

Philobiblians' News

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This issue is dedicated to openABEKT, an online platform for the management of library catalogue and functions, provided and operated as an online cloud service by the National Documentation Centre (EKT).

EKT holds a dominant position in the field of library support and automation. Since 1986, it has been developing, providing, and evolving the ABEKT (National Documentation Centre Automation of Libraries) library automation system, which aimed to develop and enhance Greek libraries and their content. Recognising the needs of Greek libraries and the modern conditions that require the full utilisation of national infrastructure and economies of scale, the National Documentation Centre designed and developed the upgrade of ABEKT: openABEKT.

More than 170 institutions make use of openABEKT services, including public, academic, municipal, school, special and museum libraries.

In this context, we present four libraries that have been recorded in the "About Libraries" digital encyclopaedia whose material is managed with openABEKT: the Zosi-
maia Library of Ioannina, the Library of the Corfu Reading Society, the Library of ESIEA (Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers), and the Iakovatios Library of Lixouri.

OpenABEKT  EKT



NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE



PHILOBIBLIANS' GARDEN

OpenABEKT

An integrated cloud-based service for catalogue management and library functions

As an institution dedicated to the promotion of knowledge, research, innovation, and digital transformation operating under the supervision of the Hellenic Ministry of Digital Governance, the National Documentation Centre (EKT) focuses, among other things, on the development and provision of digital services for libraries and information organisations, as well as the digital transformation of new knowledge production. It develops technological infrastructures, digital gateways, platforms, and services, and in collaboration with other reputable institutions, it highlights, enriches, interconnects, and offers scientific and cultural material and data to the society for further creative use.

Within the framework of the longstanding relationship it has established with Greek libraries, EKT has designed and developed the openABEKT service for library catalogues, tailored to their needs. This service is an upgrade of the ABEKT library automation system, which has been available to more than 2,500 libraries, museums, archives, and other organisations since 1986.

WHAT IS THE openABEKT SERVICE?

The comprehensive openABEKT cloud service pertains to the management of a library's catalogue and functions, following the Software as a Service (SaaS) model. It is made available online through the cloud infrastructure of the National Documentation Centre (EKT). As such, there is no need for local installation on the computer systems of the institutions that utilise it. It provides real-time, web-based administration,

management, and open access to the entire collection of documents of each collaborating organisation (library, archive, museum, information center, etc.).

The service provides the community of libraries and the broader ecosystem of scientific and cultural institutions with the ability to organise their collection catalogues and services based on the needs of their respective audiences, while enhancing communication among them. At the same time, it offers a user-friendly working environment for the personnel of each organisation, catering to the public's increasing demand for modern web-based services. Additionally, it is accompanied by web-based eLearning services and continuous support through eHelpDesk and eKnowledgeBase.

openABEKT CENTRAL LIBRARIES CATALOGUE

The Central Catalogue of openABEKT gathers, indexes, and presents in real-time and within a unified graphical interface the records of all institutions that use openABEKT. This enables users to perform a unified online search across the catalogues of hundreds of libraries, refine their results using multiple criteria, compare and select materials according to their needs.

The collaborating libraries have the opportunity to showcase their content while enjoying data exchange services that significantly reduce the time and cost of original cataloguing. Currently, 173 institutions (with 231 library catalogues and over 3,5 million bibliographic records) utilise the openABEKT service.

BENEFITS FOR EVERYONE

The use of the openABEKT service contributes to a significant cost reduction for libraries concerning technological infrastructure and technical support for content preservation and dissemination. It also highlights the content of these libraries, making it easily accessible to the public, and making its digital content available to libraries and educational communities through standardisation, organisation, and open access.

The secure preservation of digital content in EKT's cloud infrastructure is essential for its long-term retention and continued availability. Therefore, by utilising this service, libraries are relieved of the need to store their content in systems with limited lifespans. Additionally, they avoid the possibility of re-digitising already digitised material due to damage or outdated equipment.

Library operations are supported by EKT's modern and highly available Datacenter service, which implements a restoration plan, with a significant part of the infrastructure synchronised with Datacenter. This ensures that library services remain available to users even in the event of natural disasters.

Furthermore, aggregating content in a unified search portal, with appropriate sensitivity, can sup-

port students' education by creating a user-friendly environment for various beneficiaries, such as educators, students, parents, and members of the local community.

The use of the openABEKT service enhances the identity of libraries in the digital world, positioning the library as a local educational support entity. Moreover, it strengthens the Open Access movement, as libraries utilise reputable open access content and educate their user community on its use.

ABOUT LIBRARIES

The special relationship between EKT and libraries is further emphasised by the collaboration established with the "Philobiblians' Garden" non-profit civil partnership. This collaboration supports the creation and development of the "About Libraries - aboutlibraries.gr" digital encyclopaedia with the aim of showcasing, through digital means, the significance of libraries and printed books in the intellectual journey of humanity and the dissemination of collective knowledge. "About Libraries" records and includes, among others, libraries that utilise the openABEKT service, such as those highlighted in the present issue.





Zosimaia Public Central Historic Library of Ioannina

HISTORY

The first official appearance of the six Zosimas brothers —Greek merchants and national benefactors with origins from the village of Grammeno in Epirus— in the educational life of Ioannina is marked in the year 1792 when Theodosios Zosimas, in response to the request of Kosmas Balanos, the schoolmaster of Balanaia School, presented the Moscow Imperial Orphanage with a “regular fund” from the Zosimas Brothers, which amounted to the sum of 60,000 paper rubles, in support of the school. During the period from 1797 to 1815, the Balanaia School was maintained almost exclusively through grants from the Zosimas brothers, who also enriched it with a substantial library.

In 1828, after the death of Zois Zosimas, the last living brother, Nikolaos, who at the time resided in Moscow, decided to financially support the re-establishment of the Public General Greek School in Ioannina, which was later renamed as Zosimaia School. Nikolaos knew that education was not possible without books, and thus, he showed immediate interest in the correct operation of the School alongside that of its Library.



The building designed by P. Meliryttos and D. Charissiadis, following the standards of the University of Athens (today's National and Kapodistrian University of Athens), which housed the Zosimaia School from 1905 to 1940.



Nikolaos Zosimas, founder of the Zosimaia School and its Library.

The importance the Zosimas brothers attributed to education for the liberation of the nation and the establishment of the new state is also demonstrated by their funding of the publication of numerous significant books of their time, as well as their subsequent distribution to libraries of Greek communities in the diaspora.

Subsequently, the actions of Christos Soulis, the gymnasium director of the Zosimaia from 1932 to 1947, were crucial in the School's evolution and the development and autonomy of its Library.

In 1938, the now-independent Zosimaia Library of Epirus was housed in the building of the Pedagogical Academy of Ioannina (today's Zosimaia Pedagogical Academy). From then on, the Library commenced its “adventurous journey”, as described by its supervisor, historian-archaeologist Vaia Economidou, in her text in “About Libraries”, in which she narrates the course of Zosimaia Library until its final relocation at the intersection of M. Botsari & El. Venizelou streets.

During the Greco-Italian War (1940-1941), the Library was used as a military hospital. On Easter day of 1941 (April 20), it was bombed by the Italians, despite displaying the emblem of the Red Cross on its roof, resulting in severe damage to the building. Under Italian orders, the books of the Library were transferred to the residence of E. Printzou and the “Georgios Stavrou” Orphanage, though there is no testimony confirming whether the materials indeed reached and remained at the orphanage, so in a sense, they were considered “lost”. However, in 1943, the books were found to be stored in the basement of the Ioannina



Exhibition featuring material from the personal archive of Christos Soulis, former gymnasium director of the School the Zosimaia Library in 2014, on the occasion of the final protocol signing for the transfer of the Collection from the Municipality of Ioannina to the Zosimaia Library of Ioannina.

Elderly Care Centre, under adverse conditions. In an effort to save them, the German officer in charge of the Greek Art Protection Department ordered the Ioannina Propaganda Service to “fully restore the materials to the reading public of the Zosimaia Library.”

While the Library’s restoration and delivery were underway, on March 25, 1944, the “Final Solution” (the Nazi plan for the extermination of the Jewish people) was suddenly implemented against the Jews of Ioannina. Thanks to the efforts of the city’s mayor, Dimitrios Vlachleidis, and the then Metropolitan of Ioannina, Spyridon Vlachos, the Zosimaia Library was installed in the Kahal Kadosh Yashan Old Synagogue, along with its books and staff. Among the

than 6,000 volumes, was initially housed in an Ottoman house that functioned as the French Consulate (at present-day Alsos). The news of the return of the precious books of the “Zosimaia Library of Epirus” to the Greek authorities shocked the press in Greece and abroad. As V. Economidou points out, the Library’s materials were restored from various “wanderings”, and it was not easy to determine the number and condition of the rescued items.

In 1949, the Library was included in Emergency Law 1362/1949 (Government Gazette 337 A/29.11.1949) “On the Establishment, Reconstruction, and Unified Organisation of State Libraries”, the first law on Public Libraries, falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry

to the Municipality of Ioannina, with the condition that its ground floor be used exclusively to house the Zosimaia Library. Despite disputes and conflicts, the “Zosimaia Library of Epirus” was relocated and housed in its new building on March 17, 1959, with the sculpted inscription “Zosimaia Library of Epirus” placed on its façade.

It remained there until 1987 when an additional floor was added to the building (designed by P. Melirrytos and D. Charissiadis) that had previously housed the Municipal Baths until the 1960s, at the expense of benefactor Giannis Kamberis (1924-1996), and was delivered for the use of the Zosimaia Library. That same year, the “Zosimaia Library of Epirus” was renamed to “Zosimaia Public Central Library of Ioannina” by Government Decree (No. 2389/13.2.1987, Government Gazette 81B), under the jurisdiction of the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs.

COLLECTIONS

The present collection of the Zosimaia Public Central Historical Library of Ioannina comprises around 320,000 items (the retrospective cataloguing is still ongoing), over 40,000 of which are rare editions. Among the printed material, notable items include the



12th-13th century Tetraevangelion (parchment), part of the Zosimaia Library’s collection of manuscripts from the 10th/11th to the 19th century.

publications funded by the Zosimas family, the *Greek Library* by Adamantios Korais, as well as the publications of Ioannite publishers Glykydon and Theodosiou in Venice. Additionally, the Library houses 350 titles of periodicals (both old and contemporary), maps, and manuscripts ranging from the 10th/11th to the 19th century.

The Library is also home to the Collection of Epirotic Bibliography, which includes periodical publications and monographs of local interest. Moreover, one can find vinyl music records, video cassettes, CD-ROMs, and DVDs. The Library operates as a lending library for its contemporary materials, provided someone has registered as a member (currently counting around 45,000 members). The rest of the materials are studied within the library’s reading room.

The majority of the printed and audiovisual materials of the Library are digitally catalogued through the openABEKT service of the National Documentation Centre (EKT).

In the context of its efforts towards the dissemination of knowledge, the Library has a mobile unit (bookmobile), which functions as an extension of the Central Library and serves school communities that do not have direct access to another regularly operating library. The digital catalogue of the Mobile Library is also available online through the openABEKT service.



Panoramic view of the Zosimaia Public Central Historical Library of Ioannina.

books were valuable Synagogue items (Torah scrolls, historical prayer books, etc.), concealed with the aim of preserving them, which was eventually achieved.

In April 1944, German Lieutenant General Hartwig von Ludwiger handed over the “treasures” of the Zosimaia Library to the general administrator of Epirus, Protosyncellus Athanasios, a representative of Metropolitan Spyridon Vlachos. The Library of the “University of the Zosimades”, featuring more

of National Education. In 1952, according to Economidou, the books of the Zosimaia Library, which had been destroyed and “allegedly pillaged” during the war were found in a hall of the Pedagogical Academy, stacked in a way that made it impossible to see what was on the lower levels.

Starting in 1957, a new adventure began for the Library with regards to its premises. That year, the National Bank of Greece donated a two-story building



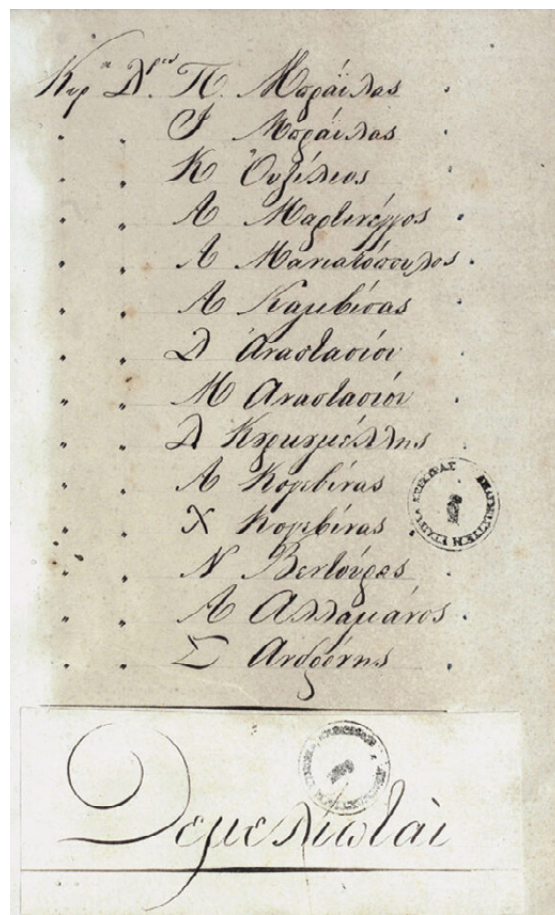
Manuscript of the Quran, part of the Zosimaia Library’s collection of manuscripts from the 10th/11th to the 19th century.



Library of the Corfu Reading Society

HISTORY

The Ionian Academy, the first Greek university, founded in 1824 by philhellene English nobleman Frederick North, 5th Earl of Guilford, constituted a cornerstone of the vibrant intellectual life that developed in Corfu during the 19th century, resembling that of other cities in Western Europe. Under these circumstances, the Reading Society of Corfu was established in 1836, inspired by the example of the Société de Lecture de Genève in Geneva.



Its founders were fourteen young noblemen who had studied in academic institutions across Europe. Upon their return to their homeland, they aspired to share with their compatriots in the liberal outlook of the era, as disseminated through the collection of European newspapers, periodicals, and literary works. Moreover, the primary goal of the Society was to instil the habit of reading in citizens, which, as noted by Giannoula Dimitriou (“Reading Societies - The Example of the Corfu Reading Society”, Ionian University, 2018), “equated to reading contemporary history in the making”. Furthermore, in major European centres, literacy had begun to develop rapidly since 1750, with the intention of shaping the consciousness of the urban population in the spirit of the Enlightenment. This process resulted in the proliferation of newspapers and periodicals, as well as in the

increase in sociétés et cabinets de lecture (reading societies, reading circles, and subscription libraries).

As a significant and enduring contribution to the cultural life of Corfu and the broader Ionian region, the Society succeeded in enrolling prominent personalities of culture and politics from Corfu and the wider Ionian territory, who had the opportunity to exchange ideas and jointly decide on various intellectual and social activities of the Society. Among others, its members included our national poet Dionysios Solomos, the equally eminent poet and professor of the Ionian Academy Andreas Kalvos, the Kapodistrias brothers Viaros and Augustinos, brothers of the first governor of the independent Greek state Ioannis, the Metropolitan of Corfu (1848-1870) Athanasios Politis, the poet Gerasimos Markoras, the writer and first translator of Homer’s epics and Shakespeare into modern Greek Iakovos Polylas, the politician and Prime Minister of Greece Georgios Theotokis, the painter Angelos Giallinas, the author Konstantinos Theotokis, the Metropolitan of Corfu (1922-1930) and later Ecumenical Patriarch (1948-1972) Athenagoras, and many others.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY’S LIBRARY

The Library was an integral part of the Reading Society from the beginning. As stated in the Society’s first constitution by Petros Vrailas in 1848: “Reading newspapers and scientific and literary works” required the existence of a reading room and a library, which, in keeping with the founders’ aspirations, would serve as a launching pad for the dissemination of education, the cultivation of free thought, the production of literary and scientific works, and the elevation of the popular mindset leading to the formation of a free national and political consciousness.

After its initial period of operation, during which the interests of its members were focused primarily on collecting newspapers and periodicals from Greece and abroad, the Library started enriching its collection of books. The donation of books of mainly medical content from the Medical Society stands out among these acquisitions. In 1842, the Medical



Architectural proposal plan for the renovation of the façade of the Corfu Reading Society in 1930.

Society merged with the Reading Society. That same year, Vrailas proposed to allocate at least 5 thalers per month for book purchases.

In the early 20th century, the Library maintained a reading room complete with Greek and foreign newspapers, as well as a significant collection of scientific and philological books. However, published census data surrounding the next fifty years is scarce.

In 1954, the Library received 2,000 books thanks to the donation of Aristidis Balanos. After the death of book lover and collector Nakis Pierris in 1964, his wife Sofia also bequeathed his collection, consisting of approximately 8,500 volumes, 3,000 of which pertain to the Ionian islands, to the Library of the Reading Society.

Book donations continued in the following years, primarily from Corfiot women and men.

COLLECTIONS

The Library of the Corfu Reading Society possesses a specialised collection of over 35,000 volumes, constantly enriched to reflect the intellectual interests of its members. It includes books and other archival materials dating from the 16th century to the present.

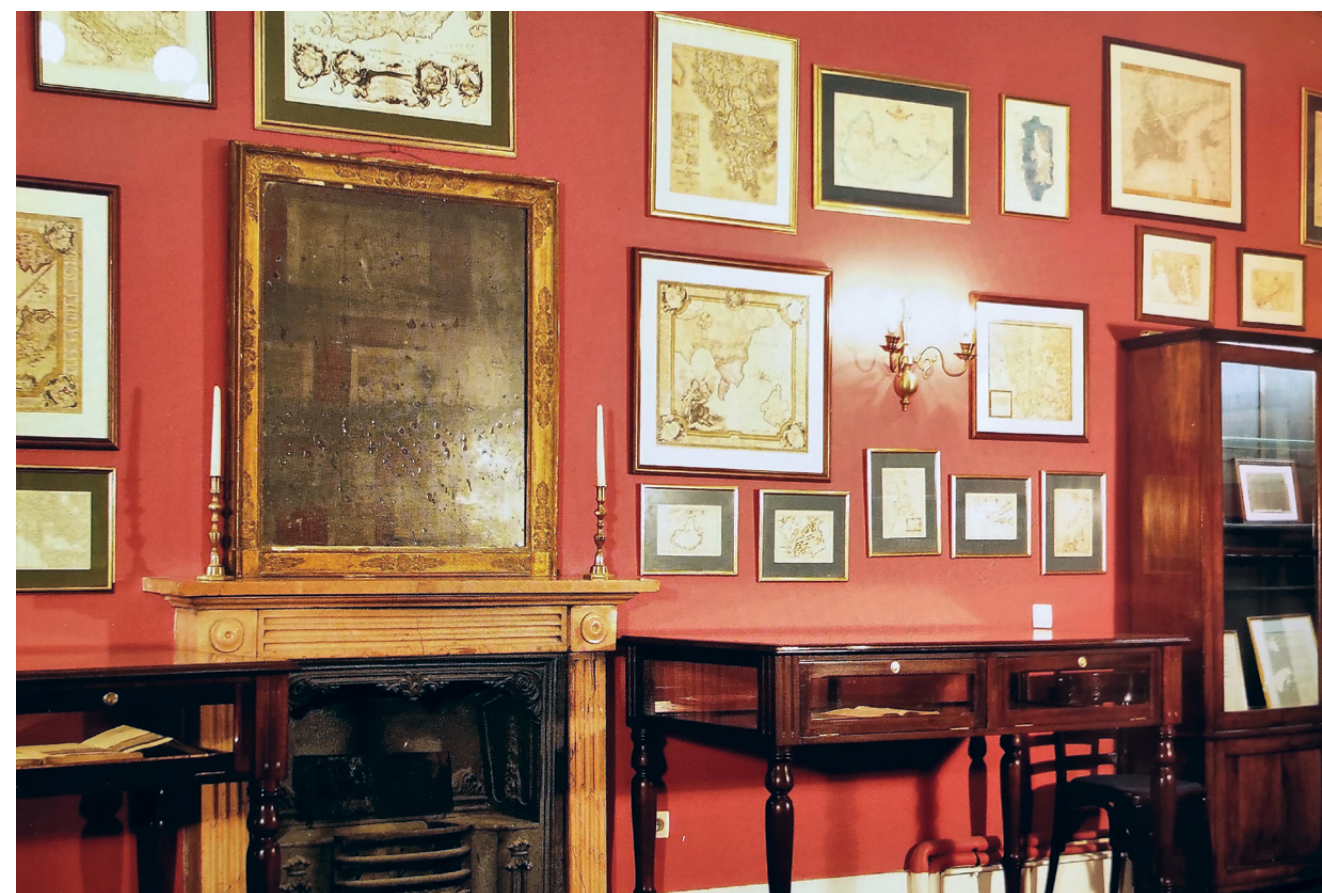
The centrepiece of the Library is the Ionian Collection, which gathers 8,000 volumes related to the Ionian Islands. This collection comprises works written by Ionians, books about the Ionian Islands, as well as general historical, geographical, and travel literature containing information about the Ionian Islands. The Ionian Collection also holds a signif-

icant number of rare newspapers and periodicals (220 titles) from the 19th and 20th centuries, including the complete series of *Gazzetta degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Jonie*, the official publication of the Ionian State (1814–1864).

In total, the Library's collection contains over 30,000 printed items, including *Gazzetta dei Tribunali Ionii*, *Ugo Foscolo, Patris* (published by Petros Vrailas), *Anexartitos*, *Ethniki*, *Eleftheros Logos*, *I Agrotiki Kerkyra*, *Ta Kathimerina*, *I Ioniki Techni*, *Kerkyraiki Echo*, *To Mellon*, *Ai Mousai*, et al. Of particular interest are the political and satirical publications (*Zizanion*, *Sphinx*, *Kodon*, et al.) in the Collection, which, according to Corfiot journalist Spyros Zeniatis, constitute an important legacy for Corfu's literary tradition. Additionally, the Collection preserves issues of the periodical *Eva Nikitria* (1921–1923), which holds significance in the history of women's publications, as it served as an organ of



View of the reading room of the Corfu Reading Society.



The map and print room of the Corfu Reading Society.

the annex of the Lyceum Club of Greek Women in Corfu and provided a voice for Greek women advocating for the right to vote in elections.

The Ionian Collection also includes approximately 1,000 broadsheets dating from the late Venetian rule in 1769, to 1945, with some classified as exceptionally rare, such as the first known copy of Nelson's proclamation to the Ionians on October 9, 1798.

Apart from the Ionian Collection, the crown jewel of the Library, regional collections of particular interest are also included. History books constitute one of the separate collections of the Library, including rare editions such as *Alexias* by Anna Komnene (Venice 1729), *The Antiquities of Athens* by Stuart and Revett (London 1762), *Atlas* by Porcacchi (1686), and many more. The Library also possesses a rich collection of books of classical literature, particularly editions of Greek and Latin classics printed in the 18th and 19th centuries, along with a noteworthy collection of legal

books from the same centuries. Additionally, the Library holds manuscripts like *Perifrasarion* from 1783, which is nearly identical to the copy preserved in the National Library of Greece. Among the oldest books in the Library are the *The Orations of Isocrates* (Venice 1513) by Aldus Manutius and *Opera Omnia* by Galenus (Basel 1558) from the printing press of Andreas Cratander, edited by Hieronymus Gemusaeus, Leonardus Fuchsius, and Joachim Camerarius. Finally, the valuable and rare collections of the Library house the first edition of Anthimos Gazis' *Lexicon* [vol. 1 (1809), vol. 2 (1812), vol. 3 (1816)] and the trilingual lexicon by Georgios Ventotis (1790).

All the above materials are available for reading and study in the Library's reading room. A search for part of the Library's materials (new entries are being added continuously) can be conducted through its digital catalogue hosted on the openABEKT online platform of the National Documentation Centre.



Library of ESIEA

HISTORY

ESIEA (The Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers) was established on December 14, 1914. The journalist and writer Ioannis Kondylakis served as its first President. Among its first members were journalists and writers, such as Kostis Palamas, Grigorios Xenopoulos and Costas Ouranis.

In 1915, the young journalist Grigoris Vassilas, a war correspondent for the newspaper *Nea Imera*, lost his life having crossed Macedonia on foot while monitoring the two Balkan wars. Shortly before his passing, he bequeathed his small library to the Journalists' Union with a brief letter to its President, saying: "I acquired my library with blood, depriving myself of bread itself in order to buy a book.

I now dedicate it to the Journalists' Union in hope that it may serve as the foundation of its future Library".

During the 1938-1939 season, the Library of the Journalists' Union was enriched thanks to two important donations: the journalist and close associate of Eleftherios Venizelos Ioannis M. Dambergis (1862-1938) donated his library while still alive, whereas the books, archive, office furniture, portraits and other personal effects of the journalist and cosmopolitan writer Dolis Nikvas (Apostolos N. Vassileiadis) were donated to ESIEA by his mother.

During the difficult years between 1940 and 1944, the German and Italian occupiers dismissed the Board of Directors of the Journalists' Union and requisitioned its building. The Consumers' Association was founded by the Union for the survival of its members. Books and records were burned by the Nazi occupiers for heating. Members of the Union transported all that they could to the building on Pasmazoglou street and later to warehouses, as the

Union was eventually forced to sell the building in order to aid its members. The deterioration and destruction of books, archives and furniture continued due to poor storage conditions in unsuitable facilities.

In 1966, the journalist Panagiotis Patrikios (1911-2007) voluntarily undertook the organisation of the Library and the Press Museum of ESIEA, at its new building on the intersection of 20, Akadimias street and Voukourestiou street. Part of the building's second floor was allocated for the library.

Only 147 volumes had been preserved and a few hundred more were added by direct contributions from ESIEA members. With the inauguration of the building and the



Centre: General view of the reading room. Below (left): Bookcases from the ESIEA Library and portraits of Ioannis Polemis (left) and Sotiris Skipis (right).



library, the great and successful effort to establish the library was off to an auspicious beginning. By 1980, the idea of an organised and substantial library and press museum in ESIEA had become a priority, resulting in a vast increase in donations of book collections and archives. The successful course of the Library also highlighted the problems created by the lack of space and staff.

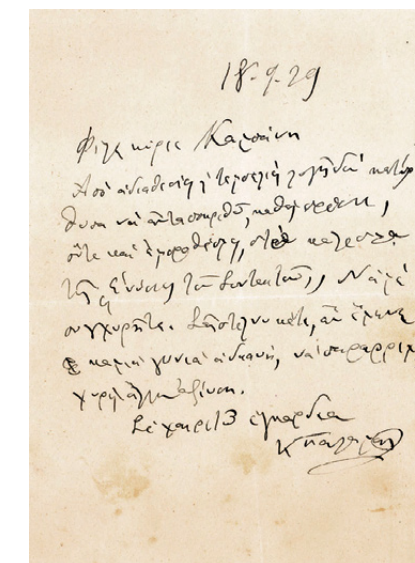
In 1998, the Cultural Foundation of ESIEA was established. Its purpose included "housing the Library and the Press Museum and collecting, utilising and promoting its material, as well as all material concerning the history of the Press and other media and journalism in general."

In the spring of 2018, the family of journalist, writer, politician and President of ESIEA Dimitris I. Pournaras (1900-1986) decided to sponsor the project of the infrastructure restoration, equipment and arrangement of the Library and Press Museum of ESIEA, following a proposal by ESIEA President Maria T. Antoniadou. The architect and book historian Konstantinos Sp. Staikos (1943-3 April 2023), in collaboration with ESIEA, undertook and completed the reconstruction of the infrastructure and equipment, as well as the arrangement of the Library, Archive and Museum of ESIEA. Triantafyllos E. Sklavenitis, historian and Director Emeritus of Research at the National Hellenic Research Foundation collaborated as a scientific advisor on the book collections. The in-

auguration of the newly arranged Library and Press Museum of ESIEA took place on December 2, 2018.

COLLECTIONS

The Library of ESIEA is a specialised historical library, in possession of an abundant archive, as well as invaluable documents pertaining to journalism, politics, social evolution and the economy. It features rare publications hailing from the early 16th and 17th centuries, manuscripts, a plentiful photography collection, maps from various eras, documents pertaining to the Greek War of Independence, archives of drawings and caricatures and of course a large number of newspaper issues, both loose and bound. In addition to the history of the Greek press, readers are able to access material from ancient Greek and Byzantine literature, rare editions, personal archives that contribute to their understanding of modern history, dictionaries,



Letter from Kostis Palamas to Aristos Kampanis, President of the Journalists' Union, accompanying his contribution to the Union's Almanac.

encyclopaedias, as well as a multitude of literary and historical titles. The Library's material, which consists of approximately 60,000 volumes, documents and artefacts, is a result of donations from journalists as well as various market-level document acquisitions. The most important artefacts of this collection are displayed in the special area of the Press Museum.

The Library's digital catalogue is hosted on the openABEKT online platform of the National Documentation Centre.



IAKOVATIOS Public Central Library & Museum of Lixouri



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The four Typaldos-Iakovatos brothers were the founders of the Iakovatios Library, which in 1963 was bequeathed by their descendants to the Municipality of Lixouri. Well-educated and distinguished in their respective fields, they amassed a significant number of books during the period from 1820 to 1880, primarily focusing on their academic and professional interests: the Church, politics, and medical science. Following their passing, their collections were gathered by their descendants at the Typaldos-Iakovatos mansion, creating one of the most notable libraries in the Ionian Islands in the early 20th century.

The family mansion, which houses the Library, is a two-story building and a characteristic example of neoclassical architecture from the mid-19th century. The Museum and Archive of the Typaldos-Iakovatos family are located on the second floor.

COLLECTIONS

According to Professor Konstantinos Bonis, the “Typaldos-Iakovatos” Public Central Library & Museum contained over 6,000 (currently estimated at 6,500) diverse works in the form of volumes and pamphlets in 1970. Additionally, the collection includes bulletins, reprints, and rare folios and issues of newspapers and periodicals, as well as Ionian leaflets and broadsheets.

After 1970, the library received the collection of Amilkas S. Alivizatos, a theologian and professor at the University of Athens, originally from Lixouri.

In the following years, donations of private collections of varying sizes continued to enrich the library with books and publications, such as those from brothers and physicians Sp. and F. Lambiris and economist S. Loverdos (they remain uncatalogued). Additionally, on an almost yearly basis, the Iakovatios receives new publications sent by the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs.

In general, the Library possesses a multitude of documents of both general and specific interest, catering to a wide audience as well as researchers seeking specialised materials to meet their bibliographic needs.

The largest part of the Typaldos-Iakovatos family collection has been incorporated into the openABEKT digital catalogue.

The main hall at the ground floor of the Iakovatios Library (Typaldos-Iakovatos house) before the earthquakes of 2014

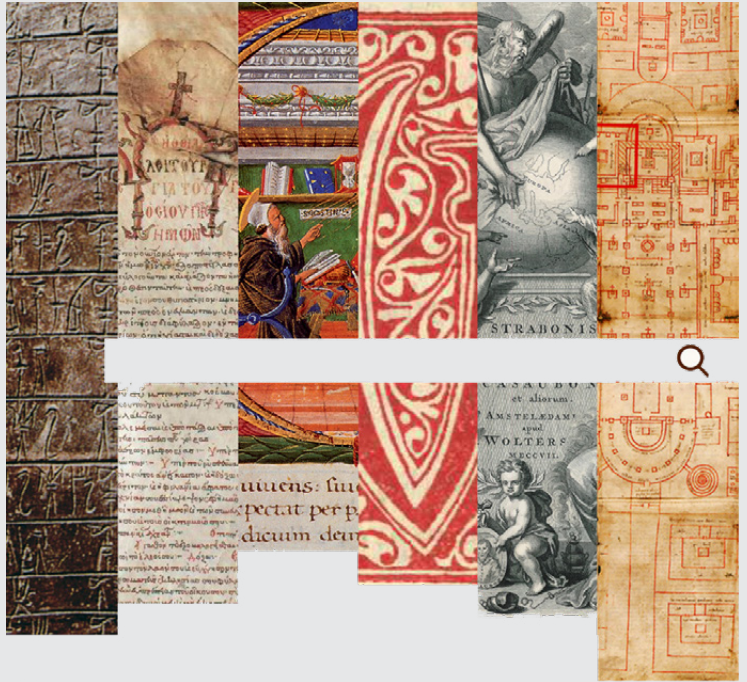


A page decorated with an engraving depicting Apollo and the Muses from: Nikephoros Theotokis, *Elements of Mathematics Compiled from Ancient and Modern Sources* by the Most Holy Archbishop Nikephoros, former Archbishop of Astrakhan, Moscow, Community Printing House of Rüdiger and Claudius, 1798 (ESIEA Library).



ABOUT LIBRARIES

www.aboutlibraries.gr



Useful links

openABEKT Service

<https://www.openabekt.gr/>

About Libraries - Zosimaia Library of Ioannina

https://www.aboutlibraries.gr/libraries/handle/20.500.12777/lib_3268?locale=en

About Libraries - Library of the Corfu Reading Society

https://www.aboutlibraries.gr/libraries/handle/20.500.12777/lib_3449?locale=en

About Libraries - Library of ESIEA

https://www.aboutlibraries.gr/libraries/handle/20.500.12777/lib_3782?locale=en

About Libraries - Iakovatios Library of Lixouri

https://www.aboutlibraries.gr/libraries/handle/20.500.12777/lib_3180?locale=en

Zosimaia Library of Ioannina

<https://zosimaialib.gr/?lang=en>

Library of the Corfu Reading Society

<https://anagnostiki-etairia-kerkyras.eu/en/home/library/>

Library of ESIEA

<https://www.vivliothikiesiea.gr/>

Iakovatios Library of Lixouri

<http://vivl-lixour.kef.sch.gr/?lang=en>

Contact us

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