

THE PATRIKIOS OF KEFALONIA & ITHAKI: PLACE & TIME

1. LINKAGE

There are records from the 18th century that would indicate the presence of the Patrikios in Exogi during that century – the construction of the family church of Agios Gerasimos at Goulos in 1793. They may have arrived earlier as Anagnostatos (2008, p 13) lists the Patrikios (and Drakopoulos) among the original families in 16th century Exogi, then named Stavronikion.

In the next century, for some unknown reason, the name of the village was changed to Οξωή or Οξωγή today Εξωγή (Exogi). It is likely that the Patrikios family came to Ithaka from Kefalonia although there is no direct evidence to support this assertion. There are three claims to indicate that in fact there was a linkage between Kefalonia and Ithaka.

Firstly, that the original settlers came from Kefalonia is inferred from the name of the original village, Rousano, on the Neion Mountain. The village was well hidden from pirates, it had wells that supplied water, and a plain called Lakgadi that the first inhabitants cultivated. It appears that the name Rousano is the local version of E-risanos from Erissos, the name of the region in northern Kefalonia which contained many villages such as Patrikata. The suggestion is that the original settlers from Erissos named this location in Ithaka (Parsch, 1892, n1 p 19). At some stage the inhabitants of Rousano moved their village to the current location of Exogi.

Secondly, a copy of the 1891 will drawn up by Giannoula Patrikiou in Exogi was deposited in the Court of First Instance in Argostoli (Πρωτοδικείο Κεφαλληνίας) and then kept in the archives there. Similarly, the 1565 sale contract of Stefani Valouma of Kefalonia selling land in Stavronikion (Exogi). This indicates a close linkage between the two islands.

<http://www.patricios.us/Patrikios/Will.pdf>

Thirdly, it is surmised that the distance between the islands, say at Fiscardo which is on more or less the same latitude as Exogi, of about two miles (3.2 km) was easily crossed. It is quite astounding how close Mount Neion on Ithaka appears from Kefalonia when in a village such as Tselendata. Besides Fiscardo (known as Panormos until the 13th century) there are a number of bays on the north-east coast of Kefalonia from which emigrants could set sail for, most probably Poli Bay at the foot of Rousano, or even the bay of Amoudi below the village of Exogi.



Mt. Neion on Ithaka from Tzenendata in Kefalonia

2. KEFALONIA

In Kefalonia the name Patrikios first appears early in the 8th century during the Byzantine period when Phillipikos Patrikios was exiled from Constantinople to the island. It is doubtful he would have been allowed to live in the capital, the Castle of St. George, and more likely banished to a remote part of Kefalonia. Perhaps this was the isolated settlement in the middle of the Erissos region and at one of the highest elevations at about 2,130 feet (650 m.) above sea level. If he had his family live there then it is possible that the settlement was given the name Patrikata in 1262. That is when villages received their names from the patronymic family that occupied the village at the time that the catalogue of properties was undertaken by the Latin bishop in 1264 (Partsch, 1892 p 108). The presence of the Latins is explained by the seizure of Kefalonia and Ithaki by the Normans in 1185 from whence the islands became a Latin County Palatine ruled by a succession of powerful Frankish families, the Orisinis, Anjou, and Tocchi (Patricios, 2002, pp 51-67). This feudal medieval period of Cephaloniae and Val di Compare (Ithaka) came to an end in 1500 when the Venetians captured the two islands. Giannoulis Patrikios and his sons played a major role in the Venetian attack for which they were rewarded (Patricios, 2002 p72).

In the 17th century the Patrikios were the second largest family in Assos after the Antipas. In the Venetian Tax Roll of 1636-1686 fifteen Patrikios males are listed (Chart IA). Assos only became a village with a castle in 1596 (Patricios, 2002 p 80). The Patrikios remained a strong presence in Assos through to the 19th century when their main concentration moved to Markondonata (Chart IA). Although Chart IA can only be read by enlarging portions of it (the beauty of the pdf format!) it is intentionally kept to one page to provide a graphic picture of the movement of the Patrikios families over place and time from the Castle of St. George to Assos and then Markondonata with some less concentration in Fiscardo, Lavonikes, Matsoukata, Petrikata, Pessada, and Vasileikaides with none left in Patrikata! It is difficult to account for the movement due to the lack of suitable accounts. It is surmised to be a combination of population growth leading to the shortage of arable and pasture land and the need to find new ones and the occurrence of damaging earthquakes. Kefalonia and Ithaka have experienced numerous devastating earth tremors over the centuries (Patricios, 202 pp 237-239). Fiscardo suffered the least damage in the devastating earthquake of 1953 which may indicate that the northern tip of Kefalonia, the location of Markondonata, is the least prone to earth tremors.

The primary sources used to gather the data in the charts are ecclesiastical records of births/baptisms and deaths, archival indices of these, a tax roll, electoral registers, and cemetery gravestones.



Assos

3. FAMILIES

Chart IA, Kefalonia, and Chart IB, Ithaki, list the Patrikios by TIME from the 8th through to the 19th centuries and by PLACE. From this chronological chart a few major families have been identified (Chart II). An aid in the reconstruction of the families is the tradition that the first son is named after the paternal grandfather. The focus of the Chart, though, is my genealogical tree beginning with my father, Napoleon, born at Laho in 1899 and the fifth of six children of Nikolaos Patrikios and Maria Paxinou.

<http://www.patricos.us/familytrees/GerasimosPatrikios.pdf>

My grandfather Nikolaos died in 1912 but there is a discrepancy as to his date of birth. According to the *Gennitiria* in the Ithaka Archives he was born in 1842 at Kourvoulia, Exogi but based on the calculation from his age stated in the Electoral Register of 1871 his birth year was 1848. As his death occurred in 1912 at age 70 the correct birth year would be 1842. His father, Spyridon, was born in 1816 which means he was 26 years old when Nikolaos was born. This is unusually young as the median age of the father at the birth of a son was 45 years of age (Chart IA, Markandonata). The birth date of 1816 is calculated from his age stated in the Electoral Register which we have just seen incorrectly calculates the birth year of Nikolaos. In that case the birth year of Spyridon can be taken to be much earlier than 1816.

In the Electoral Register of 1871 both Nikolaos and Spyridon are recorded as residing in Mesovouno. They may have moved to this village around 1850 as Spyridon is listed as a witness to baptisms in Mesovouno between 1853 and 1861 but in Exogi between 1842 and 1849. Spyridon's father was Stylianos also known as Stelios who most likely lived first in Exogi but moved with his family, elder son Ioannis, son Spyridon, and Nikolaos (8 years old) to Mesovouno around 1850. As Stelios died nine years later in 1859 aged 75 he was born in 1784. Nikolaos and his younger brothers, Panagis and Kostandinos, when married, built houses in Laho. Where and when Gerasimos Patrikios, the father of Stelios/Stylianos, was born and died is not known.

Besides the Gerasimos Patrikios clan the other known Patrikios clan in Exogi was that of Antonios (Chart II). From the data in chart IA major Patrikios families in Kefalonia have been identified: 4 in Fiscardo, 11 in Markandonata, and 3 in Assos. There are obviously other Patrikios families but they are not reflected in the data.

To end on a speculative note: Stelios of Exogi was born say in 1784. Assume his father, Gerasimos Patrikios, was 45 years of age (the median) at the birth then Gerasimos was born in 1739 (and died, say, at age 70 in 1809). These dates 1739-1809 do not match with any of the Gerasimos in Kefalonia. The closest match is with the son of Ilias Markondonatos 1748-1843 but there is no Ilias in the Ithaka Patrikios family. Other fairly close matches are with the son of Stelios Markantonatos c.1772-1842 or the son of Papa Spyros born in 1775.



The Patrikios church of Agios Gerasimos in Exogi

NAMES[^]

Individuals in Kefalonia and Ithaki could be identified in three forms:

- * As the son or daughter of (του) ... the father's name. Virtually all the individuals in the charts are so identified. To keep the entries simple the distinction with "former" (ποτέ) that indicates a deceased father is not made.
- * With a double barreled last name to distinguish a member of one clan from another (as seen in the charts).
- * By a nickname (παρατσούκλι) that could also apply to a whole family.

[^] (Paxinos, 2012 pp 119-266; Anagnostatos, 2002 pp.103-105.)



Antonios Patrikios house, Exogi
(Anagnostatos, 2008, p 29)

4. THE PATRIKIOI

An alternative origin of the Patrikios suggested is that they came from “Mothoni” (present-day Methoni) at the southern tip of the Peloponnissos during the 13th century (Tsitselis, 1904, I, p 518). But a list of the refugees from that region to Kefalonia does not include a Patrikios (Zapanti, 1999, pp. 49-60). The supposition stated before about Phillipikos Patrikios and the fact that the Patrikata existed in the 13th century is a more likely explanation. Furthermore, in the Table of Kefalinian Families, 1570—1571, the Patrikios is listed as one of the 249 indigenous families out of a total of 961 (Zapanti, 1999 pp. 148-179). The family is recorded as living in “Erisos” and as can be seen from Chart IA their village of residence is not given. This specificity came later.

In a 1583 population monograph of 159 villages titled *Zaffalinia* the Venetian Pierto Castrofiliica records that Patrikata (“Padricata”) had 370 inhabitants while Vasileikaides (“Vassilicades”) had only 42 but Assos, Fiscardo, Lavonikes, Matsoukata, Petrikata, and Pessada are not listed (Tsitselis, 1904, I, pp 664-672). In a later Venetian Senate report, 1766-1770, five settlements listed under “Erisso” are Caria, Missovugnia, Vasilicada, Cocolata, and Conv. B. Berg. Viscardo (convent). Most probably Patrikata and other villages were counted under one of these names especially Cocolata (Kokolata) which is reported as having 210 inhabitants but Vasilicada now only 14 (Tsitselis, 1904, I, p 677).

Following the occupation of Kefalonia and Ithaka by the Venetians in 1500 the movement of population from Kefalonia to an almost deserted Ithaka began in 1504 but the actual number is not known (Zapanti, 1999 p 138). By 1568, there were 60 families in the three villages of Vathy (Perahori), Anogi, and Stavronikion (Partsch, 1892 p 118). Around 1750 inhabitants of Exogi began to descend to land they already owned and build new villages such as Kalamos, Platreithia, Frikes, and Marmaka. Evidence is from “proikosyфона” (marriage settlements) of 1665 and 1797 (Anagnostatos, 2008, pp 89-90).

5. SOURCES

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CHART IAZ: THE PATRIKIOS OF KEFALONIA
PLACE & TIME

CENTURY	PLACE	UNSPECIFIED KEFALONIA LOCATION*	MAINLY STELIOS & GERASIMOS NAMES SELECTED
8th / 9th	<p>ERISSOS (ER) LAVONIKES (LA) MATSOUKATA (MA) PETRIKATA (PE) PESADA (PS) VASILEIKADES (VA)</p>		
13th		13th	
15th	<p>I. Damianos nd# (VA) I. Gerasimos nd# (VA) I. Demetrios nd# (VA)</p>	15th	
16th	<p>MastroDaniais, 1555* (ER) [Artisan] Kostas, 1558* (ER) [Sale of land] Andriais, 1566* (ER) ["συντάκτης" - policeman] Kostas, 1568* (Pyrgi) [Mill owner] I. Alexios 1568* (ER) I. Stefanos 1570* (ER)</p>	16th	
17th	<p>I. Filotheos 1618-54* (PE) I. Makarios 1661-75* (PE)</p>	17th	
18th	<p>I. Nikoletos 1704# (VA) I. Agapios 1734-35* (PE) I. Ioannikios 1735-40* (PE) I. Kallinikos 1741-42* (PE) Andreas, Iconographer, Agioi Apostoli 1760s# (VA)</p> <p>Panagis e Antonios 1787-1845* (PE) (s) Gerasimos e Nikolaos 1791-1856* (VA)</p>	<p>18th DEATHS 19th CENTURY (1843-1862): BIRTHS 18th Total deaths recorded all names = 63 ONLY GERASIMOS & STYLIANOS LISTED HERE Gerasimos e Ilias P Markantonanos d 1843* (b 1748) Panagis e Gerasimos P Verdenalis d 1847* (b 1778) D @ Assos e Marieta Matzouki Gerasimos e Paraskeva d 1851* (b 1778) Markoudata Gerasimos e I Spyridonas d 1851* (b 1773) Assos Eirene O Stylianos P Stefanatos d 1853* (b 1849 - 4yrs) Mila o Gerasimos d 1854* (b 1797) Lavonikes W. Stelios e Gerasimos, Gerasimos e Ioannis Nikoletta e Gerasimos d 1855 (b 1775)* O Ilias Gianoulatos, Assos Gerasimos e Nikolaos d 1856 (b 1791) Vasilikoides Maria O Stylianos d 1856* Grattiazio O Stylianos d 1856* Gerasimos e Ioannis d 1858* (b 1805) Markodonata Dionysios e Stylianos d 1858* (b 1854 4 yrs.) Markodonata</p>	
19th	<p>Panagiotis e Nikolaos P Giannatos Δ-1807 (PE) Toumazos e Stamatis Δ-1808 [Assumed VA] Panagis e Gerasimos b 1811* (LA) Panagis e Gerasimos b 1821* (VA)</p> <p>Spyros e Toumazos Δ-1833 (VA) Eleni O Gerasimos h: Panagis Δ-1841 (VA) Katerina O Charitos s: Spyros Δ-1844 (LA) Stamatis e Stylianos b 1844 (s)* (MA) Anastasia O Alexandros h: Kostandis Δ-1849 (LA) Vasilis e Andreas P-Matzoukis Δ-1849 (MA)</p> <p>Stylianios e Petros P-Matzoukis Δ-1873 (MA) Stamatis e Panagis Δ-1873 (MA) W. Demetris S.</p> <p>Giannoula O Dionysios h: Gerasimos Δ-1892 (LA) Kostandinos e Panagis Δ-1893 (LA) W. Gerasimos e Charalambos & Panagis e Ilias Stamatis e Spyridon Δ-1894 (MA) W. Gerasimos e Giorgios</p>	<p>19th</p> <p>BIRTHS 19th CENTURY (1841-1864): GERASIMOS & STELIOS Total births recorded all names = 69 ONLY GERASIMOS & STYLIANOS LISTED HERE Nikolaos e Stelios b 1841* Giorgios e Stelios b 1841* Kostantinos e Gerasimos b 1849* Spyridon e Gerasimos b 1844* Ioannis e Gerasimos b 1846* Gerasimos e Giorgios b 1847* Ilias e Gerasimos b 1848* Nikolaos e Gerasimos b 1848* Gerasimos e Charalambos b 1849* Nikolaos e Gerasimos P Erdimalis b 1850* Gerasimos e Stylianos b 1850* Charalambos Stelios P Markantonis b 1853* Stelios e Spyridon b 1853* Kostantinos e Stylianos b 1856* Panagis e Gerasimos b 1859* Gerasimos e Ioannis b 1859* (Markodonata)</p> <p>Gerasimos e Charalambos b 1862*</p> <p>Gerasimos e Stylianos b 1863* Gerasimos e Giorgios b 1863* Gerasimos e Kostantinos b 1863* (Markodonata) Spyridon e Gerasimos b 1864*</p>	
FOOTNOTES	<p>* Zapanis, 1999, p. 103; p. 240; p. 273; p. 316 pp. 306-7 ^ Electoral Register 1867 (s) = seaman ! = Iigoumenos (Abbot) Monastery of Theotokou, Paliocherosu Tziaveti V.3, 1980, p. 378 * Death register #Vryoniis, nd, p. 407; 405; 409</p>	<p>* Birth Records Index 1841-66, Kefalonia Archives (Assumed location based on cross-referencing) ^ Death Records Index 1843-62, Kefalonia Archives (Assumed location based on cross-referencing) # Assumed location based on cross-referencing</p>	

THE PATRIKIOS OF ITHAKI			
PLACE & TIME			
Focus on Gerasimos - Stylianos - Spyridon - Nikolaos branch			
ITHAKI			
CENTURY	EXOGI*	MESOVOUNOU LAHO (LA)	STAVROS & KALIVIA (S/K) AGIOU SPYRIDON MPAZIGOU (ASM)
8th / 9th			
13th			
15th			
16th	(Prosalentis Δ 1585) Risano (Rousano) from E-risanos/Erissos Kefalonia#		
17th			
18th	Stylianos z Gerasimos [b c 1789] ----- Kostantinos P-Simpila built Church of Agios Gerasimos at Goulois, 1793#	Stylianos z Gerasimos d 1859*	Florias z Giorgios b 1783~ (s) (S/K)
19th	Demetrios z Aggelos b 1806~ (teacher) Alkaterini o Panagis [b 1816] d 1902π Giorgios Patrikios sea captain Fought in Greek revolution, 1821# Panagis, sailor, in Roumanian-Russian War, 1827+ Panagis z Antonios, 1862# d 1866* Nikolaos z Spyridon b 1842* at Kourvoulia d 1912π [discr 1] Andreas z Panagis b 1843~ (s) Demetrios z Panagis b 1847~ (s) Captain of own boat at Mavrona+ Antonios z Demetrios 1886-1968+ Giorgios z Demetrios Panagis z Spyridon b 1849* at Kourvoulia [Spyridon z Stelios (Stylianos) ----- In Exogi for births 1842-49] ----- [Stylianos z Gerasimos witness in 1849] [discr. = discrepancy in birth date baptismal 1842 but electoral register 1848	Ioannis z Stylianos b 1813(08) d 1893* Spyridon z Stylianos b 1816~ Eleni o Ioannis [b 1821] d 1879* Gerasimos z Ioannis b 1841~ Nikolaos z Spyridonoms b 1848~ [discr 1] Giorgios z Ioannis b 1846~ Ioannis-Fotis z Spyridon b 1853* Kostantinos z Spyridon b 1861* [Spyridon z Stelios (Stylianos) in Mesovouno for births 1853-61, [Stylianos z Gerasimos witness in 1853,	Koukas z Giorgios b 1801~ (ASM) Odysseas z Dionysios b 1824~ (ASM) Telemarchos z Demetrios b 1831~ (s) (S Giorgios z Loukas b. 1843~ (ASM) G. Patrikios listed in 'Libro d'Oro' 1857 Grigoris z Giorgios [b 1882] d 1908* (LA) Napoleon z Nikolaos b 1899* (LA)
FOOTNOTES	*The name Exogi / Ofoxi is post-1640 replacing the original name of Stavronikiou Anagnostatos, 2008, p 17 *Gemitrio, Ithaka Archives π Apoviotiria, Ithaka Archives ~ Ithaka Electoral Register 1871, 1872/3 s = (seaman) # Anagnostatos, 2008, pp 23; 29; 53; 128; 140; 152 + Personal communication, Mimikos Patrikios July 2014	* Gemitrio, Ithaka Archives * Apoviotiria, Ithaka Archives [Birth date calculated from age at death] ~ Ithaka Electoral Register 1871, 1872/3 s = (seaman)	~ Ithaka Electoral Register 1871, 1872/3 s = (seaman)

