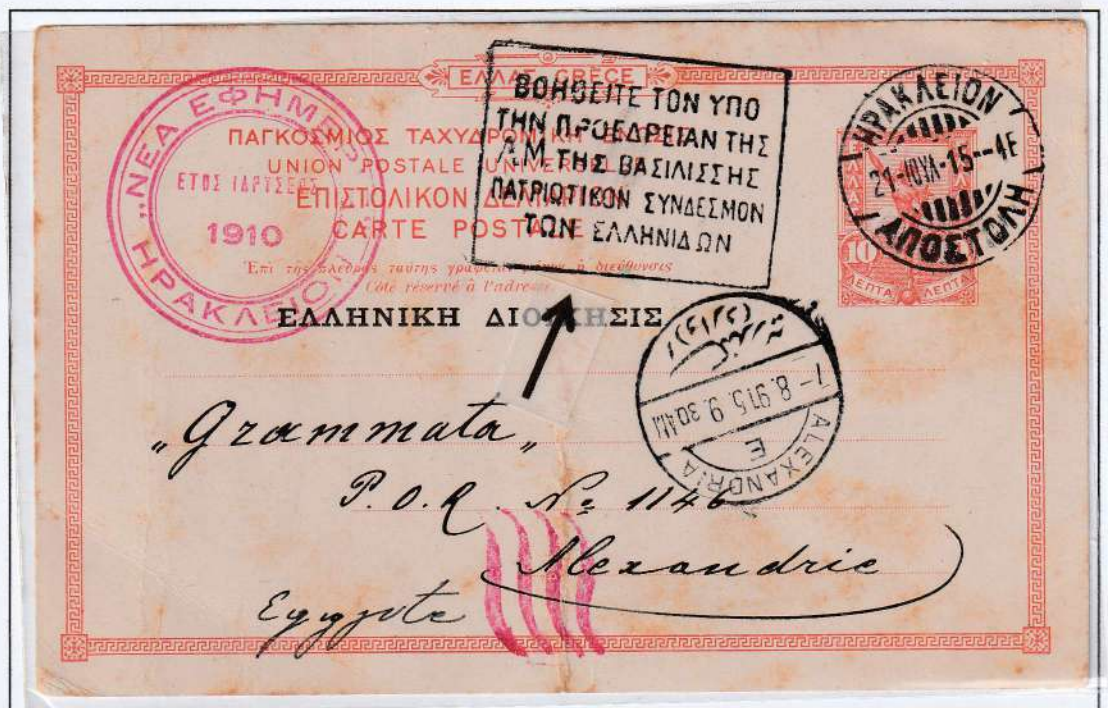
Issue 1924. Double perforation



Sweater for the soldiers constructed by the people



Slogans for the help to earthquake victims



Slogans in favor of the 'PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION OF GREEKS' founded in 1914 by Queen Sophia with the object of finding work for mothers, organizing mess in the slums of the capital, etc. 1915 Crete Postal stationery 10 lepta.



1939 Cover with the Slogan 'Assist the mess'

D. DEVELOPMENT

Reconstruction

a. ECONOMY

The rapid recovery of the Greek economy was facilitated by a number of measures taken. These measures include financial assistance from the United States, under the Marshall Plan, as well as the devaluation of the drachma. Also, the image was helped by foreign investment, significant development of industry, development of tourism and services in general. Last but not least was the massive construction activity, which focused mainly on huge infrastructure projects.



2002, Transition from drachma to euro. For a limited period, the prices of the products are listed in both monetary units.

Postcard, Feb. 1956 with postage in old drachmas 1000, (deficit), and imposition of an additional fee in new drachmas one, (three zeros cut). The normal postal fee was 2 drachmas



Slogan advertising the reconstruction of the country after the end of the civil war 13-10- 1950 'War is over reconstruction now begins'

D. DEVELOPMENT

Tourism

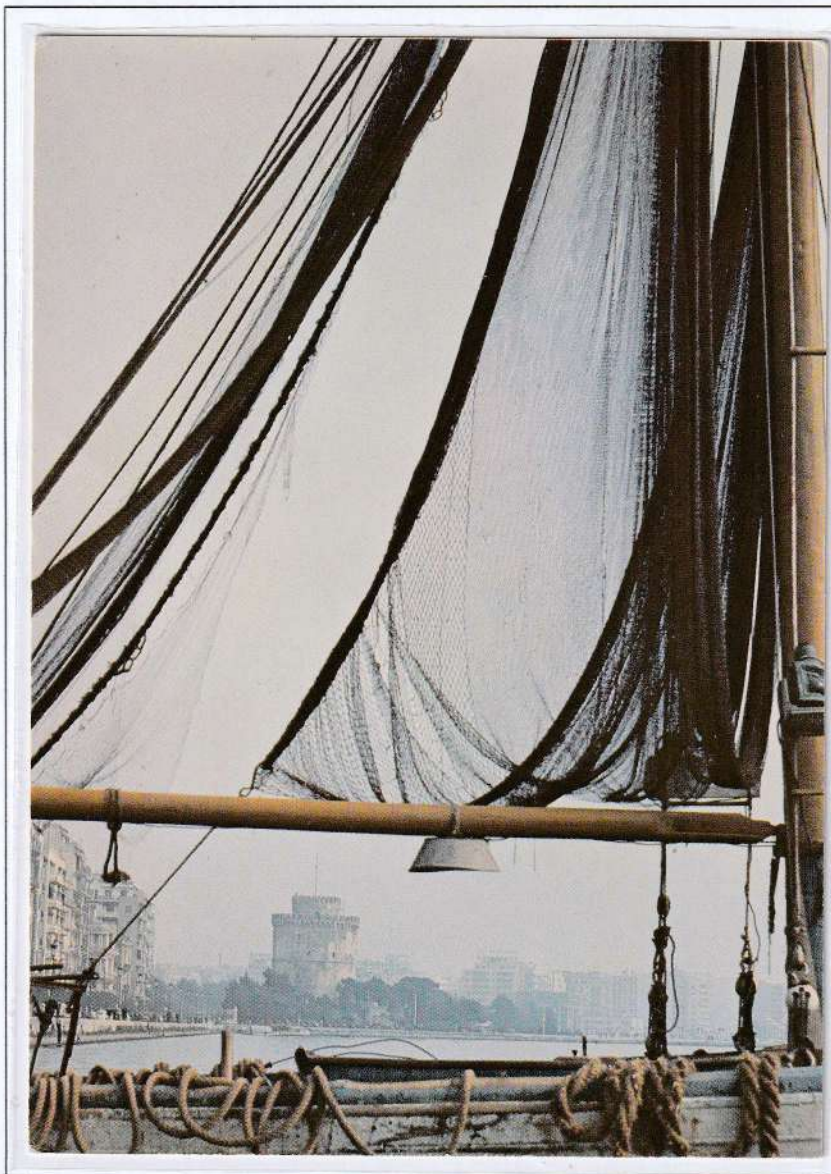
a. ECONOMY

Tourism in Greece traces its roots to ancient times. Cultural exchange took place between the Greek colonies of Magna Graeca and the young Roman Republic. Tourism in the modern sense has only started to flourish in Greece in the years post-1950, although tourism in ancient times is also documented in relation to religious or sports festivals such as the Olympic Games. Since the 1950s, the tourism sector saw an unprecedented boost as arrivals went from 33,000 in 1950 to 30 million in 2019.



Slogan postal mark for the international tourism day.' World Tourism Day 27-9-82'

Places for People to Meet their Leisure needs



Thessaloniki is regarded as the cultural and entertainment capital of northern Greece but also the cultural capital of the country as a whole. The city's main theaters, run by the National Theatre of Northern Greece, which was established in 1961. Because of the city's rich and diverse history, Thessaloniki houses many museums dealing with many different eras in history. *Postal stationery 2 drah.*



In 2011 the island of Sadorini was voted as the best island of the world. The island of Mykonos as the 5th in Europe



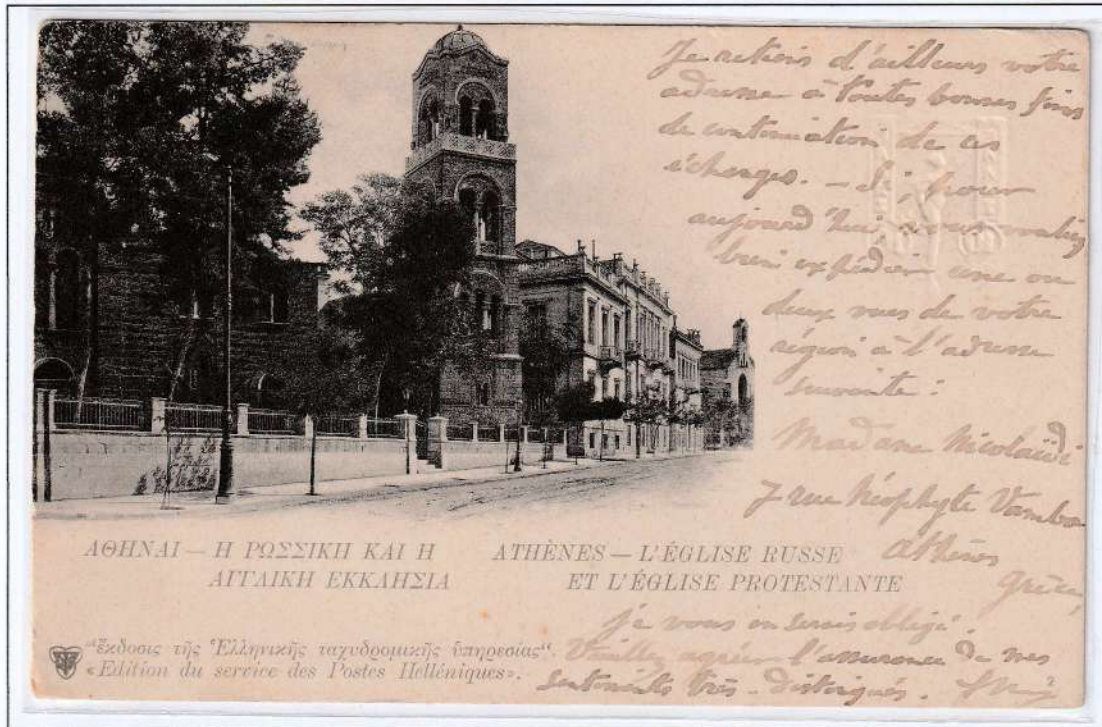
In the shadow of the Acropolis is Plaka, the most picturesque and oldest district of Athens

D. DEVELOPMENT

Religious Tourism

a. ECONOMY

Religious tourism is a type of tourism with two main subtypes: pilgrimage, meaning travel for religious or spiritual purposes, and the viewing of religious monuments and artefacts.



The Russian Church of Athens is a Christian church dedicated to the Holy Trinity and serves the Russian community. The church was completed in 1855. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Moscow should bear the full cost of the work, 14,995 drachmas.

The neo-Gothic Anglican Church of St. Paul in Athens was built between 1838 and 1843 to serve the religious needs of the Athenian community of protesters and mainly Anglicans. The British government and the British and American protesting community in Athens contributed financially to the construction. 1901 Postal stationery, 10 lepta



Daphni Monastery, its impressive architecture and the special mosaic decoration of the church of the monastery, make it one of the most exceptional monuments of Byzantine art. It has been a UNESCO World Heritage. 1901 Postal stationery 10 lepta.



The icon of Virgin Maria is located in the island of Tinos. The relevant church was inaugurated in 1830. Since then it constitutes the major Christian pilgrimage in Greece, equal to what is Lourdes in France or Fatima in Portugal.



Meteora is a complex of sandstone rocks that rise outside the city of Kalampaka in Thessaly. The monasteries of Meteora, which are built on the tops of some of the rocks, are today the second most important monastic complex in Greece, after Mount Athos. They have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1988.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological & Historical Tourism

Archaeological tourism has as its main object the visit to archeological sites and monuments, museums, etc. In the case of Greece, the combination of archaeological wealth and ancient Greek culture is one of the main poles of attraction for tourists in the country.

a. ECONOMY

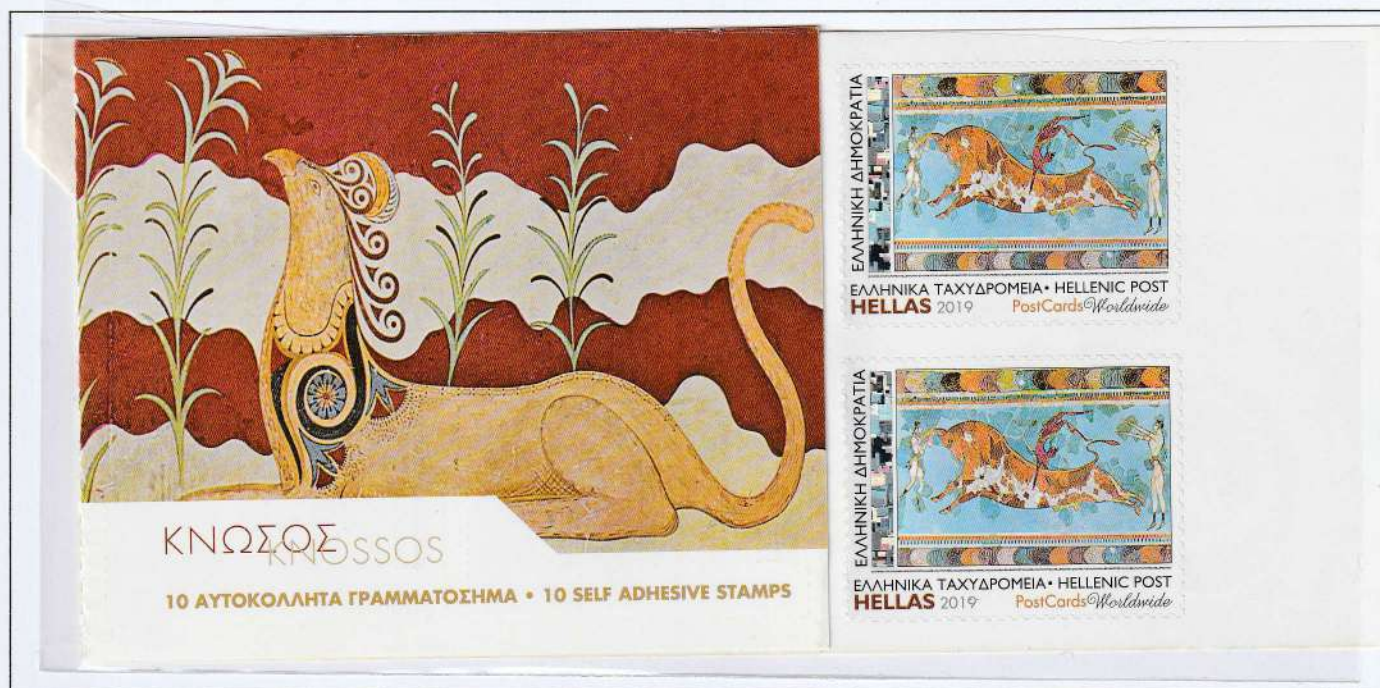


In 340 BC, the architect Polykleitos built the theater of Epidauros. Has a capacity of 13,000 spectators.



The Erechtheion is an ancient temple on the north side of the Acropolis in Athens. The temple is dedicated to Athena and Poseidon.
1901 Postal stationery, 5 lepta.

The island of Delos was one of the most important parts of the ancient Greek world,



Knossos is the largest Bronze Age archaeological site on Crete and has been called Europe's oldest city.
Booklet with the frescos of palace of Knossos

Alternative Tourism

Congress tourism: Is a special form of tourism in which the main motive of travel is the individual to take part in meetings and reunions



International Ship Supply Conference
Commemorative postal stamp in
Athens 30-9-1987



Cover with slogan postal stamp for the 11th World Jamboree in Marathon
1-11 August 1963

Health & Spa Tourism



Thermal spring and spa in Loutraki town. The city of Loutraki is the place of the ancient commune of Thermae, that the ancient Greeks, the Romans, and the Byzantines, had already discovered the alternative approach to healing and rejuvenation.



Patients visiting Asclepius:
Asclepius is the ideal perception of the thermal power of nature, under the gentle glow and heat of the Sun, in the places where cool springs gush, while trees around clean the atmosphere.



Armed Forces Preventive Medicine Conference.
Commemorative postal stamp Thessaloniki 5-4-1979.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Natural Disasters

a. ECONOMY

Greece faces natural disasters such as earthquakes and induced phenomena like landslides and tsunamis, floods, forest fires, which in some cases are devastating and affect a great number of people. Clear competences to organize and manage emergency response must be in place to deliver service nation-wide.



Stamp depicting the collapsing bell tower of the Faneromeni Church at Zakynthos.

The 1953 Ionian earthquake struck the southern Ionian Islands in Greece on August 12. The event raised the whole island of Kefalonia by 60 cm and caused widespread damage throughout the islands of Kefalonia and Zakynthos, 800 people were killed. Cover 26/Sept/1953, with slogan "You all strengthened the fundraiser for earthquake victims"



The object of Civil Protection is the coordination of the project and actions to deal with disasters during the occurrence of natural phenomena. A big problem with many victims every year is forest fires, due to climate. Issue for the 25 years of civil protection in Greece. Caring for fires.

D. DEVELOPMENT

a. ECONOMY

Great Public Enterprises

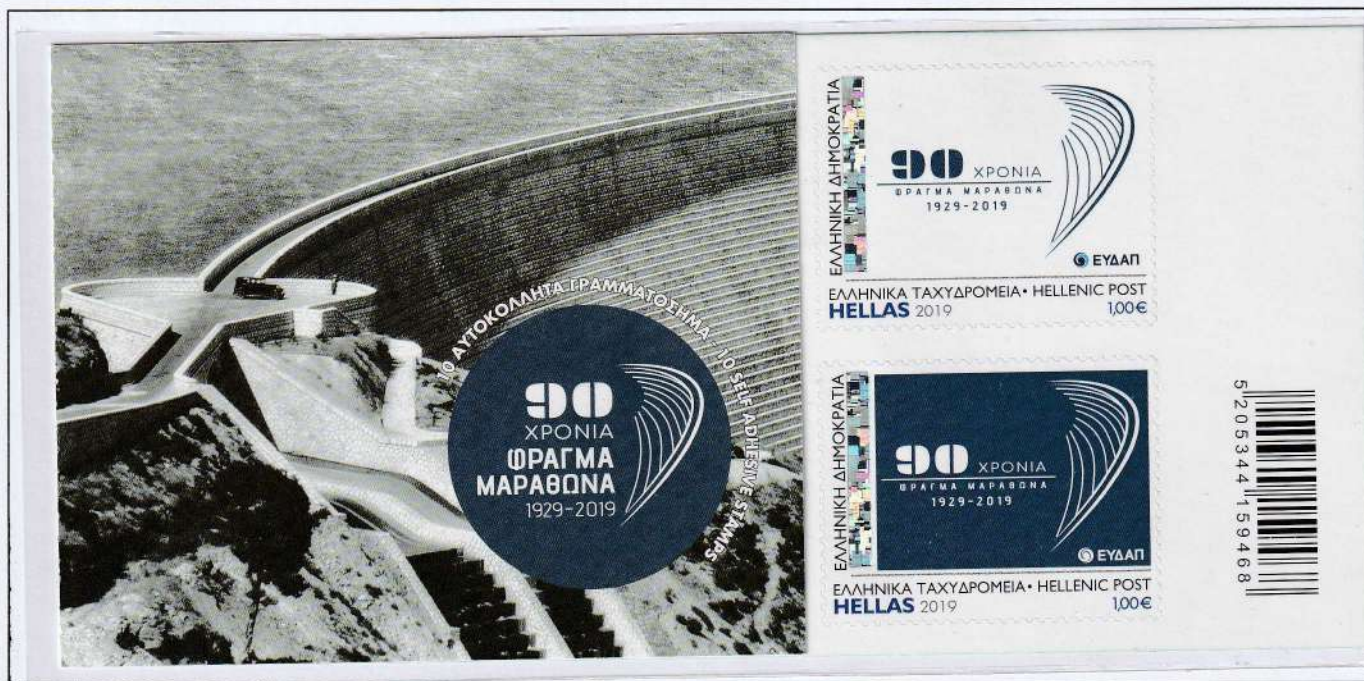
Public enterprises are autonomous or semi-autonomous corporations and companies established, owned and controlled by the state and engaged in industrial and commercial activities.



Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A., OTE Group is the largest technology company in Greece. Offers fixed-line and mobile telephony, broadband services, pay television and integrated Information and Communications Technology (ICT). Today, OTE Group employs about 13,000 people in Greece and approximately 20,000 in total. Since July 2009 Deutsche Telekom is the largest shareholder of the company. OTE was founded on 23 October 1949. Until 1998, the Greek telecommunications market was a monopoly. The market was opened to competitors and OTE was gradually privatized.



Olympic Airlines, formerly known as Olympic Airways, founded on April 6, 1957, by the Greek shipowner Aristotle Onassis (1906–75) but from 1975, wholly owned by the Greek government. On 6 March 2009, government announced the sale of the flight operations and the technical base companies to Marfin Investment Group (MIG).
1980 Cover from Italy with meter from the Roma office



The Water Supply and Sewerage Company A.E. (EYDAP), is the largest company in Greece active in the water market. EYDAP's clientele in the water supply sector includes approximately 4,300,000 customers, while the length of the pipelines amounts to 9,500 km. The sewerage sector serves 3,500,000 inhabitants. In January 2000, EYDAP was listed on the main market of the Athens Stock Exchange. The American firm, ULEN & Company, constructed the Marathon dam. The foundation stone for the Marathon dam was laid in October 1927. The dam was completed in 1929 and solved the water supply problem of Athens.

Booklet with the Marathon lake dam

D. DEVELOPMENT

In modern Greece, the word culture was translated and used by the English word "civilization" by Adamantios Korais (1748-1833), identifying it with the higher products of a community's way of life, products that have to do with high art, philosophy and Sciences.

Universities

Of the Greek universities, the National and Kapodistrian University are leading (positions 301-400) while in positions 401-500 are the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the National Technical University of Athens.



The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) founded in 1925. The Aristotle University is the largest educational institution in Gr.



The National Technical University of Athens, was founded in 1837 and is the oldest technological institute in Greece.



The University of Ioannina is a university institution founded in 1970. The emblem of UI: Eagle that presses on a lotus flower. It was considered the sacred bird of Zeus. 1984. postal stamp, commemorative for the 20 years of the University.



The Agricultural University of Athens was founded in 1920. The A.U.A. is the first higher education institution in Greece in this scientific field. In 2016 is ranked 25th in the European ranking of agricultural universities.



The University of Athens is the oldest Higher Education Institution in modern Greece. It is the first University of the entire Balkan Peninsula and the wider Eastern Mediterranean region. 1937 Commemorative Postal stamp for the 100 years of the University



The Military School of Guards is a Higher Military Educational Institution of the Hellenic Army. It was founded in Nafplio on July 1, 1828 by decree of Ioannis Kapodistrias as a school of officers.

The Athens University of Economics and Business (AUA) was founded in 1920 as the Athens Chamber of Commerce and is the oldest university in Greece in the field of economics.



D. DEVELOPMENT

b. CIVILIZATION

Greek Important Personalities of Recent Times

Nobel Prize Winners



Odysseas Elytis was one of the most important Greek poets. He was awarded the State Poetry Prize in 1960 and the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1979.



George Seferis, real name: George Seferiadis (Vourla, Smyrna 1900 – Athens 1971) was a Greek diplomat and poet and the first Greek to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature 1963.

Famous Greeks



"Melina" Mercouri (1920 - 1994) was a Greek actress and politician, Minister of Culture, with anti-dictatorship activities



George Papanikolaou (1883 - 1962) was a Greek physician, zoologist and microscopist who was a pioneer in cytopathology and early cancer detection, and inventor of the "Pap smear".



Michail "Mikis" Theodorakis (1925 – 2021) Composer and lyricist credited with over 1,000 works. He scored for the films Zorba the Greek (1964), he composed the "Mauthausen Trilogy", which has been described as the "most beautiful musical work ever written about the Holocaust".



Maria Callas (1923 - 1977) the most famous opera diva in the world.

National Poets



Dionysios Solomos (Zakynthos 1798 - Corfu 1857) known for writing the poem "Hymn to Freedom", the first two turns of which became the national anthem of Greece and then Cyprus. He is considered the national poet of the Greeks; he was the first to systematically cultivate the vernacular.



Kostis Palamas (Patra 1859 - Athens, 1943) was a poet, novelist. He is considered one of the most important Greek poets, with a significant contribution to the development and renewal of modern Greek poetry. His funeral remained historic, as in front of surprised German conquerors, thousands of people accompanied him to his last home, in the National Cemetery of Athens, chanting the national anthem.

FDC 25/Jan/1960.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Painting

Munich School (Greek: Σχολή του Μονάχου)

Munich School, is the name given to a group of painters who worked in Munich or were trained at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Munich between 1850 and 1918.



Georgios Jakobides (1853 – 1932) was a painter and one of the main representatives of the Greek artistic movement of the Munich School. He founded and was the first curator of the National Gallery of Greece in Athens.



Mother, by G. Jakobides



Greece 1943 Children Welfare issue, 200 drh (icon,) double print of 100 drh value (mother)

← The two original stamps →



Byzantine icon



Theodoros Vryzakis (1814 - 1878) was one of the leading Greek painters of the 19th century. He was one of the founders of the "Munich School", composed of Greek artists who had studied in that city.



Byron's reception in Messolonghi by T. Vryzakis. 1925 Register letter Syra – Australia.



The exodus from Messolonghi



Nikiforos Lytras is considered one of the leading visual artists of our country, among of the painters of the Munich School, who shaped modern Greek painting.



The hat, by N. Lytras
Double perforation

b. CIVILIZATION



Glory, steps on the ruined land of Greece, after its liberation from Turkish occupation for 400 years.

6/6/1945 Cover from Syros to London, opened by examiner for censor.



Nicolaos Gizis (1842 - 1901) was considered one of Greece's most important 19th century painters. He was the major representative of the Munich School.



Glory by N. Gizis. Corner pair, double struck, imperforated. Watermark crown.

Modern Greek Painters

In the early 20th century, the interest of Greek painters, artists changes from historical representations to Greek landscapes with an emphasis on light and colours so abundant in Greece. Representatives of this artistic change are Konstantinos Parthenis, Konstantinos Maleas, Spyros Papaloukas, etc.



Oil painting. Transport goods, by Konstantinos Parthenis.



Santorini island, by Konstantinos Maleas



Shipyard, by Spyros Papaloukas

D. DEVELOPMENT

b. CIVILIZATION

Athletic Events

First Olympic Games 1896

The origins of the games are Ancient Greece. In 1894, at a conference organized by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in Paris, the International Olympic Committee established, to revive the Olympic Games. Following a proposal by the Greek representative Dimitrios Vikelas, Athens designated as the venue for the first Olympic Games. In 1896 at the Panathinaiko Stadium took place the games, as well as the finish of the Marathon event.



Baron Pierre de Coubertin



Greek Spyros Louis, the first winner of the Marathon event.



Panathinaiko stadium. Host the first Olympic games of 1896. Postal stamp issued due to the first Olympic Games.



Dimitrios Vikelas

Pan-Balkan Games

From September 22 to 29, 1929, the Pan-Balkan Games took place, with the participation of 4 countries: Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. The Pan-Balkan Games were a great success and were the occasion for the establishment of the Balkan Athletics Games on an annual basis since 1930. Greece undertook their organization until 1933. After Athens they were held: in 1934 in Zagreb, in 1935 in Istanbul, in 1937 in Bucharest, in 1938 in Belgrade, in 1939 in Athens, when their first decade was solemnly celebrated.



1/10/1939 registered postcard Athens to New York (back side). Mailed with special post mark of the post office opened for the 10th Pan Balkan games in Athens stadium. Full commemorative set 4 values first day.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Sports

b. CIVILIZATION

During the two centuries, Greece was crowned European champion in football (2004) and basketball (1987). Distinguished with many victories in Olympic Games in the sport of weightlifting, gymnastics, sailing and swimming in the Mediterranean games.



1987 Basketball. European champions



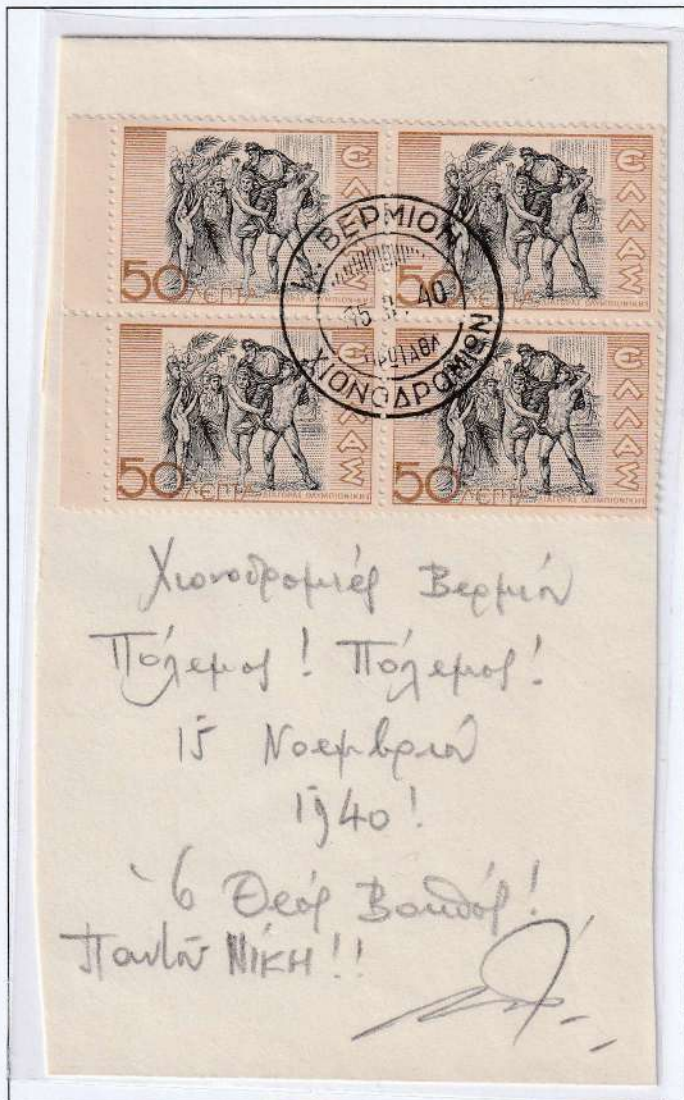
Weightlifting champions in Olympics



1960 King Constantinos. Sailing winner in Olympics



Football now and in the past



Ski races on Mount Vermio 15/11/1940. Commemorative postage stamp, just two weeks after the invasion of the Axis forces in Greece. The anxious collector fills in at the bottom, handwritten: "War, war God helper, victory everywhere"



Gymnastics



Swimming



The 1996 Giro d'Italia was the 79th edition of the Giro d'Italia, one of cycling's Grand Tours. The Giro began on May 18 with a mass-start stage that began and ended in the Greek capital Athens, participating to the celebration for the 100 years from the first Olympic Games (1896 - 1996) Commemorative postmark and issue for the participation in anniversary of Olympic Games.

D. DEVELOPMENT

Theater – Cinema

b. CIVILIZATION

The history of theatre charts the development of theatre over the past 2,500 years. Since classical Athens in the 6th century BC, vibrant traditions of theatre have flourished in cultures across the world. The 1950s and 1960s are considered by many to be the "Golden Age" of Greek cinema. Directors and actors of this era were recognized as important historical figures in Greece and some gained international acclaim.



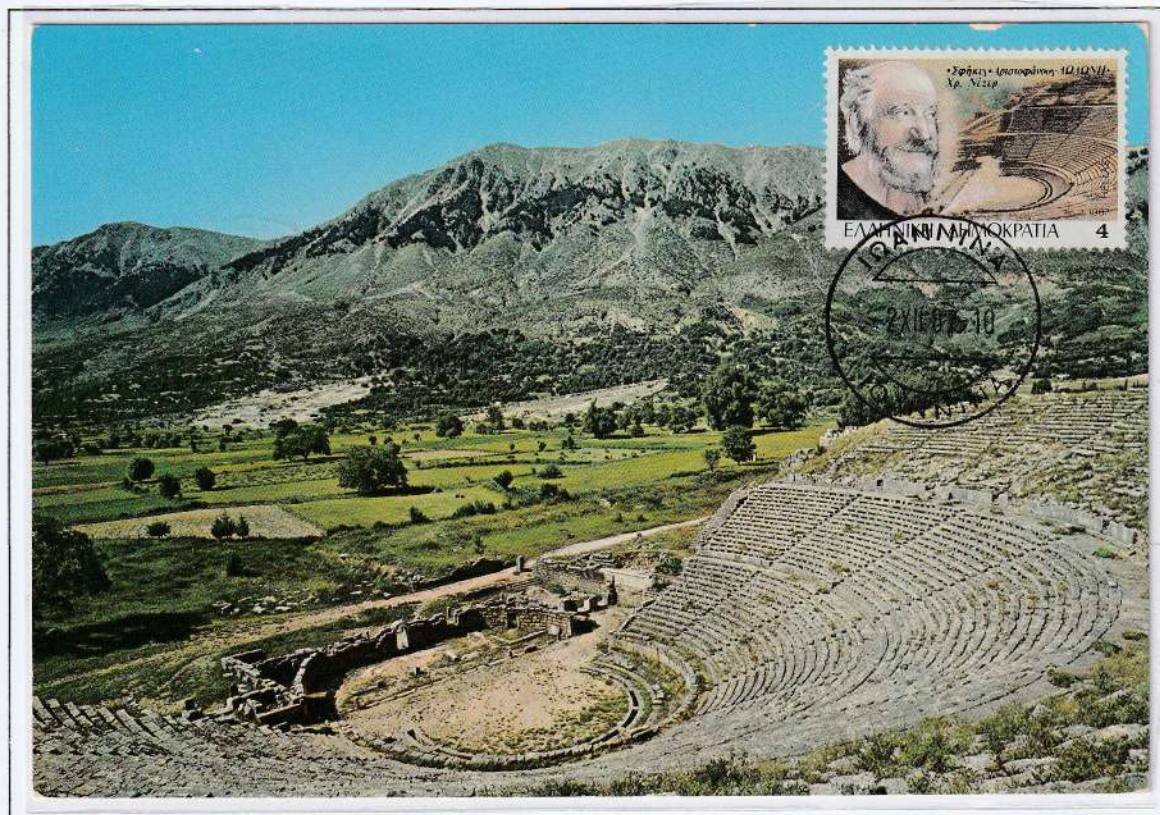
Katina Paxinou (17/12/1900 - 22/2/1973) was a Greek actress, of dramatic repertoire, of world renown.



Karolos Koun (13/9/1908 - 14/2/1987) was a Greek theatrical director, creator of the Art Theater.



Kyveli (Smyrna 13/7/1888 - Athens 26/5/1978) was one of the greatest Greek actresses and for a number of years dominated in comedic and dramatic roles



Christoforos Nezer, a descendant of the Bavarian Nezer family, who had come to Greece with Otto, was born in Athens in 1887. K.M. the ancient theater of Dodonis where Nezer played Aristophanes.



The Journey to Kythira is a Greek drama film of 1984, Won 2 awards at the Cannes Film Festival,



The Dragon (1956) is the title of a Greek movie. It was shot in Greece and premiered at the Venice Film Festival. Dragon is recognized today as one of the most important films in the history of Greek cinema

EPILOGUE

The Greeks after the loss of Constantinople dispersed all over the world, transferring culture, professions, knowledge, activities and decisively contributed to the renaissance of the world.



The world in the 19th century, as it is expressed in a British folder (Mulready 1841) which is an allegorical expression of a global invitation to communication and trade relations of the peoples. (Here of course under British supervision).

Greece Expressing Gratitude

After the liberation of the country and the creation of the new homeland, the notable Greeks gathered in the country, each offering what they have, money, ideas, knowledge, to form the current European state.



Greece expresses its gratitude to the Greek fighters 1821 – 1829. A painting by the painter Vryzakis, it shows the fighters of the Greek Revolution and personalities of the early years of modern Greece, who played an important role in its revival.