Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Greece

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee

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1.   Introduction

The standardization policies presented below have been prepared to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government data bases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirement levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in Public Law 242 of the 80th Congress (43 U.S.C. §§ 364 et seq.) to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. The policies described herein are limited to geographic names encountered in Greece, and shall be applied to all Greek geographic name and feature records in the Geographic Names Database maintained for U.S. Government purposes by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

2.   Languages and Language Policy

a.   *Demographics*

The June 2012 estimated population of Greece is 10.7 million. The population is 93% Greek and 7% other, according to a 2001 census. The major religious groups are Greek Orthodox (98%), Muslim (1.3%), and other (0.7%).[1]

b.   *Languages*

Modern Greek (ISO 639-3 code 'ell') is the official language of Greece. The term Modern Greek is used for the differentiation from Ancient Greek (ISO 693-3 code 'grc'), which was the official language until 1453.

c.   *Language Codes*

Geographic features collected from authoritative native Greek maps should be coded with the language code for Greek (ISO 639-2 code 'ell').

d.   *Geographic Names Standardization*

In Greece there is no one governmental agency for the centralized standardization of geographic names. Multiple agencies, listed below, work together to collect, register, and standardize toponyms.

- Hellenic Military Geographical Service (HMGS) / Γεωγραφική Υπηρεσία Στρατού (ΓΥΣ) / Geografikí Ypiresía Stratoú (GYS)
- Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service (HNHS) / Υδρογραφική Υπηρεσία Πολεμικού Ναυτικού (ΥΥΠΝ) / Ydrografikí Ypiresía Polemikoú Nautikoú (YYPN)
- Ministry of Interior / Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών / Ypourgeío Esoterikón
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Υπουργείο Εξωτερικών / Ypourgeío Exoterikón

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[1] Greece. The CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gr.html> 01 Jun 2012.

3.   Toponymic Policies

a.   Orthography

Modern Greek utilizes the 24-letter Greek alphabet. For a listing of alphabet characters, see Appendix A.

b.   Romanization

The letters and letter combinations of the Greek alphabet have a corresponding Latin alphabet letter or letter combination. The 1996 ELOT 743 Romanization system, devised by the Hellenic Organization for Standardization, is currently in use by the BGN and the United Kingdom Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) as the romanization guideline for the Greek alphabet. For the Greek Romanization system, see Appendix A.

c.   Diacritics

Diacritics are shown in standardized name forms as they appear on native sources and in accordance with Greek orthography. In the monotonic system, which has been the official writing system since 1982, there are two diacritics: the acute accent (´) and the dieresis (¨). The acute accent appears on every word of more than one syllable when the word is written in lower-case letters, and it appears over the vowel of the stressed syllable. The acute accent is not normally used on words written entirely in capitals. If the word begins with an accented vowel, the acute accent is written on the left side of the first letter (e.g., Ἤπειρος). In cases of double vowels (αι, ει, οι, υι, ου) the acute accent is put on the second letter. The dieresis is only used over the characters I/ι and Y/υ (e.g., αϊ, εϊ, αϋ). Characters with dieresis can also be stressed (ΐ or ΰ).

Some older publications containing the older form of the Greek language might be written in the polytonic system, which uses additional diacritic marking such as breathing marks (ʽ or ʼ), the grave accent (ˋ), the circumflex (˜), and the iota subscript (ͺ). Names containing these diacritics are not common, but if present, should be romanized with the acute accent mark used in the monotonic system (´).

In romanization, the acute accent (´) is retained to mark the stressed syllable.

In accordance with Greek orthography, the following diacritics are encountered in modern standardized name forms in Greece:

Greek Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
Capital A with acute accent	Ά	0386
Capital E with acute accent	Έ	0388
Capital H with acute accent	Ή	0389
Capital I with acute accent	Ί	038A
Capital O with acute accent	Ό	038C
Capital Y with acute accent	Ύ	038E
Capital Ω with acute accent	Ώ	038F

Capital I with dieresis	Ϊ	03AA
Capital Y with dieresis	Ϋ	03AB
Small α with acute accent	ά	03AC
Small ε with acute accent	έ	03AD
Small η with acute accent	ή	03AE
Small ι with acute accent	ί	03AF
Small o with acute accent	ό	03CC
Small υ with acute accent	ύ	03CD
Small ω with acute accent	ώ	03CE
Small ι with dieresis	ϊ	03CA
Small υ with dieresis	ϋ	03CB
Small ι with acute accent and dieresis	ΐ	0390
Small υ with acute accent and dieresis	ΰ	03B0

Roman Character Name	_Character_	_Unicode Value_
Romanized A with acute accent	Á	00C1
Romanized E with acute accent	É	00C9
Romanized I with acute accent	Í	00CD
Romanized O with acute accent	Ó	00D3
Romanized Y with acute accent	Ý	00DD
Romanized I with dieresis	Ï	00CF
Romanized Y with dieresis	Ϋ	03AB
Romanized a with acute accent	á	00E1
Romanized e with acute accent	é	00E9
Romanized i with acute accent	í	00ED
Romanized o with acute accent	ó	00F3
Romanized y with acute accent	ý	00FD
Romanized i with dieresis	ï	00EF
Romanized y with dieresis	ÿ	00FF

d. *Generic Terms*

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' A glossary of common generic terms for Greece is available in Appendix B.

Generic terms can affect a name's morphology; oftentimes a place name will be in genitive form if preceded by a generic. Examples of common genitive noun endings can be found in Appendix C.

e. *Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling*

Hyphenation on native sources can be used to join two words, usually double surnames or proper nouns, but is not commonly seen. Many names will be found on maps in all capital letters. Spelling, particularly the ending of a word, can be affected by the dialect in which it is written. For more information on dialects, see Section 3.h.

f.   Numbers

Names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should retain the numerals when being romanized. Arabic numerals are used in Greek writing. For cardinal numbers, the numbers for 'one', 'three', 'four', the hundreds, 'thousand', and 'million' have the forms of adjectives; they can be declined according to gender and case. The numbers for 'two', 'five', and above are indeclinable and do not inflect for gender or case. All ordinal numbers are declined by gender and case.

g.   Optional Long and Short Forms

Short forms are not added to variant names but should be added as new variant names when a formerly approved name becomes a variant name.

Administrative division names are accorded long and short forms, e.g., Περιφερειακή ενότητα Δράμας / Perifereiakí Enótita Drámas [long form]; Δράμα / Dráma [short form].

Most populated places will only have one form.

h.   Unique Linguistic Situations

Diglossia

Modern Greek has two forms, Δημοτική or Demotic Greek, and Καθαρεύουσα or Katharevousa. Katharevousa is an archaic form, combining elements of Ancient and Modern Greek, and was typically used for literary and official purposes and not in daily language. Katharevousa also employed the polytonic system. Demotic is the modern vernacular form of the language, and became the official language used by the government in 1976 for all official and administrative purposes. The polytonic system was also abolished in favor of the monotonic system (for more information on the polytonic and monotonic systems, see Section 3.c.).

The differences in dialects apply to morphological and phonological features. The spelling of some toponyms can be affected by the dialects; typically the ending of the name and the accentuation can change. Not all toponyms and generics are influenced by the dialects. Many older, governmental official maps and publications still contain names in Katharevousa, which can usually be distinguished by its use of the polytonic diacritics and certain word endings (e.g., -αι, -ις, -ον). Katharevousa names can be included as variant names, but Demotic names should be considered as the approved names.

A few examples of place names with distinctive differences between the dialects:

Katharevousa	Demotic
Ἀθῆναι/Áthínai	Αθήνα/Athína
Γαλάτσιον/Galátsion	Γαλάτσι/Galátsi
Σαλαμίς/Salamís	Σαλαμίνα/Salamína
Ἀμφίπολις/Ámfípolis	Αμφίπολη/Amfípoli

Νήσος Κεφαλληνία/	Νησί Κεφαλονιά/
Nísos Kefallinía	Nisí Kefaloniá

i.   *Abbreviations*

A comprehensive list of abbreviations of generics which are regularly found on Greek cartographic products can be found in Appendix B. Abbreviations for other useful terms (modifiers, descriptors, etc.) commonly found on maps are listed in Appendix D. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB).

4.   Political Geographic Policy

a.   *Country Name and Capital*

Country Name
Conventional long form:	Hellenic Republic
Conventional short form:	Greece
Approved long form:	Ellinikí Dimokratía
Approved short form:	Elláda (Demotic)
Approved short form:	Ellás (Katharevousa)
Greek script long form:	Ελληνική Δημοκρατία
Greek script short form:	Ελλάδα (Demotic)
Greek script short form:	Ελλάς (Katharevousa)

Even though the Katharevousa form (Ελλάς/Ellás) is no longer the official dialect, this short form is still widely used for official purposes.

Capital
Conventional name:	Athens
Approved name:	Athína
Greek script name:	Αθήνα

b.   *First-Order Administrative Divisions*
For a current administrative map of Greece, please see Appendix E.

	Name	*Generic*	*Seat*	*FIPS 10-4*	*ISO 3166-2*
1.	Ágion Óros[2]	Aftónomi Monastikí Politeía	N/A	GR52	GR-69
	Άγιον Όρος	Αυτόνομη Μοναστική Πολιτεία	N/A		
	Mount Athos				
2.	Anatolikí Makedonía kai Thráki	Periféreia	Komotiní	GR53	GR-A

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[2] Ágion Óros holds a unique position as a self-governed state in Greece, separate from the other regions.

	Ανατολική Μακεδονία και Θράκη	Περιφέρεια	Κομοτηνή		
	East Macedonia - Thrace				
3.	Attikí	Periféreia	Athína	GR54	GR-I
	Αττική	Περιφέρεια	Αθήνα		
	Attica				
4.	Dytikí Elláda	Periféreia	Pátra	GR55	GR-G
	Δυτική Ελλάδα	Περιφέρεια	Πάτρα		
	Western Greece				
5.	Dytikí Makedonía	Periféreia	Kozáni	GR56	GR-C
	Δυτική Μακεδονία	Περιφέρεια	Κοζάνη		
	Western Macedonia				
6.	Ionía Nísia	Periféreia	Kérkyra	GR57	GR-F
	Ιονία Νήσια	Περιφέρεια	Κέρκυρα		
	Ionian Islands				
7.	Ípeiros	Periféreia	Ioánnina	GR58	GR-D
	Ήπειρος	Περιφέρεια	Ιωάννινα		
	Epirus				
8.	Kentrikí Makedonía	Periféreia	Thessaloníki	GR59	GR-B
	Κεντρική Μακεδονία	Περιφέρεια	Θεσσαλονίκη		
	Central Macedonia				
9.	Kríti	Periféreia	Irákleio	GR60	GR-M
	Κρήτη	Περιφέρεια	Ηράκλειο		
	Crete				
10.	Notío Aigaío	Periféreia	Ermoúpoli	GR61	GR-L
	Νοτίο Αιγαίο	Περιφέρεια	Ερμούπολη		
	South Aegean				
11.	Peloponnísos	Periféreia	Trípoli	GR62	GR-J
	Πελοποννήσος	Περιφέρεια	Τρίπολη		
	Peloponnisos				
12.	Stereá Elláda	Periféreia	Lamía	GR63	GR-H
	Στερεά Ελλάδα	Περιφέρεια	Λαμία		
	Central Greece				
13.	Thessalía	Periféreia	Lárisa	GR64	GR-E
	Θεσσαλία	Περιφέρεια	Λάρισα		
	Thessaly				
14.	Voreío Aigaío	Periféreia	Mytilíni	GR65	GR-K
	Βορείο Αιγαίο	Περιφέρεια	Μυτιλήνη		
	North Aegean				

c. *Disputed Territories*

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at http://base.us-state.osis.gov, under International Land Boundaries.

Sovereignty and rights over areas in the Aegean Sea have caused a continual unresolved dispute between Greece and Turkey.

5.   Source Material

Authoritative maps and charts are produced by the Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS) and the Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service (HNHS). Additional commercial producers also publish maps and charts with data from the HMGS and HNHS, including Anavasi and Road Editions. Some HMGS maps are labeled as classified; these classified maps may not be cited as sources nor used digitally for toponymic work. The following is a listing of source material, prioritized according to recommended usage for geographic name selection. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Research Center, except where noted.

1. 1:50,000-scale chart series, Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS)
2. 1:100,000-scale chart series, Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS)
3. 1:250,000-scale chart series, Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS)
4. 1:50,000-scale map series, Anavasi
5. 1:100,000-scale map series, Anavasi
6. 1:250,000-scale map series, Anavasi
7. 1:50,000-scale map series, Road Editions
8. 1:100,000-scale map series, Road Editions
9. 1:200,000-scale map series, Road Editions

Other sources:
1. HMGS website, http://web.gys.gr/GeoSearch

Appendix A – Greek Romanization System

	Greek					Romanization	Example	
1	Α	α	*A*	*α*		a	Άρτα	Árta
	Αι	αι	*Αι*	*αι*		ai	Ακταίο	Aktaío
	Αϊ	αϊ	*Αϊ*	*αϊ*		aï	Νεράϊδα	Neráïda
	Αυ	αυ	*Αυ*	*αυ*	before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	av	Μαυροβούνι	Mavrovoúni
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and word final	af	Ναύπλιο	Náfplio
					when α is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	ay	Ταΰγετος	Taÿ́getos
2	Β	β	*B*	*β*		v	Βόλος	Vólos
3	Γ	γ	*Γ*	*γ*	before all vowels and consonants other than γ, ξ, and χ	g	Γαράζο Γουριά Άγναντα Γλυφάδα	Garázo Gouriá Ágnanta Glyfáda
					before ξ and χ	n	Αγχίαλος	Anchíalos
	Γγ	γγ	*Γγ*	*γγ*		ng	Λόγγος	Lóngos
	Γκ	γκ	*Γκ*	*γκ*		gk	Λαγκάδα	Lagkáda
4	Δ	δ	*Δ*	*δ*		d	Δένδρα	Déndra
5	Ε	ε	*E*	*ε*		e	Ερέτρια	Erétria
	Ει	ει	*Ει*	*ει*		ei	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
	Εϊ	εϊ	*Εϊ*	*εϊ*		eï	Μαρινέϊκα	Marinéïka
	Ευ	ευ	*Ευ*	*ευ*	before β, γ, δ, ζ,	ev	Ρεύματα	Révmata

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					λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels			
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	ef	Λευκάδα	Lefkáda
					when ε is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	ey	rare	
6	Z	ζ	*Z*	*ζ*		z	Ζεμενό	Zemenó
7	H	η	*H*	*η*		i	Ηράκλειο	Irákleio
	Hυ	ηυ	*Hυ*	*ηυ*	before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and all vowels	iv	rare	
					before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ, and word final	if	rare	
					when η is stressed or when υ occurs with dieresis	iy	rare	
8	Θ	θ	*Θ*	*θ*		th	Θεσπιές	Thespiés
9	I	ι	*I*	*ι*		i	Ίρια	Íria
10	K	κ	*K*	*κ*		k	Καλαμάκι	Kalamáki
11	Λ	λ	*Λ*	*λ*		l	Λίμνη	Límni
12	M	μ	*M*	*μ*		m	Μαραθώνας	Marathónas
	Mπ	μπ	*Mπ*	*μπ*	initially and word final	b	Μπέχρος	Béchros
					medially	mp	Τέμπη	Témpi
13	N	ν	*N*	*ν*		n	Νεστάνη	Nestáni
	Nτ	ντ	*Nτ*	*ντ*		nt	Ντία	Ntía
14	Ξ	ξ	*Ξ*	*ξ*		x	Ξάνθη	Xánthi

15	Ο	ο	*Ο*	*ο*		o	Όθος	Óthos
	Οι	οι	*Οι*	*οι*		oi	Δελφοί	Delfoí
	Οϊ	οϊ	*Οϊ*	*οϊ*		oï	Δοϊράνι	Doïráni
						ou	Βούναργο	Voúnargo
	Ου	ου	*Ου*	*ου*	when o is stressed, or when υ occurs with dieresis	oy	rare	
16	Π	π	*Π*	*π*		p	Παύλος	Pávlos
17	Ρ	ρ	*Ρ*	*ρ*		r	Μερόπι	Merópi
18	Σ	σ	*Σ*	*σ*		s	Άσσος	Ássos
		ς		*ς*	word final	s	Σάμος	Sámos
19	Τ	τ	*Τ*	*τ*		t	Τίρυνθα	Tíryntha
		ντ		*ντ*		nt	Πέντε Βρύσες	Pénte Vrýses
20	Υ	υ	*Υ*	*υ*		y	Υλίκη	Ylíki
21	Φ	φ	*Φ*	*φ*		f	Φιλοθέη	Filothéi
22	Χ	χ	*Χ*	*χ*		ch	Χαραυγή	Charavgí
23	Ψ	ψ	*Ψ*	*ψ*		ps	Ψαρά	Psará
24	Ω	ω	*Ω*	*ω*		o	Ωρωπός	Oropós

Appendix B – Glossary of Generic Terms

Please note that this list is incomplete and only represents the most frequently occurring generics.

Greek Generic		Abbreviation	Designation Name	Designation Code
Αγκυροβόλιο	Agkyrovólio	Αγκ	Anchorage	ANCH
Αεροδρόμιο	Aerodrómio	Αερ	Airport	AIRP
Άκρα	Ákra	Α / Άκ / Ακρ	Point / Cape	PT / CAPE
Ακτή	Aktí	Ακτή	Coast	CST
Αρχαίος	Archaíos	Αρχ	Ancient Site	ANS
Βράχοι	Vráchoi	Βροι	Rocks	RKS
Βράχος	Vráchos	Β/Βρ	Rock	RK
Δίαυλος	Díavlos	Δος	Canal	CNL
Θάλασσα	Thálassa	Θαλ	Sea	SEA
Ισθμός	Isthmós	Ισθ	Channel	CHN
Κόλπος	Kólpos	Κ	Gulf	GULF
Λιμάνι	Limáni	Λ	Port	PRT
Λίμνη	Límni	Λμ	Lake	LK
Λιμνοθάλασσα	Limnothálassa	Λμθ	Lagoon	LGN
Μεταλλείο	Metalleío	Μτλ	Mine	MN
Μνημείο	Mnimeío	Μν	Monument	MNMT
Μοναστήρι	Monastíri	Μον	Monastery	MSTY
Νησί	Nisí	Ν	Island	ISL
Νησιά	Nisiá	Νσα	Islands	ISLS
Νησίδα	Nisída	Νδα	Island	ISL
Νησίδες	Nisídes	Νες	Islands	ISLS
Ορμίσκος	Ormískos	Ορ	Cove	COVE
Όρμος	Órmos	Ο / Όρμ	Bay	BAY
Όρος	Óros	Όρ	Mountain	MT
Παραλία	Paralía	Πρλια	Shore	SHOR
Πέλαγος	Pélagos	Πέλ	Sea	SEA
Πηγάδι	Pigádi	Πγδ	Well	WLL
Πορθμός	Porthmós	Πορθ	Strait	STRT
Πόρος	Póros	Πορ	Sound	SD
Ποταμός	Potamós	Π	River	STM
Προβλής	Provlís	Πρλης	Pier	PIER
Ρέμα	Réma	Ρ	Stream	STM
Σιδηροδρομικός Σταθμός	Sidirodromikós Stathmós	Σ.Σ.	Railroad Station	RSTN
Σκάλα	Skála	Σκάλα	Landing	LDNG
Σκόπελος	Skópelos	Σκ	Reef	RF
Σπήλαιο	Spílaio	Σπ	Cave	CAVE
Στενό	Stenó	Στν	Narrows	NRWS
Χερσόνησος	Chersónisos	Χερσ	Peninsula	PEN

Appendix C – Grammar

The Greek language has a masculine, a feminine, and a neuter gender. Geographical names can be any gender, and the gender of names can be concluded out of either its ending or its article.

The definite articles are:
- ο (masculine)
- η (feminine)
- το (neuter)
- οι (plural masculine and feminine)
- τα (plural neuter)

The main cases used in Greek cartography are nominative and genitive of both singular and plural. The following table shows the typical word endings of each gender and their declination according to case.

Gender	Ending in Nominative Singular	Ending in Nominative Plural	Ending in Genitive Singular	Ending in Genitive Plural
Masculine	-ας	-ες	-α	-ων
Masculine	-ης, -ής	-ες, -είς, -ήδες	-η, -ή	-ων, -ών, -ήδων
Masculine	-ος, -ός	-οι, -οί	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
Feminine	-α, -ά	-ες, -ές	-ας, -άς	-ων, -ών
Feminine	-η, -ή	-ες, -ές	-ης, -ής	-(ε)ων, -ών
Feminine	-ός	-οί	-ού	-ών
Feminine	-ού	-ούδες	-ούς	-ούδων
Neuter	-ο, -ό	-α, -ά	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
Neuter	-ι, -ί	-ια, -ιά	-ιού	-ιών
Neuter	-ος	-η	-ους	-ών
Neuter	-α	-ατα	-τος	-των
Neuter	-ιμο	-ίματα	-ίματος	-ιμάτων
Neuter	-ον, -όν	-όντα	-όντος	-όντων
Neuter	-αν, -εν	-αντα, -εντα	-αντος, -εντος	-όντων
Neuter	-ς	-τα	-τος, -τός	-των

Appendix D – Listing of Additional Map Terms
The following terms are useful for the understanding of Greek maps and nautical charts.

Greek Term		Abbreviation	English
Άγιος (Μ)/Αγία (F)/Άγιοι (Pl)	Ágios/Agía/Ágioi	Αγ	Saint(s)
Αλεώριο	Aleório	Αλ	Beacon
Ανατολή	Anatolí	Α	East
Ανώτερος	Anóteros	Αν	Upper
Αποβάθρα	Apováthra	Απβ	Landing Place
Αρχιπέλαγος	Archipélagos	Αρχ	Archipelago
Βορειοανατολικός	Voreioanatolikós	ΒΑ	Northeast
Βορειοδυτικός	Voreiodytikós	ΒΔ	Northwest
Βορράς	Vorrás	Β	North
Βραχονησίδα	Vrachonisída	Βρσις	Rocky Island
Βραχονησίδες	Vrachonisídes	Βρες	Rocky Islands
Δύση	Dýsi	Δ	West
Είσοδος	Eísodos	Εισ	Entrance
Εκατοστόμετρο	Ekatostómetro	εκ	Centimeter
Εκβολές	Ekvolés	Εκβ	Mouth
Εκκλησία	Ekklisía	Εκ	Church
Εργοστάσιο	Ergostásio	Εργ	Factory
Ηφαίστειο	Ifaísteio	Ηφ	Volcano
Κάστρο	Kástro	Κασ	Castle
Κατώτερος	Katóteros	Κατ	Lower
Κοράλλι	Korálli	Κρ	Coral
Λεπτό	Leptó	λ	Minute
Λίθοι	Líthoi	Λθ	Stones
Μέτρο	Métro	μ	Meter
Μήκος	Míkos	λ	Longitude
Ναυάγιο	Navágio	Νγον	Wreck
Ναυτικό Μίλι	Naftikó Míli	M	Nautical Mile
Νοτιοανατολικός	Notioanatolikós	ΝΑ	Southeast
Νότος	Nótos	Ν	South
Οδός	Odós	Οδ	Street
Οριζόντιος	Orizóntios	οριζ	Horizontal
Πλάτος	Plátos	φ	Latitude
Πλλήμμη	Pllímmi	Π	High Water
Πύργος	Pýrgos	Πργ	Tower
Ρηχία	Richía	Ρχ	Low Water
Σχολείο	Scholeío	Σχ	School
Χάρτης Ελληνικής Έκδοσης	Chártis Ellinikís Ékdosis	ΧΕΕ	Hellenic Chart
Χιλιοστόμετρο	Chiliostómetro	χλ	Millimeter
Χιλιόμετρο	Chiliómetro	χλμ	Kilometer

Appendix E – Administrative Map of Greece

Ágion Óros
Mount Athos

Anatolikí Makedonía kai Thráki
East Macedonia - Thrace

Attikí
Attica

Dytikí Elláda
Western Greece

Dytikí Makedonía
Western Macedonia

Ionía Nísia
Ionian Islands

Ípeiros
Epirus

Kentrikí Makedonía
Central Macedonia

Kríti
Crete

Notío Aigaío
South Aegean

Peloponnisos
Peloponnisos

Stereá Elláda
Central Greece

Thessalía
Thessaly

Voreio Aigaío
North Aegean