Theodore Stephanides’ retrospective account of his participation, at the age of 21 to 22, in Greek artillery brigades in the Macedonian Campaign may have been read by a few historians, since Stephanides himself deposited a copy of the unpublished typescript in the Imperial War Museum in London in the 1970s. First started in the 1920, completed in 1931, revised in the 1960s, and entitled “Macedonian Medley”, it was based on a diary that he kept on a daily basis during his two periods of duty on the Macedonian Front (June 1916 to February 1918, and August to October 1918). This diary is at present almost totally unknown. It came to light only recently, among the very extensive papers of Stephanides that were gathered together in a large filing cabinet by his daughter Alexia Stephanides-Mercouri shortly after his death in 1983, and rediscovered 33 years later, in January 2016, in the cellar of the London house where he spent the last decade of his life. I had the privilege of sorting and cataloguing this material prior to its transfer to the British Library. In a large envelope of miscellaneous First World War materials I found a small hardback pocket notebook which turned out to be the diary written at the Front. Comparison of the Diary and Memoir (both written in English) indicates a small element of fictionalisation in the writing of the Memoir, in particular the occasional compression of the events of a number of days into a single day for dramatic effect. The Memoir gives far more detailed accounts of most, but not all, of the events recorded, but lacks the vividness and immediacy of the somewhat telegraphic language of the Diary. I shall present a brief account based on the Diary of Stephanides’ experience at the Front, using the Memoir for additional explanatory information, and focussing on the living conditions and daily experience of life in a sector of the Macedonian Front where no major battles took place during the eighteen months of Stephanides’ involvement. This was the area to the south of Ghevgheli (in Bulgarian hands) and close to the towns of Kilkis and Isvor (in Allied territory) where the front lines scarcely shifted at all in this period. The war was carried on — and the stalemate maintained — mainly by the artillery on both sides constantly bombarding the enemy positions, with some, largely ineffective, assistance from the air. Stephanides moved about a lot within the sector, since much of his work involved laying telephone and power lines between positions, and — being bilingual in English and French (Greek was his third language) — he was also often sent to liaise with nearby British and French units. My presentation is essentially a preview of the book to be published later in 2018, in which I have interwoven the Diary and Memoir (typographically distinguished) on a day-by-day basis, followed by correspondence and documents which illustrate Stephanides’ subsequent postings in the Greek army (1919–1922). I will conclude the presentation with a brief mention of Stephanides’ detention and court martial (in 1921–22) for “insulting King Constantine”, for the light it sheds on his political views and his frustration with the Greek military authorities.