

PROTOCOL, No. 1, of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, on the 3d of February, 1830.

Present:
*The Plenipotentiaries of
Great Britain ;
France ; and
Russia.*

PROMETHEUS RESURRECTED: THE LONDON PROTOCOLS 1827-1830

A Celebration on the 200th Anniversary of the Greek Revolution (1821)

*A program by the Greek Room Committee
the American Hellenic Foundation of Western PA
and
The European Art Center (EUARCE) of Greece
in honor of France, Russia and Great Britain,
through the French, English and Russian Room Committees
of the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh*

**Celebrating the friendship of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Greece
in the rise of the modern Greek nation through the London Protocols of 1827-1830
imaged in poem, music, and song**

March 28, 2021

*- A synaxis of friends; to remember where we started from,
to realize where we stand, and to decide where we want to go*

*- Through our common memories, lives and dreams,
all of us have – inside of us - some part of Greece*

*“First Greece taught us
that free men can be brave,
and that no defeat is meant to last forever.
This small nation proved to be worthy of its history.”*

- Albert Camus

The Signing of the Treaty of London of 1830.

A discussion by the first national map of Greece,
according to Thomas Guggenberger,
the Bavarian artist's wall painting
in the Hellenic Parliament



Program and Program Book Content

A Welcome to Distinguished Guests	Page 8
Greetings from Distinguished Guests	Pages 9-22
Our Gratitude to Those That Made This Celebration Possible	Pages 23-25
Prologue	Pages 26-30
First Page of the London Protocol of 1830	Page 31
Proclamation by the County Executive of Allegheny County	Pages 32-33
Proclamation by the City of Pittsburgh	Page 34

Program

Greetings by Distinguished Guests

(p. 34)

“The Catastrophe of Psara” Presented by members of the Byzantine Choir of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh	Page 36
“Maidens from Giannena” Interpreted by the late Rev. Protopresbyter Georgios Saitanis	Page 37
“Note on Greece” Rene de Chateaubriand Presented by Christine Fréchar	Page 38
Libro VI, No. 14 in A Minor Niccolo Chalichiopulo Manzaro & Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen	
“Last Canto of Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage” Alphonse de Lamartine Selected Passages, Presented by Christine Fréchar	Pages 40-41
“Arise O Greece, Arise” Alexander Pushkin Presented by Dr. Margarita Zabelina	Page 42

Libro VI, No. 35 in D Minor
Niccolo Chalichiopulo Manzaro
& Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet
Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen

“To the death of a Hetairist”
Alexander Pushkin
Presented by Dr. Margarita Zabelina Page 44

“I vow to thee my country”
Composed by Gustav Holst
Performed by Tiffany Apan Page 45

“Hellas”
Percy Bysshe Shelley
Presented by Peter Hayes Page 46

“Land of hope and glory”
Composed by Sir Edward Elgar
Presented by Tiffany Apan Page 47

“The isles of Greece”
George Gordon Lord Byron
Presented by Peter Hayes Page 48

Libro VI, No. 36 in E Minor
Niccolo Chalichiopulo Manzaro
& Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet
Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen

“To be a Hellene and to serve as a Hellene in America”
The Reverend Protopresbyter Fr. Sarantos Serviou

Presentation of Awards and Honors
to the People of France, the United Kingdom, and Russia
in the French, British, and Russian Nationality Rooms
(p. 51)

Presentation of Awards and Honors from the Municipality of Peania, Greece,
to the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh
(p. 52)

Presentation of Awards and Honors from the Municipality of Peania, Greece,
to Chancellor Patrick D. Gallagher, University of Pittsburgh
(p. 52)

Thoughts and Comments
on behalf of Chancellor Gallagher and the University of Pittsburgh
Dr. Ariel C. Armony,
Vice Provost for Global Affairs;
Director,
University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh

“Hymn to Liberty”

Composed by Dionysios Solomos, set to music by Nikolaos Mantzaros

Presented by members of the Byzantine Choir
of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh

Page 54

Epilogue

A short history of the events leading to the Protocols

Pages 55-60

The Battle of Navarino

Pages 61-62

The Treaty of London of 1832

Page 63

The London Protocols (full documents)

Pages 64-76

Bibliography

Page 77



We Welcome Our Distinguished Guests:

Her Excellency Mrs. Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki,
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His Eminence Elpidophoros
Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America

His Eminence Athanasios
Metropolitan of Cyrene
Former Exarch of Patriarchate of Alexandria to the Church of Russia in Moscow

His Excellency Mr. Phillipe Etienne
Ambassador of the Republic of France to the USA

Her Excellency Dame Karen Pierce DCMG
Her Majesty’s Ambassador to the USA

His Excellency Mr. Anatoly Antonov
Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the USA

Her Excellency Mrs. Alexandra Papadopoulou
Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the USA

Mr. Dimitris Iliopoulos
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Greetings from His Eminence Metropolitan Athanasios, Holy Metropolis of Cyrene, Patriarchate of Alexandria

ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ



Μητροπολίτης Κυρήνης
Αθανάσιος

ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΩΤΑΤΟΥ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΗΝΗΣ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΥ
ΠΡΩΗΝ ΕΞΑΡΧΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΕΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΣΤΗΝ ΡΩΣΙΚΗ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ

Ἡ Ἑλληνική Ἐπανάστασις τοῦ 1821, ἡ ὁποία διὰ διεθνῶν ἐξελίξεων ὠδήγησεν εἰς τὴν ἀνακήρυξιν ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους, ἀποτελεῖ ἀξιακὴν ἀναφορὰν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ κέντρου καὶ τῶν ἀπανταχοῦ τοῦ κόσμου Ἑλλήνων τῆς διασποράς, ἐν σχέσει πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους λαοὺς. Ἐνετάχθη εἰς τὰ μεγάλα ἱστορικὰ ὀρόσημα τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν, τοῦ Μαραθῶνος καὶ τῆς Σαλαμίνας, καὶ τὰς οἰκουμενικὰς ἀξίας αὐτῶν, τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ τρόπου, τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας.

Ὡς ἀξία ἀναφορᾶς ἐορτάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Πανελλήνων κατὰ τὸ τρέχον ἔτος 2021 ἡ διακοσιοστὴ ἐπέτειος τῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως τοῦ 1821. Δικαίως καὶ ἀξίως συμμετέχει εἰς τοὺς ἐορτασμοὺς καὶ τὸ δραστήριον Εὐρωπαϊκὸ Κέντρο Τέχνης καὶ Ἔρευνας τοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ τοῦ Ἀνατολικοῦ Ῥωμαϊκοῦ Κράτους στὴν Εὐρώπη μετ' εἰδικῶν θεματικῶν συνεργασιῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τὰς Ἠνωμένας Πολιτείας τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τὴν Γαλλίαν, ἐκφράζον τὴν ἐντοπιότητα καὶ τὴν οἰκουμενικότητα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως. Εἶμαι εὐγνώμων πρὸς τὸ Κέντρον τοῦτο, διότι ἀνέθεσέ μοι, ὅπως διευθύνω χαιρετισμὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐορτασμοῖς αὐτοῦ τῆς διακοσιετηρίδος τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως καὶ διότι τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον ἐν ταῖς δραστηριότησιν αὐτοῦ τῷ 2018 ἀνεῖπέ μοι ἰδιαιτέρας τιμᾶς.

Ἡ Ἑλληνική Ἐπανάστασις τοῦ 1821 δὲν ὑπῆρξε μόνον τοπικὸν γεγονός, ἀφορὸν ἀποκλειστικῶς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ καὶ γεγονός διεθνoῦς ἐμβλεείας, παρακινήσαν τὰς Μεγάλας Δυνάμεις εἰς πολιτικὴν καὶ συνεργίαν, συμβαλὸν εἰς τὴν ἀνακήρυξιν ἀνεξαρτήτου ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους καὶ ὑποκινήσαν ἐπαναστάσεις καὶ δημιουργίαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνεξαρτήτων κρατῶν τῶν Βαλκανίων. Ἦδη ὁ ἱστορικὸς Πολύβιος, γράφων κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴν τῆς ῥωμαϊκῆς δυνάμεως, ὑπεστήριξεν ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχουσι μεμονωμένα ἱστορικὰ γεγονότα, ἀλλὰ πᾶν γεγονός ἐπισύρει καὶ ἄλλα. Αἱ ἀπόψεις αὐτοῦ περὶ μεικτοῦ συντάγματος ἐπηρέασαν τὸν Κικέρωνα, τὸν Μοντεσκιέ καὶ τοὺς θεμελιωτὰς τοῦ ἀμερικανικοῦ συντάγματος. Ἡ Ἑλληνική Ἐπανάστασις δὲν κατεπνίγη, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὰ δύο πρῶτα ἔτη κατεκράτησε διὰ τῶν θυσιῶν καὶ τῶν νικῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπόμενα ἔτη διεξήγετο ὑπὸ τὴν σκιάν τῆς πολιτικῆς τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων. Ἡ ναυμαχία τοῦ Ναυαρίνου, καθ' ἣν οἱ ἠνωμένοι στόλοι τῆς Ἀγγλίας, τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ τῆς Ῥωσσίας ὑπὸ τὴν

διοίκησιν τοῦ Ἀγγλοῦ ναυάρχου συνέτριψαν τὸν τουρκοαιγυπτιακὸν στόλον, ὑπῆρξεν ἡ διεθνὴς ἐπίσημος βεβαίωσις περὶ τῆς δημιουργίας ἀνεξαρτήτου ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους. Ἀλλ' ἡ βεβαίωσις αὕτη, ὡς συνάγεται ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων, δὲν θὰ ἐπῆρχετο, ἂν δὲν προηγοῦντο ἡ ἐπανάστασις καὶ αἱ ἑκατόμβαι τῶν θυσιῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Διὰ τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως αὐτῶν οἱ ἐπὶ τριακόσια καὶ πλέον ἔτη ὑπόδουλοι Ἑλληνες προήγαγον τὰς μεγάλας δυνάμεις, ὅπως ἀσχοληθῶσι πρὸς αὐτούς.

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐπανάστασις τοῦ 1821 ἐξερόραγη εἰς δυσμενεστάτην ἱστορικὴν ἐποχὴν. Μετὰ τὴν ἦταν τῆς Γαλλίας καὶ τῶν φιλελευθέρων ἰδεῶν κατὰ τοὺς ναπολεοντείους πολέμους παλινωρθώθησαν αἱ ἐκπεσοῦσαι μοναρχίαι καὶ ἐδημιουργήθη νέα τάξις πραγμάτων, ἐρειδομένη ἐπὶ τῆς πεφωτισμένης ἡγεμονίας. Κατ' ἀρχὰς συνεπάγη τριμερῆς συμμαχία ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀρθοδόξου τσάρου τῆς Ῥωσσίας, τοῦ Καθολικοῦ αὐτοκράτορος τῆς Αὐστρίας καὶ τοῦ Διαμαρτυρομένου βασιλέως τῆς Πρωσσίας, ὀνομασθεῖσα Ἱερά, διότι οἱ συμβαλλόμενοι διεκήρυσσον ὅτι θὰ κυβερνήσωσι κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς χριστιανικῆς ἠθικῆς, τῆς ἐλεημοσύνης, τῆς δικαιοσύνης καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, καὶ αὐξηθεῖσα εἶτα διὰ τῆς προσχωρήσεως καὶ ἄλλων μοναρχιῶν. Ἀρχὴ τῆς Ἱερᾶς Συμμαχίας, ὡς ἀπεφασίσθη καὶ ἐδηλώθη κατὰ τὰ ὀνομασθέντα Συνέδρια αὐτῆς, ἦτο ἡ διατήρησις τῆς νέας τάξεως μοναρχικῆς εἰρήνης καὶ ἡ πάταξις διὰ τῶν ὄπλων οἰουδήποτε καὶ ὀπουδήποτε ἀντιδραστικοῦ κινήματος. Ὡς μονάρχης εἰρήνης ἐθεωρεῖτο καὶ ὁ σουλτᾶνος τῆς Τουρκίας, ὁ ὁποῖος εὕρισκετο εἰς ποικίλας σχέσεις πρὸς τὰς Δυνάμεις τῆς Εὐρώπης. Ἐτερον δυσμενέστατον στοιχεῖον πρὸς τὴν ἐπανάστασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦτο ἡ συντριπτικὴ ὑπεροπλία τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς αὐτοκρατορίας. Ἡ αὐτοκρατορία αὕτη ἦτο ἡ μεγαλυτέρα τῆς ἐποχῆς, ἐκτεινομένη εἰς τρεῖς ἡπείρους καὶ διατηρηθεῖσα ἐπὶ ἑξακόσια ἔτη. Πάσας τὰς αὐτοκρατορίας κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν ὑπερβάλλει ἡ Βυζαντινὴ, διατηρηθεῖσα πέρα τῶν χιλίων ἐτῶν.

Τὰ δυσμενῆ κατὰ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως στοιχεῖα ἐχειρίσθησαν ἐπιτυχῶς οἱ Ἑλληνες διὰ τῆς διπλωματίας καὶ τῶν ὄπλων. Πρῶτον, ἐπαναστατήσαντες, δὲν ἐθεώρησαν ὅτι ἡ ἐπανάστασις ἀφορᾷ μόνον εἰς αὐτούς, ἀλλ' ἀνεκοίνωσαν εἰς τὰς Μεγάλας Δυνάμεις ὅτι ἡ ἐπανάστασις αὐτῶν δὲν εἶναι ἀναρχικὸν κίνημα, ἀποβλέπον εἰς τὴν διατάραξιν τῆς διεθνοῦς τάξεως, ἀλλ' ἀγῶν ἐνὸς δουλεύοντος ἱστορικοῦ λαοῦ, ὁ ὁποῖος ζητεῖ τὴν δημιουργίαν μιᾶς ἀνεξαρτήτου κρατικῆς ἐστίας. Διπλωματικῶς ἐπεδιώχθη νὰ μὴ συνδεθῇ ὁ ἀγῶν πρὸς τὴν γαλλικὴν ἐπανάστασιν, τὴν μυστικὴν Φιλικὴν Ἐταιρείαν καὶ τὸ κήρυγμα τοῦ Ῥήγα Φεραίου. Οὕτω κατωρθώθη, ὅπως ἡ Ἱερά Συμμαχία μὴ ἀποστείλῃ στρατεύματα πρὸς κατάπνιξιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως, ὡς ἔπραξε περὶ τῆς ἰταλικῆς. Αἱ συσταθεῖσαι τοπικαὶ διοικήσεις καὶ αἱ ἐθνικαὶ ἐθνοσυνελεύσεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐξέφραζον τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως, ἦτοι τὴν ἐθνικὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ ξένης δουλείας. Τὰ συνταχθέντα κατὰ τὴν ἐπανάστασιν συντάγματα τοῦ ἀνεξαρτήτου κράτους εἶναι ἐκ τῶν δικαιωτέρων καὶ δημοκρατικωτέρων τῆς Εὐρώπης. Δεύτερον τὰ ἡρωικὰ κατορθώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ἡ ἀδυναμία τῆς Πύλης νὰ καταβάλλῃ τὴν ἐπανάστασιν συνεκίνησαν τὰς φιλελευθέρους συνειδήσεις ἀνα τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐγέννησαν τὸ κίνημα τοῦ φιλελληνισμοῦ. Οἱ φιλέλληνες, πολλοὶ γινώσται τῆς ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας

καὶ παιδείας, συνέδραμον παντοιοτρόπως τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Ὁργανώθησαν, συνέθεσαν ὕμνους, ἐζωγράφησαν πίνακες, συνέλεξαν χρήματα, κατῆλθον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπολέμησαν καὶ πολλοὶ ἐθυσίασαν καὶ τὴν ζωὴν αὐτῶν. Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐπανάστασις τοῦ 1821 εἶναι τὸ κορυφαῖον ἱστορικὸν γεγονός τοῦ δεκάτου ἐνάτου αἰῶνος. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκράτησαν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν ὑψωμένην τὴν σημαίαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ὅταν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κατεκράτησαν τὰ ἀπολυταρχικὰ μοναρχικὰ καθεστῶτα.

Ἡ Φιλικὴ Ἐταιρεία συνέλαβε τὴν ἰδέαν τῆς δημιουργίας ἐν τῷ χώρῳ τῆς Βυζαντινῆς αὐτοκρατορίας εἰς ἀντικατάστασιν τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς αὐτοκρατορίας μετὰ πρωτεύουσας τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως ἐνὸς δημοκρατικοῦ κράτους κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς γαλλικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως. Οἱ Φιλικοὶ ἠσχολοῦντο πρὸς τὸ ἐμπόριον, τὸ ὁποῖον θέλει εὐρὺν χώρον δράσεως, ἀποστρεφόμενον τὸν κατακερματισμὸν εἰς κρατίδια μετὰ κλειστῶν συνόρων. Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐπανάστασις ἐξερόραγε κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐν ταῖς παραδουναβίαις ἡγεμονίαις, ἀποβλέπουσα εἰς τὸ ὄραμα τῆς ἀπελευθερώσεως τῆς Βυζαντινῆς αὐτοκρατορίας καὶ τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως. Τὸ ὄραμα τοῦ Ρήγα Φεραίου καὶ τῆς Φιλικῆς Ἐταιρείας συνετρίβη καὶ ἡ ἐπανάστασις ἐσυνεχίσθη ἐν τῷ ἀρχαίῳ ἑλληνικῷ χώρῳ πρὸς δημιουργίαν ἐλευθέρου ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους. Τῇ ἐπεμβάσει τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν Δυνάμεων ἐδημιουργήθη ἐν ἑλληνικὸν κρατίδιον ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν αὐτῶν. Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐπανάστασις ἀποτελεῖ μοναδικὸν γεγονός ἐν τῇ παγκοσμίῳ ἱστορίᾳ. Ἐθυσιάσθη περὶ τὸ ἐν ἑκατομμύριον Ἑλλήνων, ἵνα ἐλευθερωθῇ περὶ τὸ ἐν ἑκατομμύριον Ἑλλήνων. Περὶ τὰ πέντε ἑκατομμύρια Ἑλλήνων παρέμειναν δούλοι, ἡ δὲ Κωνσταντινούπολις δὲν ἠλευθερώθη. Ἡ ἔγκριτος ἱστορικὸς Ἑλένη Ἀρβελέρ ἀπεφάνητο ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀποτελοῦσι τὸ μόνον ἔθνος τῆς Εὐρώπης, τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν ἠλευθέρωσε τὴν πρωτεύουσάν αὐτοῦ. Τὸ Εὐρωπαϊκὸν Κέντρο Τέχνης, τὸ ὁποῖον λαμπρῶς καὶ ποικιλοτρόπως ἐορτάζει τὴν διακοσιετηρίδα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως, ἔχει ὡς σκοπὸν καὶ τὴν ἔρευναν τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ τοῦ Ἀνατολικοῦ Ῥωμαϊκοῦ κράτους ἐν Εὐρώπῃ. Ἡ ἐπέμβασις τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν Δυνάμεων διεμόρφωσε τὸν χάρτην τῶν Βαλκανίων καὶ τῆς Ἑγγύς Ἀνατολῆς. Αἱ εὐρωπαϊκαὶ δυνάμεις ἀπέτρεψαν τὴν ἐπέκτασιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὡς ἀποτελοῦσαν ἀνασύστασιν τῆς Βυζαντινῆς αὐτοκρατορίας, καὶ μετὰ τὸν πρῶτον Παγκόσμιον πόλεμον διέλυσαν τὴν Ὀθωμανικὴν αὐτοκρατορίαν, δημιουργήσασαι κράτη ἐν τῇ Μέσῃ Ἀνατολῇ καὶ μεγάλην Τουρκίαν, συμπεριλαμβάνουσαν Τούρκους, Ἕλληνας, Ἀρμενίους, Κούρδους, Λαζοὺς, Χαλδαίους, Ἀλεβίτας καὶ ἄλλους.

Ἡ δημιουργία τοῦ νέου ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους διήλθε κατὰ τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον ἐκ μυρίων κυμάτων. Φιλελεύθεροι καὶ θιασῶται τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ εἶδον ἐν ἀρχαίῳ ἔθνος ἐρχόμενον πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἱστορικὸν προσκήνιον. Πολέμιοι ἤρνούντο τὴν ὑπαρξίν ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους, προβάλλοντες τὸ *fuit Graecia*. Ἀλλ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀγωνιστὰὶ διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχιῶν καὶ θυσιῶν αὐτῶν ἀπῆνταν ἔστιν Ἑλλάς. Ὑπῆρξαν νῖκαι καὶ ἦτται, ἐθνικὴ ὁμοψυχία καὶ ἐμφύλιοι συγκρούσεις, πολιτικὴ ὀργάνωσις καὶ διοικητικὴ ἀστάθεια, βοήθεια φιλελλήνων καὶ ἀνάμειξις ξένων συμφερόντων, ἐνότης καὶ διαχασμὸς κομμάτων, οἰκεία χρηματοδότησις καὶ ξένος

δανεισμός, διεκδικήσεις και συμβιβασμοί, έλπις και δυστυχία, ένσωμάτωσης και άνεξαρτησία.

Η Έπανάσταση του 1821 έκφράζει τὸ αἰώνιον ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμα. Οἱ νέοι Ἕλληνες ἀγωνίζονται ὑπὲρ τῶν οἰκουμενικῶν ἀξιῶν τῶν προγόνων αὐτῶν, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς δημοκρατίας, τῆς δικαιοσύνης. Ἡ ἰδιοσυγκρασία τῶν ἀρχαίων καὶ τῶν νέων Ἑλλήνων παρέμεινεν ἡ αὐτή. Ἡ λεγομένη κλασσικὴ περίοδος ἔβριθε προσωπικοτήτων. Ἀναλόγως καὶ ἡ ἑλληνικὴ ἐπανάσταση ἔβριθεν ἀρχηγῶν.

Πᾶσα ἐπανάσταση δεῖται χρηματοδοτήσεως. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν Ἐπανάστασιν ἰδίᾳ κατὰ τὰ πρῶτα ἔτη αὐτῆς ἐχορηγοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφοπλισταὶ καὶ ἔμποροι, οἱ ὅποιοι διὰ τῶν παρασχεθέντων προνομίων λόγῳ τῶν συνθηκῶν μεταξὺ Ῥωσσίας καὶ Ὄθωμανικῆς αὐτοκρατορίας συνεσώρευσαν πολὺν πλοῦτον. Ἀκολουθῶς ἡ Ἐπανάσταση συνῆψε δάνεια παρὰ τῆς Ἀγγλίας. Ὁ πρωταγωνιστὴς τῶν δανείων πολιτικὸς Ἀλέξανδρος Μαυροκορδάτος συνέδεε τὰ δάνεια πρὸς τὴν ἐγγύησιν τῆς άνεξαρτησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Συνάπτων δάνεια παρὰ ἀγγλικῶν τραπεζῶν ἐπὶ ἐγγυήσει ἡλευθερωμένων ἑλληνικῶν γαιῶν, ἀνέμενεν ὅτι ἡ Ἀγγλία θὰ ἐστήριζε τὸ ἐλεύθερον ἑλληνικὸν κράτος, ὥστε νὰ καταστή δυνατὴ ἡ ἀποπληρωμὴ τῶν δανείων.

Τὸ άνεξάρτητον νέον ἑλληνικὸν κράτος ἐδημιουργήθη ὑπὸ τῶν προστατίδων Δυνάμεων περιῖπου εἰς τὰ σύνορα τῆς ἀρχαίας μητροπολιτικῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἵνα μὲνη. Οἱ πολῖται αὐτοῦ ἄνομάσθησαν ἐπισήμως Ἕλληνες. Ὅταν κατεκτήθη ἡ Βυζαντινὴ αὐτοκρατορία, οἱ Ἕλληνες παρέμειναν διάσπαρτοι ἐν τοῖς ἐδάφεσιν αὐτῆς, ἐν τοῖς Βαλκανίοις καὶ τῇ Μικρᾷ Ἀσίᾳ. Οἱ Ἕλληνες, οἱ ὅποιοι παρέμειναν ἐκτὸς τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους, ὡς ὑπήκοοι τοῦ Σουλτάνου, ἀπεκαλοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων Ρούμ, ἤτοι Ῥωμαῖοι. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἠῦξεν τὰ ὅρια αὐτῆς κατὰ τοὺς Βαλκανικοὺς πολέμους, καταλαμβάνουσα ἐθνοϊστορικὰ ἐδάφη, μέρος τῆς Ἡπείρου καὶ μέρος τῆς Μακεδονίας, ἤτοι ἐδάφη, εἰς τὰ ὅποια οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔδρασαν ἱστορικῶς καὶ εἶχον μέχρι σήμερον αἰσθητὴν παρουσίαν, ὅταν οἱ βαλκανικοὶ λαοὶ διεξεδίκησαν τὸ κατάλοιπον τῆς Ὄθωμανικῆς αὐτοκρατορίας ἐν τοῖς Βαλκανίοις. Μετὰ τὸν πρῶτον Παγκόσμιον πόλεμον ἐχαράχθη νέος χάρτης τῆς Εὐρώπης διὰ τῆς διαλύσεως τῶν αὐτοκρατοριῶν καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας νέων κρατῶν. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς, ταχθεῖσα μετὰ τῶν νικητριῶν Δυνάμεων καὶ χύσασα ποταμοὺς αἱμάτων, ὑπεχρεώθη, ὅπως ἐπιστρέψῃ καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν πέτραν, τὴν ὅποιαν κατέλαβε ἐκ τῆς Ὄθωμανικῆς αὐτοκρατορίας, καὶ ὑποστῆ ἀνταλλαγὴν πληθυσμῶν Ἡ Μεγάλῃ Ἑλλάς ἐφαίνετο εἰς τοὺς Εὐρωπαίους ὡς ἀνασύστασις τῆς ἀνεπιθυμητοῦ Βυζαντινῆς αὐτοκρατορίας. Μετὰ τὸν δεῦτερον Παγκόσμιον πόλεμον ἡ Ἑλλὰς, προσενεγκοῦσα ἑκατόμβας θυσιῶν, ἔλαβε μετὰ πλείστας κωλυσιεργίας τὴν κατεχομένην ὑπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας Δωδεκάνησον, στερηθεῖσα τῶν ὑπεσχημένων Βορείου Ἡπείρου καὶ Κύπρου. Ὁ δέκατος ἔνατος αἰὼν καθιέρωσε τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ κράτους, τοῦ ἑνὸς λαοῦ, τῆς μιᾶς γλώσσης καὶ τῆς μιᾶς θρησκείας. Ἡ δημιουργία άνεξαρτήτου ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους ὑπῆρξε μία παράμετρος τῆς ἐξαλείψεως τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν τοῖς ἐθνικοῖς κράτεσι τῶν Βαλκανίων καὶ τῆς Τουρκίας. Οὗτοι ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀφομοιωθῶσιν ἢ νὰ ἐξοντωθῶσιν ἢ νὰ ἐκβληθῶσιν εἰς τὸ κράτος τῶν ὁμοειθῶν αὐτῶν.

Ἡ διακοσιετηρὶς τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως τοῦ 1821 ἐορτάζεται λαμπρῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους καὶ τῶν ἑκασταχοῦ φορέων ἐν Ἑλλάδι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ ὑπὸ τῆς ὁμογενείας. Ὁ ἐορτασμός ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐρωπαϊκοῦ Κέντρου Τέχνης καὶ Ἐρευνας τοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ τοῦ Ἀνατολικοῦ Ρωμαϊκοῦ Κράτους στὴν Εὐρώπη εἶναι πολυμερῆς καὶ πολυθεματικός. Συνεργάζονται φορεῖς ἐν Ἑλλάδι, Γαλλίᾳ καὶ Ἡνωμέναις Πολιτείαις τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ὡς τὸ ἐκείθι περιώνυμον Ἀμερικανο-ελληνικὸν Ἰδρυμα Δυτικῆς Πεννσυλβανίας (AHFWP) καὶ ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἐταιρεία Βυζαντινῆς Μουσικῆς καὶ Ὑμνολογίας (ASBMH). Προγραμματίζονται διαλέξεις, ἐκδόσεις, προβολαί, ἐκθέσεις, προκήρυξις διεθνούς διαγωνισμοῦ ποιήσεως. Προβάλλεται ἡ συμμετοχὴ εἰς τὴν ἐπανάστασιν τῆς Μεσογαίας Ἀττικῆς καὶ οἱ ἐλάσσονες ἀγωνισταί, ὅπως ὁ ὄπλαρχηγὸς Γιάννης Ντάβαρης, καὶ αἱ ἀσχολίαι τῶν ἐπιγόνων, ἰδίᾳ εἰς τὴν ἀμπελουργίαν, μέχρι σήμερον. Πρὸς τὸν δραστήριον Πρόεδρον τοῦ Κέντρου ἐλλογιμῶτον καὶ φίλτατόν μοι Κύριον Εὐάγγελον Ἀνδρέου, τὸ Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον καὶ τοὺς συνεργάτας ἐκφράζω ἐπὶ τούτοις συγχαρητήρια καὶ ἐπιδαψιλεύω τὰς πρὸς Κύριον εὐχάς μου.

Μετ' εὐχῶν



† Ὁ Κυρήνης Ἀθανάσιος

200th Anniversary of Greek Independence

Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh – 2021

At classic times, a Greek philosopher has once stated that a nation which forgets its history, is a nation without a future. This significant truth acquires even greater importance in the case of nations with such rich historical depth dating since 4000 years ago. This span of time is characterized by many noble principles including empathy for the human being, but primarily by the love for freedom.

Throughout this era we witness a frequent manifestation of this heartfelt objective always at great cost of human losses and destruction by barbarous invaders. It is in this perspective and having suffered four hundred years of brutal occupation, the Greek nation has risen 200 hundred years ago against the Ottoman occupiers, to create the modern Greek state after almost ten years of bloody and extremely violent revolt. It is no surprise that the slogan of the insurgents was Future or Death. And many were those that sacrificed their lives and the one of their families truly attached to their revolutionary oath. This uneven struggle has moved many friends of the Greek nation, known as the philellens. Many Americans chose to join the struggle and many among them gave their lives to this noble goal alongside the Greek freedom fighters. And they certainly contributed to the successful outcome of this gigantic and heroic endeavor. The example set by those heroes inspired other Balkan Nations who eventually started seeking their liberation from the Ottoman yoke.

Thus, it is with great pride that the Greek Nation reminiscent of its glorious struggle for freedom and national emancipation is celebrating the Revolution since 200 years ago and sharing their rightful joy with the friendly American nation who generously supported their cause and later received them with hospitality in their quest for a better life in the New World. Pittsburg figures high in this action and the Greek Americans proudly share this memorable celebration of freedom which serves as a beacon to all progressive Nations in the world.

Long live the Greek American friendship!
Athens, January 22, 2021

Dimitris N. Iliopoulos
Ambassador (ret), President of the Association
of the retired Greek Diplomats, Hellenic Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, former Principal Advisor
of the European External Action Service,
member of the Board of the Hellenic Institute
for Strategic Studies, Research Associate
of the ELIAMEP, Mentor of ALLILON International Network

Greetings from Mr. Athanasios Avgerinos Vice-Prefect of Attica, Greece



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑ ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ
**ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ
ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ**
Γραφείο Αντιπεριφερειάρχη
Ταχ. Δ/ση: 17ο Χλμ. Λ. Μαραθώνος Παλλήνη
Ταχ. Κώδικας: Τ.Κ. 15351
Τηλ.: 213 200 5122-5124
Fax: 213 200 5105
e-mail: ant.anatolikis@patt.gov.gr

Παλλήνη, 9/03/2021

Χαιρετισμός του Αντιπεριφερειάρχη Ανατολικής Αττικής

κ. Αθανασίου Αυγερινού

στο ειδικό αφιέρωμα για τον Οπλαρχηγό των Μεσογαιτών Γιάννη Ντάβαρη
του εορτασμού της 200ής Επετείου της Ελληνικής Επανάστασης

- Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh – March 25, 2021

Είναι τιμή για την περιοχή των Μεσογαιτών και ειδικά της Παιανίας που στα σπλάχνα της ανέθρεψε τον οπλαρχηγό Γιάννη Ντάβαρη αλλά και για μένα προσωπικά που, ως Αντιπεριφερειάρχη Ανατολικής Αττικής, εκπροσωπώ αυτή την περιοχή και καλούμαι να πω δυο λόγια για τον μεγάλο αυτόν οπλαρχηγό.

Ο Γιάννης Ντάβαρης, προερχόμενος από το Λιόπεσι (την μετέπειτα Παιανία), συμμετείχε ενεργά και πρωτοστάτησε στην προετοιμασία για την έναρξη του Αγώνα της Ελληνικής Επανάστασης του 1821 για την απελευθέρωση από τον τουρκικό ζυγό στην Αττική, αφού ηγήθηκε του σώματος των Μεσογαιτών, το οποίο έλαβε μέρος σε πολλά πολεμικά γεγονότα εντός και εκτός Αττικής, καταφέροντας καίρια πλήγματα έναντι του εχθρού και βάζοντάς του σοβαρά εμπόδια.

Μιήθηκε στη Φιλική Εταιρεία για την ενίσχυση του αγώνα εναντίον του κατακτητή και ξεχώρισε για την ευστροφία του στη στρατηγική, την γενναιότητα και την αποφασιστικότητά του. Ήταν δε αυτός που εμπύησε στη Φιλική Εταιρεία και καθοδήγησε στον αγώνα τον μετέπειτα ηρωικό Οπλαρχηγό των Μεσογαιτών Αναγνώστη Γιάννη Ντάβαρη, ιστορικό Δήμαρχο στα χρόνια της απελευθέρωσης της Μυρινούντος και του Κορωπίου.

Το απαράμιλλο θάρρος του και η προσφορά του Γιάννη Ντάβαρη στην πατρίδα αποτελούν ένα σύμβολο πατριωτισμού και αγάπης για τον Ελληνισμό που, για εμάς τους νεότερους, θα πρέπει να είναι πάντοτε φωτεινό παράδειγμα.



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
THE CITY OF PAEANEA
- The Mayor's Office -

Paeanea, 10th of January 2021

*Distinguished Members of the 200th Anniversary of
Greek Revolution Committee, Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is both for me, as for the City of Paeanea, a significant honor for to day's reference to the great hero and chieftain, Yiannis Davaris, co-liberator of Athens. Our convictions are firm and unassailable that history and reputation form the guarantee conditions of improvement and evolution of our society.

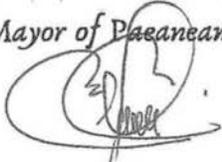
Hence, we have the credit and the great debt to praise and respect the battles of the epicand heroic Hellenic Revolution, which did not remain to the compact geographical borders of our country. On the contrary, it has motivated every force of the modern Western world, to support what is fair, to help and at the end consolidate the Hellenic State through the "Protocol of Independence".

Today, the honorary event of the University of Pittsburgh through its "Nationality Rooms» unites us again, in difficult times, reminding us what we have in common, our Ecumenical Values. Yiannis Davaris fought for those values honoring his history, just like his Paeanean ancestors did before him.

We would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to high light the brilliance of those people and take valuable lessons for the future.

We wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, all the best for success in your conference proceedings, expressing our great eagerness for the results of those.

*With an honor,
The Mayor of Paeanean Citizens*



Isidoros St. Madi's



ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ Ι. ΜΙΧΑΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Διεθνολόγος - Πολιτικός Επιστήμων

Ειδικός Συνεργάτης Δημάρχου Παιανίας

Δ/ση: ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΑΝΙΑΣ

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Παιανία, 12 Μαρτίου 2020

Προς: Δρα. Νικόλαο Γιαννουκάκη,
Πρόεδρο της Οργανωτικής Επιτροπής της
190ής Επετείου της Ελληνικής Ανεξαρτησίας
Πίττσμπουργκ - Η.Π.Α.

Αγαπητέ Κύριε Γιαννουκάκη,

Με την ευκαιρία των εορτών του Προγράμματος των Εθνικών Αιθουσών του Πανεπιστημίου του Πίττσμπουργκ (Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh) για την 190ή Επέτειο της Ελληνικής Ανεξαρτησίας (Πρωτόκολλο του Λονδίνου 1830) και την Απελευθέρωση της Αττικής και των Αθηνών (190th Anniversary of Greek Independence -The Treaty of London of 1830 -and the Liberation of Attica and Athens), ο Δήμαρχος Παιανίας, Κύριος Ισιδωρος Μάδης, με εξουσιοδότησε να σας αποστείλω τα Δημοτικά Μετάλλια της πόλεως της Παιανίας προς τιμήν:

- 1. του Προγράμματος των Εθνικών Αιθουσών του Πανεπιστημίου του Πίττσμπουργκ (Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh),**
- 2. του Πρυτάνεως του Πανεπιστημίου του Πίττσμπουργκ, Κυρίου Patrick D. Gallagher (Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh Dr. Patrick D. Gallagher),**
- 3. του Αμερικανο-ελληνικού Ιδρύματος Δυτικής Πενσυλβάνια (American-Hellenic Foundation of Western Pennsylvania),**
- 4. σε εσάς προσωπικά, τον Πρόεδρο της Οργανωτικής Επιτροπής της 190ής Επετείου της Ελληνικής Ανεξαρτησίας (Organizing Committee of 190th Anniversary of Greek Independence).**

Επίσης, σας εκφράζουμε ιδιαίτερες ευχαριστίες για την εορταστική-τιμητική αναφορά στον συμπατριώτη μας γενναίο σπλαρχηγό της απελευθέρωσης των Αθηνών (1822) Γιάννη Ντάβαρη. (courageous chieftain of the Liberation of Athens (1822), Yannis Davaris).

Συγχαρητήρια και καλή επιτυχία εκ βάθους καρδιάς!



Με Τιμή,
Αθανάσιος Ι. Μιχαλόπουλος

Ειδικός Συνεργάτης Δημάρχου Παιανίας

Athanasios I. Michalopoulos | Political and International Relations Scientist | Member of the Board of Mayor's Counselors, Municipality of Paiania (Attica, Greece) | Personal Data; | Adr.; Dimitriou Ioannou Chounta 23, 19002, Paiania | Phone; (+30) 6986282739 | E-mail; ath.michalopoulos@gmail.com



ACCADEMIA COLLEGIO DE' NOBILI
Istituzione storico – culturale fondata nel 1623

Florence, XXV. III. MMXXI, the Annunciation

IL PRESIDE

Prot. 03/PS/21

Ill.mo Acc. H.C. Prof. **EVANGELOS ANDREOU**

President of European Art Center and Institute for Eastern Roman Empire Research Studies in Europe (EUARCE)

14 A' Anapaphseos Str.

190 02 PAEANEA Attika GREECE

Dear and esteemed Mr. President,

in the important anniversary of the Bicentenary of the Independence of Greek Peoples (1821-2021) which will take place during the next days through important manifestations and with a highly qualified Honorary Committee of which I am honored to take part, I feel the must of sending you also a personal message, not only of good wishes.

Our ancient European Continent is going through a period considerably dark due to a pandemia that forces anyone to a severe precaution and where contacts must be limited. We feel lack of a direct and personal contiguity which makes more enjoyable our whole life of being rational men, even if fragile.

In the last decennia, most of collectivity has lived the Hellenic Peninsula only as a place of tourism and amusement, forgetting how much she has been, instead, primary cradle of civility and mistress of our intellectual and cultural knowledges. Rome, with its glorious Empire, has been able thanks to Athens and the Greek genius that in it was generated and developed: from all that also the modern thought, apparently forgotten, particularly from young generations.

Two hundred years ago, several European intellectuals, specially Italians, yearning for fomented Risorgimento, felt a strong call to participate – also at the cost of their lives – to run in aid of Greek people, longing for returning to be freely independent from a foreign slavery which menaced her, keeping her strongly subdued. Without any hesitation, they threw themselves into the contest, running to help other human beings longing for freedom and for self management of their Nation, oppressed for long time, becoming so those heroes that, still today, we want, and more than that, we have the must to remember and honour as they deserve. Oblivion and superficiality are the worse of evils which afflict modern society! Only through a honest and

courageous remembrance we will be able to observe the next future with prodigious eyes of the common good and of that brotherhood to which we must aim with all our strength and remembering to the next generations: narcotized, stunned by wrong ideological mirages, how much existence might be still the best thing of all what God gave us. Therefore, let us give our welcome to these celebrations, not only historical, but as indelible witnesses of a past that has to leave space to a bright future, where every man can find the dimension he deserves. A wish that I want to bring directly despite the insurmountable difficulties of the moment.

God save Greece, our sister and let her get on in the best way she deserves! With a greeting and very many thanks to all those who will participate to this extraordinary and marvellous Anniversary.

Cordially Yours,

Count Cav. di Gr. Cr. Prof. *Marcello Falletti di Villafalletto*

**Greetings from Mr. Evangelos Andreou,
Maternal grandson of Giannis Stavrou Davaris (fifth generation)**

Με βαθύ σεβασμό και αισθήματα τιμής επιθυμώ να εκφράσω την ευγνωμοσύνη μου στα αξιότιμα Μέλη των Εκτελεστικών Επιτροπών του Προγράμματος Rooms of Nationality του Πανεπιστημίου Πίττσμπουργκ, στα αξιότιμα Μέλη του Αμερικανο-ελληνικού Ιδρύματος Δυτικής Πενσυλβάνια και σε όλους τους ευγενείς παράγοντες του εορτασμού της 190ής Επετείου της Ανεξαρτησίας της Ελλάδος, για την σκέψη τους να συμπεριλάβουν αφιέρωμα μνήμης στον ήρωα της αττικής εθνεγερσίας Γιάννη Ντάβαρη.

Το αφιέρωμα είναι βέβαιον ότι θα καταγραφεί ως ένα μοναδικό και αποκλειστικό ντοκουμέντο αφού για πρώτη φορά τιμάται η μορφή και η δράση ενός άξιου πολεμιστή, που δεν πρόλαβε να ιδεί την Αθήνα ελεύθερη και την Ελλάδα ανεξάρτητη...

Ο προγονός μου παππούς Γιάννης Ντάβαρης, εγγράμματος πρόκριτος του χωριού Λιόπεσι (σημερινή Παιανία Αττικής) καταγόταν από την οικογένεια του Μπουζαλά, που κινήθηκε εναντίον των οθωμανών στα Μεσόγεια τον 17^ο αιώνα, όπως περιέγραψε τότε ο γάλλος πρόξενος Jean Giraud.

Τον Γιάννη μύησε στη Φιλική Εταιρεία ο ιερέας αδελφός του παπα Νικολός Ντάβαρης, ο οποίος συμμετείχε ενεργά στις μυστικές προεπαναστατικές κινήσεις των Αθηνών, κοντά στους αθηναίους προκρίτους και τους εκκλησιαστικούς της Μονής Πετρώκη.

Το 1821 ο Γιάννης Ντάβαρης είχε ήδη στρατολογήσει ικανό αριθμό αγωνιστών και ως καπετάνιος των Μεσογείων έλαβε μέρος στην απελευθέρωση των Αθηνών μαζί με τους οπλαρχηγούς της Χασιάς και του Μενιδιού Μελέτη Βασιλείου και Αναγνώστη Κιουριατιώτη. Το 1822 πολεμούν στο πλευρό του Οδυσσέα Ανδρούτσου, νικούν το τουρκικό στρατιωτικό σώμα στο Χαλάνδρι και καταλαμβάνουν την Ακρόπολη υποχρεώνοντας τους τούρκους σε συνθηκολόγηση.

Υστερα από την ανακατάληψη της Ακρόπολης, ο Γιάννης Ντάβαρης συνεχίζει τον αγώνα μέχρι το 1826 πλάι στον

φρούραρχο του κάστρου Γιάννη Γκούρα και τον στρατηγό Μακρυγιάννη. Κοντά του βρίσκονται ο γιός του Αναγνώστης Σταμάτης Ντάβαρης και ο ανηψιός του Αναγνώστης Γιάννης Ντάβαρης, επόμενος καπετάνιος των Μεσογείων. Το 1827 μαζί με στρατιώτες του Γκούρα αντιστέκονται στην επιδρομή του Κιουταχί, στη θέση Λιοντάριον. Μετά την επικράτηση των τούρκων, μεσόκοπος πιά, καταφεύγει σε νησί του Σαρωνικού όπου και πέθανε. Η Αττική μέσα στη σκλαβιά αναμένει τη λυτρωτική Συνθήκη του Λονδίνου... Την ηρωϊκή παρουσία του Γιάννη Ντάβαρη διέσωσε η αξιόπιστη ιστοριογραφία του Διονυσίου Σουρμελή, του Κωνσταντίνου Παπαρρηγόπουλου, του Δημήτριου Καμπούρογλου και άλλων νεώτερων. Μέσα από την ιστορική δέλτο βλέπει κανείς τον καπετάνιο να συνδέεται με έξοχες μορφές της Παλιγγενεσίας, με τον ηρωϊκό ανηψιό του Πατριάρχη Γρηγορίου του Ε' Επίσκοπο Αθηνών Διονύσιο, με τον μεγάλο πρωταγωνιστή της άλωσης της Ακρόπολης Παναγή Κτενά και με το Δημήτριο Υψηλάντη. Είναι πράγματι βαριά η κληρονομιά του Γιάννη Ντάβαρη.

Ευάγγελος Ανδρέου

Ποιητής

Equitem Honoris Causa

del' Accademia Collegio de' Nobili

Απόγονος / 5εγγονός του Οπλαρχηγού

Γιάννη Ντάβαρη

**Greetings from EUARCE:
European Art Center
&
Institute for Eastern Roman Empire Research Studies in Europe**

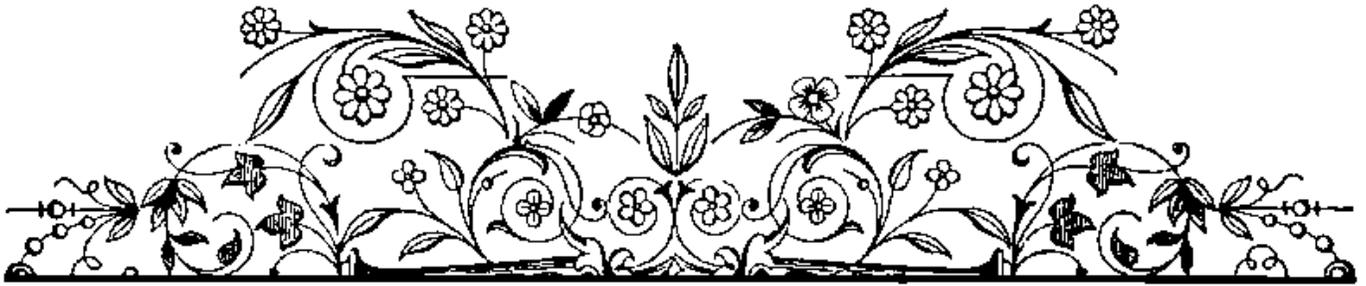


Ευγενέστατοι,
Μέλη των Εκτελεστικών Επιτροπών του Προγράμματος
Rooms of Nationality του Πανεπιστημίου Πίττσμπουργκ,
με φιλόφρονα πατριωτικά αισθήματα Σας απευθύνουμε θερμό χαιρετισμό
και Σας ευχόμαστε λαμπρή επιτυχία του εορτασμού της 190ής Επετείου της
Ανεξαρτησίας της Ελλάδος, που με επαινετή φροντίδα διοργανώνετε
τιμώντας το πνεύμα της Ελληνικής Επανάστασης και το υψηλό ήθος
του παγκόσμιου φιλελληνισμού.
Η επιθυμία Σας να εορτάσετε το εξαιρετικό αυτό ιστορικό γεγονός
φωτίζει, συγκινεί, παραδειγματίζει και Σας καθιστά άξιους
της προσήκουσας επιβράβευσής μας.

ΕΞ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ
Η Γενική Γραμματέας

Νίκη – Άννα Παπουλάκου





**Members of the Nationality Rooms Program
Executive Committees who made this event a reality:**

English Nationality Room:

Kim Szczypinski, Anita Bushee, David Frankowski & Peter Hayes

Russian Nationality Room:

Margarita Zabelina, Uliana Kozhevnikova, Kathleen Manukyan & Clement George

French Nationality Room:

Roberta Hatcher, Jean-Pierre Collet, William Harman & Brigitte Dougherty

Greek Nationality Room:

Venetia Moreno, Elaine Papanikolaou, Steve Andrews, Koula Kaskavaltzis
&
Nick Giannoukakis

**The Program Committee sincerely thanks
the following exceptional individuals:**

Dr. Ioannis Toulis, Associate Professor of Music at the Ionian University (Greece) for his generous donation of the music scores of the “Partimenti” of Nikolaos Mantzaros. Tonight’s string quartet presentation of the “Partimenti” is only possible because of our cooperation with the Ionian University Department of Music Studies and the NOSTOS Initiative.

Dimitris Brovas, graduate student of Dr. Toulis who rescored the “Partimenti”.

String Quartet: Thyra-Lilja Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen

Singer: Tiffany Apan, Fans are describing her music and stories as a much welcome escape into another world. Drawing inspiration from the works of fantasy writers like JRR Tolkien, C.S. Lewis, Diana Gabaldon, and George R.R. Martin, along with historical events, mythology, ancient texts, and lore, Tiffany aims to take you into a world of bonfires, castles, dragons, and of course, time travel! From ethereal gothic ballads to folk-tales inspired by the Celts and Viking sea adventures, symphonic world instrumentation and operatic blast beats that invoke passion and mystery, her voice and style has been described as being truly unique. Her music and stories have received critical acclaim with her "Scarborough Fair" music video won first place in the Open Genre Music Video category at the International Indie Gathering Film Festival in Cleveland, OH. Some songs have been selected and featured in several independent films. In addition to music and writing, she is active in living history and reenactment communities, bringing history education to the public along with allowing her to indulge her affinity and obsession with costuming and period clothing! Such endeavors also led to her performing vocals and percussion with the 18th century Celtic Folk group, **Wayward Companions** and appearing as a guest vocalist with the **Pittsburgh Historical Music Society Orchestra**. When she's not time traveling, she is also dedicated to holistic health and fitness. As a side project, she runs the online webzine and podcast at the Bonfires, Castles, and Time Travel. Currently, she is working on a new studio album heavily inspired by events and key figures from Tudor England. Follow her on tiffanyapan.com.

Choral Ensemble: Tonight's ensemble consists of members of the Byzantine Choir of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh joined by exceptional musicians from sister Orthodox churches. The singers tonight are Nektaria Palis, Amy Hogg, Karen Kietzke, Steve Andrews, Dr. Elie Azar, Michael Azar, and Dr. Nick Giannoukakis

Poem Readers:

Dr. Margarita Zabelina is originally from Moscow, Russia. Dr. Zabelina has been serving as a Chair of the Russian Room for the past three years. She has received her PhD in economics from Emory University in 2016 and since that time she holds a position of a Lecturer in economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Peter W.J. Hayes was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, England, and lived in England, Paris, France, and Taiwan before settling in Pittsburgh. He is a former marketing executive, spending the last six years of his career as Chief Marketing Officer for a multinational corporation. Following retirement, he became a novelist and short story writer, and is currently writing the fourth book of his award-nominated Vic Lenoski mystery series. He has been involved with the Nationality Rooms for eight years and serves on the leadership committee of the English Room.

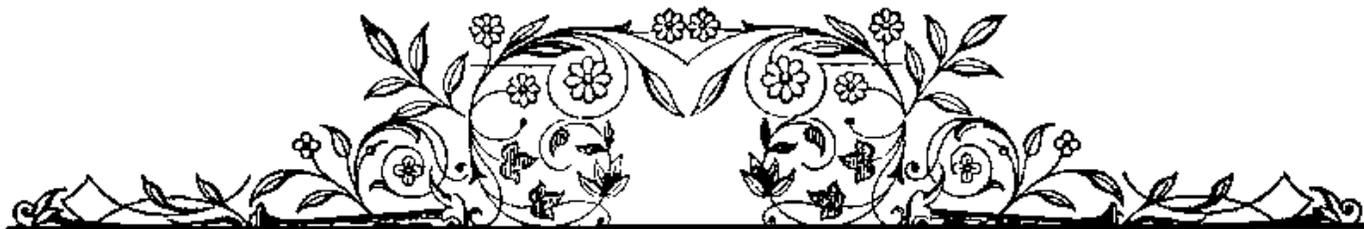
Christine Fréchard has been an art gallery owner for 18 years, with a beautiful new gallery space recently opened in Lawrenceville. In addition to organizing art events and representing artists from all over the world, she has taught French language in the U.S. for over 25 years. She is also a practicing poet and highly active in the Pittsburgh francophone community.

The Program Committee also thanks:

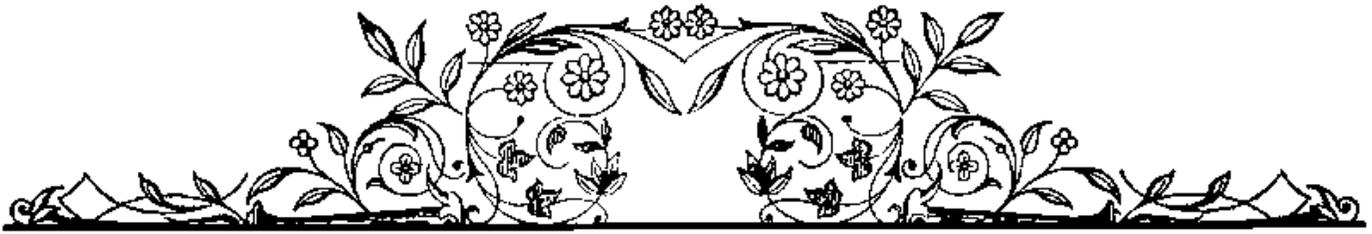
Maria Cristina Lagnese, Sage Levy, and Maryann Sivak of the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh for their always helpful and insightful assistance and guidance to realize events and programs that bring together our communities through the Nationality Rooms Program and **Dr. Margarita Zabelina** for translating the poems from Alexander Pushkin into English

Mrs. Rania Visvardis for her generous donation of her father's (the late Dionisios Visvardis, one of Greece's greatest 20th century pianists and composers) inspiration of the music score of "Η καταστροφή των Ψαρών"/"The catastrophe of Psara".

Mrs. Karen Kietzke for the rescoring of the Greek choral music and electronic-based music arrangements.



We are especially indebted to **Mr. Evangelos Andreou** together with the educational and cultural institute EUARCE (**European Art Center & Institute for Eastern Roman Empire Research Studies in Europe**) of Greece, who are our partners, colleagues, and co-organizers in the planning, coordination, and presentation of the **March Celebrations and Commemorations** as well as for the exhibit items "**Giannis Davaris – A Revolutionary Hero at the Acropolis**" and the copies of the gravures of the major Greek Revolutionary Leaders by **Adam Friedel** and **Karl Krazeisen**.



PROLOGUE

Esteemed and distinguished special guests, members, and friends of the French, English, Russian, and Greek Nationality Rooms of the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh-

Tonight's event comes to seal and crown a month of celebrations for the Bicentennial of Greece's Liberation and her beginning as a friend and ally of all democratic nations of the world. A number of historical "firsts" were realized this month.

First, our County Executive Mr. Richard Fitzgerald and our Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. William Peduto, with the full support of the County and City Councils, decreed through Proclamations that March was "Greek Month" in Allegheny County and Pittsburgh. Honoring the Greek-Americans who immigrated to the region in the late 18th century and celebrating those who have, and continue to shape Western Pennsylvania through their excellence in achievement and service to the wide community. Celebrating this, in the greater scope of the Bicentennial of the Greek Revolution.

Second, we brought to you, for the first time, three evenings of rare-to-find "Klephtika Songs", those epic poems of bravery and sacrifice, loss and resurrection, passed down across generations as they portrayed the Greek Revolution and its known and lesser known heroes in song to the young and the old. To remember and to inspire.

Third, we unearthed rare-to-find correspondence between the Greek Revolutionary leaders and America's Founding Fathers. In those letters, it is obvious that America regarded Greece and Greeks as a Pantheon of liberty, reason, progress, fraternity. America's humanitarian assistance to Greece in the Revolution and the participation of Americans in the battlefields is well-known. What remains obscure is America's covert help to the Greeks. The correspondences pry open a small, but important view

into this, at the time, action that would be anathema to the Holy Roman Alliance and the Ottoman Sublime Porte.

Fourth, the reborn Greek nation would not be possible without the passionate poets and people inside and outside of Greece who were moved by, influenced, and who also influenced the Enlightenment. For many Greeks, Righas Pheraios comes to mind and his monumental poem “Thourios”. However, this work can easily be challenged in passion by the “Hymn to Liberty”, composed by Dionisios Solomos in 1823. So popular was this poem that its first five stanzas were adopted by the reborn Greek people as their national anthem. Fourty two years later, a rising star musician, Nikolaos Mantzaros, would put this poem to music. While Mantzaros is primarily recognized for this musical ode to Liberty, what few people know, even among Greek musical scholars, is that he is also the father of chamber music in Greece. As a consequence of our collaboration with the Ionian University Department of Music Studies and the NOSTOS Initiative in Greece, and in particular Dr. Ioannis Toulis and Mr. Dimitrios Brovas, for the first time ever, we presented the first chamber music compositions of Nikolaos Mantzaros. These compositions, “Partimenti” for string quartet were a consequence of his interactions with the renowned Napolitan musician Fedele Fenaroli. These compositions came to life by a string quartet comprised of stellar young musicians. Tonight, we will have an opportunity to listen to them again, as an encore feature to the program.

Fifth, we celebrated the liberation of Athens and the region of Attica, the geographical area in which Athens is located. We chose to commemorate and honor the event in part because it was a consequence of the London Protocols, but also because many people, including those in Greece, take Athens for granted as only a tourist destination; Athens during the years of the Revolution was a population and geographical unit (Province) consisting of the settlement radiating outward from the Acropolis to include the villages of Eastern, Western and Northern Attica. In 1821 and 1822, Greeks in the area revolted against the Ottomans with a victorious result that was short-lived because of its plain geography, a feature that enable reconquest. It is known that the Greek Revolution was successful in mountainous regions of Greece because of the established bands of “thieves” (Klephtes) and armed enforcers of order (“Armatoloi”) who knew how to exploit geographic superiority. In Athens (Attica) there were no “Thieves” or “Armatoloi” to provide armed superiority to the rebels and so the Turks dominated on that reason as well as because of their cavalry which was very effective in the Attica geographic plain. The brave regional rebel chieftains relied on their military infantry. The "great" leaders of the Revolution, Panagis Ktenas, Odysseas Androutsos, Ioannis Gouras, Ioannis Makrygiannis, Nikolaos Kriezotis and even Georgios Karaiskakis, even though they would often defeat the Ottomans in

regional skirmishes, they were unable to stably-maintain the liberated areas against Ottoman reaction.

Evangelos Andreou, poet and former professor of the History of Modern Greek Letters at the National Conservatory of Athens, notes that “Another peculiarity of the Mesogaian fighters is their origin from the geographic plains and the lowlands of the region. Their life had nothing to do with the life of the mountain warriors where the most famous chieftains of the Revolution, Karaiskakis, the Androutsos family, Kolokotronis, Makrygiannis, the Botsaris family, and the Mavromichalis family were raised ... Their "state" was purely communal. As lowland peasants, they also had the ability to supply the revolutionary army, as Makrygiannis reveals in his communication of 1826 to his chieftain nephew Giannis Davaris, the Reader: "And the poor Davaris the Reader with so many of his patriots and Gerolitzos came to be killed with their villagers and they brought all their oxen and clothing from their homes to dress and feed their fellow citizens - the unhappy Athenians , where they struggled from the beginning inside the sufferings of their homeland. And then, as brothers, they were sharing what was theirs with the others. In addition, their military tactics developed with the "yiourousi" (impetuous attack) and the crafting of innovative traps based on the objective. In any case, they were an extremely valuable fighter corps, which at first attracted the persistent interest of the major captains of the Revolution” (Reference above published in the "Aeolian Letters" magazine).

Thus Athens, contrary to what many believe, was among the last areas to be liberated. This did not deprive her of her important contribution to the Greek uprising, as she gave to the Struggle famous heroic fighters including the Chieftain of the Mesogaians, Giannis Davaris, originally from Liopesi (Peania). We presented this hero for the first time outside of Greece last week, on the 21st of March, 2021, with a virtual exhibit-historical document of rare archival material (<https://pahellenicfoundation.org/2021/page-11/>).

Sixth, we invited a renowned and best-selling author/historian, Mr. Thomas Ricks, to offer his insights into how the Greeks influenced America’s Founding Fathers in shaping their First Principles of what America ought to be. Mr. Ricks went beyond his homonymous best selling book and offered us insights that challenge American scholars as well as us to better appreciate how Ancient Greece shaped democracy.

Yesterday, we honored the descendants, living and long since passed, of the “lesser known” heroes of the Greek Revolution. Six months of research by a dedicated team unearthed direct and indirect familial lineage of those heroes with the heroes who were the first immigrants in our region and the heroes who today carry on the

traditions and lessons of their glorious and brave ancestors. Yesterday's event and underlying project was under the Formal Auspice of the Greek State under the "Greece 2021 Committee". Appropriately, those descendants were recognized with an Honorary Distinction and a one-time in history commemorative coin issued by the Greek Government specifically for the celebration of the Bicentennial. The work is but a prologue to a vast treasure trove of information waiting to be discovered and we hope that this initiative, which we named "Bridges of White and Blue" will be carried forward by the children of the honorees as well as by others to unearth more of the unknown and lesser known history of the people whose descendants grace Western Pennsylvania today.

Finally, and most important, is tonight's event. It brings together our communities – the descendants of those who came to our area here in Western Pennsylvania from France, Great Britain, Russia, and Greece. We have come together, through our respective Nationality Rooms at the University of Pittsburgh, to celebrate the London Protocols in the context of the Bicentennial of the Greek Revolution. Many would consider March 25th 1821 the beginning of the modern Greek nation. Instead, the true beginning is February 3rd, 1830, 191 years ago. That day marked the formal declaration of the independence of Greece and it was only possible because of the strong support by the "Three Powers" of the time; Great Britain, Russia, and France. This milestone was achieved in a stepwise fashion, inside the process of the "London Protocols" which we are celebrating tonight. Later in the program book we present a timeline and short summary of each of the individual components of the London Protocols.

Tonight, we bring these elements alive. To learn that the philhellenism of the people of the Three Powers, through the London Protocols, and a rag-tag flag hastily put together by a captain from the island of Chios, came to seal the freedom of the Morea, Mainland Greece, the Acropolis, and the Parthenon.

The choice of the Three Powers to come to the political and military support of Greece to ensure its independence was not an easy task. Were it not for the strong and sincere support and advocacy of the Philhellenes ("friends of the Hellenes") and much of the public in these nations, the Three Powers may have acted against Greek independence. Indeed, in the early 18th century, the political elite and leadership of Great Britain was not in favor, and neither was the Russian Czar, Alexander I. The balance of power and the need for a period of peace following the Napoleonic Wars made independence movements unpalatable for the rulers and the ruling elite of these Empires. It was France that initially sympathized with the Greek cause, and primarily because of a strong current of Philhellenism and the sharing of the values

and tenets of the Enlightenment between French people and Greek leaders inside Greece and in different countries of Europe.

Tonight, the Greek-American community honours those leaders, Philhellenes, and common people, of France, Russia, and Great Britain, by honouring their Nationality Rooms in a soiree of poetry, music, song, and tribute. The Greek-American Community is thankful to the ancestors of our sisters and brothers represented by the friends and members of their respective Nationality Rooms who came to the support of Greek independence at the most dire of moments; when it was almost extinguished by a capricious empire that was in the midst of decline.

The descendants of those people who immigrated decades ago to Western Pennsylvania and Greek-Americans share a common history and common values. Those values have served as cornerstones of our communities' success and objectives of making our region a vibrant area of inclusivity and fraternity. Our common values declare that we are united in making our area a better place for all, those who came a century ago and those who are coming today, and will come tomorrow. The values are inherently Hellenic, and tonight's celebration is just that:

*- A synaxis of friends;
to remember where we started from,
to realise where we stand, and
to decide where we want to go*

*- Through our common memories, lives and dreams,
all of us have – inside of us - some part of Greece*

First page of the London Protocol of 1830

307

No. 23.

PROTOCOL, No. 1, of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, on the 3d of February, 1830.

Present:

*The Plenipotentiaries of
Great Britain;
France; and
Russia.*

THE Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts having assembled at the Foreign Office:—

At the opening of the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty and of His Most Christian Majesty express to the Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the desire to know in what point of view he regards the Tenth Article of the Treaty recently signed at Adrianople between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, which Article relates to the affairs of Greece.

The Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty declares that the Tenth Article of the Treaty in question does not invalidate the rights of the Emperor's Allies, nor clog the deliberations of the Ministers assembled in Conference at London, nor oppose any obstacle to the arrangements which the three Courts may, by common agreement, judge to be most advantageous, and best adapted to the circumstances of the case.

After this declaration, the Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majesty communicates to the Conference a joint despatch, hereunto annexed,—Lit. A., by which the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France at Constantinople forward a declaration to the Porte, dated the 9th of September, which is likewise annexed,—Lit. B., and which announces, “ That the Porte having already adhered to the Treaty of London, now further promises and pledges itself to the Representatives of the Powers who signed the said Treaty, to subscribe entirely to all the decisions which the Conference of London shall adopt with respect to its execution.”

Upon the reading of this document, the Conference unanimously acknowledges the obligation which is imposed upon it of proceeding, first of all, to the immediate establishment of the armistice by land and by sea, between the Turks and the Greeks.

It is resolved, in consequence, that the Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts at Constantinople, their Residents in Greece, and their Admirals in the Archipelago, shall receive, without delay, orders to demand and obtain from the contending Parties a speedy and entire cessation of hostilities.

For this purpose, the instructions hereunto annexed,—Litt. C. D. E., were concerted and agreed upon for the said Plenipotentiaries and Residents, as well as for the three Admirals; the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte allowing the Russian Admiral to take part in the operations of his Colleagues of England and of France.

These preliminary resolutions being agreed upon, the members of the Conference finding that the Ottoman declarations place them in a situation to concert the measures which may appear to them most desirable in the actual state of things; and being desirous of introducing into the former arrangements of the Alliance whatever improvements might be best adapted to assure new pledges of stability to the work of peace on which it is employed, decided, by common agreement, upon the following Articles:

§ 1. Greece shall form an independent State, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative, and commercial, attached to complete independence.

§ 2. In consideration of these advantages granted to the new State, and in deference to the desire expressed by the Porte to obtain the reduction of the frontiers fixed by the Protocol of the 22d of March, the line of demarcation of the limits of Greece shall take its departure from the mouth of the river *Aspropotamos*, ascend that river as far as the latitude of lake *Angelo*

COUNTY OF



ALLEGHENY

RICH FITZGERALD
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Proclamation

***WHEREAS,** March 2021 will be the month in which those of Greek descent across the world will honor and celebrate the Bicentennial of the Greek Revolution, the beginning of the modern Greek nation; locally, the American Hellenic Foundation of Western Pennsylvania (AHFWP) is working with the Greek Room Committee of the Nationality Rooms at the University of Pittsburgh and partners in Greece to virtually celebrate this year as a milestone for the people who came from Greece to make western Pennsylvania their home; and*

***WHEREAS,** the AHFWP is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to foster greater understanding of the culture, history, language and arts of Greece, past and present, by providing funds for scholarships, research and education in established or seed programs that address these aims in institutions of higher learning and sponsoring academic and cultural programs and events linking all peoples in America and Greece; and*

***WHEREAS,** Allegheny County is proud to join in the celebration of a culture which has made great contributions to our region in the past through the steel mills, the coal factories and the industry of the area, and more recently through successful entrepreneurship, as leaders in academia, corporate life and as eminent philanthropists supporting a wide array of programs aimed at underprivileged and minorities, social and economic integration and scholarly achievement; and*

***WHEREAS,** this milestone is worthy of great adulation, the United States Embassy in Athens announced the launch of a campaign for the entire year to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Greek revolution of 1821 against the Ottoman Empire; the campaign – “USA & Greece: Celebrating 200 Years of Friendship” – highlights the enduring ties and shared values between the two countries over centuries; it will celebrate Greece’s history, honor its people, highlight its achievements and envision its future; and*

***WHEREAS**, we are fortunate to live in a region with immense diversity, full of people from all parts of the world contributing to the cultural breadth of our county; we are thrilled to join the Greek-American community in its Bicentennial celebration and look forward to all we will continue to achieve together.*

***NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that I, County Executive Rich Fitzgerald, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim March as "Greek-American Bicentennial Month" in Allegheny County.*

***IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the County of Allegheny to be affixed this 1st day of March, 2021.*



Rich Fitzgerald
RICH FITZGERALD

CITY OF PITTSBURGH
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



PROCLAMATION

MODERN GREEK NATION BICENTENNIAL MONTH
**Pittsburgh Joins the Greek Community for the Bicentennial of the
Greek Revolution**

March Two-Thousand and Twenty-One

WHEREAS, In March 2021, Greeks across the world are honoring and celebrating the Bicentennial of the **Greek Revolution** in which many American “Phyllhellenes” fought alongside Greeks for freedom and supported the people to found the modern Greek nation in 1821; and,

WHEREAS, The **American Hellenic Foundation of Western Pennsylvania** was founded in 2005 to foster greater understanding of the culture, history, language and arts of Greece, past and present, by providing funds for scholarships, research, education, academic and cultural programs and opportunities linking all peoples in America and Greece; and,

WHEREAS, The **American Hellenic Foundation of Western Pennsylvania** is joining the government of Greece and the worldwide Greek Diaspora to celebrate “Greece 2021” and highlighting the strong bonds of Pittsburgh and the Greek community in their flagship project “**Bridges of White and Blue**”; and,

WHEREAS, **Bridges of White and Blue** identifies and celebrates those in Western Pennsylvania who are descendants of a substantial number of lesser known heroes who participated in the revolutionary period. They will honor the stories of women and men who gave everything up to fight for the freedom of their people and later came to America to further enrich and celebrate the **Pittsburgh** region’s cultural diversity; and,

WHEREAS, As Greece’s freedom would not have been possible without the direct intervention of the “**Three Powers**”, the flagship project will usher another premiere event to bring together the French, British and Russian communities of Western Pennsylvania in commemoration of the “**London Protocols**” that brought those nations in as guarantors of Greek freedom.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that I, William Peduto, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh joins the Greek-American community to celebrate the Bicentennial of the beginning of the modern Greek nation as well as to recognize and celebrate the contributions of Greek-Americans to our region’s cultural, civic, economic, and transformational development.

FUTHEREMORE, declaring, **March Two-Thousand & Twenty-One** as “**Modern Greek Nation Bicentennial Month**” here in our most livable City of Pittsburgh.



Given under my hand and the **Great Seal of the City of Pittsburgh** at the City-County Building, this twenty-fifth day of February in the year Two-Thousand & Twenty-One.

WILLIAM M. PEDUTO
Mayor of Pittsburgh

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

Greetings by our Distinguished Guests

Her Excellency Mrs. Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki,
President of the "Greece 2021" Committee of the Hellenic Republic

His Eminence Elpidophoros
Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America

His Excellency Mr. Phillipe Etienne
Ambassador of the Republic of France to the USA

Her Excellency Dame Karen Pierce DCMG
Her Majesty's Ambassador to the USA

His Excellency Mr. Anatoly Antonov
Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the USA

Her Excellency Mrs. Alexandra Papadopoulou
Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the USA

Mr. Dimitris Iliopoulos
Ambassador (ad.hon.)
President of the Association of the retired Greek Diplomats of Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Richard Fitzgerald
Chief Executive of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, USA

Mr. William Peduto
Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

Mr. Isidoros Madis
Mayor of the Municipality of Peania, Attica, Greece

Mr. Evangelos Andreou
Chair and President,
European Art Center (EUARCE) of Greece

“Η καταστροφή των Ψαρών”/”The catastrophe of Psara”

Originally written by Dionisios Solomos in 1825 (in his selections “Ποιήματα 1823-1833”

Set to music by Dionisios Visvardis (1910-1999) in his musical compilation of original compositions “Η Δόξα”
dedicated to the Greek struggles of Independence, World War I and World War II.

Presented by members of the Byzantine Choir of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh

Στων Ψαρών την ολόμαυρη ράχη
περπατώντας η Δόξα μονάχη
μελετά τα λαμπρά παλικάρια
και στην κόμη στεφάνι φορεί
γεναμένο από λίγα χορτάρια
που είχαν μείνει στην έρημη γη.

On the blackened mountain ridge of Psara,
as glory walks all alone,
she passionately gazes on the shining lads,
and, on her hair she wears a crown
produced by the few herbs
that remained in the ravaged land.

Eugene Delacroix, “Le Massacre de Scio”





“Κορίτσια απο τα Γιάννενα”/”Maidens from Giannena”

Traditional Folk Song of the Greek Revolutionary War (Epirus region of Greece)

-AUDIO- from “Το Κλέφτικο Τραγούδι” (CD; 1981)

(Interpreted by the late Rev. *Protopresbyter* Georgios Saitanis, Montreal, Canada)

Κορίτσια από τα Γιάννενα, νυφάδες απ’ το Σούλι
το Σούλι θα χαρατσωθεί, χαράτσι θα πληρώσει.
Τζαβέλαινα σαν τ’ άκουσε πολύ της κακοφάνει
παίρνει και ζώνει τ’ άρματα.

“Maidens from Giannena, brides from Souli:
Souli will be taxed, a tax it will pay”;
When she heard this, old Tzavelaina became
distrressed
She lifts and girds the weapons around her waist....





“Note sur la Grèce”/“Note on Greece”
René de Chateaubriand (1825)

Presented by: Christine Fréchar

«Je me dévouai à la liberté de la Grèce, il me semblait remplir un devoir filial envers une mère». «La Grèce sort héroïquement de ses cendres pour assurer son triomphe, elle n’a besoin que d’un regard de bienveillance des princes chrétiens... Qu’on lise dans le récit de quelques soldats français qui se connaissent en valeur, qu’on lise le récit de ces combats dans lesquels ils ont eux-mêmes versé leur sang, et l’on reconnaîtra que les hommes qui habitent la Grèce sont dignes de fouler cette terre illustre. Les Canaris, les Miaoulis, auraient été reconnus pour véritables grecs à Mycale et à Salamine. La France, qui a laissé tant de grands souvenirs en Orient, qui vit ses soldats régner en Egypte, à Jérusalem, à Constantinople, à Athènes; la France, fille aînée de la Grèce par le courage, le génie et les arts, contemplerait avec joie la liberté de ce noble et malheureux pays...».

“I devoted myself to the freedom of Greece, it seemed to me to fulfill a filial duty towards a mother”. “Greece heroically rises from the ashes to ensure its triumph, it only needs a look of benevolence from the Christian princes ... Read in the story of some French soldiers who know each other in value, that we read the story of these battles in which they themselves shed their blood, and we will recognize that the men who inhabit Greece are worthy to tread this illustrious land. The Canaris, the Miaoulis, would have been recognized as true Greeks in Mycale and Salamis. France, which left so many great memories in the East, which saw its soldiers reign in Egypt, in Jerusalem, in Constantinople, in Athens; France, the eldest daughter of Greece by courage, genius and the arts, would joyfully contemplate the freedom of this noble and unhappy country... ”.





Libro VI, No. 14 in A Minor

Niccolo Chalichipulo Manzaro & Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet (1856)

Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen



“Le dernier chant du Pèlerinage de Childe Harold”/”Last Canto of Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage”

(selected passages)

Alphonse de Lamartine (1825)

A continuation of Lord Byron's Childe Harold's pilgrimage from Italy to Greece, which contains the death of Harold, and also the last days and death of Byron himself

Presented by: Christine Frécharde

Muse des derniers temps, divinité sublime,
Qui des monts fabuleux n’habites plus la cime ;
Toi qui n’as pour séjour, pour temples, pour autels ;
Que le sein frémissant des généreux mortels ;
Toi dont la main se plaît à couronner ta lyre
Des lauriers du combat, des palmes du martyr,
Et qui fais retentir l’Hémus ressuscité
Des noms vengeurs du Christ et de la liberté ;
Sentiment plus qu’humain que l’homme déifie,
Viens seul : c’est à toi seul que mon cœur sacrifie !
Les siècles de l’erreur sont passés, l’homme est
vieux :

Ce monde, en grandissant, a détrôné ses dieux,
Comme l’homme qui touche à son adolescence
Brise les vains hochets de sa crédule enfance.
L’Olympe n’entend plus, sur ses sommets sacrés,
Hennir du dieu du jour les coursiers altérés ;
[...]
Délôs n’a plus d’autels, Delphes n’a plus d’oracles :
Le Temps a balayé le temple et les miracles.

[...]
Mais il reste à jamais au fond du cœur de l’homme
Deux sentiments divins, plus forts que le trépas :
L’amour, la liberté, dieux qui ne mourront pas !
L’amour ! je l’ai chanté, quand, plein de son délire,
Ce nom seul murmuré faisait vibrer ma lyre [. . .]
J’aimai, je fus aimé ; c’est assez pour ma tombe ;
Qu’on y grave ces mots, et qu’une larme y tombe !
Remplis seule aujourd’hui ma pensée et mes vers,
Toi qui naquis le jour où naquit l’univers,
Liberté ! premier don qu’un Dieu fit à la terre,
Qui marqua l’homme enfant d’un divin caractère,
Et qui fis reculer, à son premier aspect,
Les animaux tremblant d’un sublime respect ;
Don plus doux que le jour, plus brillant que la
flamme,
Air pur, air éternel qui fais respirer l’âme !

Muse of the past, Divinity sublime,
Who long has fled the haunts of olden time :
Who has no temples raised, no altars dressed,
Save in some heav'n-devoted mortal's breast ;
Whose hand entwines, to crown thy deathless lays,
The palm of martyrs with the poet's bays ;
Whose cheering voice bade sleeping Hemus wake,
And rush to arms for Christ's and Freedom's sake, —
Immortal Liberty ! by man ador'd, [. . .]

To thee I give my heart, and vow my sheathless sword
Mankind is old, the age of error 's o'er;
The world grown grey, dethrones the gods of yore:
The stripling thus, as manhood's state appears,
Throws by the toys which charm'd his infant years.
Olympus hears no more th' impatient neigh,
The coursers' pant, that bear the god of day; [. . .]
Delos and Delphos have nor fane nor priest,
The oracles are mute, their wonders ceas'd;

But in man's heart, their own and native home,
Two rooted feelings rest, which ne'er can die,
Those godlike passions, Love and Liberty!
I've sung of love ! — when full of youth and fire,
Its name alone could wake my sleeping lyre [. . .]
I've loved and been beloved : — may this appear
Grav'd on my tomb, and moisten'd by a tear!

Born on the day the universe had birth,
Oh Liberty ! first good God sent on earth,
When thy bright presence first the world amaz'd,
E'en awe-struck beasts were mute, and trembling gaz'd.
More bright than flame, yet soft as dawning day,
The soul exults in thy celestial ray : — [. . .]

Where stately Argos stands
One loud, long cry is thrilling o'er the sands ;
Dactylus hears its echoes ring around,
And glad Thermopylae has caught the sound!
From Ithomus to Pindus fast it flit

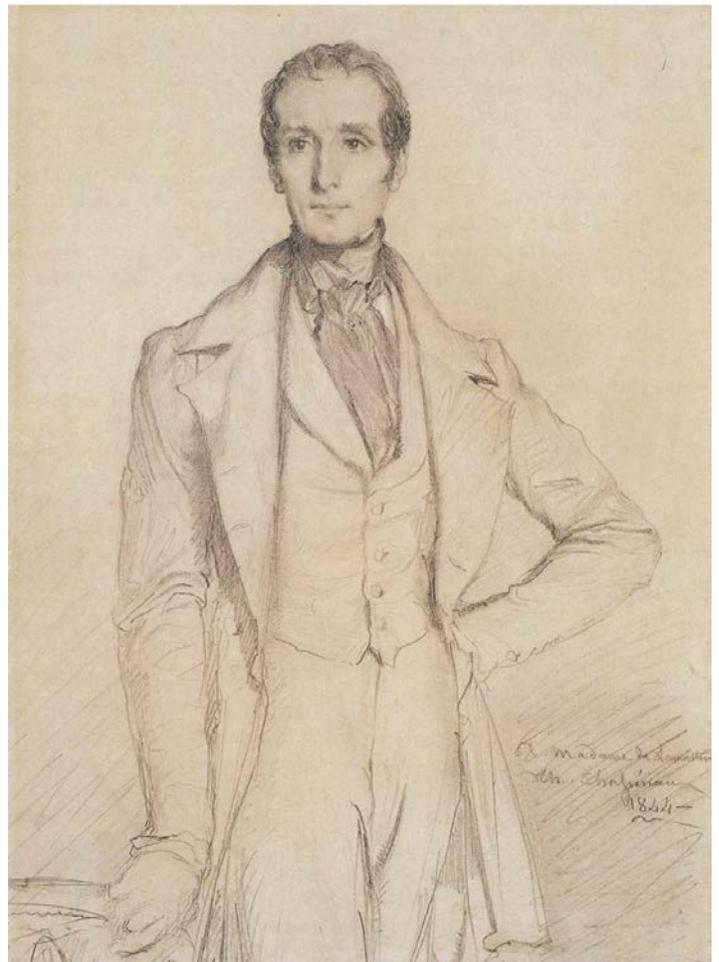
[. . .] Aux rivages d'Argos
N'entends-tu pas ce cri qui monte sur les flots ?
C'est ton nom ! Il franchit les écueils des Dactyles ;
Il éveille en sursaut l'écho des Thermopyles ;
Du Pinde et de l'Ithome il s'élançe à la fois ;
La voix d'un peuple entier n'est qu'une seule voix :
Elle gronde, elle court, elle roule, elle tonne ;
Le sol sacré tressaille à ce bruit qui l'étonne,
Et, rouvrant ses tombeaux, enfante des soldats
Des os de Miltiade et de Léonidas !

[...]

« Je ne suis qu'un barbare, étranger sur vos bords,
Fils d'un soleil moins pur et de moins nobles pères,
Indigne, ô fils d'Hellé, de vous nommer mes frères,
Vous dont le monde entier, en comptant les aïeux,
Ne nomme que des rois, des héros, ou des dieux !
Mais partout où le temps fait luire leur mémoire,
Où le cœur d'un mortel palpite au nom de gloire,
Où la sainte pitié penche pour le malheur,
La Grèce compte un fils, et ses fils un vengeur !...
Je ne viens point ici, par de vaines images,
Dans vos seins frémissants réveiller vos courages :
Un seul cri vous restait, et vous l'avez jeté.
Votre langue n'a plus qu'un seul mot !... Liberté !

In one long groan a nation's murmurs rise,
And wakes the drowsy world, too long in sleep
Entranced as if with death ; whilst o'er the deep,
Like the reverberating thunder's roar,
The sound greets every clime from shore to shore :
The tombs of heroes burst their bands away,
And youthful warriors start as from their clay,
And give to Greece another glorious day !

(Full Canto available in English translation at:
https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_last_canto_of_Childe_Harold_s_pilgri/-ad4tHw_4mWC?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover)



"Arise O Greece, Arise"
Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837)
Greatest Russian poet,
author of "Ode to Liberty", "Evgeny Onegin", and "Boris Godunov",
and Russia's greatest supporter of the freedom of Greece

Presented by: Dr. Margarita Zabelina

Восстань, о Греция, восстань.
Недаром напрягала силы,
Недаром потрясала брань
Олимп и Пинд и Фермопилы.

Под сенью ветхой их вершин
Свобода юная возникла,
На гробах Перикла,
На мраморных Афин.

Страна героев и богов
Расторгла рабские вериги
При пеньи пламенных стихов
Тиртея, Байрона и Риги.

Arise o Greece, arise.
Not in vain you strained all your forces,
Not in vain had been violently shaken
Olympus, Pindus, and Thermopylae,
Under the peaks of their ancient sky
The youthful liberty appeared,
And on the grave of Pericles,
And on sacred marbles of Athens.
Land of the heroes and the gods,
Broke the chains of slavery forever,
While singing the inspired songs
Of Tyrtaeus, Byron and Rhigas





Libro VI, No. 35 in D Minor

Niccolo Chalichiopulo Manzaro & Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet (1856)

Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood, Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen



“To the death of a Hetairist”

Alexander Pushkin

(poem is an elegy to a member of the *Philike Hetairia*
the secret society abroad and inside Greece
that helped pave the way for the Greek Revolution)

Presented by: Dr. Margarita Zabelina

Гречанка верная! не плачь, — он пал героем,
Свинец врага в его вонзился грудь.
Не плачь — не ты ль ему сама пред первым
боем
Назначила кровавый чести путь?
Тогда, тяжелую предчувствуя разлуку,
Супруг тебе простер торжественную руку,
Младенца своего в слезах благословил,
Но знамя черное свободой восшумело.
Как Аристогитон, он миртом меч обвил,
Он в сечу ринулся — и, падши, совершил
Великое, святое дело.

Faithful Greek woman, don't cry, - he fell like a hero
When enemy's lance pierced his chest.
Don't cry – wasn't it you who showed him before
the first battle
The bloody path to honor?
Then, in the grievous presentment of the parting
hour,
Your husband extended his hand,
And blessed his baby in tears.
But look! The black flag of freedom is unfurled!
Like Aristogeiton he twined the sword in myrtle,
And rushed into the battle – and, fallen, has
accomplished the great and sacred goal!

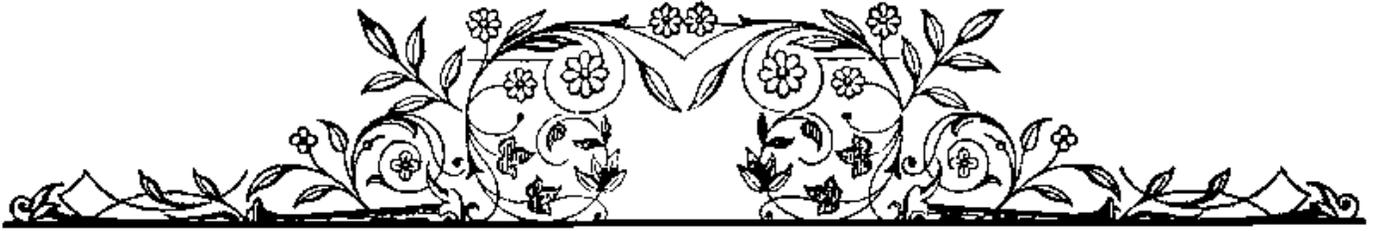


“I Vow to Thee My Country”
from “The Planets-Jupiter-The Bringer of Jollity”
composed by Gustav Holst, arranged by Greg Eaton

Presented by Tiffany Apan

I vow to thee my country, all earthly things above,
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love.
The love that asks no question, the love that stands the test,
That lays upon the altar the dearest and the best.
The love that never falters, the love that pays the price,
The love that makes undaunted the final sacrifice.
And there's another country I've heard of long ago,
Most dear to them that love her, most great to them that know.
We may not count her armies, we may not see her king,
Her fortress is a faithful heart, her pride is suffering.
And soul by soul and silently her shining bounds increase,
And her ways are ways of gentleness and all her paths are peace.





Hellas

Percy Bysshe Shelley

Presented by Peter Hayes

CHORUS

The world's great age begins anew,
The golden years return,
The earth doth like a snake renew
Her winter weeds outworn:
Heaven smiles, and faiths and empires gleam
Like wrecks of a dissolving dream.

A brighter Hellas rears its mountains
From waves serener far;
A new Peneus rolls his fountains
Against the morning star.
Where fairer Tempes bloom, there sleep
Young Cyclads on a sunnier deep.

A loftier Argo cleaves the main,
Fraught with a later prize;
Another Orpheus sings again,
And loves, and weeps, and dies.
A new Ulysses leaves once more
Calypso for his native shore.

Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime;
And leave, if nought so bright may live,
All earth can take or Heaven can give.



“Land of Hope and Glory”
from “Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1”
composed by Sir Edward Elgar, arranged by David Burndrett

Presented by Tiffany Apan

Land of hope and glory, mother of the free
How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?
Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet
Land of hope and glory, mother of the free
How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?
Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet



The Isles of Greece
George Gordon Byron, Lord Byron

Presented by Peter Hayes

THE isles of Greece! the isles of Greece
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.
The Scian and the Teian muse,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
Have found the fame your shores refuse:
Their place of birth alone is mute
To sounds which echo further west
Than your sires' 'Islands of the Blest.
The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dream'd that Greece might still be free;
For standing on the Persians' grave,
I could not deem myself a slave.





Libro VI, No. 36 in E Minor

Niccolo Chalichiopulo Manzaro & Fedele Fenaroli: Partimenti for String Quartet (1856)

Thyra Altunin, Keira Wood , Sarah Stager & Lily Jensen





“To be a Hellene and to Serve as a Hellene in America”

The Reverend Protopresbyter Fr. Sarantos Serviou

Senator for Orthodoxy and Hellenism,
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America
Former Dean of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Nicholas
Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh





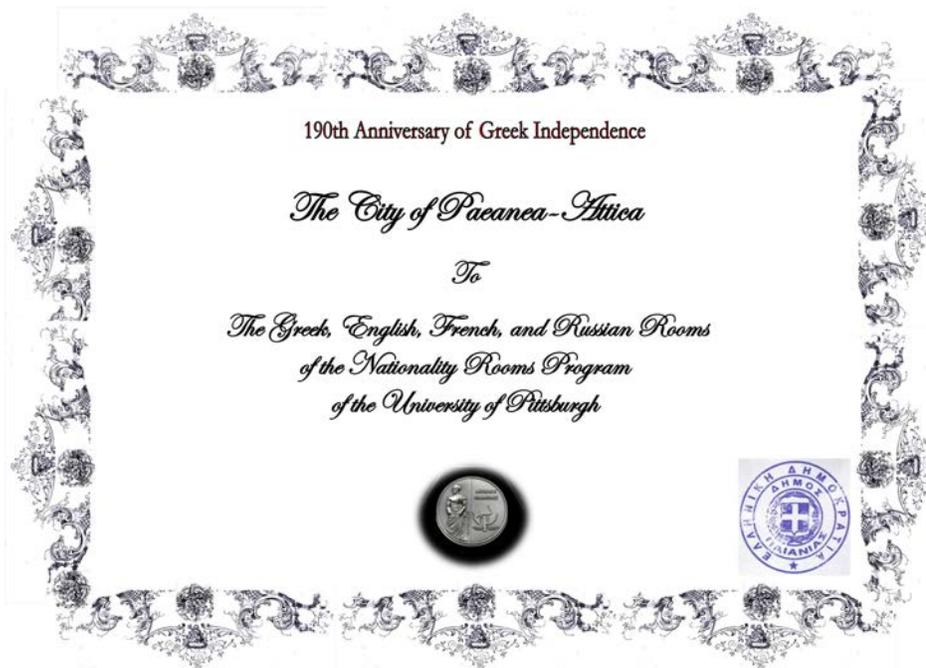
A synaxis of friends;

*in honor of
France, Russia & Great Britain,
through the French, English and Russian Room Committees
of the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh*

**Celebrating the friendship of
France, Great Britain, Russia,
and Greece
in the rise of the
modern Greek nation through
the London Protocols of 1827-1830**

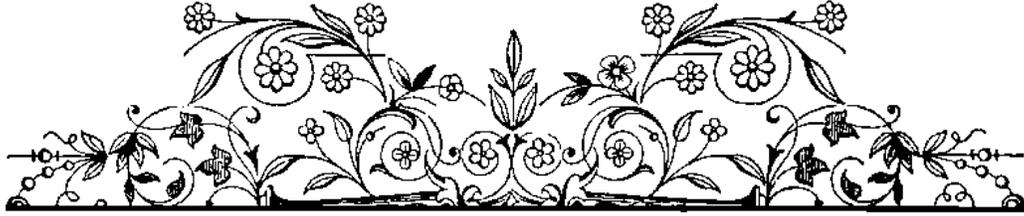
**Through our commom memories,
lives and dreams,
all of us have inside of us
some part of Greece**

*Presentation of Commemorative Distinctions
to
the people of France, Great Britain, and Russia and their descendants
in the region of Western Pennsylvania
via the Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh*



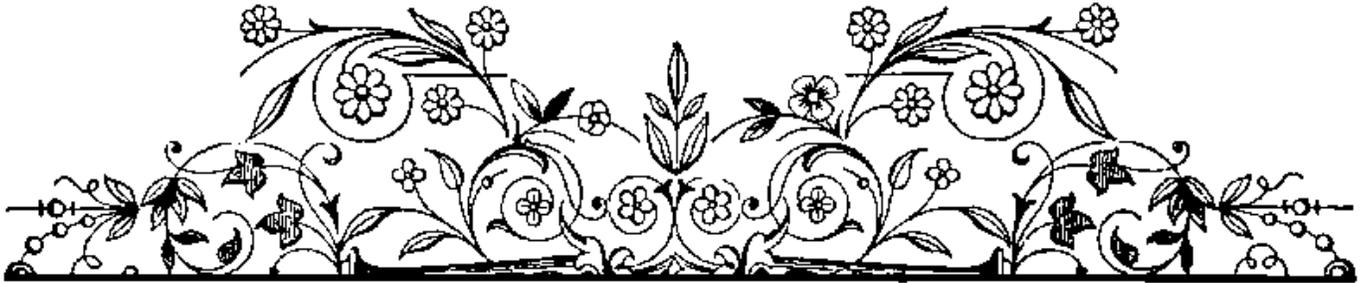
*Presentation of the Medal of Honor of the Municipality of Peania, Attica, Greece
to the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Patrick D. Gallagher*

*Presentation of the Medal of Honor of the Municipality of Peania, Attica, Greece
to the people of France, Great Britain, and Russia and their descendants in the region of Western
Pennsylvania via the University Center for International Studies
and
The Nationality Rooms Program at the University of Pittsburgh*



Thoughts and Comments
on behalf of Chancellor Gallagher and the University of Pittsburgh

Dr. Ariel C. Armony,
Vice Provost for Global Affairs;
Director,
University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh



“Ύμνος εις την Ελευθεριαν”/“Hymn to Liberty”
Poem composed by Dionisios Solomos (1798-1857),
set to music by Nikolaos Mantzaros (1795-1872)
[First 2-5 stanzas serve as the Greek National Anthem]

Presented by members of the Byzantine Choir of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Pittsburgh

Σε γνωρίζω από την κόψη
Του σπαθιού την τρομερή,
Σε γνωρίζω από την όψη,
Που με βιά μετράει τη γη.

Απ’ τα κόκκαλα βγαλμένη
Των Ελλήνων τα ιερά,
Και σαν πρώτα ανδρειωμένη,
Χαίρε, ω χაίρε, ελευθεριά!
Και σαν πρώτα ανδρειωμένη,
Χαίρε, ω χαίρε, ελευθεριά!
Και σαν πρώτα ανδρειωμένη,
Χαίρε, ω χαίρε, ελευθεριά!

I shall always recognize you
by the dreadful sword you hold,
as the Earth with searching vision
you survey with spirit bold.

From the Greeks of old whose dying
brought to life and spirit free,
and with ancient valor rising
Let us hail you, oh Liberty!
and with ancient valor rising
Let us hail you, oh Liberty!
and with ancient valor rising
Let us hail you, oh Liberty!

Epilogue

A short history of the events leading to the Protocols (1827-1829, 1830) and the final Treaty of London of 1832

The intervention of Britain, Russia and France in the Greek War of Independence is regarded as the first armed intervention on humanitarian grounds in world history (as depicted by publicists from Wheaton onwards) and it took place prior to the appearance of the new concept of humanitarian intervention. As such it was pace-setting. From the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) until the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence, there were three views on intervention at the diplomatic level. Metternich and his close adviser Friedrich Gentz held that the great powers could take counter-revolutionary measures and intervene to suppress uprisings against legitimate rule. This doctrine was shared by Tsar Alexander I, and his brainchild, the Holy Alliance (Russia, Austria and Prussia), and was endorsed by the great power Congress system at the Congresses of Aix La Chapelle (November 1818) and Troppau (November 1820). The second view came from Britain's Foreign Secretary, Castlereagh, who stated in a famous circular (dated 19 January 1821) that states retained the right to interfere "where their own immediate security or essential interest are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State" and not as "a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements". The third approach was peaceful involvement, mainly mediation attempts. This can be discerned in the foreign policy initiatives of the two main rivals of Metternich on the European scene, Ioannis Capodistrias (co-Foreign Minister of Russia, with Nesselrode) and George Canning as British Foreign Secretary.

The spark that ignited the fuse leading to the Greek Revolution was the French Revolution and its Enlightenment principles. It was then that the "Neo-Hellenic Enlightenment" was spawned, which came to see Ottoman rule as unacceptable and the Greeks as being "in chains".

Contrary to the aloofness of the powers, bar Russia, European and American public opinion had been on the Greek side almost from the beginning. The Greek uprising had become a *cause célèbre*, giving rise to an impressive wave of what came to be known as "Philhellenism". Greek committees sprung up in various parts of Europe and the US, starting with Spain and Switzerland, concluding with the London Greek Committee (1823) and the Paris Greek Committee (1825), all of which were engaged in fund-raising, writing pamphlets, securing funds, foodstuffs, medicine, arms and ammunition, as well as paying ransom to free enslaved Greeks (a Russian prerogative). Over a thousand "philhellenes", Italians, French, English, Scots, Irish, Germans, Swiss, Poles, Scandinavians, Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, Hungarians and others came to assist the Greeks in their struggle, including a

unique celebrity, Lord Byron, with some of his greatest romantic poems referring to the Greek cause (*Childe Harold*, *Don Juan* and others). The philhellenes were convinced of the righteousness of the Greek cause against the atrocities of the Ottoman Turks. There was strong public pressure from elite circles in Britain (apart from Byron, Shelley, Bentham, Ricardo, Lord Erskine, Lord Russell and others), Russia (a string of poets, including Pushkin), France (Chateaubriand, Hugo, Constant, Delacroix, Berlioz, Villemain, Firmin Didot), Switzerland (banker-philanthropist Eynard) and the US (Hellenist Professor Everett as well as, remarkably, five ex-Presidents - Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Monroe, (and future President Harrison) - to assist the beleaguered Greeks. Ludwig I of Bavaria and US President Monroe contemplated recognition of statehood (Madison suggested reference to the Greek cause in the Monroe Doctrine of December 1823). European and American identification with the Greeks was also due to the fact that they were regarded as the descendants of the ancient Greeks (with ancient Greece regarded as “the cradle of European civilization”). Shelley’s words in the preface of his poem *Hellas* captured the overall mood: “We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion [*sic*], our art have their roots in Greece. But for Greece ... we might still have been savages and idolators.... The Modern Greek is the descendant of those glorious beings”. It was a great advantage to the Greek cause that Europe and America were then under the spell of classicism, which venerated the ancient Greeks, as well as romanticism, making the uprising appear a most-romantic episode. For the Russians, the Greeks striving for freedom were the descendants of the venerated Byzantines (to whom they owed Christianity, the alphabet and iconography) as well as the ancient Greeks. Co-religionism brought the support of the Russian Church and wide public support, even in rural areas, among the illiterate strata and peasants, something unique in Europe in those days. Furthermore, Greeks were very much present in Russia as prosperous merchants, educators and high-ranking civil servants, diplomats, military personnel and members of the aristocracy, several of them close to the Tsar and court, a case in point being Ioannis Kapodistrias, senior officials Sturdza and Destounis and the Ypsilantis family.

The one man, however, who did more than any other to train and develop the comparatively small germ of national feeling which existed before his time among the Greeks was Adamantios Koraes, who devoted his long life to re-creating Greek literature and spreading the knowledge of the ancient Hellenic classics. This great scholar lived from the year 1748 to 1833, and from the year 1789 resided at Paris, an observer of the French Revolution and of the reverberations of that remarkable event in Western Europe. Spiritual things are more potent than material, and it is impossible to over-estimate the effect of the scholarship of Koraes. He had something to build upon, and gradually he not merely extended the knowledge of ancient Greek literature, with all the political ideals that it contained, but he also

created a literary language for the modern Greeks, a vehicle for the transmission of knowledge, purer than the debased patois of the peasants, but not so archaic as to be unsuitable for the needs of modern men.

By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Greece was ready to revolt. There was a large mercantile marine, manned by the hardy islanders of the Aegean, sailing largely under the Russian flag, monopolizing a great part of the commerce of the Black Sea and the Levant. The powerful secret society, the "Philike Hetaeria", founded by the wealthy enlightened Greeks of Odessa in 1814, did much to spread the seeds of revolt. In 1820, Alexander Ypsilanti, who belonged to a distinguished Phanariot family in Constantinople, and had risen to be a major-general in the service of the Tsar Alexander I, was elected president of the Philike Hetaeria.

On March 6, 1821, Ypsilanti crossed the Pruth with his following of Greek officers from the Russian service. The revolt was ill-timed and ill-conducted. Some temporary success was attained in the Principalities, but before June was out the Turks had driven him across the frontier into Austrian territory, where he was imprisoned for the next seven years, and then released to die in poverty. The revolt was thus suppressed in Wallachia and Moldavia, but it broke out simultaneously in the Morea and soon spread throughout all Greece. But it had no great success for some years yet. For when the Porte had succeeded in subduing their rebellious Pasha, Ali of Ioannina, their forces were too much for the divided, ill-organized Greeks. Nor did the Powers of Europe give them any encouragement or support.

For five years war went on without any decisive result. The peasant-soldiers of the Greek mainland and the hardy islanders by sea proved themselves to be good fighters. The public opinion of Europe was in favour of the Greek national cause, but the Governments at first were against it. In 1821 Castlereagh still directed British foreign policy, and was anxious to maintain the existing state of affairs, fearful of another general conflagration such as Europe had passed through after the French Revolution. Metternich was still the guiding spirit of the Holy Alliance, and prevented Alexander I of Russia from giving support to the Greeks. In 1822 Castlereagh died by his own hand, and was succeeded as Foreign Secretary by the liberal-minded Canning. British volunteers, such as the poet Byron, the soldier Church, the sailor Cochrane, who in their different ways gave most valuable help, joined themselves to the Greek cause. Yet the year 1825 closed with the Greek cause standing lower than ever, for Sultan Mahmud had called in the support of his independent Pasha, Mehemet Ali of Egypt, whose able son Ibrahim reconquered the Morea.

In spite of the geopolitical danger posed by the Greek War of Independence, it

nevertheless enjoyed an unusually high degree of overseas support, particularly in Britain. This was due, in large part, to the philhellenism prevalent among the educated segment of British society. This emotional attachment to Greece was informed more by a sense of civilisational debt to the achievements of the classical world than by any interest in the realities of the modern country. The British Government, however, had felt bound to prohibit its subjects from taking any part in the war. But at the end of the year (December 1825) Tsar Alexander I of Russia died, giving place to his younger brother, the determined and energetic Nicholas I, who gradually and in the end decisively made his influence felt upon the destinies of Greece. The Tsar Nicholas' interests lay in striking at Turkish power in Europe, and in helping the Orthodox Greek subjects of the Porte. Canning, unlike Nicholas, was both liberal-minded and the inheritor of a tradition, then just becoming firmly established, of friendship with Turkey and support of Turkey in Europe. Yet he had sympathy with national ideals and with Greek aspirations, and the public opinion of England was with him. He decided to approach Nicholas, and accordingly in 1826 sent the Duke of Wellington to Petrograd. The Duke, a strong Conservative, a firm upholder of constituted authority, had no liking for a mission in favour of the rebel Greeks. Yet when asked to go to Petrograd, his simple creed of duty admitted of no alternative. Once he made up his mind to carry out the mission, no man was better fitted for it. His character was naturally congenial to Nicholas, and it did not take them long to come to an understanding. On April 4, 1826, the Protocol of St. Petersburg was signed.

This Protocol contained foundational principles that later wound their way into treaty terms: a proposal for mediation, a substantive arrangement of the relations between the contending parties, and a clause of disinterestedness for Greece. The provisions stipulated that, first, in case mediation was accepted by the Porte, the allied powers would introduce a proposal for Greece to remain a dependency of the Ottoman Empire but be governed by its own elected authorities (Articles 1 and 2); and, second, in case mediation was rejected, the terms of the Protocol would remain unaltered in further efforts at reconciliation, unilaterally or in concert (Article 3). Finally, conscious of the possible risks of misuse of the Protocol, the parties included, in Article 5, a self-denying clause stating that the parties "will not seek ... any increase of Territory, nor any exclusive influence, nor advantage in commerce for their Subjects, which shall not be equally attainable by all other Nations". The self-denying obligations thus alleviated the consequences of a possible war between the allies and the Ottoman Empire. Shortly after the conclusion of the Protocol, Britain and Russia sent invitations to the other European great powers - Austria, France, and Prussia - to participate in a definitive arrangement for the pacification of Greece. The collective character of such an arrangement would have increased its legitimacy and offered better guarantees to the treaty. France accepted, while Austria and

Prussia dissented from the proposal.

By this arrangement Great Britain and Russia agreed to offer their mediation to the Porte with a view to placing Greece in the position of a Dependency of Turkey. The Greeks should pay to the Porte an annual Tribute and should be exclusively governed by authorities to be chosen and named by themselves, but in the nomination of which authorities the Porte should have a certain influence. If the Porte should reject the proffered mediation, Great Britain and Russia were still to consider this scheme as the basis of any settlement to be effected by their intervention, whether in concert or separately.

In the next year, France gave its adhesion to the policy laid down in the Protocol of St. Petersburg. On July 6, 1827, the three countries concluded a formal treaty embodying the provisions of the St. Petersburg document. To this were added some important clauses. If the Turks refused the mediation, the Allies would take steps to recognize Greek independence by appointing consular agents to Greece. If neither side would agree to an armistice, the Allies would take steps to prevent a collision between them, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the Two Contending Parties.

A Treaty for the Pacification of Greece was finally signed in London on 6 July 1827. It contained almost identical provisions to the ones found in the St. Petersburg Protocol. The Preamble of the treaty stipulated that allied interposition in the civil war was justified on the basis of (1) formal invitation of one party to the conflict (Greece), (2) self-preservation based on the general threat to the stability of Europe and impediments to the maritime commerce caused by disorders and acts of piracy in the Archipelago, and (3) sentiments of humanity. The operative provisions of the treaty contained, first, mediation and immediate armistice to enable the start of any future negotiations (Article 1); second, arrangements for reconciliation almost identical to the ones outlined in the Protocol (Article 2); and third, a self-denying clause repeating verbatim the main text of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5). The offer of mediation was secretly tied up with a threat for more direct intervention. This First London Protocol (1827) was reinforced with an additional article to be applied in case the Ottoman Porte declined the mediation. According to its provisions: (i) the inability of the Porte to deal with the "inconveniences and evils" described in the Preamble of the Protocol of 1827 necessitated immediate measures such as establishing commercial relations with the Greeks and exchange of consular agents; (ii) if the Porte should decline the proposed armistice or the Greeks should refuse to carry it into execution, the allies would jointly interpose their squadrons in the territorial waters of the Greek provinces to prevent any collision; and (iii) should the previous two measures prove inefficient, the allies would establish a forum in

London to pursue further efforts and measures for the pacification of Greece. The proposal was immediately accepted by Greece but rejected by the Ottoman Porte as an unlawful intervention in its internal affairs. As a matter of law, the Porte invoked the principle of independence and the laws that emanate from its sovereignty as fully and exclusively applicable to its rebelling subjects. It further delved into the inappropriate usage of the treaty terms “mediation”, “armistice”, and “pacification” to the conflict. According to the Porte, these terms belonged to diplomatic vocabulary as applied between states and were thus inoperative in a situation where a state was criminally punishing its own “deviant” subjects.

This First London Protocol of 1827 was further criticized by Prussia and Austria. According to them, third states could not mediate upon the request of insurgents - a non-state actor - as that would constitute a manifest violation of the principle of independence as established in the law of nations. Furthermore, the employment of coercive measures contained in the additional article constituted intervention outside the framework established within the Congress of Vienna. The Ottoman rejection of mediation triggered the measures envisaged in the additional article. Until the final resolution of the conflict, the allies produced two additional Protocols of Conferences in London and two Protocols in Constantinople. They unanimously approved a naval blockade on the coast of Greece, used force against the Ottoman fleet at the bay of Navarino, and deployed French troops in the Morea. Moreover, in 1828 one of the three mediating Powers, Russia, declared war on the Ottoman Empire, which ended with the Treaty of Adrianople. The London Protocol of 1827 (also referred to as the First Treaty of London) remained a touchstone for the allied interposition throughout the conflict and its final resolution with the Treaty of Constantinople.

The London Protocol of 1827 was Canning's last achievement. He had only become Prime Minister, in succession to the venerable Earl of Liverpool, in April. In August he himself died. Lord Goderich became Prime Minister. It was during this statesman's term of office that the momentous battle of Navarino occurred (October 1827).

The Battle of Navarino - A military turning point that secured the beginning of Greek Independence

An armistice had been proposed to the belligerents; this the Greeks had, naturally, accepted readily, but the Turks had refused. Accordingly the Allied admirals in the Mediterranean, in accordance with their instructions, resolved to put pressure on the Porte. On October 20 the English, French, and Russian squadrons sailed into the Bay of Navarino, the ancient (and modern port town of Pylos, Messinia), on the south-east coast of the Morea. The object of the admirals was to parley with the Turkish commander and to persuade him to an armistice. The Turkish chief, Ibrahim Pasha, was at the time away with his land forces, devastating the Morea. The colloquy with the Turks in Navarino Bay ended, as it was practically certain to do, with hostile acts on the part of the Turkish captains. The Allied fleet was in battle order, ready for such an emergency. A general conflict ensued, and by the end of the day the Egyptian fleet was destroyed.

This great battle saved Greece, for although the mainland was now overrun by the Turks, they could not touch the Islands, the real strongholds of the Greek cause. On April 20, 1828, Tsar Nicholas began war upon Turkey. The campaign of this year was a failure, but in 1829 the soldierly qualities of Diebitsch quickly made themselves felt. The passage of the Balkans was forced, and on September 14 1829 the Porte accepted terms of peace at Adrianople. By Article X of this treaty Turkey agreed to adhere to the First London Protocol of 1827, in which Great Britain, Russia, and France denounced their scheme for the settlement of Greece. The independence of Greece was thus assured.

On the 16th of November 1828, the Three Powers (Great Britain, France, and Russia) convened again to further the process of the First London Protocol. The result was the Second London Protocol of 1828, an agreement that determined Greece's internal autonomy, however subjugated to the authority of the Porte. This was the culmination of Ioannes Kapodistrias' plans for a post-Ottoman independent nation which began with the Third Hellenic National Conference in 1827 and Kapodistrias' arrival in January of 1828. Kapodistrias assumed the responsibilities to negotiate all aspects of an independent Greek nation with the Three Powers at the Poros Summit of 1828. At the Summit, the 1828 Protocol was amended having accepted all recommendations including the frontiers for Greece. This interim London Protocol (22nd of March, 1829) was, therefore, an agreement between the three Great Powers (Britain, France and Russia), which amended the first London Protocol (1827). According to the protocol, Greece would become a separate state enjoying complete autonomy under the rule of a hereditary Christian prince to be selected by the Powers, but recognize the suzerainty of the Ottoman Sultan and pay an annual tribute of 1.5 million Turkish

piastres. The borders of the new state would run along the line of the Gulf of Arta in the west to the Pagasetic Gulf in the east, thereby including the Peloponnese and Continental Greece, as well as the Cyclades, but neither Crete nor other Aegean islands like Samos which had played a major part in the War of Independence and were still under Greek control.

The Treaty of Adrianople (14 September 1829) made the Porte accept an autonomous Greece. This time it was the turn of Kapodistrias to reject the tributary status. Now Metternich and Wellington opted for an independent Greece, for they feared that Russian influence would be greater with Greek autonomy. The new British government of Lord Grey, with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary, was more favourable to the Greeks.

The Formal Foundation of the post-Ottoman Greek Nation

While the Russians had been fighting in Bulgaria, the Greeks in the Morea, aided by a French expedition sent in 1828, had reconquered that region. On February 3, 1830, the three Powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, by a protocol entered into at London, carried into effect the declared intention of their Treaty of 1827. The Porte, by Article X of the Treaty of Adrianople, had agreed to such a course of action on the part of the Powers. But the Protocol of 1830 secured to Greece far better terms than the Treaty of 1827 had outlined, for in the interval the Turks had been defeated by land and sea, had lost the whole of Greece south of the Gulf of Corinth and a considerable tract to the north of the Gulf, and had been faced with the prospect of seeing a Russian army before the walls of Constantinople. Their chance of keeping the Greeks tributary had therefore passed away.

The Protocol of London, 1830 (also referred to as the Treaty of London of 1830), initiated the formal independence of Greece

Greece was to be a monarchy, under a Sovereign Prince, who should not be a member of the reigning families of any of the Powers signatory of the Protocol of 1827. Since 1827 the President of the Greek Government had been the able and patriotic Ioannes Kapodistrias. On February 3rd, 1830, the crown was accepted by Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (subsequently King Leopold I of Belgium), but he never came to his adopted country, for he renounced it in May of the same year. Kapodistrias therefore remained President, but was himself assassinated in October 1831. His death was followed by another troubled period in Greece, till on May 7, 1832, the three Powers made their final act, the well-known and Final Treaty of London, which definitely secured Greek independence, on a substantial footing.

The Treaty of London of 1832

The Formal Declaration of an Independent Greek Nation

The preamble to this treaty refers to the desire which the Greek leaders had on various occasions expressed to the three Powers that they would intervene to effect a settlement between Greece and Turkey. The battle of Navarino and the campaign of General Diebitsch had put an end to the Turks' chances of subduing Greece, and this they had definitely recognized when they concluded the Treaty of Adrianople. The Protocol of London of 1830, had made Greece independent under the guarantee of the three Powers, and is referred to in Articles IV and VI of the 1832 London Treaty. The 1832 Treaty also made Greece a kingdom. By Article I the crown was offered to a prince of the ancient House of Wittelsbach, Frederick Otho, second son of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. Article IV placed the independence of Greece under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia ; this guarantee is referred to and continued in the Treaty of London, July 13, 1863. The boundary of Greece as settled by the negotiations referred to in Article V of the Treaty of May 7, 1832, included the continental boundary run from the Gulf of Volos to the Gulf of Arta, that is to say, from a point on the mainland north of the Island of Euboea, on the east of Greece, to a point just north of Acarnania on the west.

**THE PROTOCOLS (1827-1829), THE LONDON TREATY OF 1830
AND
THE FINAL LONDON TREATY OF 1832
FULL TEXTS**

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE,
AND RUSSIA,
FOR THE PACIFICATION OF
GREECE.
(LONDON)
JULY 6, 1827

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary struggle which, while it abandons the Greek Provinces and the Islands of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, daily causes fresh impediments to the commerce of the States of Europe, and gives opportunity for acts of Piracy which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to grievous losses, but also render necessary measures which are burthensome for their observation and suppression;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having moreover received from the Greeks an earnest invitation to interpose their Mediation with the Ottoman Porte; and, together with His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russians, being animated with the desire of putting a stop to the effusion of blood, and of preventing the evils of every kind which the continuance of such a state of affairs may produce; They have resolved to combine their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof, by a formal Treaty, for the object of re-establishing peace between the contending parties, by means of an arrangement called for, no less by sentiments of humanity, than by interests for the tranquillity of Europe.

For these purposes, they have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude, and sign the said Treaty, that is to say; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John William Viscount Dudley, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, a Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of His Most Christian Majesty, Marechal-de-Camp of his Forces, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c., &c., and his Ambassador at London; And His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Sieur Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of His Imperial Majesty's Forces, his Aidede-Camp General, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His

Britannic Majesty, &c.; Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Offer of Mediation.

ART. I. The Contracting Powers shall offer their Mediation to the Ottoman Porte, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between it and the Greeks. This offer of Mediation shall be made to that Power immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, by means of a joint Declaration, signed by Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and, at the same time, a demand for an immediate Armistice shall be made to the Two Contending Parties, as a preliminary and indispensable condition to the opening of any negotiation.

Bases of Arrangement.

ART. II. The Arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest upon the following bases:

Greece to be a Dependency of Turkey and Pay Tribute. Appointment of Greek Authorities.

The Greeks shall hold under the Sultan as under a Lord paramount; and, in consequence thereof, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual Tribute, the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by common agreement. They shall be governed by authorities whom they shall choose and appoint themselves, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a defined right.

Greeks to become Possessors of all Turkish Property on Payment of Indemnity.

In order to effect a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which would be the inevitable consequence of so protracted a struggle, the Greeks shall become possessors of all Turkish Property situated either upon the Continent, or in the Islands of Greece, on condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by an annual sum to be added to the tribute which they shall pay to the Porte, or by some other arrangement of the same nature.

Details of Arrangement and Boundaries to be settled by Negotiation.

ART. III. The Details of this Arrangement, as well as the Limits of the Territory upon the Continent, and the designation of the Islands of the Archipelago to

which it shall be applicable, shall be settled by a negotiation to be hereafter entered into between the High Powers and the Two Contending Parties.

Pacification of Greece.

ART. IV. The Contracting Powers engage to pursue the salutary work of the Pacification of Greece, upon the bases laid down in the preceding Articles. and to furnish, without the least delay, their Representatives at Constantinople with all the Instructions which are required for the execution of the Treaty which they now sign.

Equal Advantages to be Conferred on All Nations.

ART. V. The Contracting Powers will not seek, in these Arrangements, any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which those of every other nation may not equally obtain.

Guarantee of Three Powers.

ART. VI. The arrangements for reconciliation and Peace which shall be definitively agreed upon between the Contending Parties, shall be guaranteed by those of the Signing Powers who may judge it expedient or possible to contract that obligation. The operation and the effects of such Guarantee shall become the subject of future stipulation between the High Powers.

Ratifications.

ART. VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in 2 months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms. Done at London, the 6th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1827.

(L. S.) DUDLEY.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

(L. S.) LIEVEN.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

In case the Ottoman Porte should not, within the space of one month, accept the Mediation which is to be proposed to it, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures:

Commercial Relations to be entered into with Greece in case of Turkish Refusal of Mediation.

I. It shall be declared to the Porte, by their Representatives at Constantinople, that the inconveniences and evils described in the patent Treaty as inseparable from the state of things which has, for six years, existed in the East, and the termination of which, by the means at the command of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, appears to be still distant, impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for forming a connection with the Greeks.

It is understood that this shall be effected by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, and by sending to and receiving from them, for this purpose, Consular Agents, provided there shall exist in Greece authorities capable of supporting such relations.

Measures to be adopted by Allied Powers in case of Non-Observance of Armistice.

II. If, within the said term of one month, the Porte does not accept the Armistice proposed in Article I of the patent Treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to carry it into execution, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to either of the Contending Parties which may be disposed to continue hostilities, or to both of them, if necessary, that the said High Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence, for the purpose of obtaining the immediate effects of the Armistice of which they desire the execution, by preventing, as far as possible, all collision between the Contending Parties; and in consequence, immediately after the above-mentioned declaration, the High Powers will, jointly, exert all their efforts to accomplish the object of such Armistice, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the Two Contending Parties.

Immediately after the signature of the present Additional Article, the High Contracting Powers will, consequently, transmit to the Admirals commanding their respective squadrons in the Levant, conditional Instructions in conformity to the arrangements above declared. Measures to be adopted in case of Refusal of Ottoman Porte.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not prove sufficient to produce the adoption of the propositions of the High Contracting Parties by the Ottoman Porte; or if, on the other hand, the Greeks decline the conditions stipulated in their favour, by the Treaty of this date, the High Contracting Powers will, nevertheless, continue to pursue the work of pacification, on the bases upon which they have agreed; and, in consequence, they authorize, from the present moment, their Representatives at London, to discuss and determine the future measures which it may become necessary to employ.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said Treaty. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the 6th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1827.

(L. S.) DUDLEY.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

(L. S.) LIEVEN.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND
RUSSIA, RELATIVE TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE.

LONDON,

3RD OF FEBRUARY 1830

PRESENT : The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The members of the Conference, finding that the Ottoman declarations place them in a situation to concert the measures which may appear to them most desirable in the actual state of things ; and being desirous of introducing into the former arrangements of the Alliance whatever improvements might be best adapted to assure new pledges of stability to the work of peace on which it is employed, decided, by common agreement, upon the following Articles :

1. Greece shall form an independent State, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative, and commercial, attached to complete independence.
2. In consideration of these advantages granted to the new State, and in deference to the desire expressed by the Porte to obtain the reduction of the frontiers fixed by the Protocol of the 22nd of March, the line of demarcation of the limits of Greece shall take its departure from the mouth of the River Aspropotamos, ascend that river as far as the latitude of Lake Angelo Castro, and traversing that lake, as well as those of Vrachori and Saurovitza, it shall strike the Mount Artolina, from whence it shall follow the ridge of Mount Oxas, the Valley of Calouri, and the ridge of Mount (Eta, as far as the Gulf of Zeitoun, which it shall reach at the mouth of the Sperchius. All the territories and countries situated to the south of this line, which the Conference has marked upon the map hereunto annexed Lit. F., shall belong to Greece ; and all the countries and territories situated to the north of this line shall continue to form part of the Ottoman Empire. There shall likewise belong to Greece the whole of the Island of Negropont, with the Devil's Islands and the Island of Skyros, and the islands anciently known by the name of Cyclades, including the Island of Amorgo, situated between the 36th and 3Qth degrees of north latitude, and the 26th degree of longitude east of the meridian of Greenwich.
3. The Greek Government shall be monarchical, and hereditary according to the order of primogeniture. It shall be confided to a Prince, who shall not be capable of being chosen from among those of the families reigning in the States that signed the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and shall bear the title of Sovereign Prince of Greece. The choice of that Prince shall form the object of subsequent communications and stipulations.

4. So soon as the Articles of the present Protocol shall have been conveyed to the knowledge of the parties interested, peace shall be considered as established ipso facto between the Ottoman Empire and Greece ; and the subjects of the two States shall be reciprocally treated, in regard to the rights of commerce and navigation, as those of other States at peace with the Ottoman Empire and Greece.

5. Acts of full and entire amnesty shall be immediately published by the Ottoman Porte and by the Greek Government. The Act of amnesty of the Porte shall proclaim, that no Greek in the whole extent of its dominions shall be liable to be deprived of his property, or in any way disturbed, in consequence of the part which he may have taken in the insurrection of Greece. The Act of amnesty of the Greek Government shall proclaim the same principle in favour of all the Mussulmans or Christians who may have taken part against its cause ; and it shall further be understood and promulgated, that the Mussulmans who may be desirous of continuing to inhabit the territories and islands allotted to Greece, shall preserve their properties therein, and invariably enjoy there, with their families, perfect security.

6. The Ottoman Porte shall grant to those of its Greek subjects who may be desirous of quitting the Turkish territory, a delay of a year, in order to sell their properties and to depart freely from the country. The Greek Government shall allow the same power to the inhabitants of Greece who may wish to transport themselves to the Turkish territory.

7. All the military and naval forces of Greece shall evacuate the territories, fortresses, and islands which they occupy beyond the line assigned in the second section for the limits of Greece, and shall withdraw behind that line with the least possible delay. All the Turkish military and naval forces which occupy territories, fortresses, or islands comprised within the limits above mentioned, shall evacuate those islands, fortresses, and territories ; and shall, in like manner, retire behind the same limits with the least possible delay.

8. Each of the three Courts shall retain the power, secured to it by the 6th Article of the Treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, of guaranteeing the whole of the foregoing arrangements and Articles. The Act of guarantee, if there be any, shall be drawn up separately ; the operation and effects of these different Acts shall become, in conformity with the above-mentioned Article, the object of further stipulations on the part of the High Powers. No troops belonging to one of the Contracting Powers

shall be allowed to enter the territory of the new Greek State, without the consent of the two other Courts who signed the Treaty.

9. In order to avoid the collisions, which could not fail to result, under existing circumstances, from bringing Ottoman boundary Commissioners and Greek boundary Commissioners into contact, when the line of the frontiers of Greece comes to be laid down on the spot, it is agreed that that task shall be entrusted to British, French, and Russian Commissioners, and that each of the three Courts shall nominate one. These Commissioners, furnished with the instruction hereunto annexed, Lit. G., shall settle the line of the said frontiers, following, with all possible exactness, the line pointed out in the second section ; they shall mark out that line with stakes, and shall draw up two maps thereof, to be signed by them, of which one shall be given to the Ottoman Government, and the other to the Greek Government. They shall be bound to finish their labours in the space of six months. In case of difference of opinion between the three Commissioners, the majority of voices shall decide.

10. The arrangements of the present Protocol shall be immediately communicated to the Ottoman Government by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts, who shall be furnished for this purpose with the common instruction hereunto annexed, Lit. H. The Residents of the three Courts in Greece shall also receive, on the same subject, the instruction hereunto annexed Lit. I. The three Courts reserve to themselves to embody the present stipulations in a formal Treaty, which shall be signed at London, be considered as executive of that of the 6th of July, 1827, and be communicated to the other Courts of Europe, with the invitation to accede thereto, should they judge it expedient.

CONCLUSION. Having thus arrived at the close of a long and difficult negotiation, the three Courts sincerely congratulate themselves on having come to a perfect agreement, in the midst of the most serious and delicate circumstances. The maintenance of their union during such periods, offers the best pledge of its permanency ; and the three Courts flatter themselves that this union, as firm as it is beneficial, will not cease to contribute to the confirmation of the peace of the world.

(Signed)

ABERDEEN.
MONTMORENCY-LAVAL.
LIEVEN.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA, ON THE ONE PART, AND BAVARIA ON THE OTHER, RELATIVE TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE.

SIGNED AT LONDON,
7TH MAY, 1832.

ARTICLE I. The Courts of Great Britain, France, and Russia, duly authorised for this purpose by the Greek nation, offer the hereditary Sovereignty of Greece to the Prince Frederick Otho of Bavaria, second son of His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

ARTICLE II. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, acting in the name of his said son, a minor, accepts, on his behalf, the hereditary Sovereignty of Greece, on the conditions hereinafter settled.

ARTICLE III. The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall bear the title of King of Greece.

ARTICLE IV. Greece, under the Sovereignty of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, and under the Guarantee of the 3 Courts, shall form a monarchical and independent State, according to the terms of the Protocol signed between the said Courts on the 3rd February, 1830, and accepted both by Greece and by the Ottoman Porte.

ARTICLE V. The limits of the Greek State shall be such as shall be definitively settled by the negotiations which the Courts of Great Britain, France, and Russia have recently opened with the Ottoman Porte, in execution of the Protocol of 26th of September, 1831.

ARTICLE VI. The 3 Courts having beforehand determined to convert the Protocol of the 3rd of February, 1830 into a Definitive Treaty, as soon as the negotiations relative to the limits of Greece shall have terminated, and to communicate such Treaty to all the States with which they have relations, it is hereby agreed that they shall fulfil this engagement, and that His Majesty the King of Greece shall become a Contracting Party to the Treaty in question.

ARTICLE VII. The 3 Courts shall, from the present moment, use their influence to procure the recognition of the Prince Otho of Bavaria as King of Greece, by all the Sovereigns and States with whom they have relations.

ARTICLE VIII. The Royal Crown and dignity shall be hereditary in Greece ; and shall pass to the direct and lawful descendants and heirs of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the Prince

Otho of Bavaria, without direct and lawful issue, the Crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the last-mentioned Prince also, without direct and lawful issue, the Crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture. In no case shall the Crown of Greece and the Crown of Bavaria be united upon the same head.

ARTICLE IX. The majority of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece, is fixed at the period when he shall have completed his 20th year, that is to say, on the 1st of June, 1835.

ARTICLE X. During the minority of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, King of Greece, his rights of Sovereignty shall be exercised in their full extent, by a Regency composed of 3 Councillors, who shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

ARTICLE XI The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall retain the full possession of his appanages in Bavaria. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, moreover, engages to assist, as far as may be in his power, the Prince Otho in his position in Greece, until a revenue shall have been set apart for the Crown in that State.

ARTICLE XII. In execution of the Stipulations of the Protocol of the 20th of February, 1830, His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias engages to guarantee, and their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the French, engage to recommend, the former to his Parliament, and the latter to his Chambers, to enable their Majesties to guarantee, on the following conditions, a Loan to be contracted by the Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece.

1. The principal of the Loan to be contracted under the guarantee of the 3 Powers, shall not exceed a total amount of 60,000,000 of francs.
2. The said Loan shall be raised by instalments of 20,000,000 of francs each.
3. For the present, the first instalment only shall be raised, and the 3 Courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one-third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of the said instalment.
4. The second and the third instalments of the said Loan may also be raised, according to the necessities of the Greek State, after previous agreement between the 3 Courts and His Majesty the King of Greece.

5. In the event of the second and third instalments of the above-mentioned Loan being raised in consequence of such an agreement, the 3 Courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one-third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of these two instalments, as well as of the first.

6. The Sovereign of Greece and the Greek State shall be bound to appropriate to the payment of the interest and sinking fund, of such instalments of the Loan as may have been raised under the guarantee of the 3 Courts, the first revenues of the State, in such manner that the actual receipts of the Greek Treasury shall be devoted, first of all, to the payment of the said interest and sinking fund, and shall not be employed for any other purpose until those payments on account of the instalments of the Loan raised under the guarantee of the 3 Courts shall have been completely secured for the current year. The diplomatic Representatives of the 3 Courts in Greece shall be specially charged to watch over the fulfilment of the last-mentioned stipulation.

ARTICLE XIII. In case a pecuniary compensation in favour of the Ottoman Porte should result from the negotiations which the 3 Courts have already opened at Constantinople for the definitive settlement of the limits of Greece, it is understood that the amount of such compensation shall be defrayed out of the proceeds of the Loan which forms the subject of the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XIV. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall lend his assistance to the Prince Otho in raising in Bavaria a body of troops, not exceeding 3,500 men, to be employed in his service, as King of Greece, which corps shall be armed, equipped, and paid by the Greek State, and be sent thither as soon as possible, in order to relieve the troops of the Alliance hitherto stationed in Greece. The latter shall remain in that country entirely at the disposal of the Government of His Majesty the King of Greece, until the arrival of the body of troops above mentioned. Immediately upon their arrival the troops of the Alliance already referred to shall retire, and altogether evacuate the Greek territory.

ARTICLE XV. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall also assist the Prince Otho in obtaining the services of a certain number of Bavarian officers, who shall organize a national military force in Greece.

ARTICLE XVI. As soon as possible after the signature of the present Convention, the 3 Councillors who are to be associated with His Royal Highness the Prince Otho by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, in order to compose the Regency of Greece, shall repair to Greece, shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of the said Regency, and shall prepare all the measures necessary for the reception of the Sovereign, who, on his part, will repair to Greece with as little delay as possible.

ARTICLE XVII. The 3 Courts shall announce to the Greek nation, by a joint declaration, the choice which they have made of His Royal Highness Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece, and shall afford the Regency all the support in their power.

ARTICLE XVIII. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at London in 6 weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seal of their Arms.

Done at London, the 7th May, in the year of Our Lord, 1832.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) TALLEYRAND.

(L.S.) LIEVEN.

(L.S.) MATUSZEWIC.

(L.S.) A. DE COTTO.

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