NUMISMATIC PROGRAMME 2012





New commemorative 2-euro coin



Threefold blister pack containing a set of euro coins of uncirculated quality and a collector silver coin commemorating Georgios N. Papanicolaou 1883-1962, 50 years after his death?

Georgios Papanicolaou (1883-1962)

Georgios Papanicolaou was a prominent Greek physician and researcher, best known as the eponymous inventor of the "Pap test" for the early detection of cervical cancer. Born in Kymi on the isle of Euboea, Papanicolaou graduated from the School of Medicine at the University of Athens in 1904. He then enrolled in the Institute for Experimental Biology at the University of Munich, from where he earned a PhD in 1910. After serving as an army doctor during the Balkan wars, he left in 1913 for the United States, where he first worked at the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of New York Hospital. A year later, he became a researcher at the Department of Anatomy of Cornell Medical College, where he would pursue his research for the next forty-seven years and attain full professor status. Georgios Papanicolaou was the epitome of a dedicated scientist, as well as a man of culture and ethics. As he once wrote to his parents, "My ideal is not to become rich or to live happily, but rather to lead a life of work and action, create and accomplish something worthy of a moral and strong person".



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Threefold blister pack containing a set of euro coins of uncirculated quality and a collector silver coin commemorating Georgios N. Papanicolaou 1883-1962, 50 years after his death

The obverse of the silver coin depicts G. Papanicolaou at his microscope, while the reverse features the coat of arms of the Hellenic Republic, encircled in motifs in the form of stylised cells.

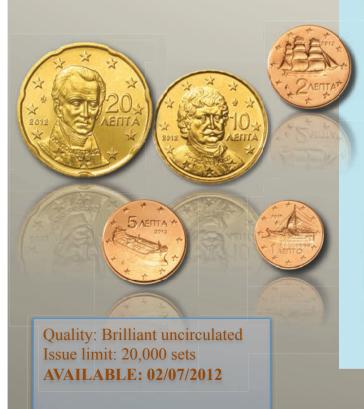


Blister pack containing a set of euro coins of uncirculated quality, dedicated to Santorini, voted World's Best Island for 2011 by *Travel + Leisure* magazine



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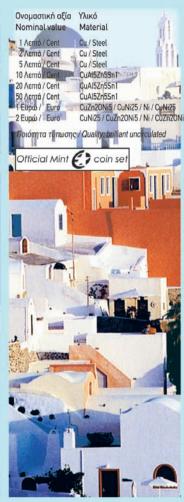
The back of the blister pack features distinctive pictures of the island, the wall-painting of the "Little Fisherman" holding two strings of fish and a detail of the miniature frieze (prehistoric city of Akrotiri, West House, c. 1600 BC) depicting a ship.



Η Σαντορίνη ή Θήρα, όπως είναι το αρχαίο της όνομα, είναι νησί των Κυκλάδων και αποτελεί έναν από τους δημοφιλέστερους τουριστικούς προορισμούς στον κόσμο χάρη στο μοναδικό τοπίο της, με την εντυπωσιακή Κολντέρα, η οποία σχηματίστηκε μετά την ηφαιστειακή έκρηξη κατά την Εποχή του Χαλκού. Το νησί υπήρξε κέντρο του κυκλάδικού πολιτισμού, ενός από τους αρχαιότερους της Ευρώπης, από τον οποία σώζεται σε άριστη κατάσταση η προϊστορική πόλη του Ακρωτηρίου.

προιοτορική πολή του πκρωτιρρού.
Η Σαντορίνη γοητεύει τον επισκέπτη με ταεξαιρετικά δείγματα κυκλαδίτικης αρχιτεκτονικής των παραδοσιακών οικισμών της, αλλά και με τα περίφημα τοπικά προϊόντα της.

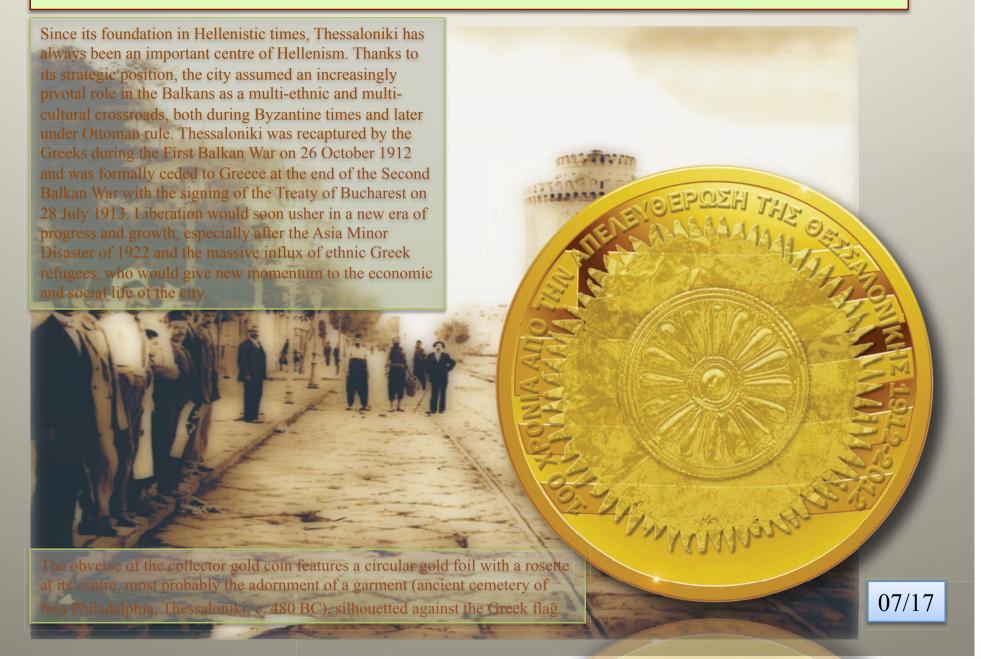
The Cycladic island of Santorini, also known by its ancient name of Thera, is one of the top tourist destinations in the world, thanks to its unique volcanic landscape dominated by the impressive Caldera, as shaped by a volcanic eruption in the Bronge Age. The island was an important centre of Cycladic civilisation, one of the earliest civilisations in Europe as can be seen from the remarkably wellpreserved remains uncovered at the prehistoric site of Akrotiri. Santorini also enchants its visitors with its traditional villages and vernacular architecture, as well as with its renowne local wines and other products.



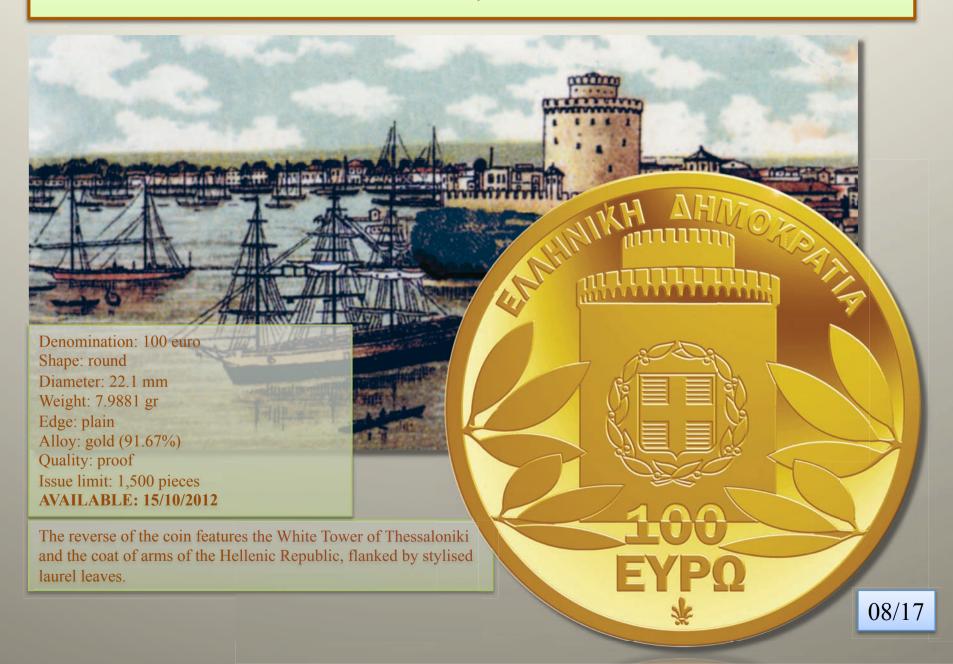




Collector gold coin commemorating the centennial of the liberation of Thessaloniki, 1912-2012



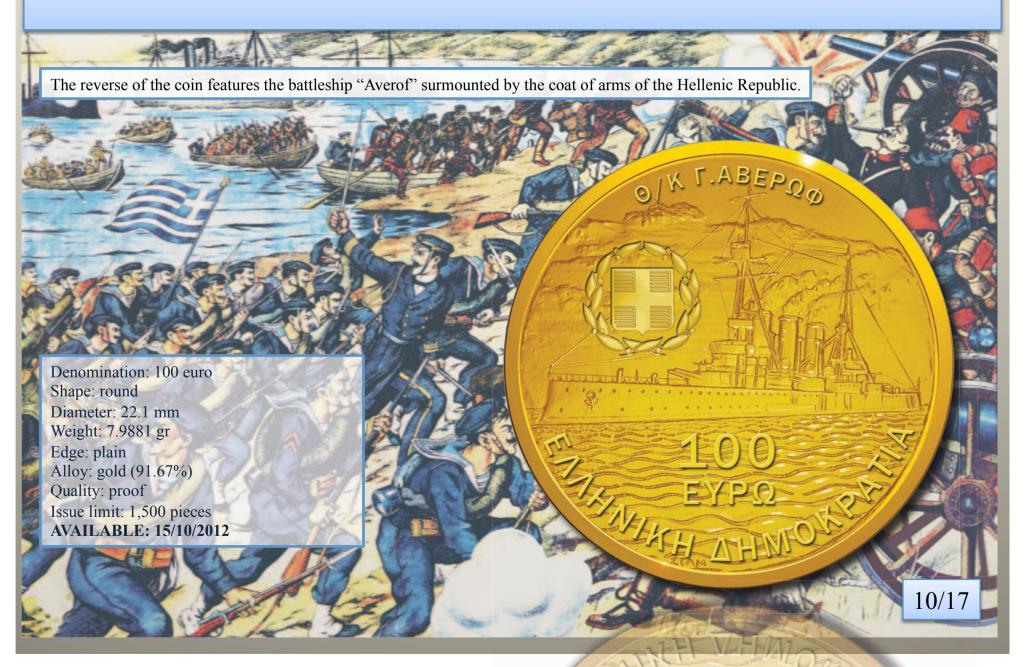
Collector gold coin commemorating the centennial of the liberation of Thessaloniki, 1912-2012



Collector gold coin commemorating the centennial of the Balkan Wars, 1912-2012



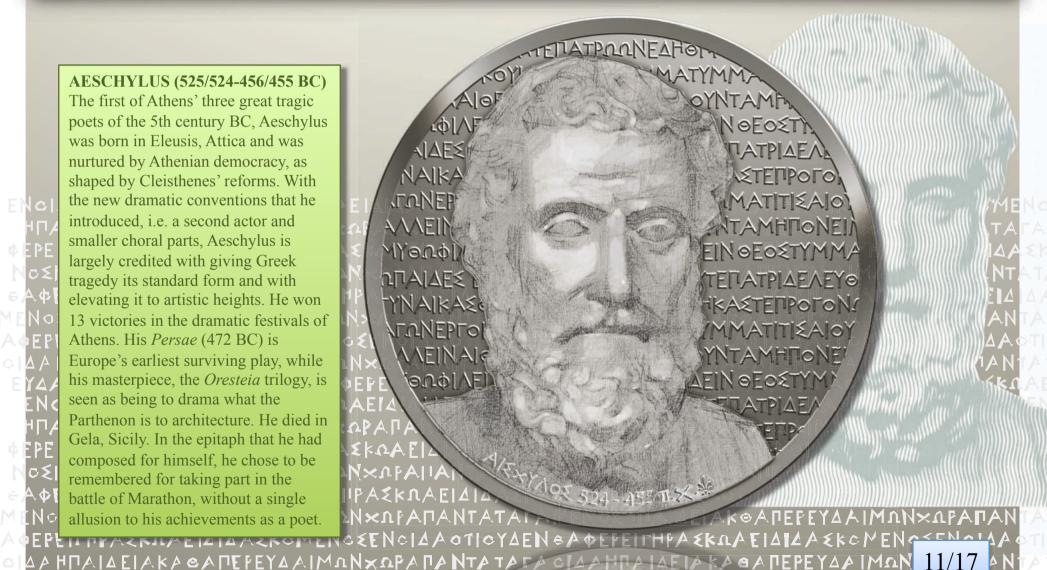
Collector gold coin commemorating the centennial of the Balkan Wars, 1912-2012



€10 collector silver coin dedicated to Greek culture Tragedians – Aeschylus

AESCHYLUS (525/524-456/455 BC)

The first of Athens' three great tragic poets of the 5th century BC, Aeschylus was born in Eleusis, Attica and was nurtured by Athenian democracy, as shaped by Cleisthenes' reforms. With the new dramatic conventions that he introduced, i.e. a second actor and smaller choral parts, Aeschylus is largely credited with giving Greek tragedy its standard form and with elevating it to artistic heights. He won 13 victories in the dramatic festivals of Athens. His Persae (472 BC) is Europe's earliest surviving play, while his masterpiece, the *Oresteia* trilogy, is seen as being to drama what the Parthenon is to architecture. He died in Gela, Sicily. In the epitaph that he had composed for himself, he chose to be remembered for taking part in the battle of Marathon, without a single allusion to his achievements as a poet.



€10 collector silver coin dedicated to Greek culture Tragedians – Aeschylus

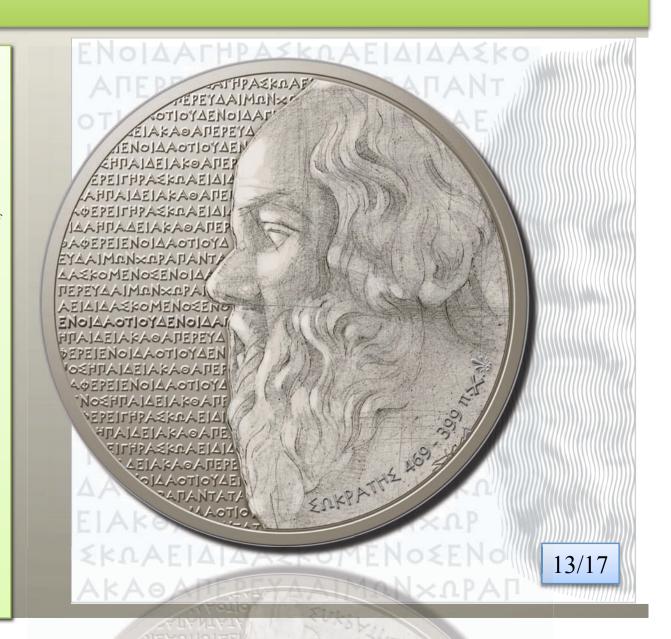
The reverse of the coin features quotes from Aeschylus and the coat of arms of the Hellenic Republic.



€10 collector silver coin dedicated to Greek culture Philosophers – Socrates

SOCRATES (469-399 BC)

Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, was one of the most prominent figures of ancient Greek culture. He devoted himself to discussing philosophy with people from all walks of life in the city's public venues, but, unlike the sophists, refused payment for his teachings. As he left no written work, knowledge of his teachings has reached us through the writings of his students, foremost amongst them Plato. Socrates represents a turning point in philosophy, breaking with the earlier cosmologies to focus on man. Convinced that "no one voluntarily does evil" and seeking to found ethics on knowledge, Socrates would steer his interlocutors towards uncovering the truth that all men innately possess, with his skilful use of dialectic, majeutic and inductive methods of inquiry, the cornerstones of logic. His penetrating criticism of the moral conventions of Athenian society, however, was misunderstood. As a result, he was brought to trial in his old age on charges of impiety and sentenced to death. Faithful to his convictions to the very end, he turned down pleas to flee from Athens, preferring instead to submit to the verdict handed down by his city.

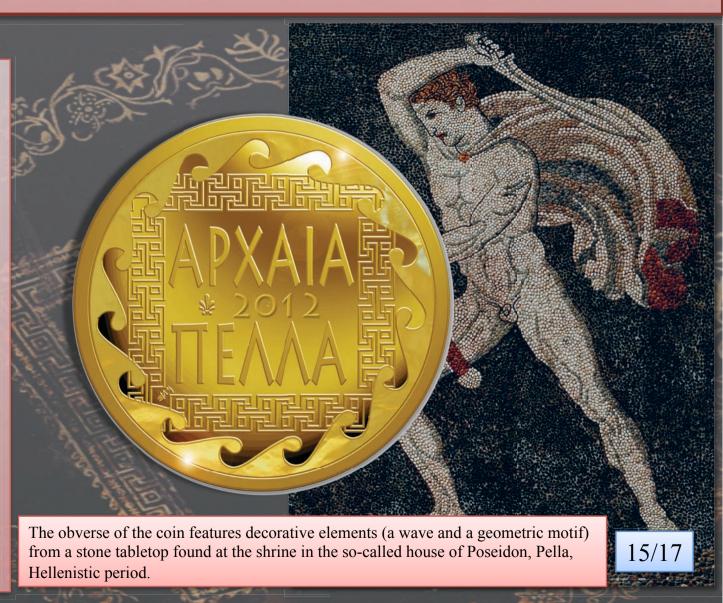


€10 collector silver coin dedicated to Greek culture Philosophers – Socrates



€50 collector mini gold coin dedicated to Ancient Pella

Pella supplanted Aigai as the capital of the Macedonian state at the turn of the 5th and 4th centuries BC and soon evolved into a major political, economic and cultural centre in Greece. The birthplace of Alexander the Great, Pella reached its peak during the Hellenistic period. The rich archaeological finds, notably the palace complex, temples and sumptuous private houses, provide a wealth of information about the city's layout, architecture and economic life. The mosaic floors and the wall-paintings, rare surviving samples of ancient Greek painting, attest to the prosperity of the city and its inhabitants. Pella fell to the Romans in 168/167 BC and began to lose importance once the seat of the Roman province of Macedonia, created in 148 BC, was transferred to Thessaloniki. Pella was destroyed by an earthquake, most probably in the early 1st century BC.



€50 collector mini gold coin dedicated to Ancient Pella P





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