



OBJECT ID	2002.34.2.A
OBJECT NAME	Toga
MATERIAL	COTTON
OBJECT ENTITIES	American Congress, United (is related to)
RELATED ITEMS	Vest, 2002.34.1.D Toga, 2002.34.2.B Skirt, Foustanella, 2002.34.3.A Shirt, 2002.34.3.B Skirt, Foustanella, 2002.34.3.C Skirt, Foustanella, 2002.34.3.D Skirt, Foustanella, 2002.34.3.E Skirt, Foustanella, 2002.34.3.F Toga, 2002.34.4.A Toga, 2002.34.4.B Toga, 2002.34.4.C Toga, 2002.34.4.D Toga, 2002.34.4.E Toga, 2002.34.4.F Toga, 2002.34.4.G Toga, 2002.34.4.H Toga, 2002.34.4.I Toga, 2002.34.4.J Toga, 2002.34.4.K Toga, 2002.34.4.L Toga, 2002.34.4.M Toga, 2002.34.4.N Toga, 2002.34.4.O Toga, 2002.34.4.P Toga, 2002.34.4.Q Toga, 2002.34.4.R Toga, 2002.34.4.S Toga, 2002.34.4.T

ACCESS POINTS

blue
Greek Independence Day Parade
Toga

OBJECT DESCRIPTION

Full length, short sleeved dress/toga. Completely off white minus at the neckline with is trimmed with grosgrain in a light blue color. This grosgrain is also at the bottom of the skirt in two parallel lines. Some dirt on the skirt and an orange discoloration on the chest.

ORIGIN

Other pieces in the accession are costumes from the Independence Day Parade so it is safe to assume this would have been worn the same.

Greek Independence Day, national holiday celebrated annually in Greece, as well as around the world, on March 25, commemorating the start of the War of Greek Independence in 1821. It coincides with the Greek Orthodox Church's celebration of the Annunciation to the Theotokos, when the Archangel Gabriel appeared to Mary and told her that she would bear the son of God.

Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since 1453. The Greek revolt was precipitated on March 25, 1821, when Bishop Germanos of Patras raised the flag of revolution over the Monastery of Agia Lavra in the Peloponnese. The cry "Freedom or death" became the motto of the revolution. The Greeks experienced early successes on the battlefield, including the capture of Athens in June 1822, but infighting ensued. By 1827 Athens and most of the Greek isles had been recaptured by the Turks.

Just as the revolution appeared to be on the verge of failure, Great Britain, France, and Russia intervened in the conflict. The Greek struggle had elicited strong sympathy in Europe, and many leading intellectuals had promoted the Greek cause, including the English poet Lord Byron. At the naval Battle of Navarino, the combined British, French, and Russian forces destroyed an Ottoman-Egyptian fleet. The revolution ended in 1829 when the Treaty of Edirne established an independent Greek state.

In celebration of Greek Independence Day, towns and villages throughout Greece hold a school flag parade, during which schoolchildren march in traditional Greek costume and carry Greek flags. There is also an armed forces parade in Athens.

CITATION

Toga, *National Hellenic Museum*, https://collections.nationalhellenicmuseum.org/Detail/objects/. Accessed 11/10/26.