

KRITHIA

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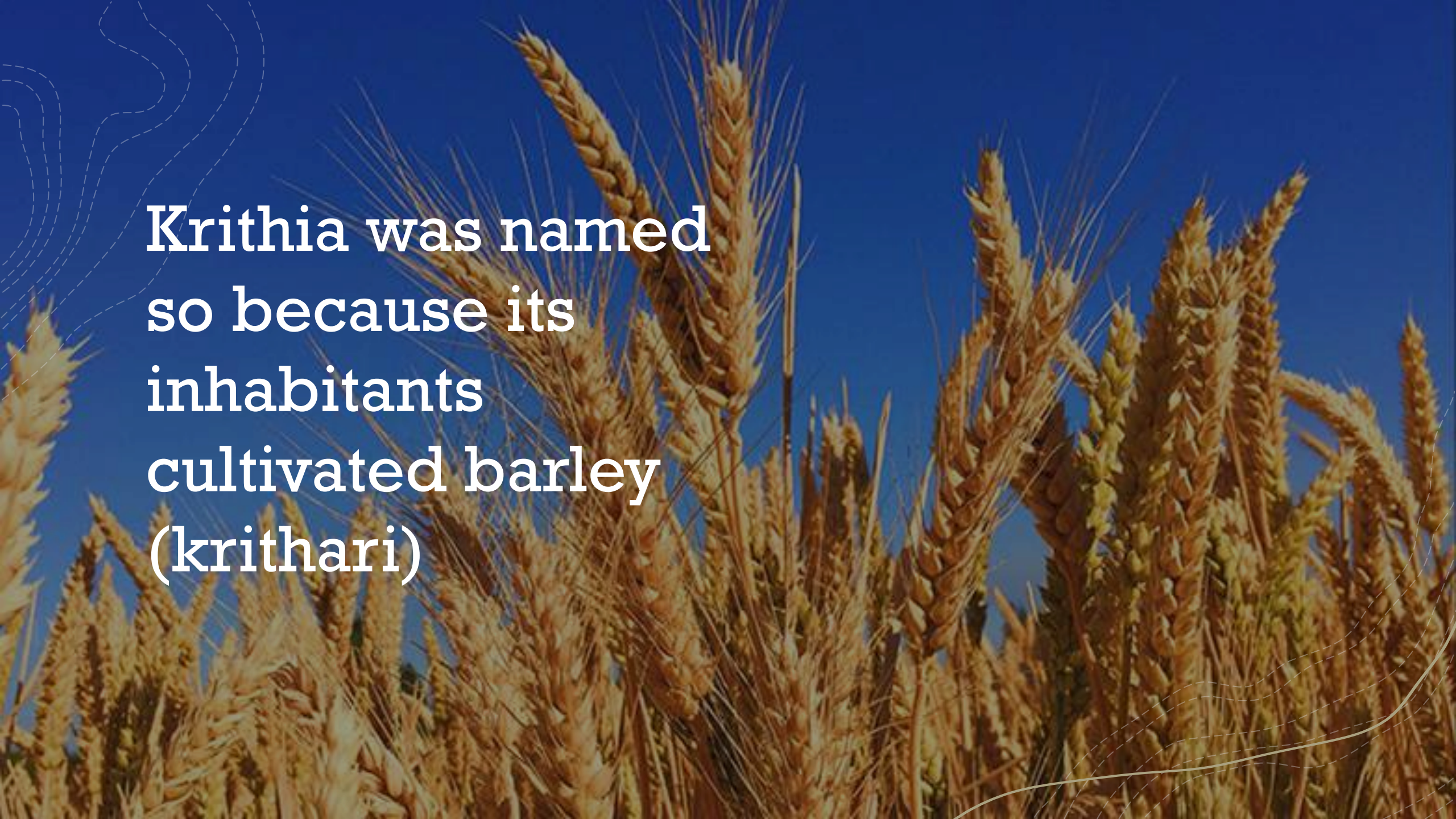
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OLD KRITHIA

HISTORY





**Krithia was named
so because its
inhabitants
cultivated barley
(krithari)**

The residents of Krithia are refugees from Eastern Thrace (Thracian Peninsula) and more specifically from Krithia, which is 20 kilometers south of Madytos. It is characterized as an inland city north of Cape Helles at a distance of 10 km

Krithia is one of the four ancient cities (Gallipoli, Madytos, Examili) that survived from antiquity until the final uprooting. Throughout its long life from ancient times until the 19th century, Krithia is rarely mentioned by writers. But at the beginning of the 20th century, Krithia became famous because important war events took place in its area





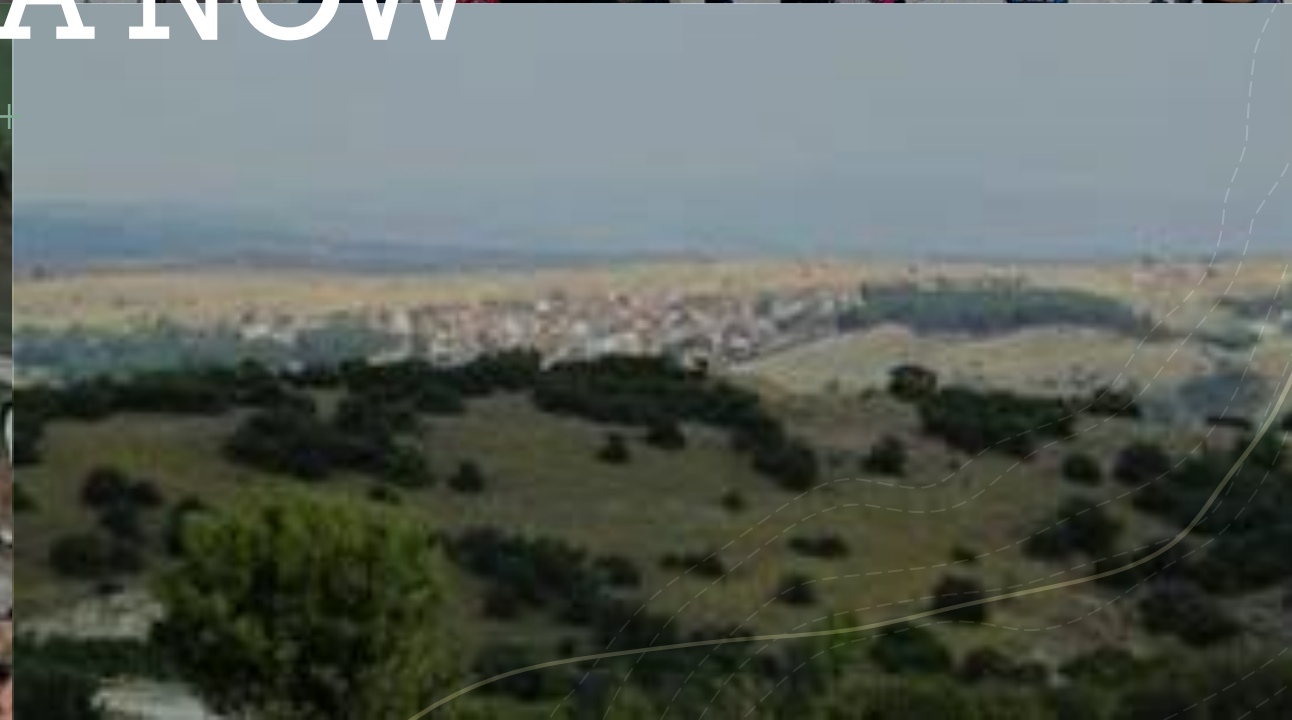
Old krithia now

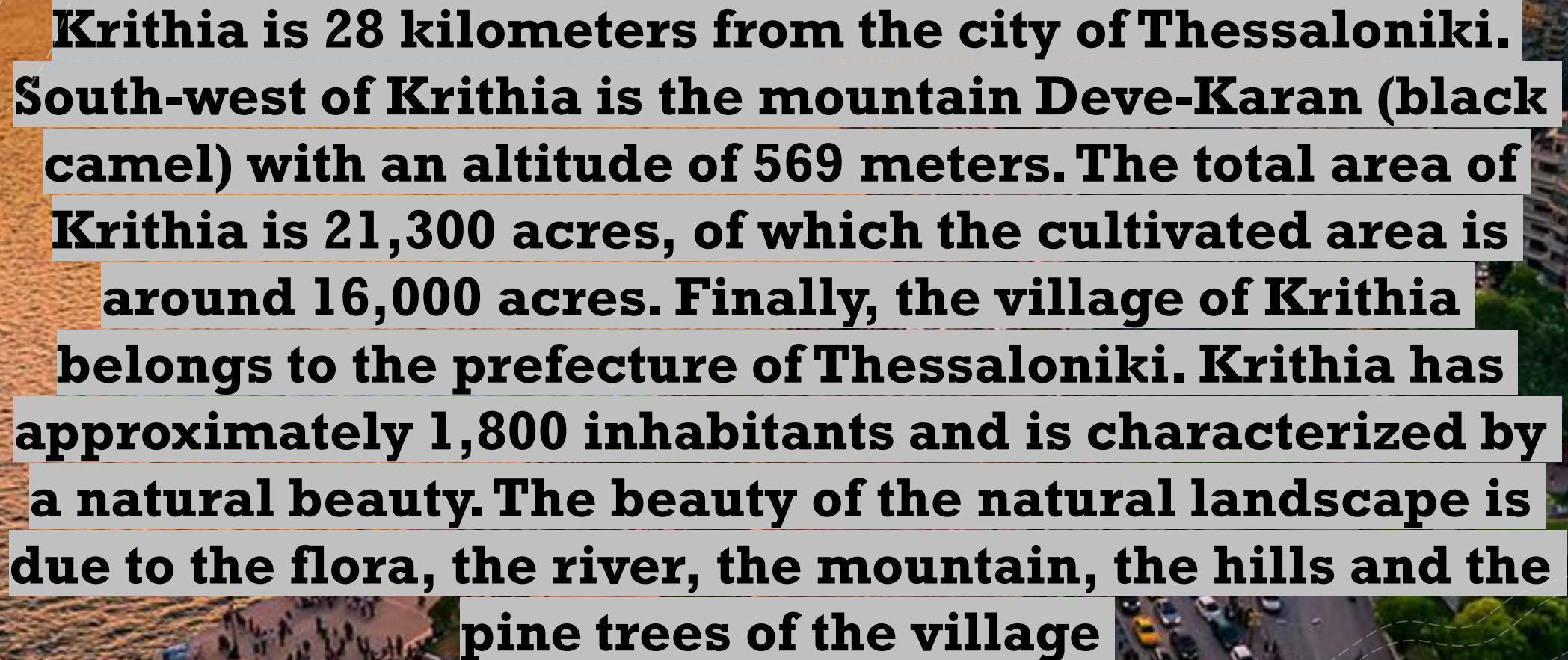


- + Because of these events Krithia suffered and as a result was destroyed. In more detail, almost all the wars of the beginning of this century from the Italo-Turkish war (1911) onward had an impact on the Krithios since because of them they suffered successive displacements, their homeland was destroyed and finally in 1922 they were forced to uproot,



KRITHIA NOW



An aerial photograph of Thessaloniki, Greece, taken during sunset. The city's dense urban landscape is visible, with numerous buildings and a prominent multi-story apartment complex on the right. The city extends to the coast, where a harbor with several ships is visible. In the foreground, a busy street with cars and a pedestrian area with many people can be seen. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with some white wavy lines overlaid on the left side. A large block of text is superimposed over the center of the image.

Krithia is 28 kilometers from the city of Thessaloniki. South-west of Krithia is the mountain Deve-Karan (black camel) with an altitude of 569 meters. The total area of Krithia is 21,300 acres, of which the cultivated area is around 16,000 acres. Finally, the village of Krithia belongs to the prefecture of Thessaloniki. Krithia has approximately 1,800 inhabitants and is characterized by a natural beauty. The beauty of the natural landscape is due to the flora, the river, the mountain, the hills and the pine trees of the village



Krithia has a primary school (ages 7-12)
where many activities have taken place

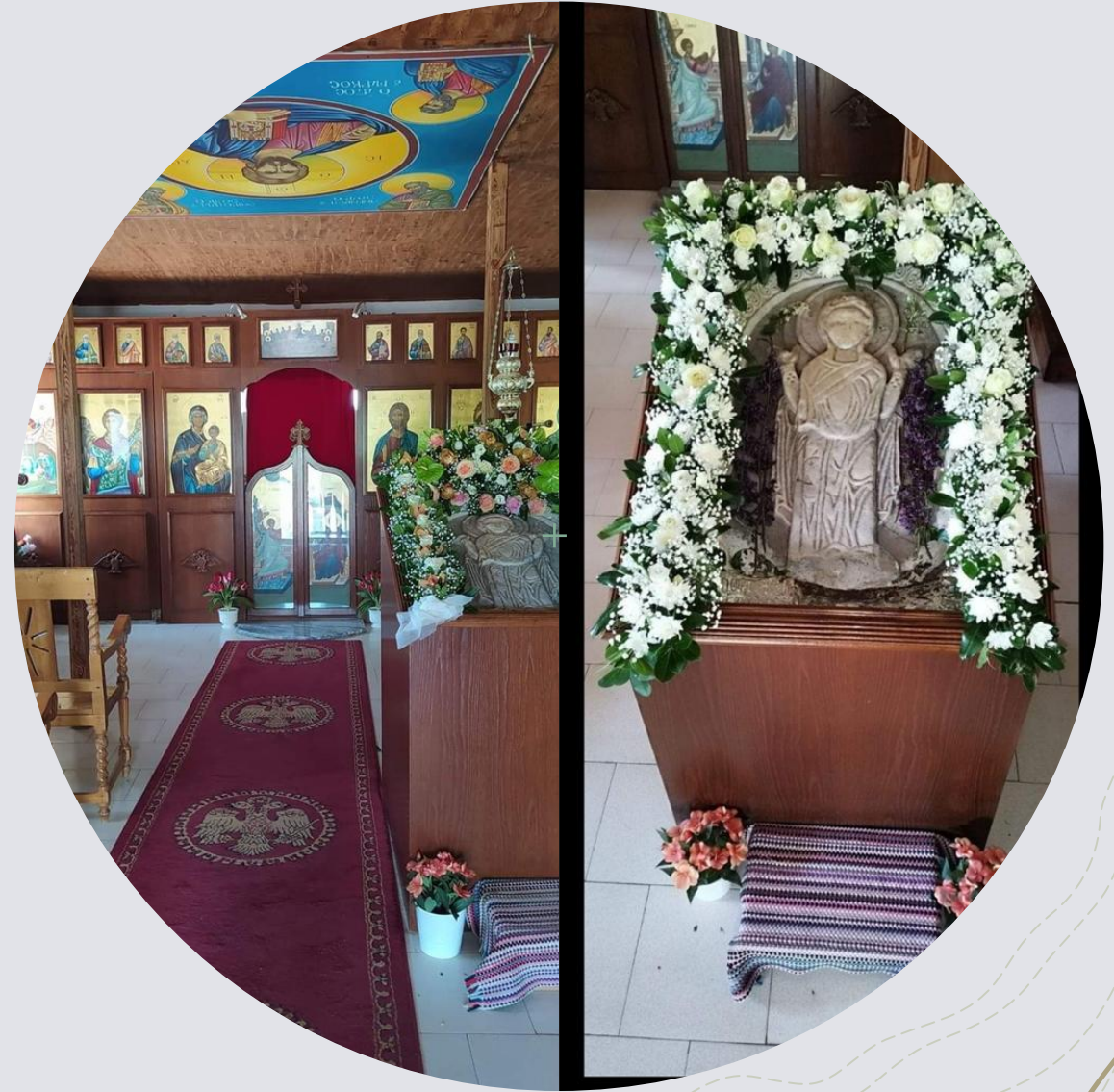


+The central church of our village was built with the money of the residents and was inaugurated on October 22, 1987

We also have a chapel

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Inside this small church there is a stone icon of the Virgin Mary which the Turks tried to take during the Turkish occupation but they did not succeed because the icon became petrified and did not leave its position



+ **Our association was founded in 1983, with the aim of promoting and preserving the cultural heritage and contributing to the progress of our village in all areas. We try to keep alive the morals and customs that our ancestors brought from the unforgettable homeland, Krithia Dardanelles**





- + Krithiotes, although they use the Greek language, have their own dialect, Tsitak
- + 1. Κους = τρέξε, κριθιώτικη λέξη: κουσιάζω
- + 2. Σαμπάχ = το πρωί, κριθιώτικη λέξη: σαμπάχλα
- + 3. Μπουζ = κρύο, κριθιώτικη λέξη: μπούζιο ή μπουζι
- + 4. Γκιουζελίμ = ωραίο, κριθιώτικη λέξη: γκιουζελιμ
- + 5. Καφαλτί: το απογευματινό, κριθιώτικη λέξη: καφαλτίζω



FIRE JUMPING



+ On the first of August, many bonfires are lit in different neighborhoods of our village, which children jump over

BAPTISM

- + **On the day the baby was baptized, the baby's mother did not go to church.**
- + **She lived alone at home. The priest was just saying the baby's name in the church**
- + **the little children who were in the church ran to the house where the mother was**
- + **and she gave them "tips". The children were returning to the church again**
- + **until the baptism ceremony is over. After the baptism, the relatives and**
- + **close friends would go to the baby's house to treat them and do it for them**
- + **table the mother.**
- +





Epiphany lamps:

- + On Epiphany day, the godmother took a candle to her baptismal font
- + which she used to make. They would take a simple candle and place it on top of it
- + orange, tangerine, ribbons, candies and sometimes money.



TRADIOTIONAL FOOD

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Mandi is a traditional barley pie that comes from old krithia. It needs a very thin sheet of pasta and each sheet contains trachanas with ground beef and is served with chicken broth



TRADITIONAL DANCES

- + Although we are from eastern Thrace, our culture is inspired by the culture of Asia Minor and the Aegean Sea such as Imbro, Limnos and Tenedos. In old Krithia they danced karsilama, balo, zebekiko, ciftetelli, kalamatian, hasaposerbiko, abdaliko and others. dances that are not common. The style of the dancers was restrained with graceful movements, without exaggerations and many figures. In old Krithia there were two companies of musical