

The Historical Dimension in Appraising Banking Archives. The Case of National Bank of Greece

Gerassimos Notaras and Nikos Pantelakis,
National Bank of Greece, Athens

The records of National Bank of Greece remained full and intact from the time when the Bank was established, on 22 January 1842, until 1920. The material was kept in seven rooms at NBG's Central Branch and HQ in 86 Aiolou Street, Athens, until 1926. The records were stored in a total of 110 cabinets.¹ The management of the records was the responsibility of the Bank's *Office*, later renamed *Secretariat*, and, later still, *General Secretariat*.

In 1894, a full index of the contents of the archive was drawn up and printed (280 pages, in quarto) under the title *National Bank of Greece – General Archives*. The index contains a printed list of all the contents of the archive up to 1891, and on the blank pages that followed the printed section of the index were added by hand the contents of the archive dated from 1891 to 1893. The order in which the index is compiled corresponds to the order in which the material was stored in the cabinets, from 1 to 110. This material provided the key source for further processing by researchers in the period immediately following the compilation of the index.

In 1896 a volume under the title *National Bank of Greece Volume II* was published, containing in chronological order the texts of the laws, decrees, contracts, regulations and so on concerning the Bank and its operations. In 1901 *Supplement I* to the above volume was published, containing new material produced between the years 1897 and 1901, together with a detailed subject index of all the material of both publications. One year later, in 1902, a new volume running to 360 pages (in quarto) was published under the title *National Bank of Greece, Volume I, Part One – History of National Bank of Greece, 1842 - 1902*.

These three volumes were produced at the time that Ioannis Valaoritis was Deputy Governor of the Bank.² When he wrote his *History of National Bank* he had already worked in various posts for the Bank for twelve years. He was familiar with the Bank's operations in general and, in particular, with its archive, as his first post was in the Bank's *Office* as head of the Archive.

His *History of National Bank* was planned to coincide with the 60-year anniversary of the establishment of the Bank. It is probably fair to say that the work carried out on the archive during the previous decade, resulting in the

¹ See Eutychia Liata, *Geniko Evretirio tou Istorikou Archeiou tis Ethnikis Trapezas*, MIET, 1980, p. 15.

² Ioannis Valaoritis was hired by National Bank in 1890 as Manager of the *Office*. In 1895 he was elected Deputy Governor and in 1911 Governor of the Bank.

publication of the inventory and legislation and other legal matters relating to the Bank, was of fundamental importance in enabling such a history to be written, besides its general use as reference material for the Bank and its operations.

It seems that the records for the period up to 1900 came to be viewed as a single group of documents within the evolving General Archive of the Bank. This partly explains why later, when the Historical Archive was set up as a separate administrative unit of the Bank, it was initially supplied with all the material relating to the period up to 1900.

It was in 1917 that it was first decided to make a selection of the older material to be kept in the Bank's archive and to destroy historically worthless records. The Management set up a committee "to draw up a report regarding the possibility of destroying a part of the records without loss to the Bank's interests, and the ways in which the records should be arranged and stored so as to ensure the most efficient operations of the service".³

In 1920 the Management set up a new committee "to examine the Bank's records and establish which records can be destroyed, once determined to be of no further use".⁴ As can be seen from the minutes of a meeting dated 23 January 1922, the committee did indeed put forward specific proposals, and these proposals were subsequently put into effect.

The material that was destroyed was marked with a blue pencil in the 1894 index. The destroyed records included cash vouchers, evidence of deposits, bonds and coupons, and financial statements, none of which were of significant historical interest. This material amounted to approximately 20 - 25% of the total, judging by the number of filing cabinets in the storage rooms.

Following the 1922 clearout, a new index was compiled, fuller than that of 1894, in which note was also made of the records destroyed in 1922. In 1926 the Bank's records were moved to the new purpose-built premises in Tritis Septemvriou Street. In 1932 the Bank issued the first circular setting out the method by which the records would be periodically purged,⁵ and obsolete and unimportant material destroyed. The circular concerned only the records of the Bank's branches and not the records of the head office and management. However, eight categories of document were classed as 'for permanent preservation':

1. Cash vouchers
2. Contracts and agreements
3. Copies of letters
4. Official, counter-signed, journals
5. All correspondence, excepting accounting matters

³ Meeting 85, 25 September 1917. Committee members were the Manager of the Control Division, P. Megalidis, the Manager of the Legal Division, S. Papafrangou, the Manager of the Accounts Division, M. Evlambios, and the Manager of the Audit Division, A. Korizis.

⁴ Meeting 79, 7 August 1920. Committee members were Co-Governor Ioannis Drossopoulos, and managers G. Iatrou, K. Kriezis and A. Nomikos.

⁵ Circular 47, dated 31 July 1932, regarding "Branch Records".

6. Books containing lists of personal accounts
7. Receipt books for securities deposited as collateral for mortgages or deposited for safekeeping
8. General account books

All receipts and vouchers were to be destroyed at regular intervals ranging from one year to ten, depending on the type. The provisions of this circular remained in force for thirty years, until 1962.

During these thirty years, there was considerable activity relating to the Bank's records, though they were yet to take on the role that would later be assigned them. This activity began in 1937, initially with a view to honouring one of the Bank's Governors, and subsequently became incorporated into the plans for the first centenary celebrations of the Bank.

At the Bank's EGM held on 30 December 1937 to honour the 50 years of service to the Bank of Ioannis Drossopoulos, who was then Governor, it was resolved, among other honorary gestures, to publish a commemorative album.⁶ Pursuant to this resolution, by Act of the Governor (20 July 1938) a committee was set up, chaired by former Governor, A. Diomidis with other members being the Managers of the Secretariat and Economic Research Divisions and the Secretary of the Board of Directors, with a view to organising the publication of the album.

In the following months, through to October, a series of new Circulars and Governor's Acts broadened the subject of the book as well as establishing, for the first time in the Bank's history, a separation of the responsibilities of the Historical Archive from the General Archive.⁷

Thus instead of producing an album to honour the 50 years' service to the Bank of I. Drossopoulos, it was now planned to produce a History of the Bank as part of the first centenary celebrations in 1941. Further, members were added to the committee charged with the task of supervising the writing of the History,⁸ including an executive from the National Mortgage Bank of Greece, and Athens University professor Angelos Angelopoulos.⁹

An Administration Circular set up an Office for collecting information regarding the history of the Bank during the 100 years of its operations and for drawing up plans to organise a Historical Archive and Museum. By Act of the Governor of the Bank, Spyros Melas, member of the Academy of Athens, was appointed head of the Office.

The Second World War, however, meant that actions relating to the decision to establish the Historical Archive were by and large postponed indefinitely. While ultimately, the Bank did not stage any celebrations for its centenary,

⁶ Minutes of the EGM of 30 December 1937, p. 201, paragraph 6.

⁷ Administration Circulars 24/34 of 27 July 1938, 26/36 of 6 August 1938 and 34/42 of 8 October 1938, and Governor's Act of 8 October 1938.

⁸ Ioannis Paraskevopoulos, the future Governor (1966 - 1967) of NBG, was also a member of the committee.

⁹ Angelos Angelopoulos later became Governor of National Bank, 1974 - 1979.

we possess written evidence (today preserved in the Historical Archive) by Mrs. Toula Apostolopoulou to the effect that further steps were taken through till 1943 to organise the Historical Archive, the year in which the lawful management of the Bank was removed from office by the Occupation forces.¹⁰

By this time a group of the Bank's employees had sorted a part of the General Archive, selecting material of historical interest, to store in a separate department on the second floor of the Tritis Septemvriou Street building. The construction of the inventory of the archive, press cuttings and parliamentary proceedings relating to the Bank and the banking sector in general, and the gathering of literature relating to economics was initiated at this time. Typed copies of this initial archival research are preserved in the NBG Historical Archive. It should be emphasised that it was largely as a result of management decisions taken in 1938, regarding the writing of a history of the Bank, that virtually the entire archive material for the period 1842 - 1940 was preserved for safekeeping. However, during the troubled period of enemy occupation in Greece in the Second World War and the ensuing years of the Greek Civil War the archives of the Bank – General and Historical – saw no further development.

The year 1962 marked a turning point for the archives of the Bank in respect of both operational needs and the preservation of documents of potential historical interest. A new Circular was issued, after a lapse of thirty years since the first related Circular, updating the principles by which records at both central and branch levels were to be regularly sorted and separated for preservation or disposal.¹¹

The preamble of the Circular describes the reasons for this decision:

- the changes in the civil code
- the changes in the tax regime
- the application of new accounting systems by the Bank
- the need to codify the changes that had occurred since Circular 47 of 31 July 1932 was issued

It is evident, therefore, that the aims of the new Circular were purely functional. Firstly, they brought the management of the archive in line with the changes in legislation and, secondly, sought to serve better the operational needs of the Bank. The Circular also provided for only a small range of material to be held for permanent safekeeping:

1. Contracts and other documents relating to the ownership of the Bank's real estate

¹⁰ By Administration Circular 20/36 of 6 August 1938 Mrs. Toula Apostolopoulou was appointed secretary of the Committee for the Writing of a History of National Bank of Greece. On 29 April 1982 she submitted to the Historical Archive a short history of the Archive.

¹¹ Administration Circular, Series A, No. 14, Bank Archives.

2. Minutes of General Meetings and the Board of the Bank
3. Books and files in the Register of Shareholders
4. Two full series of specimen Bank signatures
5. Balance sheets of the Bank
6. Fifteen copies of the Bank's annual report for each business year

It was decided that all other material, at 6 month or 20-year intervals, depending on its type, should be destroyed.

Subsequently a number of other Circulars were issued,¹² explaining or expanding on matters touched on in the 1962 Circular, chiefly with a view to reactivating procedures that had remained dormant since the Second World War. Indeed, this objective was expressly stated in the 1962 Circular, which also included provisions for the destruction of material that had been neglected from the time of the war to the present.

A few months after the release of Circular No. 14/1962, on 19 October 1962, by Governor's Act No. 196 a Historical Archives Service was set up under the supervision of the Strategic Planning and Research Division. The mission of the new Service was to assemble books and documents illustrating the development of the Bank over the years and to classify and index them properly so that they may serve as sources of reference for historical monographs and other study projects, and to organise a permanent exhibition.

A four-member advisory committee¹³ was also established with the task of organising the permanent exhibition of the Historical Archives. On 5 January 1963 an Administration Circular¹⁴ was forwarded to all the Bank's Units (i.e. Central Administration Divisions and branches), reminding them of the establishment and describing the Historical Archives Service's mission. Further, it requested that each of them send a detailed Table showing, if they existed in their offices, the following items:

- a. archival material dated up to 31 December 1944 and b. relics.

The final paragraph of that Circular, which has remained effective to this day, served as a basis for the creation of National Bank's Historical Archives Collection. The paragraph specifically provides that: "As of the date this Circular is received, no archival material shall be destroyed, as per Administration Circular No 14 of 2 March 1962, without prior notification of the Historical Archives Service, to which a copy shall be sent of the protocol drafted for any material to be destroyed; ...the said Service (Historical Archives) being entitled to request certain items to be sent to it or postponement of the disposal until the material to be destroyed is examined by it first."

¹² Series A no. 15, 2.3.1962, Series B no. 62, 13.5.1962.

¹³ The committee consisted of I. Despotopoulos, in charge of the Historical Archives and E. Makris, in charge of Secretariat, A. Mastrantonis, Organisation Division and E. Kasdaglis, in charge of publications and press.

¹⁴ Series A, No. 3, Historical Archives.

A subsequent Circular¹⁵ provides more detailed guidelines, according to which any archival material pertaining to the period 1841-1890 is listed as historical material and therefore to be preserved. It further establishes broad categories of material from the period 1891-1941 to be preserved and provides that any such material already assembled in the General Archives (2nd floor of the Tritis Septemvriou building), as mentioned earlier in this text,¹⁶ should be turned over on the basis of a protocol of receipt.

During this new era the Historical Archives flourished, enabling valuable archival material to be maintained and utilised. The 'good times' reached a high point in 1966, when NBG officially celebrated its 125th anniversary with a host of events. Unfortunately, this period were succeeded by the military dictatorship (1967 - 1974).

Throughout the seven-year period of the dictatorship, the Historical Archives Service remained virtually inactive.¹⁷ The only steps taken by the Bank's managers appointed by the military junta was to shorten the maintenance periods and speed up the purging of records¹⁸ since the role of the Historical Archives, which would have been able to prevent such practices, was tacitly abolished.

The fall of the dictatorship marked the beginning of the third era of prosperity for the Bank's Historical Archives, which has lasted to this day.

Pursuant to a Governor's Act¹⁹ a Committee was set up²⁰ to undertake the co-ordination of projects relating to the Bank's history, re-activate the Historical Archives Service, explore the possibility of setting up an Economic History Museum and promote a scientific project concerning the writing of the history of the Bank.

Among its first initiatives, the Committee hired a historian²¹ to collect, classify and index the archival material already selected by General Archives from the periods 1938-42 and 1962-66, which were listed as historical, and a second historian to develop a research programme which would draw on the Bank's archival material.²²

The Committee acquired official status and fresh impetus in 1979,²³ when it was officially designated as 'NBG's History Committee', chaired by NBG

¹⁵ Series B, no 2, 21 January 1963.

¹⁶ See above, p. 4.

¹⁷ E. Kasdaglis, the moving force behind the 1962 - 1966 effort, was discharged by the management installed by the military junta, following pressure by the Police. See the NBG staff's magazine *Emeis*, issue 11, June 1998, p. 48.

¹⁸ Administration Circular Series A, no. 54, 14.12.1968, Circular Series B, no. 136, 30 November 1970.

¹⁹ No. 261 of 26 July 1977.

²⁰ The Committee consisted of G. Livieratos, Advisor to the Administration, E. Kasdaglis, in charge of Public Relations Subdivision and P. Iliou, historian, as a Visiting Researcher.

²¹ E. Liata, who was also requested to perform this function, was hired on 1 January 1977. She published the General Catalogue of the Historical Archives in 1980.

²² Spyros Asdrasas, hired on 1 August 1977.

²³ Governor's Act No 277, 20 July 1979.

Deputy Governor Panagiotis Tzannetakis²⁴ and was broadened through the addition of another two members.²⁵

Throughout the period 1977-1981, Deputy Governor Panagiotis Tzannetakis spearheaded the effort made by NBG's History Committee to broaden its horizons and develop and establish new approaches, enabling the Bank to make an effective contribution to economic history. The Bank's archives played an instrumental role in this undertaking.

Panagiotis Tzannetakis managed to convince²⁶ both the management and staff of the Bank that NBG's history project required two conditions: First, that research should be based on primary material, and it was therefore necessary to ensure access to the Bank's archival material. Second, that such a complex undertaking required a synthesis of information on all sectors of economic activity. For this purpose it was proposed that a research project should be launched first, endeavouring to explore each individual sector so as to generate a series of corresponding monographs; this effort would involve, in other words, a comprehensive study of the economic history of the modern Greek state.²⁷

Furthermore, he managed to secure Bank financing for the research project, setting a precedent for a practice that all subsequent NBG management, with one only exception, have adopted to this day. He also lent decisive support to E. Kasdaglis, who was in charge of the most arduous task, i.e. of reactivating the Historical Archives. E. Kasdaglis embarked on an effort to upgrade both the institutional status and the function of the Historical Archives, to secure appropriate staff and premises and, above all, to supervise all the work published by NBG's History Committee.

Thanks to his efforts the Historical Archives were provided with solid foundations that enabled them to continue to grow and prosper over the next 25 years. A major achievement at the time was the universal acknowledgement and acceptance of the Bank's obligation to safeguard the completeness of its archives. This commitment reflected the fact of NBG's leading role in the Greek economy for 163 years and recognised that to ensure optimum preservation of its archives would enable a comprehensive record reflecting virtually the entire economic history of Modern Greece.

Accordingly, in 1977 archives complete up to year 1900 were transferred to the Historical Archives. The Bank's archives first up to 1940, then up to 1953

²⁴ Before he was appointed Deputy Governor of the Bank, Panagiotis Tzannetakis worked for the Bank of Greece's Research Division, as a young lawyer. In 1977 he became Director of post-war *Oikonomikos Tachydomos*. He was elected member of Parliament in 1952 and in 1956.

²⁵ G. Spyropoulos, Manager of NBG's Research and Strategic Planning Division and G. Notaras, sociologist, who was also hired to work for the Bank's Public Relations Subdivision, as a specialist for the Historical Archives and Publications.

²⁶ This was mainly accomplished through the efforts made by Ph. Iliou and S. Asdrahas, the two historians on the Committee.

²⁷ A full list of the monographs appears in Appendix 1, which also demonstrates the scope of the research project.

and currently up to 1966, have been gradually made available to the public. The thematic categories of this material, which covers NBG's activity for 125 years, are set out in Appendix 2.²⁸

The Bank's Historical Archives are primarily responsible, at least for the post-1977 period, for ensuring completeness of the Bank's archival series during periodic record purging. The time limits observed for the maintenance of the Bank's records, set through circular instructions, are based on criteria taking into account the Bank's operational as well as statutory requirements. When the designated limits expire, the material to be destroyed is examined by the Historical Archives first.

Further, following a standing order issued in 1963, no archival material held with the Bank's General Archives is destroyed without written approval from the Historical Archives. For any material that had survived from a previous purging experience, approval to destroy is granted by the Historical Archives only if the material is deemed insignificant in terms of historical value. Archival material deemed worthy of preservation and pertaining to the time period until 1966 is promptly transferred from the General Archives to the Historical Archives. Useful post-1966 archival material is temporarily kept by the General Archives until the Bank decides to make post-1966 archival material available to the public, whereupon it will be gradually transferred to the Historical Archives, as applicable. In the event that the material for which approval is sought to destroy is either unknown or doubtful, the Historical Archives request postponement of the disposal to examine the material before they decide on its fate.

The rationale behind the practice followed by the Historical Archives is relatively simple:

As a rule, due diligence is exercised to ensure that no information of potential value to historians in the future will perish through purging. Information of doubtful value is retained rather than destroyed, on the assumption that a decision made by present appraisal criteria should be generous enough to allow room for future needs.

Another criterion implemented by the Historical Archives concerns the selection of an appropriate time interval on the basis of which an established archive is to be preserved and periodically updated, depending on the desirable level of detail for the specific type of information involved. In other words, whether follow-up information is to be entered on a daily, weekly or annual basis thereafter. Longer time intervals are usually preferred, where possible, to avoid excessive detail and bulk of documentation.

Material that would serve to complete an already established archival series is invariably preserved. Material encountered for the first time, such as novel material relating to new banking activities is usually examined before a decision is made.

²⁸ Besides this material, which concerns exclusively archives generated from the Banks records, the Historical Archives have also collected other useful material that serves as support material for both the Bank's and independent researchers' projects. See Appendix 5.

As a rule, branch records undergo more radical purging, whereas a different practice is followed in respect of Central Administration records. Archival material from the Bank's Central Administration in general (and certain Central Administration Divisions in particular) is less frequently purged, as it is turned over to the General Archives at a slower pace and less regularly.

Archival material consisting of electronic records is currently held with the Bank's Data Processing Centre until a policy is issued to provide the framework for the management of the Bank's electronic archives.

In view of the nature and the bulk of this material it is essential to ensure that its management will be effectively supported, particularly since these archives will also be available for reference to the scientific community. Accordingly, an appropriate infrastructure needs to be developed to meet the special requirements of electronic archival material in terms of premises and technological and electronic equipment. A specialised staff would also have to be recruited and regularly updated through training seminars.

National Bank of Greece has generally provided its Historical Archives with all the resources necessary to perform its functions, and this is confirmed by the evolution of the status of the Historical Archives Unit over time. The Historical Archives Unit was originally set up in 1938 as an Office and was subsequently upgraded to a Service in 1963 and then to a Section in 1995, and finally became an independent Subdivision, reporting directly to the Bank's Governor, in 2002.

Software applications were first introduced to enhance the management of our archival material and historical research in 1984. Our electronic infrastructure was renewed and completed in 1996, and third generation data processing and photographic equipment is currently being installed.

In 1977, the Historical Archives Unit occupied an area of 150 square meters. In 1988 the Unit was relocated to new premises of about 800 square meters, but shortly afterwards it expanded to another two locations, in view of its growing needs in terms of storage space. Since August 2002 it has been housed in a purpose-renovated building of about 5,000 square meters with current capacity of 10,000 running meters of archival material, for whose preservation and maintenance state of the art equipment has been installed. The premises also include specially designed offices, areas of multiple use, reading rooms and exhibition areas.

We have tried to demonstrate that since its establishment, in 1841, the policy that National Bank has implemented with respect to its archives over time has not been dictated by its operational needs alone. Another priority of great significance was integrated into this policy that reflects the Bank's awareness, from the start, of its broad role and the responsibility it entails vis-à-vis history and research. A result of this commitment, which has been consistently taken into consideration during periodic record purging, is that the volume of material preserved for the Bank's archives is much greater than it would normally have been if a rationale strictly limited to the Bank's own needs had prevailed. Furthermore, the policy followed by the

Bank has entailed significant costs, in terms of both overheads and operating expenses.

Before this presentation is concluded, we wish to point out that this investment has been worthwhile and it has not fallen short of our high expectations. On the contrary, it has served to meet effectively the research requirements of the various projects organised and sponsored by the Bank and projects of other independent researchers who use our Historical Archives services.

Accordingly, from 1978 to 1993 more than 50 researchers worked on the research project of the Bank's History Committee and, following about 60 project assignments, 36 monographs were generated. The archival series on which the monographs were based are set out in Appendix 3.²⁹

The utilisation of the Bank's archives for the purposes of independent research projects is presented in Appendix 4. The data presented in Appendix 4 correspond to the period from 1995 to this day³⁰ in view of the fact that appropriate information was available for these years. Accordingly, an average of approximately 80 researchers consulted the Bank's archives annually during the said period. Each researcher obviously worked on the archives for differing time periods ranging from one day to several weeks or even months. Finally, Appendix 4 will also give the reader an idea of how frequently each archival series is actually consulted.

We hope that the presentation of our experience as regards the policy followed by National Bank of Greece for appraising its archival material will prove useful to our colleagues from other banks. We also hope that it will contribute towards decision-making in favour of record preservation on a more extensive basis that shall also serve broader needs and those of scientific research.

The authors wish to thank their colleagues Zissimos Synodinos and Chryssovalantis Mastos for assistance in compiling the Tables in the Appendices.

²⁹ The table included in Appendix 3 would have been much more extensive regarding the sources actually utilized had the sources that were used by the researchers whose work was not eventually published by NBG been included.

³⁰ At this point it should be noted that during the said period the Historical Archives remained closed for two years, i.e. from 1 August 2000 to 1 August 2002, due to the relocation.

APPENDIX 1

Publications of NBG Historical Archives

Studies in Economic History

G. B. Dertilis: *The Central Bank Question (1871 - 1873), Economic and Political Conflict in Nineteenth-Century Greece*, Athens 1980.

Stavros Thomadakis: *Credit, Debt-recall, and the Economy (Discount Lending and the National Bank, 1860 - 1900)*, Athens 1981.

Thanos M. Veremis: *Economy and Dictatorship: The Conjunction of 1925-1926*, Athens 1982.

Lefteris Papayannakis: *Greek Railroads (1882 - 1910)*, Athens 1982.

Constantine Papathanasopoulos: *The Greek Merchant Marine (1833 - 1872): Development and Readjustment*, Athens 1982.

Panayotis Petrakis: *Banking Investment in the Public and Private Sectors in Greece (1844 - 1869)*, Athens 1985.

Vasilis A. Kardasis: *Syros (1832-1857): Crossroads of the Eastern Mediterranean*, Athens 1987.

Kostas Kostis: *Agricultural Economy and the Agricultural Bank (Aspects of the Greek Economy during the Inter-War Period, 1919-1928)*, Athens 1987.

Nikos S. Pantelakis: *War Credits, the State and the National Bank (1917-1928)*, Athens 1988.

Constantine Papathanasopoulos: *The Greek Steamship Company (1855 - 1872): The Impasse of Protectionism*, Athens 1988.

Margarita Dritsas: *Industry and Banking in Greece during the Inter-War Period*, Athens 1990.

Athanasiос Kalafatis: *Agricultural Credit and Economic Transformation in the Northern Peloponnese (1864 - 1900)*, Vol. I, II, III, Athens 1990, 1991, 1992.

Nikos S. Pantelakis: *The Electrification of Greece (1889 - 1956)*, Athens 1991.

George N. Mitrofanis: *The Movement of Flour Prices in Greece: Foreign Trade and State Intervention (1860 - 1912)*, Athens 1991.

Nicholas D. Kougeas: *Exchange Rates and Monetary Policy in Greece (1843 - 1879)*, Athens 1992.

Vangelis Prontzas: *Economy and Landholding in Thessaly (1881 - 1912)*, Athens 1992.

Panayotis Petrakis with the collaboration of Ch. Panorios: *Turning Points in the Greek Economy (1840 - 1913)*, Athens 1992.

Stathis N. Tsotsoros: *Industrial Capital Formation in Greece (1898-1939)*, Vol. I: *Sluggish Industrialisation*, Athens 1993, Vol. II: *Societe Anonyme Companies*, Athens 1994.

Lia Chiotaki: *The Behaviour of Bank Capital in an Agricultural Society. The Case of Trapeza Epirothessalias in Arta*, Athens 1994.

Constantine Chlomoudis: *Cooperation and Co-ownership in the Greek Cargo Boat Marine. The Interwar Period*, Athens 1996.

Michalis Riginos: *The Movement of Exchange Rates and Money in Greek Markets*, Athens 1997.

Sources for Economic History

Eftychia D. Liata: *Prices of Goods in Athens (1839 - 1846)*, Athens 1984.

Thanos Veremis & Kostas Kostis: *National Bank of Greece in Asia Minor (1919 - 1922)*, Athens 1984.

Petros Pizanias: *Wages and Income in Greece (1842 - 1923): The Case of the Employees of National Bank of Greece*, Athens 1985.

Stefanos P. Papageorgiou & Ioanna Pepelasi-Minoglou: *Prices of Goods in Athens (1834), Social Behaviour and Economic Rationality: The Case of the Vassos Mavrovouniotis Family*, Athens 1988.

Data on Economic History

Stavros Thomadakis: *The Geographical Distribution of National Bank of Greece's Operations (1861 - 1900)*, Athens 1984.

Stavros Thomadakis: *A Sample of Exchange Discounts by National Bank of Greece (1859 - 1888)*, Athens 1984.

Kostas Kostis: *Agricultural Economy and the Agricultural Bank (Aspects of the Greek Economy during the Inter-War Period, 1919 - 1928), The Documents*, Athens 1990.

P. Pizanias & G. N. Mitrofanis: *Price Movement in Greece, 19th-early 20th centuries*, Vol. I, II, Athens 1991.

Vangelis Prontzas: *Economy and Landholding in Thessaly (1881-1912): The Documents*, Athens 1992.

Panayotis Petrakis: *Public Borrowing and Development of Some Basic Bank Figures (1844 - 1869)*, Athens 1994.

Inventories

Eftychia D. Liata: *General Catalogue of the Historical Archives of National Bank of Greece*, Athens 1980.

Nena Katzourou: *National Bank Loans Defrayed by Deed of Bond (1865 - 1900)*, Athens 1988.

Kostas Tzortzopoulos: *Return of Securities*, Athens 1992.

Nikos S. Pantelakis: *Catalogue of Public Loans (1847 - 1939)*, Athens 1995.

Photostatic Reprints

I. A. Valaoritis: *A History of National Bank of Greece, Facsimile edition with an introduction by P .P. Tzanetakis*, Athens 1980.

APPENDIX 2

Series List of the Records of NBG, 1825-1984

Articles of Association, by-laws and organizational charts (1842-1964)	A1Σ1.
Records of Governors and Directors (1825-1945)	A1Σ2.
Board of Directors, Shareholder and Committee Meeting	
Minutes (1843-1979)	A1Σ3.
Annual Reports-Balance sheets (1842-1978)	A1Σ4.
Internal Circulars and Instructions (1866-1984)	A1Σ5.
Shareholders-Shares (1842-1955)	A1Σ6.
Accounting Records (1842-1903)	A1Σ7.
Credit Records (1842-1916)	A1Σ8.
Bad and doubtful debt and amortizations (1844-1928)	A1Σ9.
Private and Public Loans (1842-1940)	A1Σ10.
Bank Accounts (1845-1931)	A1Σ11.
Clearings (1843-1901)	A1Σ12.
Bills (1842-1901)	A1Σ13.
Bonds (Securities) (1882-1932)	A1Σ14.
Cash Books (1842-1901)	A1Σ15.
Movement of metal coins (1869-1899)	A1Σ16.
Expenses (1842-1917)	A1Σ17.
Currency (1845-1939)	A1Σ18.
Exchange (1905-1932)	A1Σ19.
Branches (1845-1966)	A1Σ20.
Correspondance (1842-1928)	A1Σ21.
Banks (1852-1967)	A1Σ22.
Companies (1842-1945)	A1Σ23.
Institutions-Foundations-Associations (1872-1940)	A1Σ24.
Public Works (1849-1940)	A1Σ25.
Social and Cultural Activities (1853-1917)	A1Σ26.
Legacies (1833-1939)	A1Σ27.
Products (1899-1957)	A1Σ28.
Audits (1842-1920)	A1Σ29.
Staff Records (1842-1955)	A1Σ30.
Logistics (1870-1934)	A1Σ31.
Occupation and Reconstruction (1939-1949)	A1Σ32.
Miscellaneous (1843-1940)	A1Σ33.
Industrial Credit, Corporate and Investment Research	
Service (1845-1961)	A1Σ34.
Agricultural Credit (1912-1940)	A1Σ35.
Bank of Athens (1860-1953)	A1Σ36.
Technical Services (1906-1946)	A1Σ37.

APPENDIX 3

Archival Material from NBG Historical Archives Used in Publications on Economic History

Studies in Economic History

G.B. Dertilis: *The Central Bank Question (1871-1873), Economic and Political Conflict in Nineteenth-Century Greece*, Athens 1980.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Α10, A1Σ11, A1Σ15, A1Σ21, A1Σ22, A1Σ23, A1Σ25, A1Σ28.

Stavros Thomadakis: *Credit, Debt-recall, and the Economy (Discount Lending and National Bank of Greece, 1860-1900)*, Athens 1981.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Σ8, A1Σ10, A1Σ13, A1Σ15, A1Σ20.

Thanos M. Veremis: *Economy and Dictatorship: The Conjunction of 1925-1926*, Athens 1982.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4.

Lefteris Papayannakis: *Greek Railroads (1882-1910)*, Athens 1982.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ10, A1Σ25, A1Σ34.

Constantine Papathanasopoulos: *The Greek Merchant Marine (1833-1872): Development and Readjustment*, Athens 1982.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ21, A1Σ25.

Panayotis Petrakis: *Banking Investment in the Public and Private Sectors in Greece (1844-1869)*, Athens 1985.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ3, A1Σ4.

Vasilis A. Kardasis: *Syros (1832-1857): Crossroads of the Eastern Mediterranean*, Athens 1987.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Α1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ6, A1Σ10, A1Σ20, A1Σ21, A1Σ25.

Kostas Kostis: *Agricultural Economy and the Agricultural Bank (Aspects of the Greek Economy during the Inter-War Period, 1919-1928)*, Athens 1987.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ3, A1Σ5, A1Σ18, A1Σ19, A1Σ20, A1Σ22, A1Σ28, A1Σ32, A1Σ33.

Nikos S. Pantelakis: *War Credits, the State and National Bank of Greece (1917-1928)*, Athens 1988.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ10, A1Σ19, A1Σ22, A1Σ33.

Constantine Papathanasopoulos: *The Greek Steamship Company (1855-1872): The Impasse of Protectionism*, Athens 1988.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ6, A1Σ10, A1Σ20, A1Σ21, A1Σ25.

Margarita Dritsas: *Industry and Banking in Greece during the Inter-War Period*, Athens 1990.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Σ7, A1Σ10, A1Σ21, A1Σ23, A1Σ25, A1Σ32, A1Σ33, A1Σ34.

Athanasiros Kalafatis: *Agricultural Credit and Economic Transformation in the Northern Peloponnese (1864-1900)*, Vol. I, II, III, Athens 1990, 1991, 1992.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Σ9, A1Σ10, A1Σ18, A1Σ20, A1Σ21, A1Σ22, A1Σ28, A1Σ30.

Nikos S. Pantelakis: *The Electrification of Greece (1889-1956)*, Athens 1991.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ2, A1Σ10, A1Σ21, A1Σ25, A1Σ34, A1Σ36

George N. Mitrofanis: *The Movement of Flour Prices in Greece: Foreign Trade and State Intervention (1860-1912)*, Athens 1991.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ22, A1Σ25.

Nicholas D. Kougeas: *Exchange Rates and Monetary Policy in Greece (1843-1879)*, Athens 1992.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ18, A1Σ20, A1Σ21.

Vangelis Prontzas: *Economy and Landholding in Thessaly (1881-1912)*, Athens 1992.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ10, A1Σ11, A1Σ21, A1Σ22, A1Σ23, A1Σ26, A1Σ28.

Stathis N. Tsotsoros: *Industrial Capital Formation in Greece (1898-1939)*, Vol. I: *Sluggish Industrialisation*, Athens 1993, Vol. II: *Societe Anonyme Companies*, Athens 1994.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Σ22, A1Σ23, A1Σ24, A1Σ25, A1Σ32, A1Σ33, A1Σ34.

Lia Chiotaki: *The Behavior of Bank Capital in an Agricultural Society. The Case of Trapeza Epirothessalias in Arta*, Athens 1994.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ22.

Constantine Chlomoudis: *Cooperation and Co-ownership in the Greek Cargo Boat Marine. The Interwar Period*, Athens 1996.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ23, A1Σ25, A1Σ34.

Michalis Riginos: *The Movement of Exchange Rates and Money in Greek Markets*, Athens 1997.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ2, A1Σ19, A1Σ28.

Sources for Economic History

Eftychia D. Liata: *Prices of Goods in Athens (1839-1846)*, Athens 1984.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ11, A1Σ21, A1Σ27.

Thanos Veremis & Kostas Kostis: *National Bank of Greece in Asia Minor (1919-1922)*, Athens 1984.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ4, A1Σ19, A1Σ20.

Petros Pizanias: *Wages and Income in Greece (1842-1923): The Case of the Employees of National Bank of Greece*, Athens 1985.

NBG.HA, Series No.: A1Σ1, A1Σ2, A1Σ3, A1Σ4, A1Σ5, A1Σ6, A1Σ21, A1Σ23, A1Σ30.

APPENDIX 4

Number of Researchers from outside NBG who Consulted the Historical Archive

SERIES	TITLE	FREQUENCY OF USE
A1Σ1	Articles of Association, by-laws and organization charts	1
A1Σ2	Records of Governors and Directors	23
A1Σ3	Board of Directors, Shareholder and Committee Meeting Minutes	4
A1Σ4	Annual Reports-Balance sheets	21
A1Σ5	Internal Circulars and Instructions	2
A1Σ6	Shareholders-Shares	3
A1Σ7	Accounting Records	0
A1Σ8	Credit Records	3
A1Σ9	Bad and doubtful debts and amortizations	1
A1Σ10	Private and Public Loans	18
A1Σ11	Bank Accounts	1
A1Σ12	Clearings	1
A1Σ13	Bills	0
A1Σ14	Bonds (Securities)	0
A1Σ15	Cash Books	0
A1Σ16	Movement of metal coins	0
A1Σ17	Expenses	1
A1Σ18	Currency	11
A1Σ19	Exchange	3
A1Σ20	Branches	10
A1Σ21	Correspondence	17
A1Σ22	Banks	32
A1Σ23	Companies	6
A1Σ24	Institutions-Foundations-Associations	1
A1Σ25	Public Works	12
A1Σ26	Social and Cultural Activities	7
A1Σ27	Legacies	8
A1Σ28	Products	6
A1Σ29	Audits	2
A1Σ30	Staff Records	5
A1Σ31	Logistics	4
A1Σ32	Occupation and Reconstruction	5
A1Σ33	Miscellaneous	8
A1Σ34	Industrial Credit. Corporate and Investment Research Service	94
A1Σ35	Agricultural Credit	3
A1Σ36	Bank of Athens	3
A1Σ37	Technical Services	5
-	Bank archive material not in series	14
-	Archive material of other bodies	73
-	H.A./NBG Library	81
-	Unclassified	62

APPENDIX 5

1. Archive Material of NBG not Included yet In the Inventory of H.A./NBG

- Photographic Records of NBG (1935-1977)
- Records of Architectural Drawings of NBG
- Audiotape Archive of NBG (1981-1997)
- Film and Videotape Records of NBG (1964-1977)
- Calendars of NBG (1962-1991)
- Archive of Archontoula Apostolopoulou-Georgiadi
- Archive of Emmanouil C. Kasdaglis, 125 anniversary of NBG

2. Archive Material of other Bodies Kept in the H.A./NBG

- Archive of the Hellenic Bank Association (1929-1944)
- Archive of the Bank of Thessaloniki (1932-1946)
- Archive of the Governor General of Macedonia, Vassileios Symonidis (1943-1944)
- Archive of the Aspioti-ELKA Graphic Arts Company (1884-1988)
- Archive of IRIS S.A. Paint and Varnish Manufacturer (1925-1970)
- Archive of Karavassili Bank and Tobacco Industry (1915-1968)
- Archive of the Ellinogermaniki Oikonomiki Company (1942-1944)
- Personal and Photographic Archive of Ioannis Isigonis (1924-1977)

3. Copies of Archive Material of other Bodies Held In the H.A./NBG

- State General Archive: Archive of President Capodistrias, Archive of King Otto, G. Vlachogiannis Collection (1830-1862)
- Archive of the Council of Comptrollers: Books of Lands Conceded (1833-1948)
- Alexander Diomidis Archive, in the possession of N. Pantelakis (1907-1931)
- Alexander Diomidis Archive, in the possession of the Hellenic Literary and Historical Archive (1910-1950)
- Ioannis Valaoritis Archive, in the possession of the Hellenic Literary and Historical Archive (1884-1914)
- Alexander Korizis Archive, in the possession of the Benaki Museum (1903-1941)
- Archive of the Frangiadis Family (1898-1908)
- Zissis V. Karavasilis Archive (1905-1938)
- Pantelis G. Gaganis Archive (1910-1937)
- Logbook of the “Theodoros Theophanes” vessel (1918)

- Foreign Office. Diplomatic and Consular trade reports (1862-1914)
- Louis Lemaitre File, from the French Archives Nationales, Section moderne, 1840-1853
- Fr. Guizot Archive, from the French Archives Nationales, Section moderne
- J.-G. Eynard Archive, correspondence of Arthémond de Regny and J.-G. Eynard, from the Public Library of the University of Geneva (1817-1840)
- Secret Archive of Bavaria, archive material on National Bank of Greece, the Greek currency and Eynard (1832-1863)
- Archive of the French Foreign Ministry (Grèce, 1914-1929)
- Archive of the Russian Foreign Ministry (1791-1917)
- Newspapers and periodicals(1833-1949)