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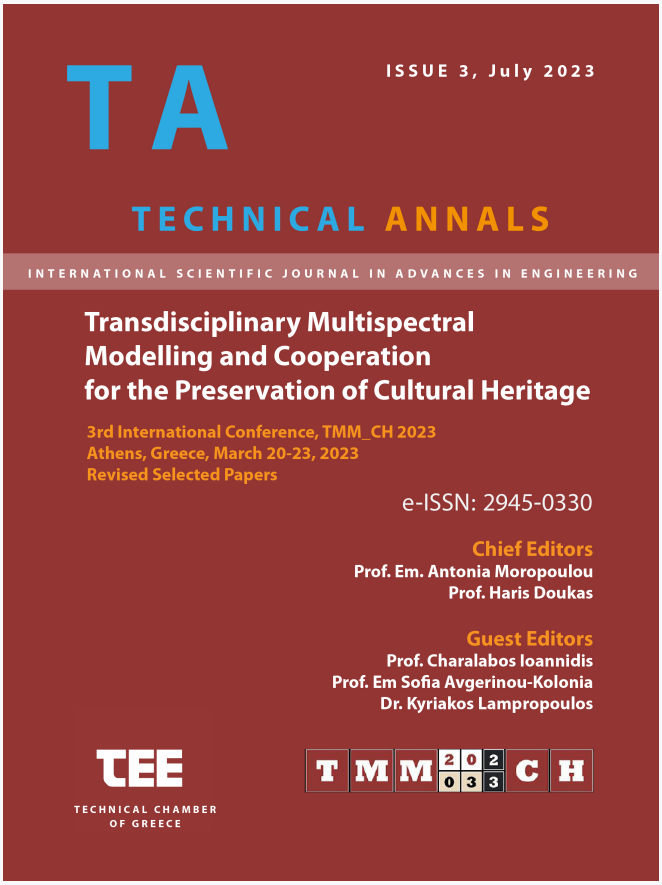

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Restoration and highlight of Agioi Theodoroi church in Nafplio with the use of CAD technologies

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Abstract. The church of Agioi Theodoroi is located north of the new city of Nafplion in Greece. It is not proclaimed monument, but it constitutes important historical evidence of recent history of the city and of Greece in general, given that it is documented to be associated with one of the protagonists of the Revolution of 1821 Theodoros Kolokotronis and therefore it is inextricably linked to the collective historical memory.

This paper has a twofold objective. On the one hand, it describes the work of restoration and highlight of the church of Agioi Theodoroi, on the other hand, it presents the first results from the processing of the architectural, geometric, and historical data related to the building. The data resulted from both systematic interdisciplinary documentation and local community contribution, following an open invitation for relevant evidence. At the same time, the paper attempts to contribute to broader research related to the development of integrated data management methodologies at the scale of historic buildings and ensembles, in a single digital environment based on CAD technologies. Furthermore, this approach as well as the thematic maps developed, can facilitate, as a first and crucial step, the design and implementation of compatible conservation and enhancement interventions.

Since the beginning of building constructions to date, and the parallel systematic recording using CAD technologies, important data have emerged regarding the different construction phases of the monument. The results of the above allow the systematization and control of the ongoing restoration works. Finally, it is noted that this is the recording of a design documentation process that is implemented in parallel with the implementation of the project, a fact that will allow, within the completion of the project, to draw useful conclusions for the management of similar projects and for the contribution of digital technologies to the construction process.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, CAD, Thematic maps, local communities, multidisciplinary approach.

1 General project details

1.1 Introduction

As mentioned, the church of Agioi Theodoroi is located north of the new city of Nafplion, in the "Neo Byzantio" or "Kültepe" area, near the main road connecting Naflion to Argos, on Kalamata Street. It is a small, simple construction, single aisled church with pitched tiled roof and a semi-circular sanctuary arch. The church is not proclaimed monument, but it constitutes important historical evidence of recent history of the city and of Greece in general, given that it is documented to be associated with one of the protagonists of the Revolution of 1821 Theodoros Kolokotronis and therefore it is inextricably linked to the collective historical memory. Today the church belongs to "Holy Church of Saint Constantine and Helen" in Naflion. Due to celebrations for the 200 years anniversary of the Greek revolution, the committee "Greece 2021" has approved the financing of its restoration.

In recent years, scientific interest, and research towards the systematization of the scientific field of Architectural heritage and digital technologies has been increasing [1, 2]. In particular, research concerning religious monuments and churches appear and focus on issues such as the development of appropriate methodologies, protocols and guides for 3D digitization [3, 4, 5, 6], comparison of technologies and tools of digitization [8,9], development of integrated digital data recording and management solutions [10, 11], interconnection of geometric, architectural and historical data of the monuments with the aim of a holistic approach to the documentation and understanding of the monuments [12, 13, 14, 15, 16], development of accessible applications to end users with the aim of raising awareness of architectural heritage issues [17, 18, 19, 20]. Furthermore, of special interest for this presentation are research projects that focus on capturing, documenting, and highlighting small-scale historical temples with the use of digital technologies. We find research projects with emphasis on recording methodologies [21, 22, 23], database design and development [14], comparison of different technologies [24] and non-expert access to collected data [25].

This paper presents the initial diagnostic procedures as well as the first results from the plaster removals and the test sections in the construction field. The diagnostic procedures include the creation of multidisciplinary thematic maps in Computer Aided Design (CAD) environment, which incorporate: (a) data of historical and architectural documentation and (b) data of geometric documentation. It is about a work in progress and is proceeding with multidisciplinary collaboration between historians, architects, archeologists, material science engineers. Of particular interest is the involvement of the local community in support of the project and in archival/bibliographic research. Finally, the completion of the project will bring changes to the map of the city's points of historical interest since it is located outside the historic city center. This event should have as its goal both the sustainable protection of the monument as well as the sustainable development of the wider area.

1.2 Description of the current condition of the building

For this building there are no older studies, nor is it mentioned in the literature. The works on the restoration and enhancement of the church began in September 2022. An autopsy was carried out during which the following was established: Externally the temple was presented as a simple and unstructured building, with a prismatic volume and low proportions. The external surfaces of the walls were plastered with cement mortars. A semi-open space with a single-pitched tiled roof precedes the entrance to the church, and a newer metal door with glazing on the west façade leads inside. Internally, it is a single aisled, covered with a wooden roof carrier of newer construction, but originally it probably had a dome supported on the sufficiently thick masonry. A modern wooden iconostasis (templon) isolated the Sanctuary from the main temple. Regarding the form of the foundation of the monument, it was unknown and was not possible to be evaluated with certainty. The roof is formed on a wooden support of a newer construction, which is covered with a wooden layer (slim wooden boards). The trusses are placed at distances of about 90 cm and are located on the side walls of the temple. The covering is with Byzantine-style tiles with mortar. The roof of the niche of the sanctuary is covered with the same type of tiles. On the perimeter of the roof, a cornice is formed on the outside, which protrudes about 40 cm. All the exterior walls had been plastered (probably also grouted) with thrown cement mortar. All the exterior walls were additionally painted. The door of the church is newer, metal, single leaf, glazed and about 1m wide. Internally, the iconostasis was simple and isolated the sanctuary from the main temple. It extended across the entire width of the temple and had two doors, one of the Beautiful Gate and one to the north, which corresponded to the area of the Prothesis. It was found to consist of two sections, the lower section was a newer wooden structure while the higher section was an undated earlier wooden structure. The floor finish was ceramic tiles, and its layering was unknown. The inner surfaces of the walls were entirely covered in lime plaster. In the church there was an elementary electrical installation to cover lighting needs.

The surrounding area of the church was arranged in two levels, on the level of the west side where the entrance is and on the level of the north side of the temple. On the west side of the church, there was a platform with a floor of ceramic tiles. The roofed semi-open area/space on the west side is bound by two supporting walls. On these walls, along their entire length, were built later, linear benches. Moving further north, two large stair landings were formed, ending at the final level, 35 cm high from the western entrance. On the north side of the church, on its body, a linear bench, made of cement-bricks, had been built along its entire length, interrupted only by the north-ern opening of the church. The northern side of the surrounding area is bordered by a road, Kalamata Street. The whole surrounding area was paved with ceramic tiles. After visual inspection, no significant structural problems were found, and the building problems were limited. There was limited damage to the walls that was related to the descending and rising humidity and was manifested by spots mainly in the lower zone of the eastern wall and specifically in the niche of the sanctuary and in the nearby places. The church was facing several aesthetic problems, partly due to modern interventions. Initially, a small, crumbling warehouse built on the body of the church, at its northeast end, was

identified as a problem. Also, the newer coatings had altered the image of the monument and its historical and artistic value was not highlighted. Finally, it was found that there was a lack of design in the surrounding area and no information signs that would allow the visitor to understand the historical value of the church (see Fig.1).
Summarizing, four main objectives were set:

- Dealing with building and structural problems to eliminate the risks posed by their presence and to prevent further damage.
- The aesthetic upgrade of the church and its immediate surroundings.
- The highlighting of its degraded historical value.
- The use of the restored monument by the local community.

Fig. 1. North–West view of the church before the building works. (7/9/2021)

1.3 Building and structural works

The following were defined as the basic principles of intervention: The preservation of the authenticity of the monument through the conservation, restoration and maintenance of the elements that have remained unchanged. The highlighting of those elements that have been damaged, but their restoration is possible. The use of traditional materials and building methods, with the commitment that, where these seem insufficient, the parallel use of modern methods and materials that have been tested in other similar interventions will be made. The distinct differentiation of the new materials from the original parts of the monument. The reversibility of interventions as far as possible. The clear morphological and construction separation of the new constructions that will be implemented.

Based on the above, the following works have been launched: Removal of newer surface coatings and mortars from the external faces. Grouting with compatible materials, local grouts in cracked areas if required. Disclosure of foundation and its possible reinforcement. Construction of a drainage ditch around the perimeter of the church. Test sections of internal coatings where necessary. Floor removal/ dismantling and

reconstruction with compatible materials. Remodeling of facades and construction of a belfry (bell tower). Configuration of the surrounding area, with care for access for the disabled, configuration of a parking area and placement of an information sign and supervisory material.

To date, the removal of plaster on the exterior masonry, the test cuts on the interior masonry, the excavation of the northern part of the surrounding area, the removal of interior floors and the detachment of the newest part of the iconostasis have been carried out (see Fig.2, Fig.3, Fig.4, Fig.5)

Fig. 2. North–West view of the church. Removal of plaster on the exterior masonry. Excavation of the northern part of the surrounding area. (24/9/2022)

Fig. 3. South–East view of the church. Removal of plaster on the exterior masonry. (24/9/2022)

Fig. 4. Interior of the church. Test cuts on the interior masonry. Removal of interior floors Detachment of the newest part of the iconostasis.

Fig. 5. Interion. Removal of plaster on the interior masonry. (23/6/2023)

1.4 Scientific conference and invitation to the local community to participate.

In parallel with the above, the Department of Architecture, University of Thessaly, in collaboration with the Municipality of Nafplio and the Holy Church of Agioi Konstantinos & Eleni in Nafplio, organized a scientific conference entitled "Restoration and Promotion of the Church of Agioi Theodoroi of Nafplio - Interdisciplinary Approaches" [26]. The purpose of the conference was to inform, exchange documented opinions and interact between different specialties of scientists and the local community on topical issues of restoration and promotion focusing on the specific project. At the same time, a student workshop was held at the construction site of Agioi The-odori (see Fig.6). The topics were related to:

- the post-Byzantine churches of Argolis and other regions of Greece.
- The Architecture, of the city of Nafplio in the Ottoman and Post-Revolutionary period.
- Theodoros Kolokotronis and his story.
- The history of the ownership status of the temple.
- The role of the church as a historical and religious place.

Also, historical evidence (photographs, contracts, documents, plans, etc.) of the temple that were granted to the research team by citizens was presented. Finally, the discussion included topics such as the role of cultural heritage monuments in urban development and the prospects that can be created for the city of Nafplio with the completion of the specific project.

Fig. 6. Student workshop on site (19/11/2022)

2 Project Methodology

2.1 Process

In order to make use of all the data and information obtained from the above actions, the methodology shown in the following diagram was followed (see Fig.7). This includes Geometric, Architectural and Historical Documentation. To date, the first three steps have been largely completed.

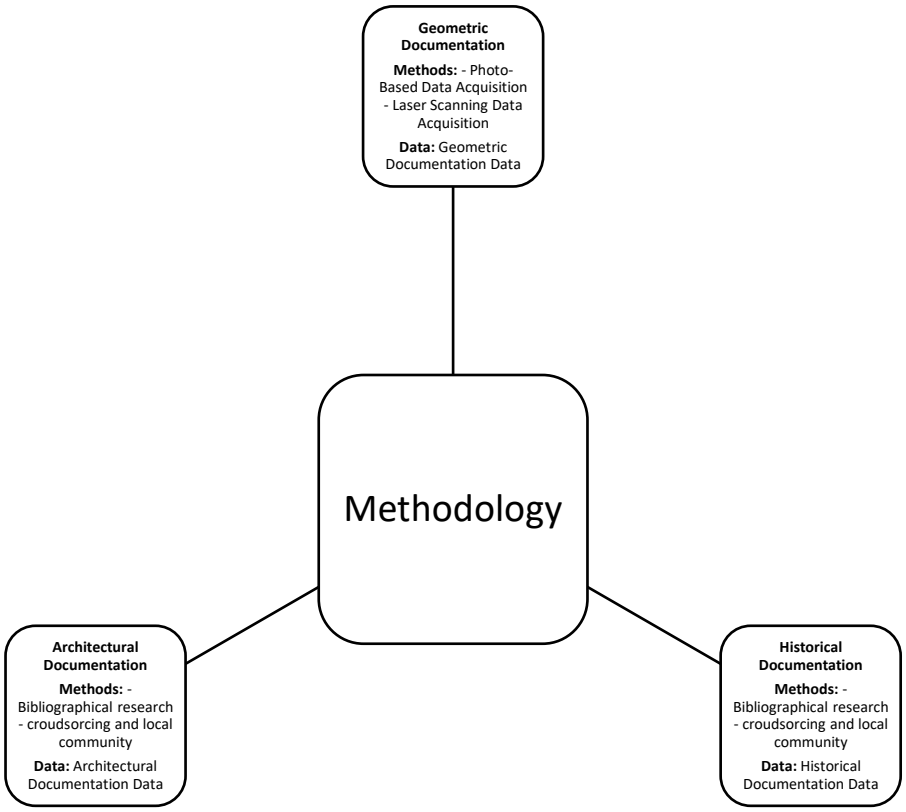

Fig. 7. Diagram of the process

2.2 Geometric Documentation

Technological developments in the field of geometric documentation offer many different combinations for the geometric documentation of monuments, depending on their size, the level of complexity, the desired and required accuracy of the developed outputs and equipment. In this paper, a combination of different methods was the ideal solution for geometric and architectural documentation to achieve the desired results.

Geometric surveying in tape and laser. Six hand-drawn sketches were made in which the detailed dimensions of the temple were marked. The sketches show the horizontal section (floor plan) at a height of 1m, the four elevations and the north-south axis section. Measurements were taken with a tape measure and verified with a Bosch PLR 40 C laser accelerometer, provided by the research unit "Architectural Design, Digital Construction and Building Technology" of the Department of Architecture, University of Thessaly, with an average spatial resolution of ±5-6 mm. The accuracy of the measurements with the tape measure was two decimal places and with the laser

to three decimal places, information that was not considered worthwhile and was ignored. The external contour of the building was confirmed by a Trimble 5800 GPS topographic device which gives a deviation of 0.25m. The design material produced facilitated further processing of the architectural documentation of the church and allowed the design team to empirically observe and understand the details and particular parts of the structure on site.

Photo-Based Data Acquisition. A database of photographs was created which provided the necessary information of the facades and surface details of the structure as well as the necessary information for the development of the building material maps. A Canon PowerShot SX50 HS digital camera with a 12.1 Megapixel sensor (1/2.3" CMOS) with a 24 - 1200 mm (50X) lens was used for the acquisition of data based on photographs. A Parrot Anafi unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with an HDR: 4K 30fps camera provided by the research unit "Architectural Design, Digital Construction and Building Technology" of the Department of Architecture of the University of Thessaly was also used. These cameras were used for photorealistic texture mapping and for the quality of the im-ages produced. A specific number of digital images were taken depending on the difficulties encountered in each case. In addition, the tree trunks, almost in contact with the south façade, added difficulties to the data collection process. Therefore, images were taken at close range (in many cases, less than 1.5 m). Digital images were taken from different angles and distances. In the case of the western façade, documentation was very difficult in the highest part due to the proximity to the semi-conservatory. In total, about 20 images were taken for each façade from different distances and multiple angles, covering the exterior facades of the church. In addition, all exterior walls incorporating texture, surface variation, material variation and alterations were obtained in the developed model of the church. two levels of headings should be numbered.

2.3 Architectural and Historical Documentation

As mentioned above, a preliminary survey was carried out to collect all available information on the architectural analysis of the monument since there was no previous documentation for this particular building. Also, a scientific conference [26] was organized with invited speakers from different scientific fields (history, archaeology, architecture, law) directly or indirectly related to the temple. In addition, in the context of the conference, an open invitation was made to institutions and citizens of the local community to contribute evidence related to the temple. Finally, a survey was carried out on previous interventions in the temple. All interrelated information regarding the documentation and investigation of the current state of preservation of the temple consists of various elements. Beginning with the historical documentation, a complete and in-depth understanding of the structure and history was achieved through a thorough literature search, including past photographs, drawings and plans of the historical documentation (see Fig.8, Fig.9, Fig.10).

At this point it should be noted that it is important to complement the project with the on-site application of the non-destructive techniques of digital microscopy, infrared thermography, and ground penetrating radar to generate data for material characterization and deterioration diagnosis of building materials.

Fig.8. Photographic documentation of the west façade (adopted from [14]).

Fig. 9. Photographic documentation of south-west view (Adopted from [14]).

Fig.10. Photographic documentation of north facade (Adopted from [14]).

3 Results

3.1 Geometric Documentation Data

The next step was to process the sketches and photographs of each facade and convert them into drawings using CAD technologies. Initially, each façade was worked out as a different project using masks of edited images. After processing the data for all facades, a 3D model of the Catholic Church was constructed. Selected images were used to process the orthoimages of each facade to ensure quality texture. To advance the interdisciplinary process, four orthoimages were created, one for each facade of the church. These orthoimages served as blueprints for further processing of thematic maps incorporating not only qualitative information but also quantitative data. (See Fig.11, Fig.12)

Various methods were used to develop two-dimensional drawings (plans and sections). The required resolution was ±1.5 cm. In addition to the architectural documentation of the structure, the survey aimed to identify various deformations and alterations compared to the original condition of the structure. First, the planes of the sections were determined in two sections that constitute the main axes of symmetry of the monument. In addition, a horizontal section at +2.10 m elevation was defined to cross most of the temple openings.

Fig. 11. Orthoimage of the north façade.

Fig. 12. Orthoimage of the south façade.

3.2 Historical Documentation Data

The reason for the in-depth historical research, financing and implementation of the project was the change in its ownership status. The building was donated in 2015 by the Retalis family to the legal entity of the Holy Church of Saints Constantine and Helen. In order to proceed with the transfer process, an inspection of the ownership documents was carried out, which revealed the systematic and documented link between the building and Theodoros Kolokotronis.

According to data provided by the Retalis family and based on the research of the notary Nikolaos Tobras [27-30], the documents concerning of the ownership of the wider area, in which the church is located, are as follows:

- Law 10/23-05-1839 entry 18th, Theodoros Kolokotronis, Land and place Nafplion" (see Fig. 13).
- The will of Theodoros Kolokotronis of 3 May 1841, where he invites Charalambos Papadopoulos Mnemonas - Notary Public of Nafplio to his estate near "Kioulutepe" on the outskirts of Nafplio, to prepare and write it.
- The publication by the Athens District Court of 25 May 1868 of the secret will of Lieutenant General Ioannis Gennaios Th. Kolokotronis, which had been submitted to the notary of Athens St. Tavanakis. In this document, the land in Nafplio, as in other places, is not mentioned in detail, but is left to his heirs as common. (See Fig. 14)
- The contract number 15.987/02-08-1871 of the notary of Athens Vasileios Lambrolis where it is mentioned that in September 1869 a distribution report had been issued by the Magistrate of Nafplio.7 In this contract it is mentioned that relevant

drawings depicting the fields were attached to the relevant report. Also, that the land that had passed to the grandfather of the parties to the contract, General Theodoros Kolokotronis, constituted National Lands.

- In 1898 Angeliki, widow of Theodoros Ioann. Kolokotronis (or Falez) declares that under the 14.529/1890 contract of the notary Tasos N. Economou and in conjunction with the secret will of Ioannis Gennaios Th. Kolokotronis, i.e., her father-in-law, which had been filed with the notary of Athens St. Tavana, who had been a trustee of the estate, occupied a land in the location "Kioulu Tepe" of Nafplio of about forty-five acres. It also contains a church honored in the name of Agioi Theodoroi and is bordered on the east by the old Argos Street, on the north by the fields of the heirs of Constantine Th. Kolokotronis formerly and already owned by K. Retalis, west with the new Argos Street, south with river and the fields of P. M. Iatrou and Michael Damoulou. He sells the above land to the brothers Konstantinos D. Retalis, Gregorios D. Retalis, farmers, residents of Aria, Nafplion and Georgios D. Retalis, wine seller, resident of Nafplion by shares. It excludes from the above land the holy church of Agioi Theodoroi, which he retains, and which will pass to the buyers after its death, but from now on it appoints them as managers and responsible for the maintenance of the church.
- In 1900, on the 29.184 contract of the notary Tasos N. Economou, some of the heirs of Ioannis Kolokotronis promise and undertake the obligation towards the Retalis brothers that if the heirs of Panagiotakis Th. Kolokotronis, with whom, as mentioned above, they were in conflict, ask for a percentage of the above major land, they will assume this financial obligation and the Retalis brothers will not be liable.
- Subsequently, in the course of time, the Retalis brothers divided the central undivided land among themselves and George D. Retalis received the part that included the holy church of Agioi Theodoroi, of fifteen acres. His children inherited it when he passed and they in turn distributed his property by a relevant contract of 1932 of the notary of Nafplion, Panagiotis An. Perrakis.
- The new land that was created and which included the church, was given to Michael Georg Retalis. His heirs Penelope Arvanitis née Retalis, Niki Chiotakakou née Retalis and George M. Retalis, in 2015 donated the Holy Church of Agioi Theodoroi to the Holy Church of St. Constantine and Helen of Nafplio.

Moreover, G. Chorras [28], refers to the property of Theodoros Kolokotronis in Nafplio and gives another dimension to the issue. He wrote that “the victors, worn out by the struggles, looked to Nafplio, in Kolokotronis’ words, ‘as the anchor of Greece”. In addition to Theodoros Kolokotronis, G Chora mentions the property of Bouboulina in Agia Moni, Miaoulis at the Prophet Elias and Manto Mavrogenous next to Agios Spyridon and essentially claims that Nafplio was an attractive destination for important personalities of the revolution.

The church of Agioi Theodoroi is neither mentioned nor analyzed by researchers of Byzantine architecture, besides, it is not a listed monument until today. In its present form, it is a small, mono-spatial, runic church with a gable roof and semicircular sanctuary arch. Ioannis D. Varalis, Associate Professor of Byzantine Archaeology at the

University of Thessaly, Department of History, Archaeology and Social Anthropology, in his presentation [26], attempting to link the temple with similar cases, mentions the following characteristic buildings of post-Byzantine temple architecture in Argolida.

- Ligurio, monastery of Agios Mercurion, late 17th and early 18th century (single-aisle basilica)
- Prosymni, church of St. John, 18th century (?) (Single-aisle Basilica)
- Asini, church of Agios Dimitrios, 18th - 19th century (single-aisled basilica)
- Argos, Agios Charalambos in Trikoupis property, approx. 1830 (Single-aisled basilica)
- Asini, Transfiguration of the Saviour, 14th - 15th century and wall. 1569 by Theodosius Kakavas (single-aisle basilica)
- Epidaurus, monastery of Panagia Polemarcha, 15th and early 18th century (Triclinic Basilica)
- Argos, church of St. John, 1829 (Triclinic Basilica)
- Nafplio, church of St. George, addition of western portico and narthex, 1834 (triple-aisled basilica)
- Ligurio, Assumption of the Virgin Mary, 1701 (Cruciform inscribed)
- Ligorio, Agia Marina, 1713 ("Cruciform inscribed")
- Argos, Agios Vasilios, late 17th century (Cruciform)
- Plataniti, Assumption of the Virgin Mary, late 17th century (Cruciform)
- Argos, Agios Nikolaos, late 15th c. and ca. 1700 (Cruciform)
- Arachneio (Heli), complex of the churches of Agios Nikolaos (Assumption of the Virgin Mary) and Agia Marina, late 15th - early 16th century (Cruciform churches)

Based on the above and on the evidence that has emerged so far from the external plaster removals in the project, the church of Agioi Theodoroi represents a typical example of post-Byzantine church architecture in Argolida, following the type of the single-aisle basilica with a gabled roof with a tiled roof that we find in Lygourio and Asini. The masonry is for the most part with rough or semi-worked stones, bonded with mortar and is differentiated on the eastern side where the niche of the sanctuary is located. The sanctuary consists of a three-sided niche and is one of the places where the masonry layers are built of many large, squared stones, with very small joints and almost no mortar. Most of the interventions are on the west side of the church and around the upper layers of the masonry, which proves the multiple interventions on the roof. Of particular interest is the corner connecting the eastern and western sides of the church. Before the work was started, all the walls were plastered and painted. During the external plaster removal of the walls, different building phases gradually appear. Inside, the temple is single aisled (mono-spatial) and there seems to have been a large arch supporting the roof, starting from the floor, and forming a semicircle. Today there is only part of the arch as shown in the section AA drawing (see Fig. 15).

It should be noted that the only drawing documentation in which the temple building appears are two. The topographical diagram for Nafplio of the French scientific expedition of the Moria (1828-1836) [29] and the attached drawings of the contract number 15.987/02-08-1871 of the notary of Athens Vasileios Lambroulis. In it Theodoros (or Falez) of Konstantinos Kolokotronis and Rallou Karatzas (grandson) sells to his

daughter's husband (his son-in-law) various parts of the original inheritance both located in Dalamanara Argolida, and in the location "Kipos Kioulouteρes" which he held ex-dividedly with his sisters from their father (see Fig. 14).

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ.

ΑΡΙΘ. 10. 1839 ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ, 23 Μαΐου.

ΣΥΝΟΨΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΜΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ.

Διάταγμα Περὶ ἐλαττώσεως τοῦ ναύλου τοῦ Βασ. ἀτμοπλόου «Μεξιμιλιανοῦ». — Δηλοποιήσεις — 1) Περὶ ἀνακηρύξεως τοῦ Κ. Α. Βερτράνδ ὡς Ὑποπροξένου τῆς Ἱππικῆς Κυβερνήσεως εἰς Σύρον. — 3) Περὶ ἀναγνωρίσεως τοῦ ἵππότου Κ. Δαβὶδ Πασιφίκου (David Pacifico) ὡς Προξένου τῆς Α. Μ. τῆς Βασιλίσσης τῆς Πορτογαλλίας, τοῦ δὲ ἵππότου Κ. Δ. Μορέλλη ὡς Γεν. Προξένου τῆς Α. Μ. τοῦ Βασιλέως τῶν Δύο Σικελιῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. — 4) Περὶ διορισμοῦ τοῦ Κ. Laurent Jules Bamucci ὡς Προξένου τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς Πάνορμον τῆς Σικελίας. — Ἀγγελίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν δημοσίαν ὑπηρεσίαν.

ΔΙΑΤΑΓΜΑ

Περὶ ἐλαττώσεως τοῦ ναύλου τοῦ Βασ. ἀτμοπλόου «Μαξιμιλιανοῦ».

ΟΘΩΝ

ΕΛΕΩ ΘΕΟΥ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ.

Ἐπὶ τῇ ἀπὸ 12 Ἀπριλίου τ. ε. προτάσει τῆς Ἡμετέρας ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Γραμματείας ἀπεφασίσαμεν καὶ διατάττομεν τ' ἀκόλουθα·

1. Ἡ πληρωμὴ τῶν θέσεων διὰ τοὺς μεταξὺ Πειραιῶς καὶ Σύρου μετακομιζομένους διὰ τοῦ ἀτμοταχυπλόου «Μαξιμιλιανοῦ» ἐπιβάτας προσδιορίζεται εἰς Δρ. 8 διὰ τὰς πρώτας θέσεις καὶ εἰς Δρ. 4 διὰ τὰς δευτέρας.

2. Τὰ παιδία μικροτέρας ἡλικίας δέκα ἐτῶν ὁλοκλήρως πληρώνει τὸ ἥμισυ δικαίωμα τῆς ἄνω τιμῆς, κατὰ τὴν θέσιν τὴν ὁποίαν κατέχουν.

3. Ἡ πληρωμὴ τῶν αὐτῶν θέσεων διὰ τὰ λοιπὰ μέρη, ὅπου διατηρεῖται τὸ αὐτὸ ἀτμοκίνητον μένει ἡ αὐτὴ, ἥτις ἐπροσδιωρίσθη εἰς τὸ ἀπὸ 23 Αὐγούστου (4 Σεπτεμβρ.) 1837 Ἡμέτερον Διάταγμα καὶ ὑπάρχουσιν ἐν ἰσχύϊ ὅσα δὲν ἀντιβαίνουσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι.

4. Ὁ Ἡμέτερος ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Γραμματεὺς θέλει ἐνεργήσει καὶ δημοσιεύσει ἀνηκόντως τὸ παρὸν Διάταγμα·

Ἐν Βαυαρίᾳ, τὴν 4 (16) Μαΐου 1839.

ΟΘΩΝ.

Ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Γραμματεὺς τῆς Ἐπικρατείας
Γ. ΓΑΔΑΡΑΚΗΣ.

Fig.13. Documentation Law (FEK) 10 / 23-05-1839 (Adopted from [13]).

ΝΑΥΠΛΙΑΚΗ ΗΧΩ 3

"ΝΑΥΠΛΙΑΚΗ ΗΧΩ,,
ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ & ΤΩΝ ΕΙΔΗΣΕΩΝ

ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΑΙ ΠΡΟΠΛΗΡΩΤΕΑΙ

Ἐξωτερικοῦ ... Δολλάρια 1
Ἑνὸς Ναυπλίου ... Δρ. 50
Ἕνὸς Ναυπλίου ... » 40
Κοινότητος καὶ Τραπέζης Δρ. 100
Τιμὴ φύλλου ... Δρ. 1.
Ἐπιστολ. κλπ. 'ΝΑΥΠΛΙΑΚΗΝ ΗΧΩ-
Χρήματ. ἐμβάσματα Μ. ΛΑΜΠΡΟΥ
Ναυπλίου

Τὰ χειρόγραφα δημοσιευόμενα καὶ μὴ δὲν ἐπιστρέφονται.

Διὰ πάσαν δημοσίευσιν ὁ νόμος Δρ. 5.
Οἱόδηποτε δημόσιον δημοσιεύεται δωρεὰν

Παρακαλοῦνται ὅσοι διὰ πρώτην φορὰν ἐμφανίζονται τὴν ἐφημερίδα καὶ δὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ τροφοδοτῶνται συνδρομητοὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέφουσι ἀμέσως ταύτην καθ' ὅτι ἡ τρόπον τινὰ φύλλον θεωρεῖται καὶ ἔγγραφὴ ὡς Συνδρομητοῦ.

ΣΧΟΛΙΑ & ΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ

Μετ' ἐνθουσιαστήσεως ἐπλη-ροφορήθημεν ὅτι χάρις εἰς τὰς ἀκατα-βλήτους προσπαθείας καὶ ἐνεργείας τοῦ προέδρου τῆς Λιμενικῆς Ἐπι-τροπῆς κ. Ἰωάν. Ἀράπου ἐπετεύχθη ἡ συνδιαλλακτικὴ λύσις τῆς διαφορᾶς μεταξὺ τῆς Λιμενικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς Ναυπλίου καὶ τῆς Ἑταιρίας «Ἔρεβος» τῆς ἀναλαβούσης τὴν κατασκε-ὴν τῶν ἔργων τοῦ Λιμένος μας. Δὲν γνωοίζουεν ἀκριβῶς ποῖα λύσις ἐδό-θη εἰς τὴν ἀναφυεῖσαν διαφωνίαν, πάντως ὅμως εἴμεθα βέβαιοι ὅτι τὸ ὑπουργεῖον Συγκοινωνίας θὰ ἔδωσε τὴν πρέπουσαν λύσιν ἱκανοποιοῦ-σαν ἀμφότερα τὰ διϊστάμενα μέρη. Κατὰ πληροφορίας μετ' ὀλίγον πρό-κειται νὰ ἐπαναρχίσουν αἱ ἐργασί-αι τῆς κατασκευῆς τῶν Λιμενικῶν ἔργων.

Ὁ ἀπειρελήθης κόσμος ποῦ συ-νέρευσε τὴν παρελθ. Τρίτην εἰς τὸν Ναὸν τῶν 'Ἁγίων 'Ἀναργύ-ρων ἀπὸ τοῦ βράχου τῆς 'Ἀκροναυ-πλίας ἐθαύμασε τὸ ὡραῖον συντε-λεσθὲν ἔργον τῆς ἀνακαινίσεως τῆς 'Ἀρβανιτικῆς εἶνε πραγματική ὀασις. Ὁλόκληρος οὕτος ὁ κόσμο-μετὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν κατεκλυσε τὴν 'Ἀρβανιτίαν θαυμαζῶν τὸ ὡραῖον αὐτὸ ἔργον.

Μετ' ὀλίγον ποόκειται νὰ περαι-τωθῇ ἡ ἐπισκευασθεῖσα παοκλι-κὴ ὁδός. Ἡ ὁδὸς αὕτη ἐπισκευά-ζεται δαπάναις τῆς Λιμενικῆς Ἐπι-τροπῆς ἣν ἀνάγκη.

Ἡ Λιμενικὴ Ἐπιτροπὴ εἶνε ἀξία συγχαρητηρίων διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειάν της αὐτήν, διότι ὁ δοόμος οὗτος ε-ρίοκειτο εἰς ἀβάλεκτον κατάστασιν, τώ-ρα δὲ τὸ θέρος ἔνεκα τὴν μεγαλειτέ-ραν κυκλοφορίαν ἀτὸ αὐτοκίνητα καὶ τροχοφόρα ἐκαντοπλάσιος τῶν ἐ-πεῖων ὑπέρκεινται καθημερινῶς αὐ-τὸν.

ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΤΙΚΑΙ ΕΟΡΤΑΙ

Τὴν παρελθ. Τρίτην 1 'Ἰουλίου ἑορτὴν τῶν 'Ἁγίων 'Ἀναργύρων ἑ-ὁρτασε μὲ μεγαλοπρέπειαν καὶ ἐπι-σημότητα ὁ ἐν τῷ Στρατιωτικῷ Νο-σοκομείῳ Ναὸς. Τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς ἑ-ορτῆς ἐγένετο ἑσπερινὸς κατὰνυ-δὲ ἡ περιφορὰ τῆς ἁγίας εἰκόνος, τὴν πρώιαν τῆς ἑορτῆς ἐψάλη θεία λειτουργία ἐν μεγάλῃ συρροῇ κόσ-μου. Ἰδιαιτέραν ἐντύπωσιν ἔκαμε ἡ τάξις καὶ ἡ εὐπρέπεια ἐν γένει ἡ ἐπικρατοῦσα κατὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν δι-ὴν εἶνε ἀξία συγχαρητηρίων ἡ Ἐπιτροπὴ τοῦ ἀνωτέρω Ἱεροῦ Νο-οῦ ἡ ὁποία δὲν ἐφείσθη κόπου καὶ δυσιῶν καὶ παρουσίασε ἐλῃθῆ δαύ-ματα διὰ τὴν συντήρησιν καὶ στε-λισμόν του.

Ἐκ τῆ Ἐφατσαρχείου

Η ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗ

(Ἀπὸ τὰ 'Ἀρχεῖον τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Βιβλιοθήκης)
'Αριθ. Συμβολαίου 1277ε, Σελὶς 567 ἐν Ναυπλίῳ.

Κατὰ τὸ 1851ον ἔτος, τὴν 3ην τοῦ μηνὸς Μαΐου, ἡμέραν Σάββατον, ὥραν 7ην πρὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας, παρουσιασθεὶς ἐν τῷ συμβολαιογραφικῷ μας γραφείῳ καὶ οἰκίᾳ μου ὑπ' ἀριθ. 37, τῇ πανοίκῃ μου τῷ 'Ἀναστά-σῃ, ἐνώπιον ἐμοῦ τοῦ ὑπογεγραμμένου συμβολαιογράφου Ναυπλίας Χαραλάμπους Πα-παλουκάκου, κατοίκου Ναυπλίου, ὁ πύριος Ἰωάννης Γεννάιος Κουζουλιανὸς ἀπὸ τὸ χωρίον 'Αρκούλα τῆς Μαντινείας, γνωσὸς μοι ἐκ τῆς μέχρι τοῦδε μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀνα-στραφείσης πυρίου Θεοδώρου Κολοκοτρώνη ἐφιστάμενος ἤθη πρὸ αὐτῷ, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι, ἀσθενὴς παρὰ τοῦ εἰρήμενου ἀντιστρατη-γοῦ πυρίου Θ. Κολοκοτρώνη, νὰ μὲ πρου-καλέσῃ διὰ νὰ ἀναλάβω εἰς τὴν ἐκλαμπρότητά του καὶ ἀπέλθω εἰς τὸ πέρᾳ τοῦ Ναυπλίου μνηρθὰν ατήμά του κατὰ τὸν εἰρήμενον μαχητῶν, ὅπου εἶχον τὴν ἐκλαμ-πρότητά του τὸν γνωσόν μας ἀντ στράτηγον κύριον Θ. Κολοκοτρώνην ὑγιαίνοντα καὶ ἐ-χοντα τὰς φρένας του σώας, τὸν ὁποῖον ἐ-φρόντισε διπὶ μὲ προσκλητον, ἀπευθεῖς καὶ ἐνώπιον των παρόντων, ὅτι θέλω νὰ μοὶ γράψῃ τὴν διαθήκην μου. "Οθεν προσκλη-θεὶς τοὺς διαλεχθέντας κύριους νὰ ἀφιοσ-θῶσιν διὰ νὰ φιλέξω μυστικὸν ὅτι ἤθελον ἀκούσει εἰς τὴν παρούσαν διαθήκην του, μέχρι δηλ. τῆς ἀποβιώσεως τοῦ εἰρημένου ἀντιστρατήγου κ. Θ. Κολοκοτρώνη, οὗτινες ἐπεβεβαίωσαν τὰς χεῖρας των ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ τῆς Θεοτόκου ὁρκισθέντων ὡς ἑμοῦτε· «καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀκούσωμεν εἰς τὴν παρεῖσαν δι-αθήκην τοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου κ. Θ. Κολο-κοτρώνη μέχρι τῆς ἀποβιώσεώς του.

Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ὁρκοδοσίαν τῶν μαρτύρων ἤρξατο ὁ μνησθεὶς διαθέτης, ἡ ἐκλαμπρότης του ὁ ἀντιστράτηγος κ. Θ. Κολοκοτρώνης, νὰ διακρῇ ἰδίᾳ του τοῦ σώματι οἰκειοθελῶς καὶ ἀπαρεμποδίστως ἐν ὑπνῳ μου καὶ τῶν εἰρημέ-νων μαρτύρων, τοῦ ὁποίου τοὺς λόγους γρά-φω ἐγὼ ὁ ὑπογεγραμμένος συμβολαιογράφος Ν. πανλί-ς Χ. Παπαλουκάκος εἰς τὴν παρεῖσαν συλλήψην του, ἀπαραλλάκτως καὶ αὐτολεξεί, ὡς ἑρεῖται:

«Ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν συγχώρησιν καὶ ἀπὸ ἐχθροὺς καὶ ἀπὸ φίλους καὶ ἀπὸ συγγενεῖς. Ἀποφασίζω καὶ ὁρίνω κληρο-νόμους τὰ παιδιὰ μου τὸν Γεννάιον καὶ Κωνσταντῖνον καὶ Παναγιωτάκην καὶ νὰ λάβωσιν ἀπὸ ὅσην περιουσίαν καὶ ἂν ἔχω, πλὴν ἀπὸ ἀκίνητα νὰ γίνῃ εἰς τρία μερίδια καὶ νὰ λάβῃ ἓν μερίδιον ὁ Γεν-νάιος, ἓν μερίδιον ὁ Κωνσταντῆς καὶ ἓν μερίδιον νὰ ἔχῃ ἡ Δη ἡ περιουσία μου καὶ ἡ γυνή μου καὶ ὅντας πεθάνω ἐνῷ τότε νὰ γίνῃ ἡ πιοφοσία, καθὼς λέ-γω ἐπάνω· καὶ ἀφ' οὗ πεθάνω τὰ ἰδικόν μου μερίδιον νὰ λάβῃ δύο μερίδια ὁ Γεν-νάιος καὶ ἓνα μερίδιον ὁ υἱὸς μου Παναγ-γιωτάκης, τὸν ὁποῖον ἀπαντρεύω μὲ τὴν Μαργαρίτην θυγατέρα τοῦ Ἀγγελῆ Βε-λισιάρη ἀπὸ τὰ Χαλιανάτα, τὸν ὁποῖ-ον Παναγιωτάκην νὰ ἔχουν τὰ παιδιὰ μου ὁ Γεννάιος καὶ Κωνσταντῖνος μέσα εἰς τὸ σπίτι μας, νὰ τὸν ἀναθρέφουν καὶ νὰ τὸν σπουδάσουν. Ὥστε νὰ γενῇ εἰκοσι χρονῶν καὶ τὸν ὁποῖον Παναγιωτάκην τὸν κηρύττω καὶ ἀπαναγκῶ ὡς υἱόν μου καὶ ὡς ταυτόνον νὰ τὸν γνωρίζουν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μου παιδιὰ καὶ ἀρσὸ γενῇ εἰκοσι χρονῶν τότε νὰ λάβῃ τὸ μερίδιον του καθὼς λέγω καὶ ὡς ζήσῃ μὲ τὰ μάννα του, ἢ ὅπως συζευχθῇ αὐτὸς μόνος του. Καὶ ἂν πεθάνῃ ὁ Παναγιωτάκης, τότε τὸ με-ρίδιόν του, δηλ. τὴν πληρονομίαν ὁπου ἐ-Γεννάιος καὶ Κωνσταντῖνος καὶ τῆς μητρὸς του νὰ ἔχουν νὰ τῆς δίδουν πεν-τε χιλιάδες δραχμὲς διὰ τὰ γεραπεία της καὶ ἐν ἐσῦ ζῇ ὁ Παναγιωτάκης καὶ γενῇ εἰκοσι χρονῶν ὅπως εἶπα νὰ ἔνι καὶ ἡ μάννα του μαζὶ εἰς τὸ σπίτι μας καὶ νὰ ὑπάρχῃ καὶ τρέφεται μὲ τὰ παιδιὰ της· καὶ ἡ περιουσία μου, ὅση εἶνε καὶ ὁρίζω κατ' εὐδείαν εἰς τὸ ὄνομά μου καὶ εἰς τὸ ὄνο-μα τοῦ Γεννάιου ἀκίνητα κτήματα, κ-υνητὰ ἤγουν τζεβαΐρικα, ἀσημικὰ, ἄρμα-τα, σκεύη καὶ ἔπιπλα τοῦ σπιτιοῦ νά-τεν. Μὲ ὅλον ὅτι εἶνε στὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Γεννάιου τὰ κτήματα καὶ σπίτι τὰ καλ-λιεργεῖ καὶ ἐνεργεῖ ἐλὰς μου τὰς ὑποθέ-σεις, ἀλλὰ ἐλὰ αὐτὰ ἀπεκτήθησαν ἐν ἐ-νόμωτι τοῦ δοσπιτοῦ μας καὶ διὰ τῆς συνδρομῆς τῆς ἰδικῆς μου καὶ τῆς πατρι-κῆς ἐνεργείας, τόσον μὲ λόγον, καθὼς καὶ μὲ ἔργον καὶ μὲ χρήματα· ἀλλὰ ἐλὰ ἡ περιουσία τοῦ δοσπιτιοῦ μας, καθὼς ἐ-πάνω λέγω εἰς τὴν παρεῖσαν μου διαθή-κην, νὰ μοιρασθῇ καθὼς διάτταν χωρὶς νὰ γίνῃ διαφορετικα.

«Ὁ Γεννάιος, ἐπειδὴ εἶνε ὁ μεγαλήτε-ρες τῶν παιδιῶν μου, αὐτὸς νὰ ἐκτελέσῃ τὴν διαθήκην μου καὶ νὰ μοιράσῃ καθὼς λέγω, χωρὶς νὰ ἀδικηθῇ κανένα μου ἀπὸ τὰ παιδιὰ, εἰς τὸ παραμικρόν. Τὰ τζε-ρακία, ἐπου ἔχω ἀπὸ τὸν πατέρα μου, νὰ τὰ παρῃ ὁ υἱὸς μου Κωνσταντῖνος, γιατὶ τοῦ εἶχεν πρὸ καιροῦ χαρισμένα. Ἡ Γεωργίτσα τοῦ Γεννάιου νὰ προικισθῇ ἀπὸ μέσα ἀπὸ τὸ σπίτι μας, δηλ. ἀπὸ κει-νάν. Τὴν εἰκόνα ὅπου μοῦ ἔχει χαρισμέ-νην ὁ στρατηγὸς Ῥεβελιώτης καὶ τὸ σπα-θί μου ὅπου φορῶ, νὰ τὰ λάβῃ ὁ υἱός μου Παναγιωτάκης καὶ νὰ μὴν ἐμπεδεύ-σε μοιρασιὰ καὶ ὁ Κωνσταντῖνος ὁ υἱός μου νὰ παντρευθῇ μέσα ἀπὸ τὸ σπίτι, δηλ. ἀλὰ τὰ ἔξοδα. Τὴν ταμπλαρία, δ-που ἔχω ἀπὸ τὸν Καδεγιάννην, τὸν χα-ρίζω τοῦ ἐγγονιοῦ μου τοῦ Κωνσταντ-κη τοῦ Γεννάιου· Αὐτὴ ἡ ὁστερνὴ μου δι-θήκη καὶ καθὼς παραγγέλλω νὰ ἐκτελεσ-θῇ ἡ παροῦσα μου Διαθήκη, χωρὶς καμ-μίαν φιλονεικίαν μεταξὺ τῶν παιδιῶν μου, εἰς τὰ ὁποῖα ἄρνω τὴν πατρικὴν μου εὐ-χὴν, καθὼς καὶ εἰς ἐλους τοὺς συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλους μου καὶ ἐχθροὺς μου, ἂν εἶ-χα.

«Ἡ περιουσία μου συνίσταται εἰς σπι-τικα, ἀμπελία, σταφίδες, περιβόλια, μύλους δέντρα διάφορα, πρόβατα, ἀσημικὰ, τζε-βαΐρικα, ἄρματα, σκεύη διάφορα, τραπε-ζες καὶ λοιπὰ καὶ νὰ μοιρασθῇ μετὰ τὸν θανατόν μου, καθὼς διέτηξα». Τὸν ἐμ-τασα ἂν ἔχῃ τιτρώτιανον νὰ σφάξῃ τινὰ βο-ήθειαν εἰς φιλανθρωπικοὺς σκοποὺς, ἢ ὄχι, καθὼς εἶπαμεν ὅ,τι ἡμπορεῖσαν καὶ θέλω κάμει ὅσον θὰ ζήσω.»

Ταῦτα ὁμολόγησεν ὁ διαθέτης κ. Θ. Κολο-κοτρώνης οἰκειοθελῶς, ἰδίᾳ αὐτοῦ σώματι καὶ ταῦτα πάντα ἔγραψε εἰς τὴν παρεῖσαν τοῦ διαθήκην αὐτολεξεὶ ὡς ἐξηγήθη, τὴν ὁποίαν, ἀφοῦ ἀνέγνωσα ἐπιμελῶς ἐνώπιον τοῦ καὶ τῶν μαρτύρων καὶ ἀφοῦ παρετήρη-σαν αὐτὴν καὶ οἱ μάρτυρες, ὅτι ἔγραφεν ἀπα-ράλλακτα κατὰ τὰς διατάξεις τοῦ αὐτοῦ δια-θέτου, ὑπεγράφη παρὰ τῆς ἐκλαμπροτάτης του Ἰωσηφίνης του, ὑπερφέρη παρὰ τῶν μαρτύρων καὶ παρ' ἐμοῦ τοῦ συμβολαιογρά-φου Χ. Παπαλουκάκου.

ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗΣ
ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ ΒΛΑΧΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ μάρτυς
ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΣΠΗΛΙΑΔΗΣ μάρτυς
Ὁ Συμβολαιογράφος
ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΣ ΠΑΠΑΛΟΥΚΑΣ

ΚΑΤΑΠΛΟΥΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΙΡΑΣ

Τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς παρελθούσης Πα-ρασκευῆς κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν λι-μένα μας τμῆμα τοῦ ἐκτελοῦντος εἰς τὴν Μεσόγειον στολὴν τοῦ Ἀγ-γλικοῦ Στόλου ἐκ τριῶν μεγάλων πλοίων. Ἡ μοῖρα ἀποτελεῖται ἐκ τῶν πολεμικῶν LONDON, SUSSEX SHIOPSHIRE.

ΑΡ.ΣΤΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΑ ΓΑΜΑ ΚΗΣ

Ἡ συμπαθὴς Δεσποινὶς Ἄννα Ἰωάν. Δελλαπόρτα θυγάτηρ τοῦ ἀγαπητοῦ καθηγητοῦ τῆς Γαλλι-κῆς κ. Ἰωάννου Δελλαπόρτα δεῦρο τὰς νενομισμένας ἐξετάσεις ἐνώπι-ον τῆς ἀρμοδίας Ἐπιτροπῆς ἀνηγο-ρεύθη Καθηγήτρια τῆς Γαλλικῆς ἐγκάρδια συγχαρητήρια εὐχεμένη καλὴν σταδιοδρομίαν.

ΔΙΑΦΟΡΟΙ ΚΙΝΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ

ΠΑΝΝΑΥΠΛΙΑΚΟΣ ΜΙΚΤΗ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΟΛΟΥ

Ὁ Πανναυπλιακὸς συναντᾶται σήμερον εἰς τὸ γήπεδον τοῦ Πελυ-γώνου, ὥραν 6 μ. μ. μετὰ τῆς μικ-τῆς τῆς νεολεχωσης εἰς τὸν Λιμέ-να μας μοίρας τοῦ Ἀγγλικοῦ Στό-λου. Ἡ συναντησις εἶνε μεγαλυτέ-ρα τοῦ ἔτους μέχρι σήμερον καὶ ἡ πρώτη τῆς θερινῆς περιόδου καὶ τῆς σειρᾶς τῶν συναντήσεων πρὸς τὰς ὁμάδας τῶν ξένων στόλων. Ὁ Παν-ναυπλιακὸς ὁ ὁποῖος ἠγωνίσθη πρὸς τὰς σπουδαιοτέρας ὁμάδας τοῦ Ἀγ-γλικοῦ στόλου τῆς Μεσογείου παν-τοτε μὲ τιμητικὸν ἀποτέλεσμα κα-τὰ τὸ παρελθὸν ἐλπίζομεν ὅτι καὶ σήμερον θὰ τὸ ἐπιτύχῃ παρ' ὅλην τὴν ἐνδεχομένην ἐκ τῆς ἀπουσίας τοῦ Τζαμτζῆ ἀσθενούντος συνθεσιν.

ΑΛΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ

Τὴν παρελθ. Κυριακὴν ἐν μέσῳ ἀγεθλίᾳ συρροῇ καὶ πλήθει εὐσεβῶν ἀκροατῶν ἐν τῇ αἰθούσῃ τοῦ Μητροπολιτικοῦ Μεγάρου διεξήχθη τὸ Κατηχητικὸν Μάθημα. Ὁ ἀμι-λητὴς Πανοσιολογιώτατος κ. Μακρῆτης μὲ θέμα τὸ «Περὶ Χρόνου Χρόνων, ἀνέπτυξε ἀριστοτεχνικώτατα καὶ μὲ ἐμπεριστατωμένην μελέτην καὶ συμπύκνωσιν, ὅτι ὁ Χρόνος τῆς ζω-ῆς μας καὶ ὁλ τῆς Κοσμικῆς ἡμῶν ἱστορίας, δὲν ἀρέσει νὰ παρίρχεται ἀσκόπως καὶ ἀπρόσπως, εἰς περί-πους ἀφελείς, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ διατίθεται ἐ-παρκῶς εἰς ἔργα τελειότερης καὶ ἀρετῆς ἐπ' ὠφελῷ τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος.

Καὶ ὄντως πρέπει οἱ Νέοι νὰ γυμνάζουν ὄχι μόνον τὸ σῶμα, διότι κατὰ τὸν 'Αποστο-λον Παῦλον, ἡ Σωματικὴ Γυμναοία πρὸς ὀ-λίγον ἔστιν ὠφέλιμος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ψυχήν, ἡ ὁποία ἔχει ἀνάγκην νὰ γυμνασθῇ εἰς τὴν εὐσέβειαν, καὶ νὰ ἀπαυσθῇ κατὰ τὸν θεῖον Χρυσόστομον, πνευματικὴν σοφίαν καὶ τρο-φὴν ἐλότι ἄνευ ταύτης εἶνε νεκρὸ, καὶ μόνον ἡ κίνησις εἶνε κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίωμα εἰς τὴν ψυχήν, ἐπαγγελίας ἔχουσα ζωῆς καὶ τῆς τὴν καὶ τῆς μελλούσης.

Ἀλλ' ἡ ὀφίωσων λοιπὸν νὰ νεκρωθῇ ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ ὀφείλομεν αὐτὴν μὲ ψαλ-μοὺς καὶ ὕμνους καὶ ᾠδὰς πνευματικὰς, νὰ ἀναγινώσκωμεν καὶ μελέτων τὸν Θείων τρόπων μὲ προσοχὴν μὲ νηστείαν μὲ ἐκλιπαρώσιν. Πάντα ταῦτα εἶνε ζωὴ καὶ τροφὴ τῆς ψυχῆς, μόνον διὰ τούτου δὲν καταχρεοῦνται ἡ Νέ-της, ἀλλὰ ζῇ ἐν Χριστῷ καὶ γίνεται ζωοπνόον καὶ Σ. τῶν παραδόξων ἐπειδὴ τὰ καλὰ ἔρ-γα εἶνε πρόδηλα καὶ κοσμοῦσι ἀνέπαφες οἰ-κίας τὰ ἀρτιζώνται.

Ἂς τροντίσωμεν ὡς καλοὶ Οἰκονόμοι νὰ δώσωμεν θρόμασι ὄχι μόνον εἰς τὸ φθορὸν σῶμα, τὸ ὑφθαρέμενον κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆς ἀπάτης, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀφθαρτον ψυ-χὴν μας διὰ νὰ μὴν εἴπωμεν ὅπου τὸ Πατρια-τικὸς τροφὴς ἔχομεν καὶ ἱμάτιον.

Χάριτι Θεοῦ ἡ πνευματικὴ τροφὴ μᾶς πα-ρέχεται πλουσία καὶ ἄφθονος πρὸς ἀναύξησ-σιν. Ἰδοὺ Νέοι πνευματικοὶ ὁρίζοντες ἡνοι-χθῆναν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μας καὶ τὸ Θεῖον κή-ρυγμα ὁ ἐπουράνιος ἄρτος τῆς ψυχῆς. Ὡς εἰ-λη πνευματικοὶ ἄσκησ μᾶς παρέχει ἀφθονα τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πνευματικὰ ἅπλα, ἴσα ἐκλεκθῆ-μεν τεννάιος, καὶ ὡς καλοὶ Στρατιῶται τοῦ Κυρίου, φαλάγγων πάσης τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐ-τοῦ, παριστῶμεν παρὰ τὸ Ἅγιον τοῦ Βήματ, κοσμούμεων ἑαυτοὺς μὲ ἀρετὰς καὶ χαρίσμα-τα τοῦ πνεύματος μὲ ἀγάπην, χαρμοσύνην, διμ-καιοσύνην, ἐγκράτειαν, ἴνα εὕτυχ δυνηθῶμεν νὰ ἀντιστάμεν πρὸς τὰς μεθοδείας τοῦ Διά-βόλου, διότι δὲ δὲν ἐκλεκτόμεων κυδωνίζ-μεν νὰ γίνωμεν ὁμοίωσιν ὁκ' αὐτοῦ, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τὸν Θεῖον Ἀπόστολον Πέτρον ὁ ἀνείδι-κος ἐκεῖνος διάβολος ὡς Λέων ὠρυόμενος πε-ριπατεῖ ζητῶν τι νὰ καταπῇ.

Ἂς εἴμεθα σταμοὶ εἰς τὴν πίστιν ἡμῶν ἐ-τοιμοθάνατοι ἀπὸ τὴν κρατικὴν χεῖρα τοῦ Θε-οῦ ἵνα τιμήσῃ ἡμᾶς ἐν καιρῷ.

Ἂς συνεχισθῇ δὲ ἡ Μέτρη τῶν Ἐκκλησία ἐὰθροῦσις τὸ σωτῆριον καὶ πνευματικὸν τῆς ἔργον, εἰς δὲ τοὺς πνευματικοὺς καὶ ὁσίους τοὺς ἀγωνιῶντας καὶ ἀδημονοῦντας ἐκ τοῦ Κυρίου ἐρχόμεθ, σύντομον ἐὰν ἀκούσῃ ἡμῖν τὴν πνευματικὴν τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, καὶ ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον τῶν κοπίων τὴν γέρα καὶ τὴν δωρεὰν τοῦ Ἁγίου Πνεύματος, καὶ ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον ἡς πόνος ἔχει ἐπιτυχεῖν γένους.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΙΣ

Τὸ Πρωτοδικεῖον Ναυπλίου διὰ τῆς ὑπ' ἀριθ. 438|1930 ἀποφάσεώς του. Δέχεται τὴν ἀπὸ 24 Μαΐου 1930 αἴτησιν τῶν Γεωργ. Φ. Ῥέζου καὶ Διαμάντως συζύγου των κατοί-κων Πηγαδίου Κυνουρίας. Κηρύσσει θετὸν τέκνον των τὸ ἀπὸ 15ετίας ἀ-νατρεφόμενον παρ' αὐτῶν ἀνήλικ-τι «Δημήτριος» ἀγνώστου ἐπωνύ-μου ἡλικίας 16 ἐτῶν, ἐγγεγραμμέ-νον εἰς τὸ μητρῶον ἀρρένων τῆς Κοινότητος Πηγαδίου ὑπὸ ἔτος γεν-νήσεως 1916 μὲ τὸ ἐνδιαμετοῦνυμον «Δημήτριος Γ. Ῥέζος».

Ἐκρίθη ἀπεφασίσθη καὶ ἐδημο-σιεύθη ἐν Ναυπλίῳ τῇ 4 Ἰουνίου 1930.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος Γ. ΛΟΥΚΑΚΗΣ
Ὁ Ὑπογραμματεὺς ΣΠ. ΛΕΚΚΑΣ
Ὁ Πληρεξούσιος Δικηγόρος ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ Π. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ

ΦΙΛΘΟΛΟΙ

Ποδόσφαιρα
Σαμπρέλλες
καὶ ὅλα τὰ 'Αθλητικὰ εἴδη εἰς τοῦ
ΛΑΜΠΡΟΥ

Fig. 14. Documentation publication by the Athens District Court of 25 May 1868 of the secret will of Lieutenant General Ioannis Gennaios Th. Kolokotronis (Adopted from [13]).

Fig. 15. Documentation of the attached drawings of the contract number 15.987 / 02-08-1871 of the notary of Athens Vasileios Lambroulis (Adopted from [14]).

3.3 Architectural Documentation Data

For the needs of the project, floor plan, section and elevation drawings were prepared to date (see Fig. 16, Fig. 17). The architectural documentation drawings (derived from the geometric documentation) provided information on the state of preservation of the structure. The construction phases of the project were observed and validated as well as individual alterations to the surface of the structures. In addition, the developed orthophotos from the geometric documentation process were digitized for each façade, contributing to the interdisciplinary process as presented in this paper. Each element is to be classified in terms of building material, deterioration, architectural and artistic details (see Fig. 18, Fig. 19). During the process of mapping the classified data, several layers of information were created, forming a database.

The external dimensions of the main temple are 5.60 m × 9.90 m, and the dimensions of the basic rectangular plan are 3.90 m × 8.30 m. To the west, the frontage is extended by 3.50 m. The thickness of the wall construction varies due to the semicircular section of the masonry. At the height of the present road the thickness of the north wall is about 83cm, on the south frontage 83, 75 cm, on the east frontage 85, on the sanctuary niche 50cm and on the west 73cm.

From the data of the project so far, two large construction units have been identified, the main single-space temple (Construction Unit A - KEA) and the portico on the west side of the temple (Construction Unit B - KEB). The main temple comprises the following building units:

1. The construction sub-unit 1 (KEA1) includes the pitched roof, consisting of a main truss on which the ridge beam is supported and four smaller trusses with

different slope on which are supported the rafters, the thin wooden layer, and the Byzantine-type tiles.

2. The construction sub-unit (KEA2) includes a small perimeter zone at the top of the masonry. A large section of the western masonry has also been included in this sub-unit. The upper part of the western masonry remains undetermined due to the non-completion of plaster removal works.
3. The construction sub-concept (KEA3) includes most of the masonry of the main temple. It is rough or semi-worked stones (combination of small and large sized stones), bonded with mortar. Large stones are used in the corners and carved material has been used in the opening on the north side.
4. The construction sub-unit (KEA4) appears exclusively in the polygonal niche of the sanctuary (eastern side) and consists of carved stones. Of particular interest is the fact that this type of masonry is found starting about 15-30 cm above the present ground level. Further work will be needed to identify and study the foundations of both the eastern and southern sides.
5. Construction sub-units (KEA5) and (KEA6) are located on the south side in limited locations. In particular, a double section of masonry has been identified in (KEA5) and a construction discontinuity has been identified in (KEA6) above the current opening.
6. The portico on the west side of the temple includes the construction units (KEB1) and (KEB2)
7. The construction sub-unit (KEB1) includes the two rough or semi-worked stone walls of the portico while (KEB2) includes the two piles. From the excavations in the northern part, it has been established that the foundations of the two sub-units are at a higher level. It has also been established, from photographs taken in the 1950s and 1970s, that the portico has undergone various alterations.

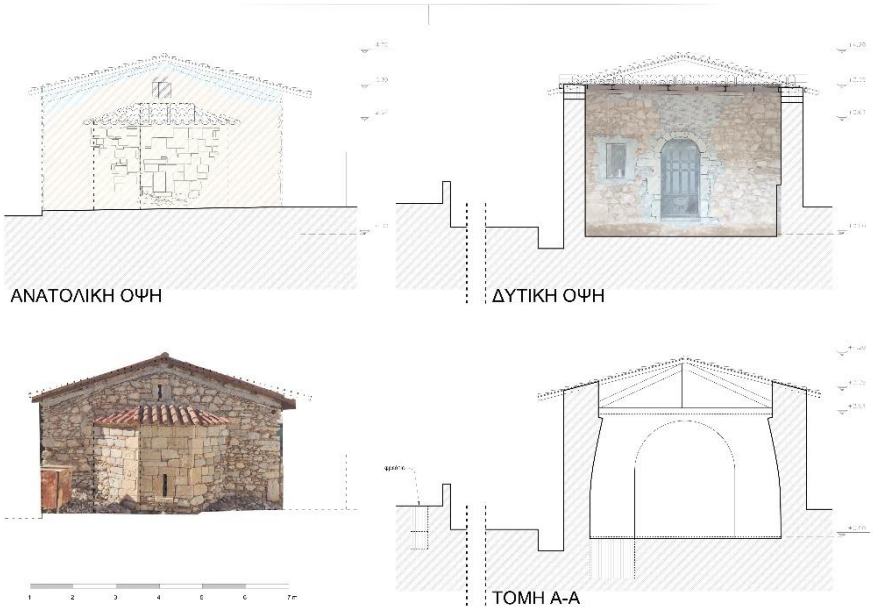

Fig. 16. Clockwise Architectural drawing of the East Façade, Architectural drawing of the West Façade, Cross Section A-A drawing, Orthoimage of the East Facade

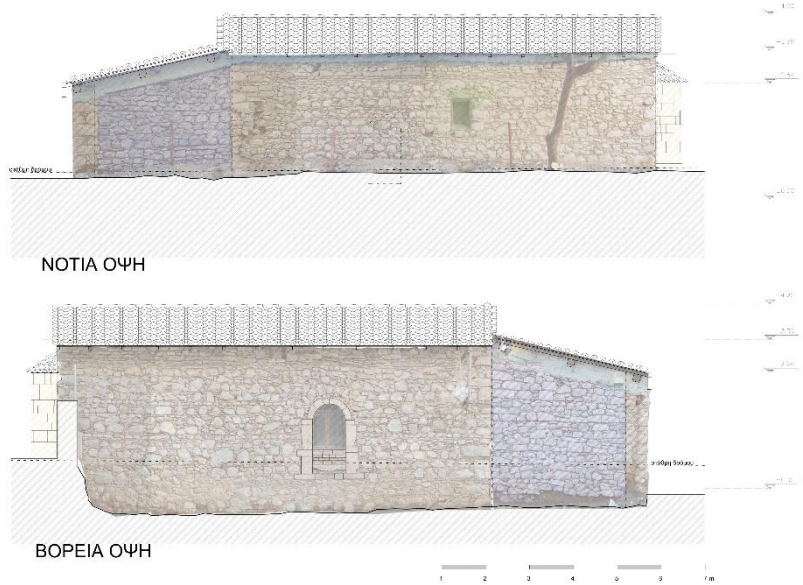

Fig. 17. Up Architectural drawing of the South Façade, Down Architectural drawing of the North Façade.

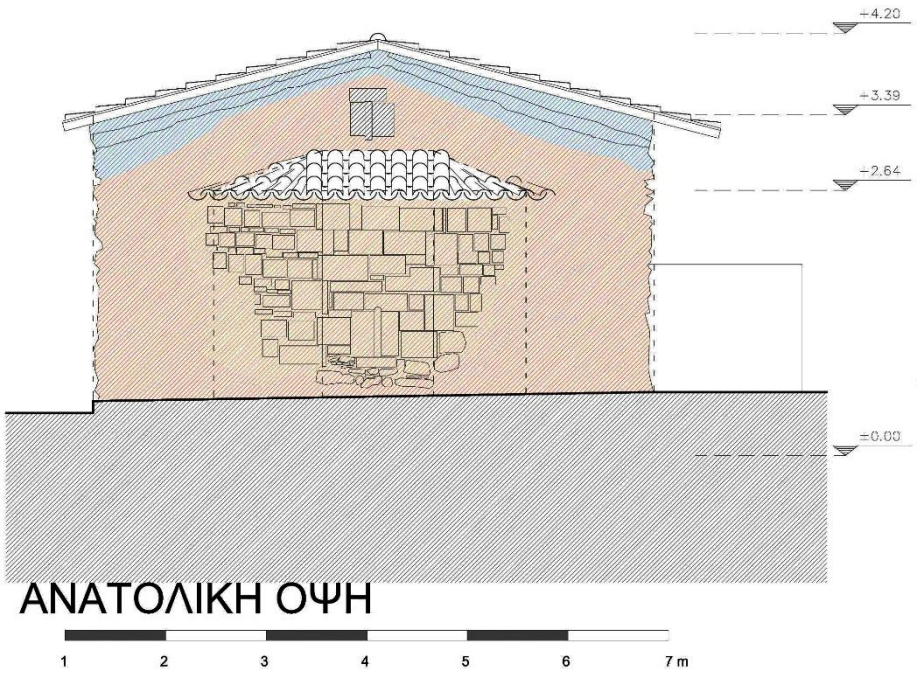

Fig. 18. Construction phases thematic map-east façade.

Fig. 19. Construction phases thematic map – north facade

4 Conclusion

As shown in the construction phases of the monument (images), the main church retains the original building materials except for the roof, a large part of the west façade and the window of the south façade, where there is an undocumented restoration that took place in the 1950s. In addition, older and more recent building interventions have taken place on the portico and are probably related to the interventions on the west elevation and the double masonry that appears on the corner of the west and south

elevations. The eastern side has suffered the least interventions but the part of the masonry of the polygonal niche of the sanctuary remains unclear.

Besides the thematic maps of building phases, it is important to develop thematic maps of building material and decay in order to be able to perform a combined (historical / architectural / decay of materials) qualitative and quantitative assessment of the state of the monument.

This paper describes the progress of restoration and enhancement of the Church and the first results from the introduction of a specific interdisciplinary data representation methodology using CAD technologies. The data is derived from historical, architectural, geometric, structural and deterioration documentation (Figure 21).

The representations relate to the state of preservation in terms of pathology of building materials in combination with the geometric and architectural documentation data. The construction phases of the monument are also depicted, ensuring sustainability in terms of planning and implementation of conservation and restoration interventions. Each documentation process contributes equally to the illustrated diagram to create the multi-thematic thematic maps.

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