

4th General Lyceum of Corfu

***The Serbs in Corfu  
during  
the First World War***

A school project as a part of Corfu Secondary Education  
Cultural Programme

B Class  
school year 2015-2016

# *A few words about the Great War*





# CAUSES

- *The economic conditions of the time*
- *Major competition between european countries due to their ambition for expansion.*

## To be more specific:

- The economic development of **Germany** due to the rapid industrial development led to an increasing competition with Britain ensuring the monopoly of international markets.
- Austria-Hungary was in competition with Russia over the sovereignty in the Balkans.
- Russia desired to find a passage to the Mediterranean Sea; it also supported the idea of **Panslavism** considering itself the natural protector of the Orthodox population in the Balkans.



# War antagonism

- In Britain the military expenses reached almost 30% of the GDP between 1890 and 1900. In 1913 they were 140% higher than in 1887.
- Germany, in the mid 1890's, spent almost 90 million Marks every year for the navy. In 1913 the Germans spent more than 400 million Marks.
- Everybody was ready for the GREAT WAR.

## Building

- Since the end of the 19th century the Great Powers had already secured friends and allies, forming two powerful coalitions.

## Alliances

- In 1882 Austria, Germany and Italy signed an agreement of «mutual collaboration», the so called «Triple Alliance».

- In 1907 France, Russia and Great Britain formed the «Triple Entente» known as just Entente.

## The beginning of the War

The spark of war was ignited by the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria – Hungary, Franz Ferdinand and of his wife, Sofia, by a young Serb-Bosnian nationalist Gavrilo Princip in **Sarajevo** on 28 June 1914. Austrians considered the Serbian government responsible for the assassination and declared war on **28<sup>th</sup> July 1914**.



**The assassination of Ferdinand and Sofia**





**1st August**  
Germany  
declares war on  
Russia

**3rd August**  
Germany  
declares war  
on France

**23rd August**  
Japan declares  
war on  
Germany

**4th August**  
Germany  
Declares war  
on Britain

**4th August**  
Germany  
invades  
Belgium

# THE BATTLEFRONTS

## Western Battlefront

The main and  
decisive war front



Long lines of  
trenches and  
thousands of  
human loss.

France, Belgium  
and later USA.

## Eastern Battlefront

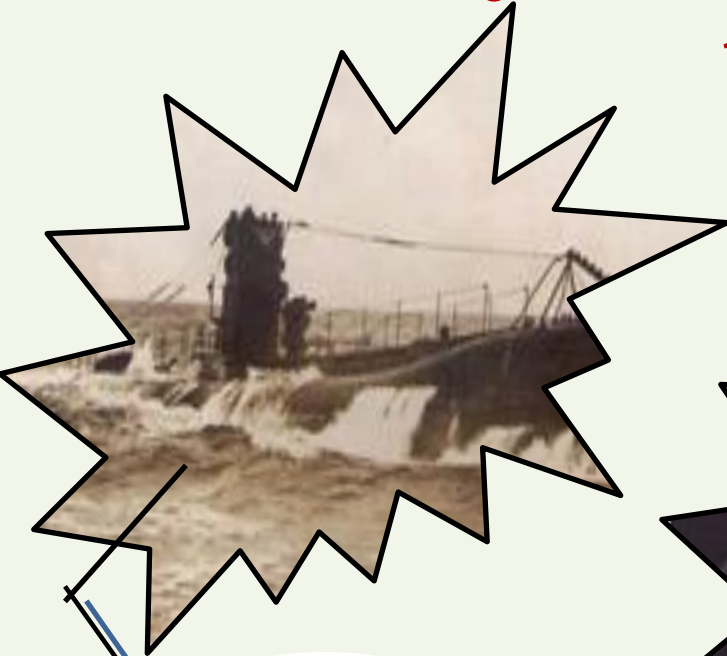
Russia against  
Germany and  
Austria-Hungary.



It became known as  
the war of trenches  
(900km from the  
Niemen River up to  
Roumanian borders).

## Italian Battlefield

## Middle East Battlefield



26 April 1915:  
Italy with Entente fought  
against Austria-Hungary  
without any important  
success.



Russia could not get  
supplies from England  
and France.

November 1914:  
The Ottoman Empire  
took the side of the  
Great Powers.

November 1914:  
Vasora (Iraq) which till  
then belonged to the  
Ottomans, was  
occupied by the British.

# THE PARTICIPATION OF GREECE *in the* FIRST WORLD WAR





# Different views

Between

• El. Venizelos



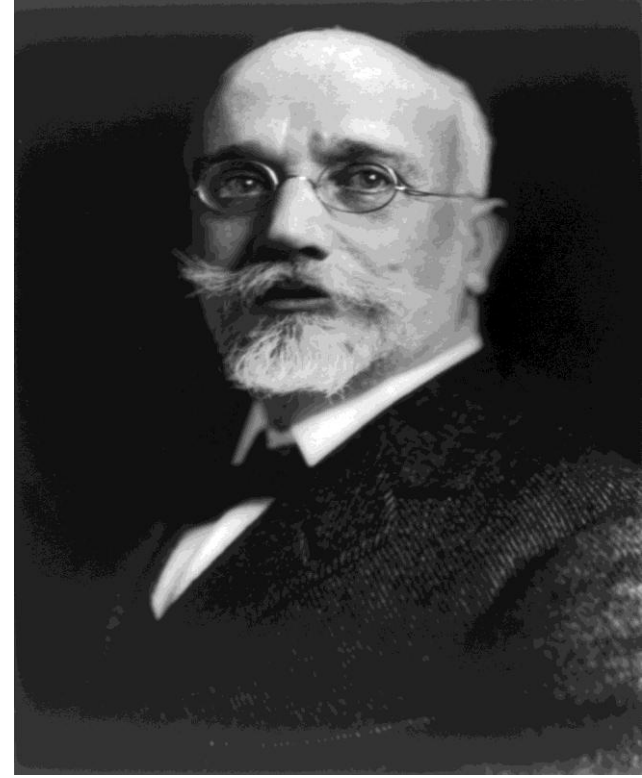
• King Constantinos

➤ Supported the participation of Greece on the side of Entente.

➤ Was in favour of neutrality which served the Central Powers.

The view that prevailed was **neutrality** until 1916

➤ Persistent efforts of Venizelos for Greece to enter the war on the side of Entente.



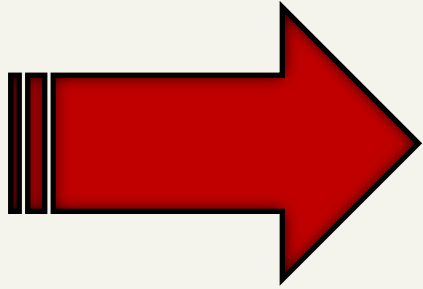
➤ Venizelos wanted Greece to participate in the British campaign against the Turks at Dardanelles (1915). King Constantinos was against such an action .

➤ Polarization by the royalist governments.

➤ Greece was split in two sides, the royalists' and the one's in favour of Venizelos.

➤ National Division.

➤ 16 August 1916, the movement of National Defence with Venizelos in charge.



# GREECE, in 1916, WAS SPLIT IN TWO



On the one hand the government in Thessaloniki with Venizelos in charge decided to make a large scale recruitment.



On the other hand, the government in Athens opposed the followers of Venizelos.



As the Allies were trying to keep Southern Greece under control, French battleships entered Piraeus and disembarked 3000 men, while bombarding areas in Athens around the Stadium and near the Palace.



28 July 1917: Greece enters the war after King Constantinos was overthrown and went on self-exile to Palermo.

The government of Eleftherios Venizelos recruited 300.000 soldiers who joined the British and French army which were already fighting in Macedonia.

# *Serbia and her participation in the first World War .*



*The first World War began in July 1914 when Austria-Hungary declared War on Serbia .*



# Kingdom of Serbia



- The Kingdom of Serbia was an independent country in the Balkans which was founded in 1882.
- The Macedonian Battlefront , also known as the Battlefront of Thessaloniki was formed in 1915 as an attempt of the Entente forces to help the Kingdom of Serbia against the attack of Germany Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.
- The Entente forces failed to provide assistance on time.

- In 1914 the Austrians attacked Serbian. They won in Sara and Drina rivers and also in Coloumbara. Serbia was forced to evacuate Belgrade on 30<sup>th</sup> of November.



Serbian however, under the command of Rantomir Poutnik, fought back and won the Austrians in the battle of Roudnik and recaptured their capital in 15<sup>th</sup> of December.



# Triple invasion and the fall of Serbia.



Radomir Putnik

- 6<sup>th</sup> October 1915 : New attacks from both Austrian-Hungarian and German army.
- 15<sup>th</sup> October 1915: Attack of Bulgarians against Serbian forces in the valley of South Morava near the Vranje which ended on the 22nd October .
- General Poutnik ordered a whole retreat through Montenegro and Albania .

150.000 Serbs start their long journey to the unknown through Albania.

- An English-French Council decided the fate of the Serbs. It was Piarron de Mondesiv idea to transfer the Serbs from Albania to Thessaloniki by ships to continue the fight.
- They came across very serious problems in the Albanian mountains: bad weather, rough roads, indifference or even hostility from the locals and starvation.



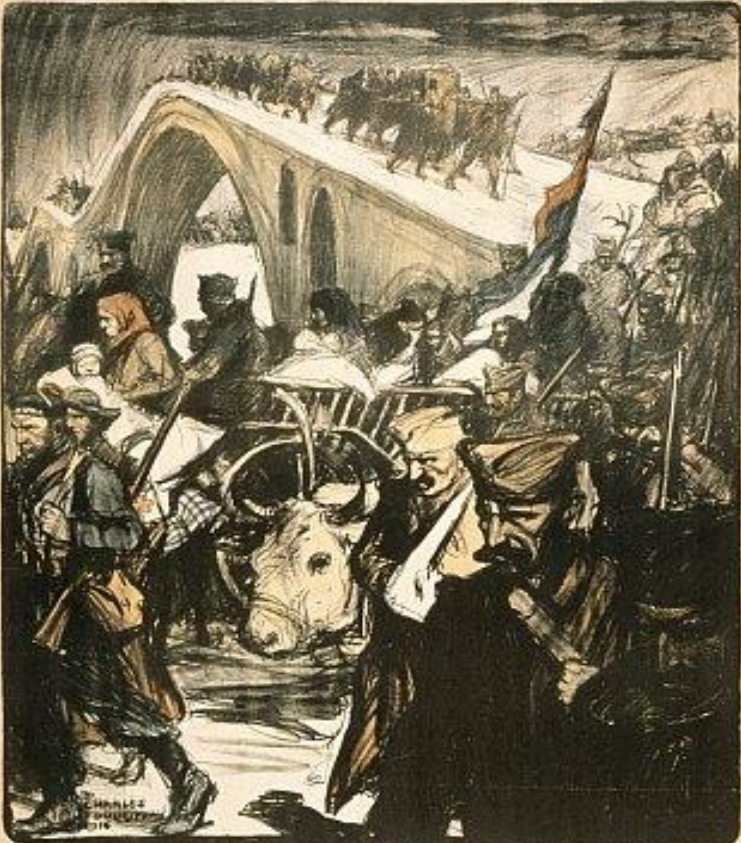
14<sup>th</sup> December 1915

- Arrival of the English Ambassador in Albania , to reassure them for the existence of a large foreign army. The Serbs are afraid of an attack of the Austrian fleet , when they would reach the Albanian coast .
- Last minute decision for the transferring of Serbs from Durrës (Albania) to Corfu .
- In Athens , Stefanos Skouloudis was informed that Corfu will be the base of allies. The allies used as an excuse the danger from German submarines.
- 11th January 1916 without the greek consent , Corfu got into French occupation .



*The Serbian army from northern  
to southern Serbia.*





**LA JOURNÉE SERBE**  
25 JUIN 1916  
ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA BATAILLE DE KOSSOVO

The exodus...  
The difficult path of exile ...  
A population eradicated...

A population driven out  
of their country, their  
homes, their lives...

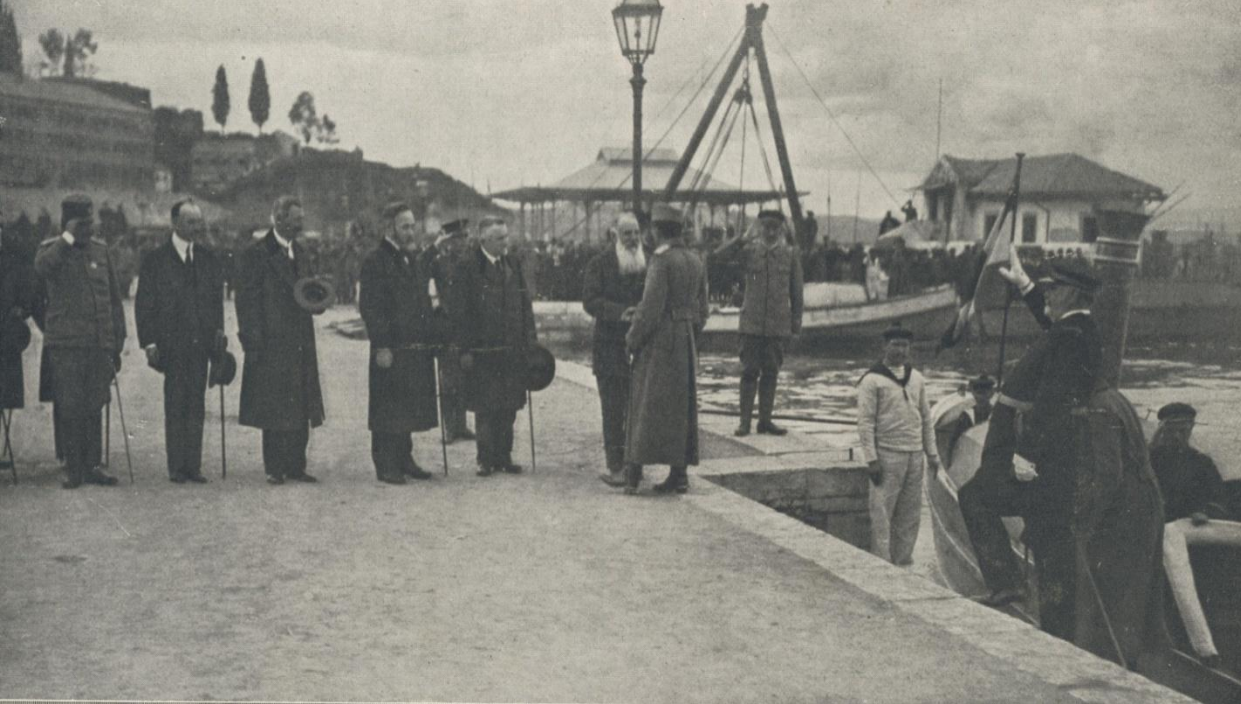


НОЋНИ МАРШ СРПСКЕ ВОЈСКЕ  
ИЛУСТРАЦИЈА НАСТАВНИКА СЕРБИЈЕ



*Corfu will be the island of salvation  
for thousands of Serbs.*





Only 125.000 Serbian soldiers of the 150.000 arrived at the Adriatic coast and were transferred to Corfu by Italian ships.

After a while, King Peter and his successor Alexander arrived and settled down in “Mon Repos”.



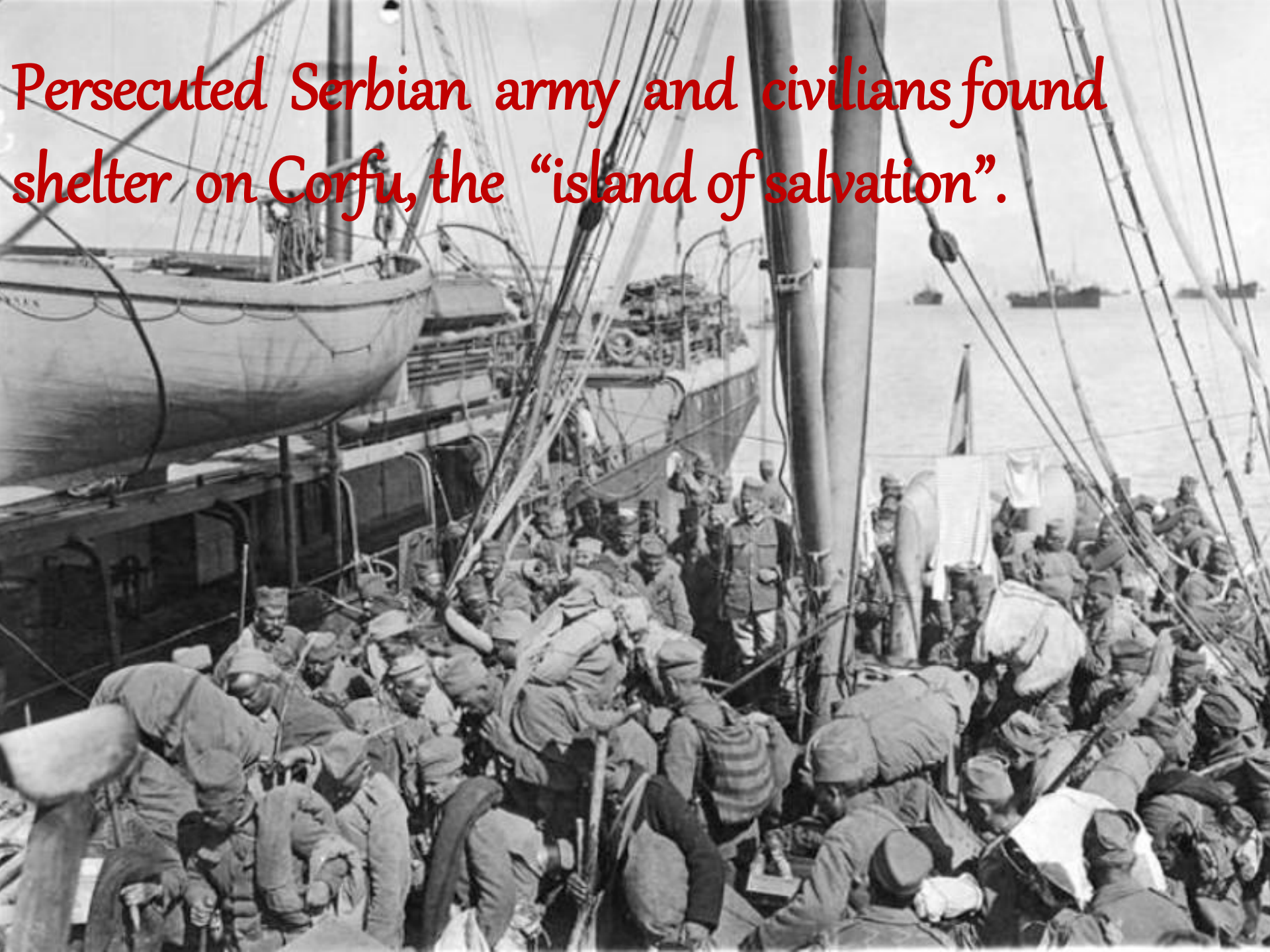


*6th of February 1916:*  
The Serbian throne's  
successor *Alexander*  
came to Corfu to  
examine the situation  
of the army but also to  
raise their morale.





Persecuted Serbian army and civilians found shelter on Corfu, the “island of salvation”.



The Corfiots are watching the disembarkation of the Army and of the supplies of Entente.



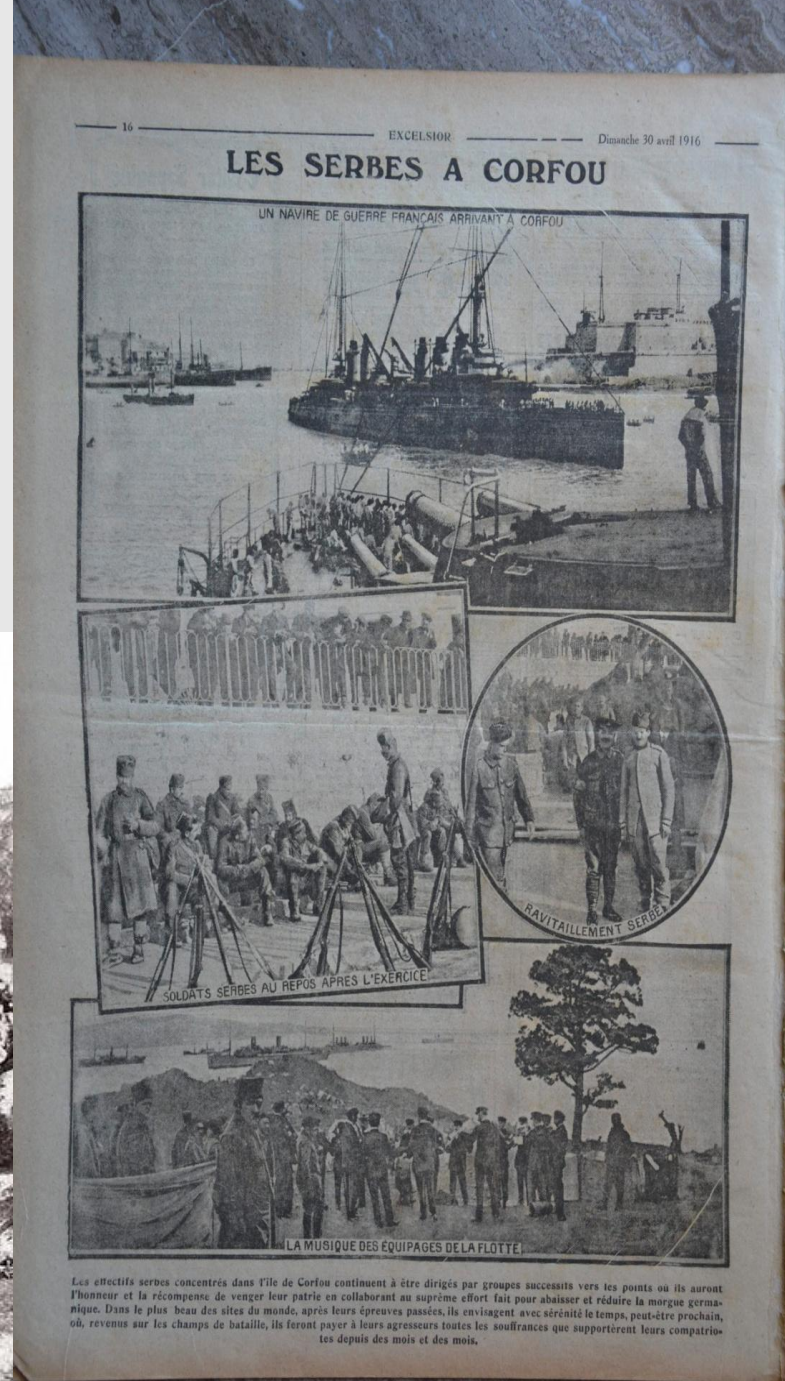




*An  
exhausted  
army*



Thousands of Serbian soldiers trying to survive...





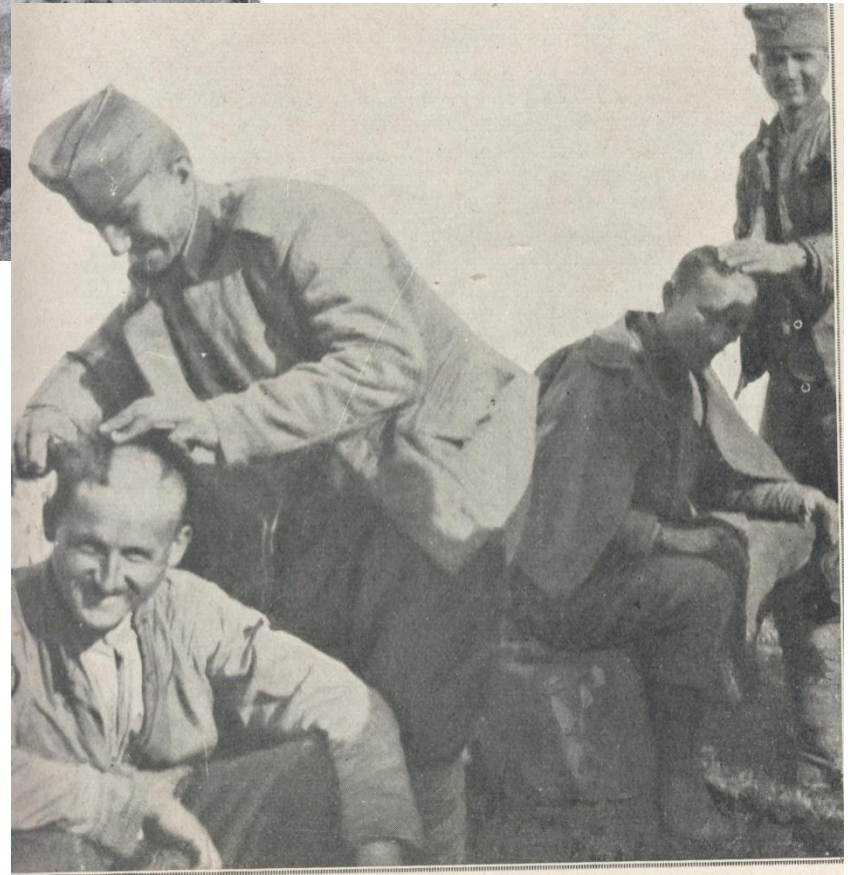






*The sea is not  
only a need but  
also a pleasure...*

*Having a haircut and bathing  
in the sea, after months of  
incredible mental and  
physical suffering*



# *Serbian soldiers in the streets of Corfu*





*For a while, Corfu becomes  
a new home*





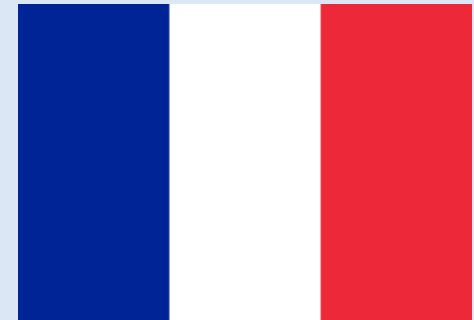
# How the Serbs were treated by the French and the British



Краљевина Србија  
Kingdom of Serbia

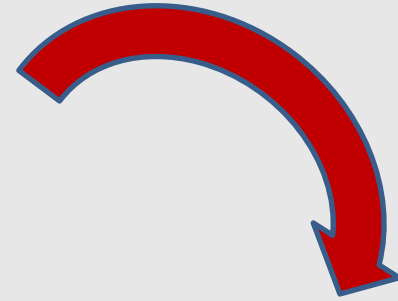


United Kingdom



France

Generally:



- The French and British contribution in solving problems that followed the arrival of Serbian army and Serbian government in Corfu, was decisive.

## More specifically:

- Great Britain and France took over the **feeding** of the army offering them limited quantities of food. But even this, it was very important as the Serbs had arrived having nothing at all.
- For more than three months the Serbian army was fed with rusks and tinned meat but portions were neither enough nor regular.

- The allies were in charge of providing them with the **clothing** as well.



- Starvation causes digestion problems or diarrhoea, mainly because they ate greedily which, in many cases, caused even death.

- It is really interesting that in Corfu we even today use the word *χλεμπονιάρης*, which refers to a skinny and starved person. It derives from the serbian word which means bread (*хлеб*), a word that the Corfiots often heard from the Serbian soldiers.





# Health Care

- **French Health Military Service:** The French built a bacteriological lab and they started medical tests and vaccinations. They even provided chlorination of drinking water.



The French Mission was assisted by the **Red Cross**, the **Pasteur Institute** and the Corfiot doctors **Spyridon Paxinos** and **Constantinos Palatianos**.

- The small island of Lazareto was the first Welcome and Medical center .
- Later ,this center accepted choleric and victims of the eruptive typhus .
- Many people died.

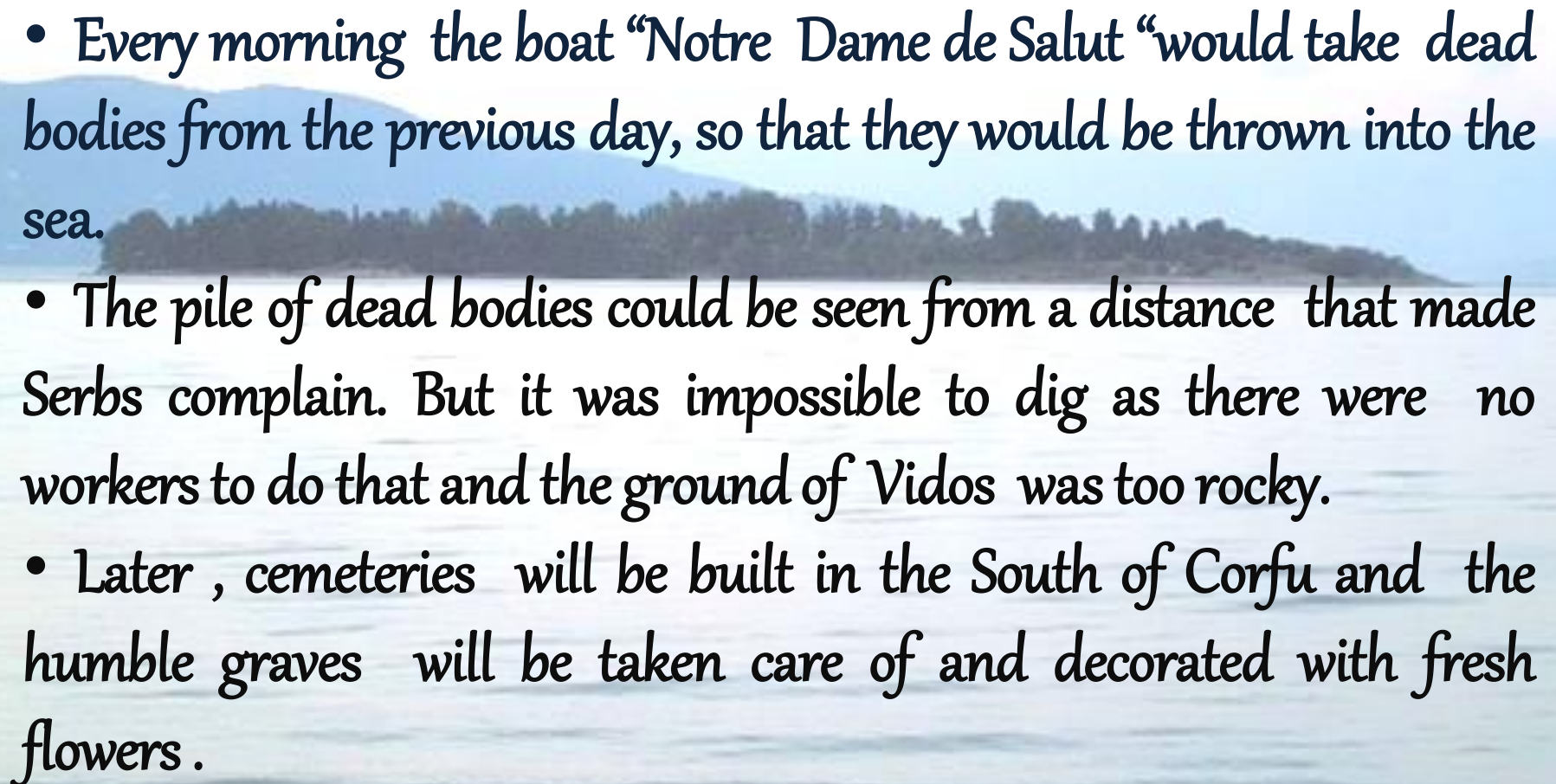


- Problems of burial.
- Due to the small area of the island and in order to prevent epidemics the dead bodies were buried in the sea , in what became known as the **Blue Graveyard**.

## Vidos, the “island of death”

- All the sick soldiers from the camps of Govino and Ipsos were transferred to Vidos , later known as the “island of death” by the Serbian soldiers.
- Every morning, a crowd was gathered on the arrival platform of Gouvia , to be transferred to Vidos.
- The number of people to be transferred was determined by the number of deaths
- Many soldiers and civilians stayed there, under the trees without having the strength to go back . Bad weather conditions resulted in high fatality .



- 
- Every morning the boat “Notre Dame de Salut “would take dead bodies from the previous day, so that they would be thrown into the sea.
  - The pile of dead bodies could be seen from a distance that made Serbs complain. But it was impossible to dig as there were no workers to do that and the ground of Vidos was too rocky.
  - Later , cemeteries will be built in the South of Corfu and the humble graves will be taken care of and decorated with fresh flowers .



- 20 February 1916: The Achilleion was converted into a hospital with 110 beds. There was a second hospital on the hill of **Avramiou**. Health care was provided even in tents in **Vidos** and in **Gouvia**. Altogether 1600 beds and 2 floating hospitals.



The navy offered some tents in which the Serbs slept on the ground, on old clothes, selfmade beds made of wood and covered with grass .



Some nurses from the British ship called *Sphinx* with the navy's doctor, Portman, offered help to the desperate and impoverished soldiers.



**• From 23<sup>rd</sup> January  
until 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1916  
4.847 Serbian soldiers  
died in Corfu.**





The rates of deaths were very high, especially in the beginning:

- 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1916: 5.000 men came. 180 died.
- 28<sup>th</sup> January: 6.200 came. 150 died
- 2<sup>nd</sup> February: 24.000 came. 177 died
- 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February: 36.000 men came. 285 died
- Another 531 died the days that followed.
- From mid February onwards, the rate of deaths started reducing.

Aproximately  
30.000  
children,12-18  
years  
old,followed the  
retreat .



15.000 of them  
died before they  
reached the  
Albanian coast .

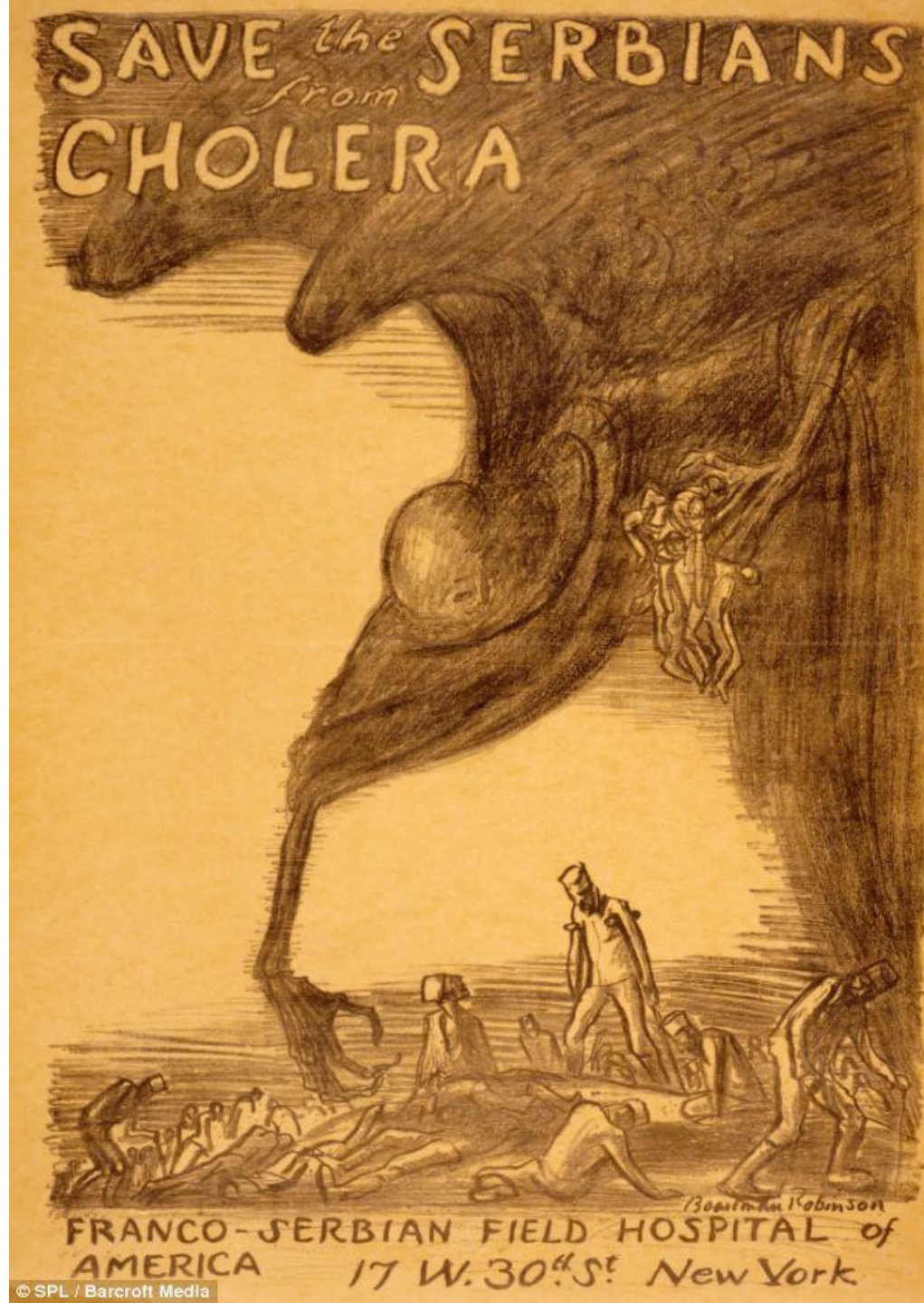
Aproximately  
6.000 died while  
they were  
staying in Corfu  
because they  
were underfed.



In the end,  
7.000 children  
were  
transferred to  
the island .

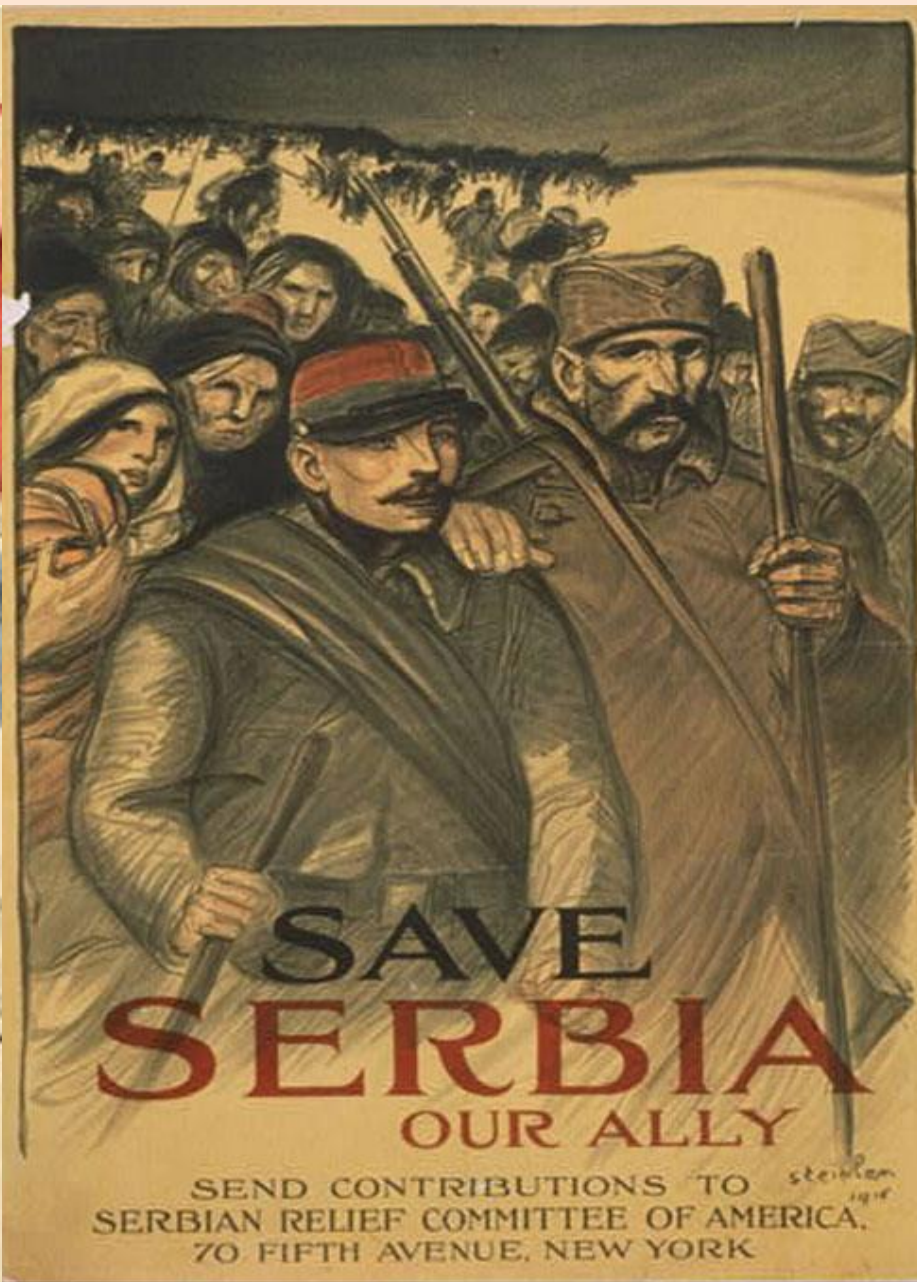
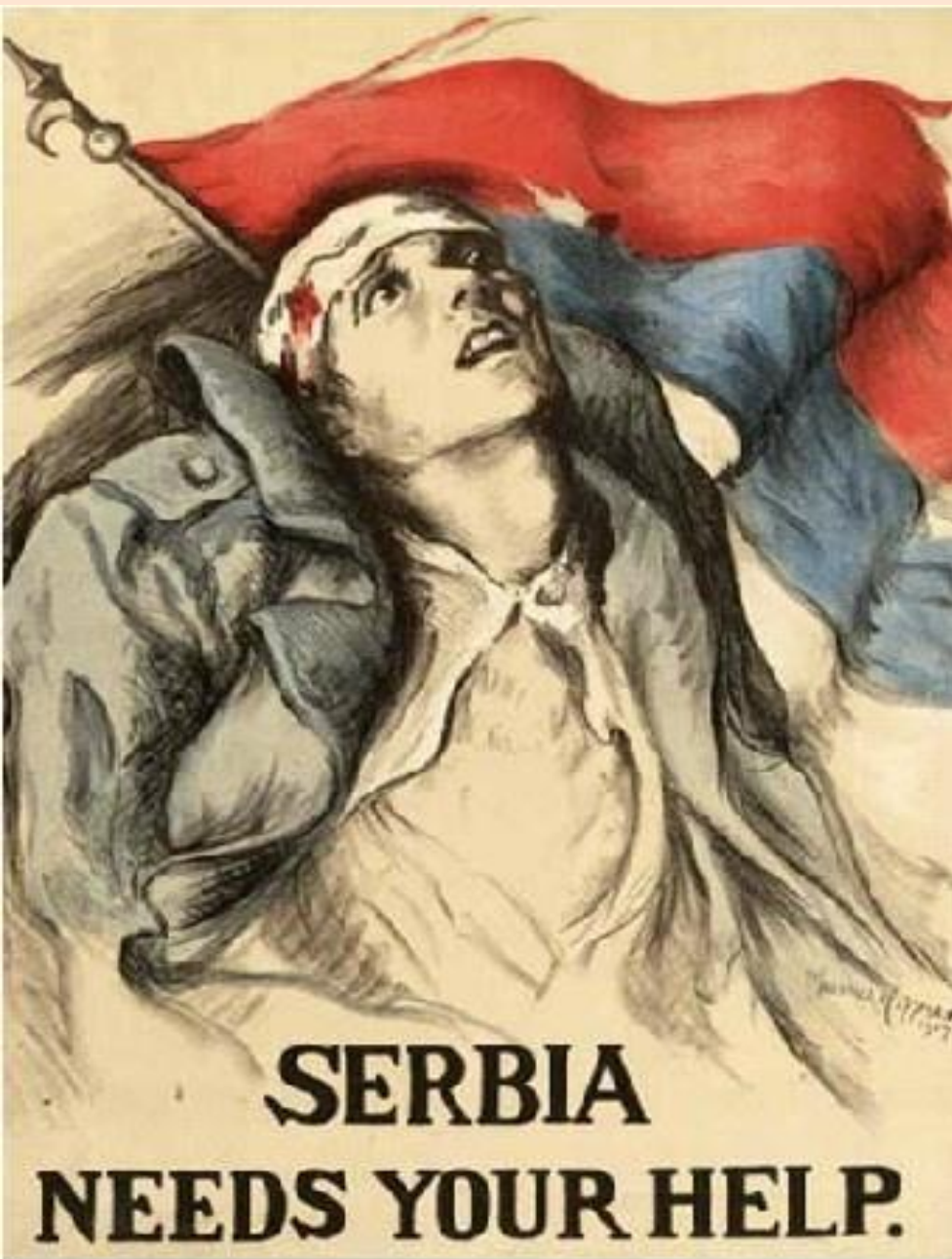
## Diseases

Serbs and local people lost their lives from the diseases of cholera and typhus, an illness caused by poverty and hunger.





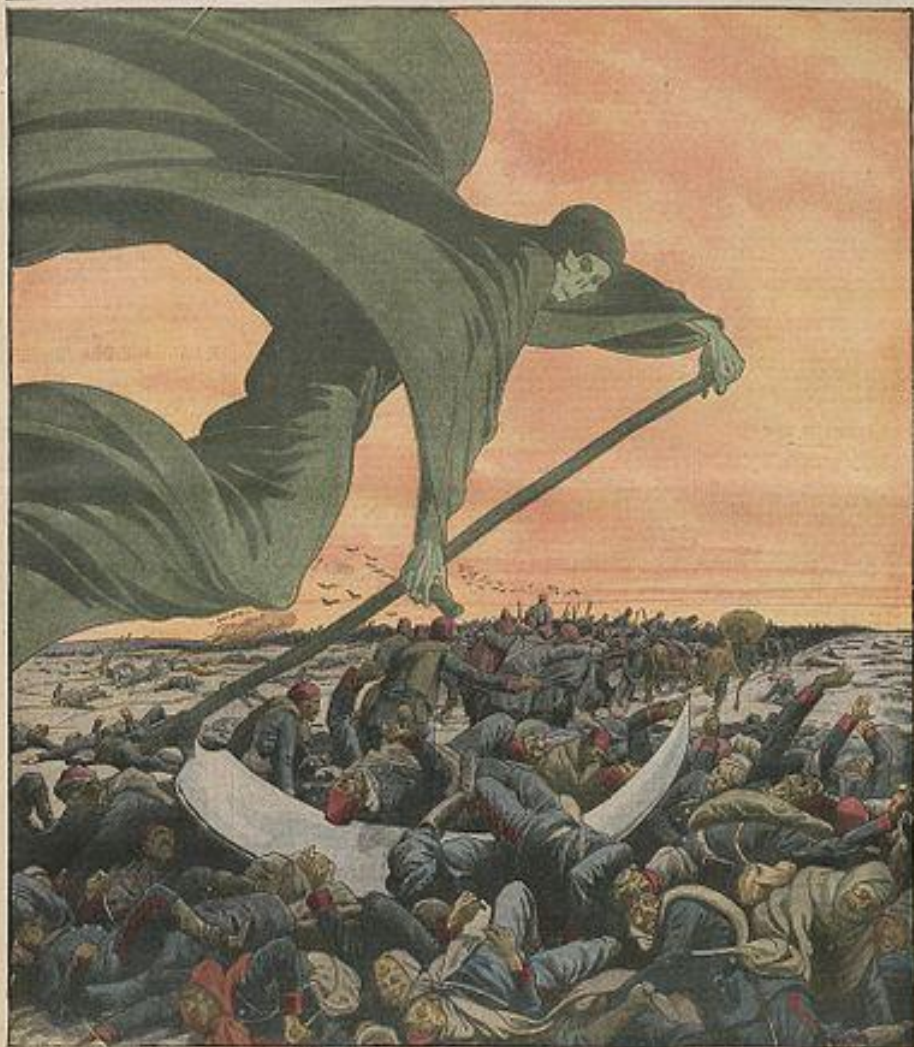
A movement of solidarity is developed for the Serbians refugees.





# Le Petit Journal

ADMINISTRATION 5 CENT. SUPPLÉMENT ILLUSTRÉ 5 CENT. ABONNEMENTS  
11, rue Lafayette, 11 27<sup>e</sup> Année Numéro 1.190  
En Vente tous Jours  
DÉPARTEMENT 2.00 4.00 8.00  
ÉTRANGER 3.00 6.00 12.00  
DIMANCHE 1<sup>er</sup> DIMANCHE 1.00 2.00 4.00



LE CHOLÉRA



Bardou and Robinson

## LEFT BEHIND IN SERBIA

Send Money for the Women  
and Children to the **SERBIAN RELIEF**  
70 Fifth Avenue New York

# The establishment and operation of the Serbian government in Corfu





# The exiled Serbian Government



- The Prime Minister of the Serbian government , Nikola Pasic, together with some Army officers and many members of the Belgrade Assembly retreated into exile in Corfu.
- They remained in Corfu until the end of the war, January 11, 1918

*The Serbian  
Government  
settled in  
Hotel "Bella  
Venezia"*

*The hotel as it is today*



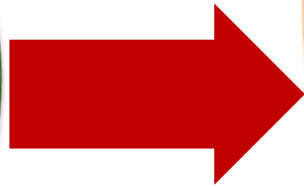


The old building of the Municipal Theatre. It was burnt down during the 11 World War.

- The People's Assembly moved to the Municipal Theatre building unofficially declaring Corfu as the capital of Serbia.
- There, the regular sessions of Parliament began its meetings on **September 10, 1916** and continued for the next three years.
- So the constitutional system of Serbia continued to operate away from home.



*The Serbian  
government  
worked very  
hard.*



*They made suggestions to the  
Allies concerning military and  
other matters of major  
importance aiming at finding  
solutions to the problem of the  
southern Slavs.*



- Significant were the meetings of Regent Alexander Karageorgevits and the Prime Minister Nikola Pasic, with prominent personalities and statesmen in Paris, Rome, London and in Corfu itself.

*An important page of the Serbian political history was written in Corfu*

The news for the Serbian tragedy were spread all over Europe. The public opinion reacted

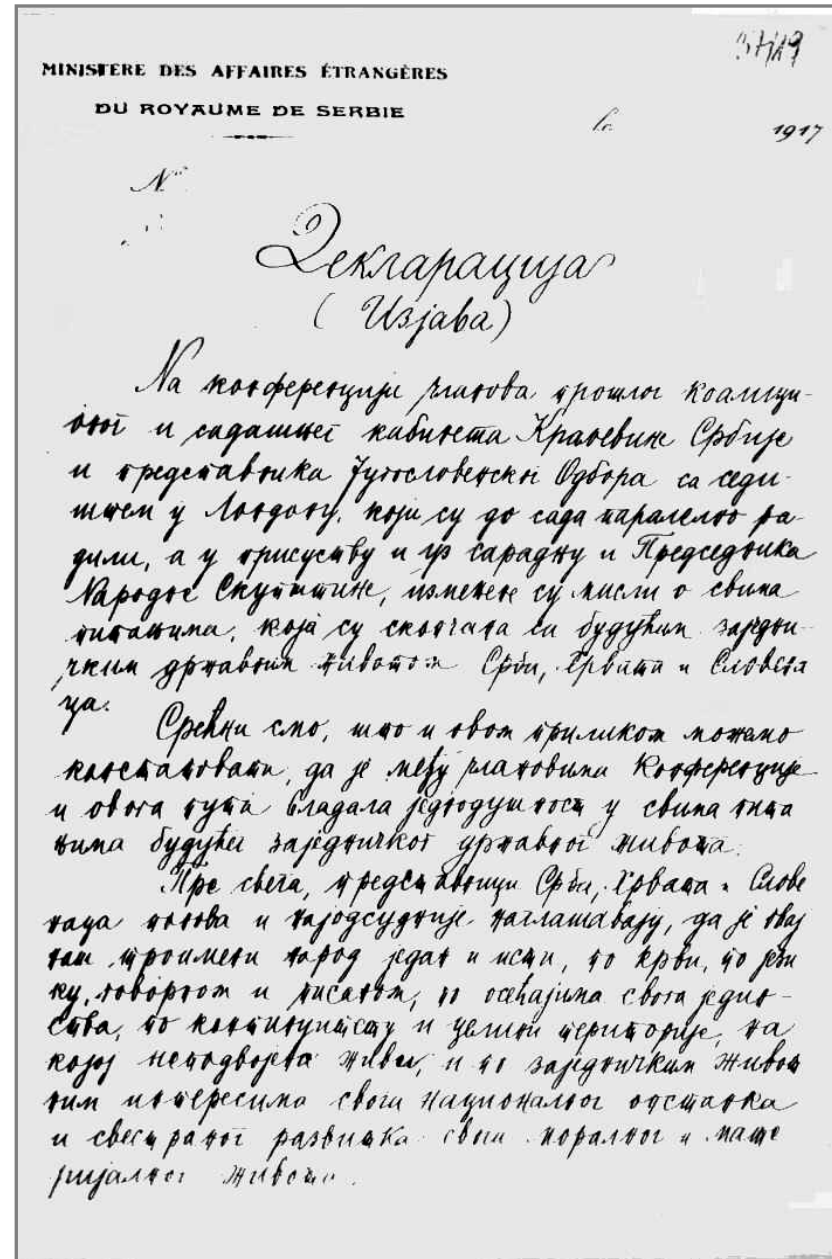
The London Yugoslavian Committee had a meeting with Prince Alexander in Paris .

*The agreement of Corfu* was signed after long negotiations



- Signed on 20 July 1917.
- The agreement stated the willingness of Serbs, Slovenes and Croats to live in a single independent state based on the principle of their self-determination.
- The Declaration of Corfu is considered as the founding declaration of Yugoslavia, as it led on **December 1, 1918** to the founding of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was renamed in 1929 the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

## The Declaration of Corfu



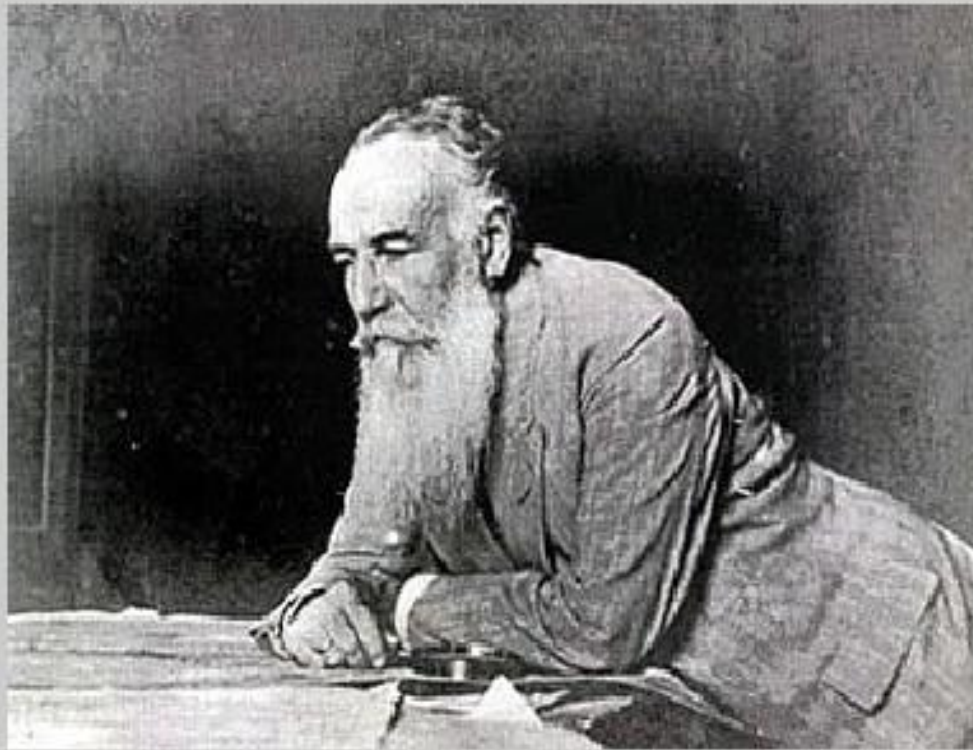
# The visiting of Eleftherios Venizelos



- On the 1st of November 1917, made his appearance in front of the Serbian Parliament in Corfu, the Greek Prime Minister, El. Venizelos, who was applauded as he stated that he would help by all the means he possessed.

- The response that Venizelos gave to Vienna, when he was suggested to attack Serbia in order to weaken her power at that time was written in history: *«Greece is a small country to commit a dishonor like this».*

Nicolas Pasic



Eleftherios Venizelos







- Amongst the MP's there were **many socialists** who remained loyal to their **revolutionary ideas** and **denounced** Serbian chauvinism.

- Very often there were **heated disputes** in Parliament; the theatre was surrounded by the French army twice to keep things under control.



- One of the prominent figures of the time was a rebel called Ilya Jovanovic who had deserted the army and stayed in Corfu until 1920.
- He belonged to the far-left wing of the Serbian Socialist Party and he had a solid theoretical background. Many young Corfiots gathered around him and were preached the principles of **proletarian internationalism**.
- A few years later he was executed in Yugoslavia.



➤ *The municipal authorities of Corfu* temporarily gave a printing house to the Serbs, which had the most modern printing equipment offered by the French.

➤ So, the Serbian Government established their *national press* in the port of Corfu.

➤ With the help of a Corfiot photographer they also managed to print *Serbian banknotes*.





1

Child care was significant to the Allies in Corfu.

2

Slowly the Serbs regained their power and began to organise.

3

They founded two Serbian schools: A primary school with 290 students and a high school with 120 students.

4

Serbian books for school were printed in the national press in Corfu.



## *The Serbs had a lively cultural life in Corfu.*

- They put up theatrical plays.
- They created sports unions and organized games with the local corfiot teams.
- They organized concerts.
- Many Serbian restaurants and shops were opened.
- They even created their own postal service.







## The church of San Nicolo dei Vecchi.

In 1916 it was granted to the Serbs as a **Cathedral**, when the exiled government and soldiers retreated to Corfu.

The Mess was held by Serbian priests.

# Foreign papers about the Serbs in Corfu

«Sports events by the Serbs in Corfu»



«Serbian national dance. The dancers dance around the musicians»



Described for "The Sphere" by Crawford Price

ATHENS, June 4, 1916.  
The greatest drawback which Corfu possesses to-day is the obvious difficulty of getting there, for the journey *via* Messina and Patras by unwholesome steamers, which sail at rare and irregular intervals, demands a courage that would earn immortality upon the battlefield. Thanks, however, to a gracious invitation from the Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia, the writer passed from Rome to Brindisi in a royal train instead of being called upon to sit bolt upright in a carriage stuffed with divers sorts of humanity throughout the duration of a hot night in southern Italy. At Brindisi we had guards of honour, swift automobiles, cheering crowds, official receptions, and visits to submarines in place of perspiring porters, thieving guides, creaky cabs, and lengthy incarceration in a vitiated customs house.

### The Transformed Island of Corfu

Prior to our departure the Duke of Abruzzi, accompanied by the young heir-apparent to the Italian throne, came aboard the newest and fastest of Italian cruisers to bid the Serbian guest God-speed. The Duke cut a striking figure in his admiral's uniform, and the little Prince, quite Montenegrin in type, won all hearts by his simple and lovable demeanour. Then, with decks cleared for action and men standing at loaded guns ready to fire at the merest suspicion of a periscope, we rode out of Brindisi at 11.20 a.m., and, despite zig-zagging across the Adriatic, so that we were once opposite Valona, dropped anchor in Corfu roadstead exactly six hours later.

Corfu has undergone a gigantic transformation. Ordinarily an idyll of olive groves and gardens riding peacefully upon the blue waters of the Adriatic, the

execution of national songs and dances was elevated, by constant practice, to a fine art.

The national dance is not an uproarious performance; it is interesting, home-like, and appeals to the communal instinct of the Serbian peasant. The music—a cross between an Arab dirge and a Highland fling—is rendered mostly on a primitive reed instrument, but for more auspicious occasions such luxuries as an accordion and a violin are produced. And around the musicians the dancers, holding hands, revolve and sway in ring formation and jerk their feet to the crotchets and semi-quavers.

### A Serbian Fête Day at Corfu

The morning of the fête (*slava*) of the 2nd Regiment broke with a curious mixture of brilliant sunshine and heavy rain. Tremendously proud that their festivities were to be honoured with the presence of the Prince Regent, the troops left their picturesque camp upon the hillside, marched to one of those sylvan glades which abound in the island, and there formed up into an open square. On this occasion the art of man had adorned nature. Flanking the long avenue which led from the road, the soldiers had built up a shapely balustrade of grass-covered earth, edged with the snowiest of pebbles from the beach and centred with the choicest of flowers. Beneath a group of olive trees in the centre of the square stood the ornate altar of the Orthodox Church, a raised dais for the Prince, and a monument, fashioned in the mud of the fields, cleverly carved by some peasant genius with figures symbolic of the Serbian retreat through Albania. The religious service, brief but





- Serbs and Corfiots co-laisted peacefully. Their organised way of life, their culture and traditions appealed to the locals..
- The Serbs dealt with their dire situation in steadfastness and dignity.
- During their stay not one incident of violent behaviour had been recorded.



- 1914 - 1921 **Ioannis Mavroyannis** was Mayor of Corfu.
- The decisions which were taken by the Municipal Council then prove the **friendly greek-serbian** relations. The two nations are still friendly due to historical and cultural bonds.

- It is worth mentioning that General Stoyanovic, who would be Prime Minister before Tito came to power, and his staff officer both married the two daughters of the “Bella Venezia”.
- Inter- marriages between Serbs and Corfiots were common.
- Some settled down permanently on the island. Today their descendants are still living here. Surnames like **Petrovich, Dragoumanovich, Borch, Zoupanos** etc, prove this.



During those days of complete despair a Serbian soldier wrote **a song** which was sung with his colleagues.

Song's Title: **TAMO DALEKO.**

It became the national folk song of Serbia during the First World War. Today, it's still sung, reminding the hardships of the Serbian people.





# Miltiades Margaritis : the Honorary Consul

Miltiades Margaritis: Member of the City Council. A self-made and bold person.

A man of the world, he was well-informed about the Balkan Culture.

He served as Honorary **Consul of Serbia** in Corfu.

- In crucial meetings he was the link between Greeks and Serbians.
- M. Margaritis was touched by the drama of the Serbian people. When more lodgings were needed for the refugees, he offered his farms for accomodation at Koulines.



- **The Serbian Army left Corfu to the battlefield during April-May 1916.** This took place before the Declaration of Independence and the formation of Yugoslavia had been signed.
- **The French** sponsored the reorganization and transferring of the army to **Chalkidiki**. Besides, the Serbian army was provided with artillery, arms and animals.
- **130.000 men and 34.000 animals** were safely transferred to their final destination via Patras and Thessalia.



**Memories, monuments,  
relations,  
from the past and today...**





Vidos was called *the island of death* by the Serbs. The memorial at the port make visitors become emotional and concerned about the outcome of wars.

War is destruction, pathway which leads to death.

*Refugeeism is eradication, suffering, torture, pain and death..*

Peaceful anti-war fights and solidarity might change the word.





Almost 10.000 deaths  
of which 5.000 were  
young soldiers at the  
age of 20.

- In their memory, a majestic **Mausoleum** (kosturnica) was built in 1939 by the kingdom of Yugoslavia. The architect of this building was Nikola Knjazev.
- Inside the marble Mausoleum, exist **1.232** caskets, which contain the bones of the soldiers out of 27 cemeteries of Corfu. The names of the soldiers are known.
- The bones of **1.532** unknown Serbian soldiers have been entombed in two external tombs.



*A view of the “Blue graveyard”...*



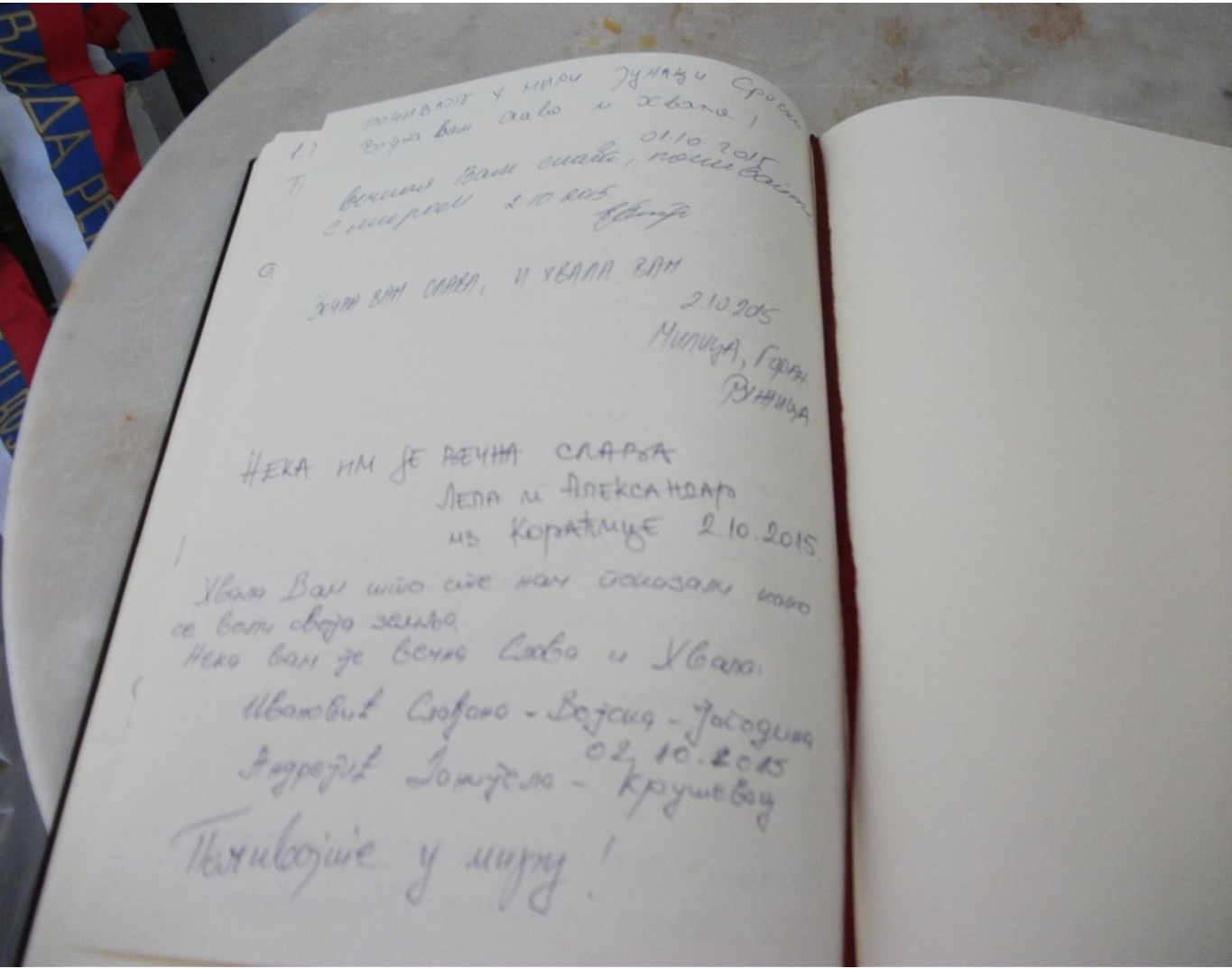
*ПЛАВА ГРОБИНИЦА*





People honor their dead.  
They do not forget their history.





1) ПОЧИВАЈИТЕ У МИРУ ЈУНАЦИ И СПАСИОЦИ  
Ваша воја слава и хвала!

7) Велики вам смело, поштом  
С митицом 2.10.2015

6) ХВА ВАМ СЛАВА, И УВАГА ВАМ  
2.10.2015  
Митица, Горан  
Рунница

НЕКА НИМ ЈЕ ВЕЧНА СЛАВА  
ЛЕЛА И АЛЕКСАНДАР  
ИЗ КОРАТНИЦЕ 2.10.2015.


Уваго Вам што сте нам спасили како  
се вати своја земља.  
Нека вам је вечна слава и уваго!

Швајцар Србско - Војска - Јасовина  
Андреј Јовић - Крушево  
02.10.2015

Поклоњење у мизу!

The pilgrims  
and  
visitors  
of the  
Mausoleum  
write down  
their thoughts  
and feelings ...



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- There were 28 cemeteries next to the Serbian military camps in Corfu.
  - At **Aghio Matthaio** (520 graves) and at **Katomeri** (500).
  - Countless other tombs can be found in places like **Ipsos**, **Gouvia**, **Vraganiotica**, **Gastouri**, **Stronghili**, **Messonghi**.



## The cemetery at Aghio Mathaio

- **Giannis Giannoulis**, a villager from Episkopiana, who lived in Aghio Mathaio, gathered the bodies of the Serbian soldiers and buried them in his yard, making a small cemetery.

- The Serbs **honored** this man by building a statue of him. A commemorative plaque was placed in the churchyard of Aghio Mathaio in the village square.



# *The Serbian monument at Gouvia*





➤ The municipality of Corfu, honoring the history and the strong bonds between Serbia and Corfu donated to **the Serbs a three-floor neoclassical municipal building in the heart of the old town of Corfu.**



➤ There lies the **Museum of Serbian Souvenirs** or the “Serbian Home” as they like to call it.

➤ Through photos, documents and other exhibits, details from the history of the Serbian nation from **September of 1915 till the end of the war, are unveiled.**



For the Serbs Corfu is considered their **second small country**.

Every year, it is visited by **government officials, relatives** of the deceased as well as **civilians**, in order to pay respect in remembrance of their deads.

Corfu town, Vidos and other places on the island are also visited by **war veterans**, the Army Academy, the Police Academy and high-school **students**.

During the summers, students are hosted in the municipality of Corfu.

There is a **Serbian-Corfiot friendship League**, which keeps those memories alive until today.

## The emblem of Corfu



The Serbian flag

Almost a century after, the relationships between Corfiots and Serbians, remain strong and are getting stronger every year.

In times when the Serbian people were challenged, **Corfiots**, continued to support their historical friendship and **stand by their side**. A seal of this friendship is **the twinning between Corfu and Belgrade, Crucevac, Alexandrovac, Zemoun, Ttayetina and Palilula**.

Our team  
in front of  
the Mausoleum





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