














ANNEX

Curriculum vitae of each Philhellene - their descendants will be honored with the medal Lord Byron for the year 2021.

(The portraits of the Philhellenes are also available in high resolution).

	<p>French General Charles Nicolas Fabvier (1782 –1855), was one of the most beloved Philhellenes who fought in Greece. He wore a Greek costume and took part in many military operations. He organized the regular corps in Greece to deal with Ibrahim's invasion in the Peloponnese. The National Assembly at Troezena declared him a Greek citizen, and King Otto honored him with the Great Cross of the Order of the Redeemer.</p>
	<p>Pasquale Gambini was a Philhellene from Corsica, who served in the Corps of Philhellenes as a flag bearer. He was captured by the Turks during the Battle of Analatos (April 24, 1827). He was taken to the camp of Kioutachis Pasha in Patisia and was killed on the same day.</p>
	<p>Jean-François Maxime Raybaud (1795-1894) was a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and one of the first Philhellenes to fight in Greece. He participated in the Siege of Tripolitsa as a member of the unit of the British Philhellene General, Thomas Gordon. He was wounded in the Battle of Haidari in 1826. He was the editor of the French expeditionary corps in Morea (1828), and the publisher of the French newspaper <i>Le Courrier d'Orient</i> until 1829. His <i>Memoires sur la Grece</i> are an important source of information around the Greek Struggle.</p>
	<p>Officer of the French Navy Olivier Voutier (1796-1877) arrived in Greece in 1821. He participated in the expedition of Peta with the Battalion of Philhellenes. His <i>Mémoires du colonel Voutier sur la guerre actuelle des grecs</i> (1823) are an important source of information on the Greek Struggle. Voutier's wish was to be remembered as a hero of the Greek Independence. He was honored by the Greek state with the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer.</p>

	<p>Wilhelm Bellier de Launoy (1786-1826) was an officer of the Cavalry of the Prussian Army. He arrived in Greece in November 1821 and fought in the first phase of the siege of the Acropolis of Athens, under the orders of Dimitrios Ypsilantis. In Messolonghi he wrote his work <i>Einige Worte über Griechenland</i> to move the Philhellenes. He fought against Omer Vryonis in the Ligovitsa plain. He fell heroically at the Exodus of Missolonghi, on April 10, 1826.</p>
	<p>The German Philhellene Heinrich Treiber (1796-1882) participated in the Greek Struggle between 1822-1828 as a military doctor. He contributed decisively to the development of public health in Greece. Treiber helped significantly Greece during a great cholera epidemic which struck Athens in 1854. He taught Medicine at the University of Athens, and introduced anesthesiology in Greece. He died in Athens in 1882.</p>
	<p>The Swiss banker and diplomat Jean-Gabriel Eynard (1775-1863) was a pillar of the philhellenic movement in Europe - a true Benefactor of the Greek nation. His philhellenism was inspired by his acquaintance with Ioannis Kapodistrias at the Congress of Vienna. He coordinated the philhellenic committees in Europe, and financed the Greek Struggle.</p>
	<p>Henri Fornèsy (1803-1872) was a Swiss Philhellene from Orbe. He served in the Regular Army as adjutant of the staff of the Company of Philhellenes, under the command of the French Philhellene Charles Fabvier, whom he followed in all his campaigns. In 1860 he compiled a list of the Philhellenes who fought for the Greek Independence. He died in Athens in 1872.</p>
	<p>Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe (1801-1876) was a doctor and lawyer from Boston – a great American Philhellene and benefactor of Greece. During his stay in Greece, he received the nickname “Lafayette of the Greek Revolution”. He served as chief doctor in “Karteria”, the first steam powered ship of the Greek Navy. He and his wife, Julia Ward, offered great support to the Greek refugees during the Cretan Revolution. Samuel and Julia Howe worked intensively to abolish slavery.</p>
	<p>Julia Ward Howe (1819 - 1910), was the wife of Samuel Gridley Howe, a passionate woman and a Philhellene who actively supported the struggle of the Cretan Revolutionaries. She founded the "Greek Relief Committee" in Boston and raised large sums to support Greeks. She is the composer of "Battle Hymn of the Republic". She was an advocate for abolitionism and women’s suffrage.</p>

	<p>Italian jurist and Philhellene Giuseppe Chiappe (-1848) arrived in Hydra with his Philhellene wife, Chiara, in May 1820. When Hydra declared its participation in the Greek revolution in April 1821, Chiappe asked to join the navy. He was placed in the warship “Agamemnon”, under the commandship of Anastasios Tsamados, where he assumed the duties of secretary. He published the <i>Friend of the Law</i> (1824-1827) and taught at the Naval School of Hydra. In 1830 he was appointed to the judiciary.</p>
	<p>Michele Gramsi (1786-1873) was an Italian Philhellene from Naples. He was an Artillery captain of the Army of the Kingdom of Naples. He participated in many military battles in Greece between 1821-1827. At the end of the Greek Uprising, he continued to serve in the Greek Army as an officer. He died in 1873 in Athens. He was honored with two medals for his services. He died in Athens in 1873.</p>
	<p>British naval officer Frank Abney Hastings (1794-1828) arrived in Hydra in 1822. He took over the command of the Greek ship “Themistoklis”. He is the founder of the Greek Navy. Thanks to his own actions, Greeks acquired “Karteria” (the “frigate of fire”, as the Turks referred to it), of which he was the Commander. Hastings died in Zakynthos after a serious injury in Aetoliko (1828).</p>