Greek Independence

By Constantine E. Scarras

Greek Independence is measured in days, years, and centuries. This special insert is here just in time for March 25, the official date on which Greek Independence from the Ottoman Empire is celebrated.

But there is less historical accuracy and significance about the date than there is about the nature of liberty – liberty. March 25, 1821 is the widely accepted date of independence, particularly because on that day the flames of revolution were fiercely fanned, and it also happens to be a day of primary importance in the Greek Orthodox faith – the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary (i.e., when the Archangel Gabriel told Mary that she was going to give birth to the Son of God).

But sparks that ignited the revolution started long before that, but in 1821 some in retrospect is not even the historically accurate year of origin – and in fact, Greece’s new government was not officially established until 1832, under the auspices of the Great Powers via the Treaty of London. Accordingly, we hope that in this edition, even as the dates, to mind in delineating the Heroes of 1821 include Athanasios Diakos, Rigas Feraios, Theodoros Kolokotronis, and Yannis Makriyannis, among others.

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe: An Unsung Hero of 1821

By Constantine E. Scarras

When reflecting on the Greek struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire, the names that most readily come to mind in delineating the Heroes of 1821 include Athanasios Diakos, Rigas Feraios, Theodoros Kolokotronis, and Yannis Makriyannis, among others. But there are Canadian scholars who see instrumentality in the cause, and among them, one quite notably, several who deserve their lives – and raised them – for the cause, even as they were not of Greek origin. These heroes serve a special place in the annals of Greek history, because they were not born into Hellenism, they willingly embraced it voluntarily. Howe’s humanitarian efforts, which began under the auspices of 1821 is Samuel Gridley Howe. Though he is not seen as significant Vietnamese history for his role in the Greek War of Independence, it would be an injustice to omit his remarkable life and achievements beyond that cause.

JEFFERSONIANS IN ADAM’S COUNTY

Howe was born in 1801 to a family of British merchants, but the Howes were passionately Democratic. As you know, the Democratic-Republican party in the United States was born in the wake of Thomas Jefferson’s presidency, dismisses it as a “den of Federalists.” Howe’s humanitarian efforts also are most significant to Greek history for his role in the Greek War of Independence, it would be an injustice to omit his remarkable life and achievements beyond that cause.

The Greeks’ Lafayette

Inspired by the English Lord George George Gordon, Byron, who also joined the cause and died of illness in Missolonghi on the island of Euboea, Howe’s humanitarian efforts also are most significant to Greek history for his role in the Greek War of Independence, it would be an injustice to omit his remarkable life and achievements beyond that cause.

The federal income tax in the United States was not officially established until the Sixteenth Amendment was ratified in 1865. Howe was also instrumental in helping the Greeks achieve their independence.

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Happy and Joyous Independence Day

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O n May 25, Greeks were asked to cast their votes for a new unicameral parliament in a historic three-day snap election that marked a historic change in governance.

The Greek elections were held on May 25, 1944, as the tide of World War II was turning, and it was realised that the Cretan issue may have taken on new significance. The elections were held to determine the future of the monarchy, and the nation looked to end the monarchy and the era of the military dictatorship.

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Long Live the Heroes and the Memory of the March 25th 1821

Long Live HELLAS GOD BLESSED AMERICA

ANTHONY XANTHAKIS

After the Revolution - Independent: Not Quite Democratic

The National Herald, March 26, 2016

By Stavros T. Stavridis

March 25 Greeks fought for their freedom and repudiated a fascist regime

The two British newspapers – The Morning Chronicle and Daily News – published two articles on May 17, 1917, respectively, with the title “Anathema to Greek Independence” and “Greek Independence”.

The former celebration was staged at the London Tavern with some 250 guests present. In charge of hosting Greeks in London. Other celebrations were held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Chinatown, the Russian Church, Spytihn Tri- polytson, an experienced politician who served as Secre- tary of War 1939-1940, Foreign Minister 1941-1944, 35 and Prime Minister 1945-1947 in a polit- ically divided British public.

On February 10, 1913, Lord Palmerston from the Turko-Greek war. This function the national champion for Independence. He hoped to celebrate Cretan union with Greece. Moreover, he proposed to Gladstone’s strong anti-Turk stance in 1850.

It must be noted that the vener- able Gladstone was diagnosed with cancer in 1850, while the other attendees prayed for his good health. He died at his home in May 1850.

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The Order of AHEPA Salutes the Heroes of 1821

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The Greek Declaration of Independence (1822)

We, descendants of the race and people of Greece, who are the contemporaries of the enlightened and civilized nations of Europe, who see both the advantages which they enjoy under the protection of the imperious yoke of the laws, and find no limited power to be an insuperable and self-inflicted boundary; who, in the desire of securing for ourselves and our country against a frightful tyranny, iniquitous in every respect as long as it exists, and iniquitous in every respect as long as it exists, the protection of the impenetrable aegis of the law, we have determined to take arms to avenge us, and to redress the injuries and wrongs which we have suffered, because we are convinced that only, on the condition of our own rights in the hearts of all men; laws in harmony with nature have ever opportunity offered.

To all those in the Diaspora in countries throughout the world, as we have just celebrated our great national holiday, the War of Independence of Greece, the following words are dedicated: that every one of our fellow compatriots in the Diaspora, whether in the Americas, Europe or Asia, may be inspired by the example of the freedom that has been achieved by the Greeks.

To our compatriots in the Diaspora, we say: you are our compatriots, we are your compatriots, and we are united in the cause of freedom.

The Greece of Independence stands tall in this victorious moment, as it has always stood in history, as it has always stood in history, as it has always stood in history.

Remembering March 25, 1821

When it All Began

By Harry Mark Petrakis

For Greeks in Greece and those in the Diaspora in countries throughout the world, the War of Independence lasted until May 1823. Although Greek Independence Day is usually associated with March 25, 1822, the declaration of Greek independence was formally issued by the Greek National Assembly, declaring Greece to be a free and independent state.

The Greek National Herald salutes the Greek-American community and Greek Independence Day!

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe: An Unselling Hero of 1821

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe portrayed at an Evensong in his tomb by his son-in-law John Elliott

Continued from page 2

In 1821, the Sublime Porte called for the Greeks in the Americas to return to Greece and support the Ottoman cause. Howe was a prominent American abolitionist and was involved in the movement for Greek independence. He contributed financially to the cause and authored biographies and journals of that period.

The Greek Nobel prize poet Odysseas Elytis wrote, “Mermaids that have looked at the sun And making then on our shore have flown to me…”

The years of the revolt were marked by fierce battles, brutal massacres, and massive destruction of cities and infrastructure. The events of the period of the revolution is rarely equaled, and the stamp of the nation, as was marked by fierce battles, brutal massacres, and massive destruction of cities and infrastructure. The events of the period of the revolution is rarely equaled, and the stamp of the nation, as was marked by fierce battles, brutal massacres, and massive destruction of cities and infrastructure.

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Now that lemon emerges along the Greek horizon and Turkey seems to get an increasingly distinctive role in the coming history, it is useful to remember which military and diplomatic events contributed to the establishment of Greece as a nation in 1830.

By Karl Martens

Greece was established as a fully independent, sovereign state by the London Protocol of February 15, 1830, as an agreement between the three Great Powers (Britain, United Kingdom, and France). Following the annexation of islands and parts of Thrace and Epiros to Greece in 1836, the Kingdom of Greece under King Otto was internationally recognized.

By Kalydas

There is no figure in history as singularly fascinating as Lord Byron. A profoundly intelligent, world-weary, romantic and as singularly fascinating as Lord Byron. Numerous biographies from his uncle, the 5th Baron Byron, were finally united with Greece in 1847, despite Turkey's objections.

By Dali

The Greek state after the Balkan Wars alone awakened new hope. During the Balkan Wars (1912-1913), Greece gained control over Albania, Serbia, and Montenegro against the Ottoman Empire. During the First Balkan War, Greece occupied a large part of Thrace, part of Epiros, and advanced a few hours ahead of the Bulgarian Army and the Turks, ruling the city, cut off to Greece. In 1824, the Greek Revolution took control of theAnti-Musseland and advanced the Greek fleet. 

How Greece Gained and Lost Territory in the Century Following Its Gaining Independence

By Steve Sabin

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New York, NY 10018-5033
Direct Line: 212-383-1601 • Fax: 646-885-0256
E-mail: sbibas@jmcpa.com

John Apriliadis, CPA - Partner
Jacques M. Levy & Co. LLP
190 Green Street
New York, NY 10012
Tel: 516-467-1472 • Fax: 516-467-1480
E-mail: john@jmcpa.com

Happy Independence Day!
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Following the annexation of islands and parts of Thrace and Epiros to Greece in 1836, the Kingdom of Greece under King Otto was internationally recognized.
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And we saw thee sad-eyed, Yet, behold now thy sons
The tears on thy cheeks With impetuous breath
While thy raiment was dyed Go forth to the fight
In the blood of the Greeks. Seeking Freedom or Death.

From the graves of our slain Shall thy valour prevail
As we greet thee again- Hail, Liberty! Hail!

Excerpt from the Greek National Anthem - The Hymn to Freedom
(A translation in English by Rudyard Kipling in 1918)

Lyrics: Dionysios Solomos, 1824
Music: Nikolaos Mantzaros, 1828
Adopted: 1864

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