

'Επέτειοι 26ης & 28ης Οκτωβρίου

National Anniversaries: 26th & 28th of October



Η είσοδος τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Στρατοῦ εἰς Θεοφαλονίκην τῷ 1912. Ο ἀρχιστράτηγος Διάδοχος Κωνσταντίνος, τὸ Ἐπιτελεῖον, Στρατός εὗζωνοι καὶ φαντάροι. Πίναξ εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον Μακεδονικῶν Ἀγώνων.

Entry of the Greek army into Thessaloniki in 1912. Depicted are the Commander-in-Chief of the Greek forces and heir to the throne, Prince Constantine, an evzone contingent and regular soldiers. Painting in the Macedonian Struggle Museum (*Mouseio Makedonikou Agona*) in Thessaloniki.



ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΔΟΣΙΝ  
ΤΗΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ

SOCIETY FOR THE DISSEMINATION  
OF NATIONAL MUSIC

VOLUME 129

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΙ  
ΑΝΤΙΔΑΛΟΙ  
GREEK  
ECHOES

3



**ΕΘΝΙΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΤΕΙΟΙ**  
**26ης & 28ης ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ**

**SDNM 129**

**ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΙ ΑΝΤΙΛΑΛΟΙ 3**



**ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΔΟΣΙΝ  
ΤΗΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ**











‘Η Επόμενες ήρωαίς μαντυνόδε, που τραγούδα δ Μανώλης Πεφάκης, άνηκουν εποιές Κρήτης άγνωστες της Έθνικής ‘Αντιστάσεως, ‘που παρ’ ίλες της κακοτυχίας της στιγμής, κράτησαν τὸν ἀγῶνα τιμημένους. Και είτε πίθαναν, είτε ξέρουν γιά ‘να χωρούν τὴν τελειωτική έθνική νίκη καὶ λεπτεριά.

#### 5.

- Τὸν ἀντρεμμένον μήγ τὸν κλαῖς καὶ ἀν διστοχῆσι κιόλας
- Καὶ ἀν διστοχῆσι μᾶς καὶ δινό, πάλι ἀντρεμένος θάνατοι.
- Πάντα τὸν ἐπόμενον τὸν ἀντιχεῖς καὶ ἔτι τάβλεις τον σπρωμένες
- Καὶ τὸν διγύρῳ τον τὸ σκαμνί, ‘να θέτῃ τὸν ἀμματά τον.

Θὰ τελεσύσουμε μὲ τὸν ὄθισταντο χορὸ τοῦ Ζαλόγρη:

#### 6.

- ‘Ἐχε γειά καιμένε κύρω, Ἐχε γειά γλεκενί ζενή,  
καὶ ὁν δέστηχη Πατρίδα Ἐχε γειά παντοτενή.
- ‘Ἐχετε γειά δρινούλες λόγγοι, δουνά, φασούλες,  
ἴζετε γειά δρινούλες καὶ ὅσες Σωσλιωτοπούλες.
- Στὴ σπειρὰ δὲ ζῇ τὸ φέρι, οὐδὲν’ ἀνθός στὴν ἀμμονδιά,  
κι ἔτι δὲ Σωσλιωτούσες δὲ ζοῦτε,— καὶ οἱ ‘Ελλήνες δὲ ζοῦτε —  
δίχος τὴν ἐλευθεριά.
- ‘Ἐχετε γειά δρινούλες...

‘Έκδοθέντες δίσκοι· καιοθέτες αὐτῆς τῆς σειρᾶς;

- 101 — Βεζαντινοὶ ‘Υμνοι τῶν Χριστουγέννων
- 102 — Βεζαντινοὶ ‘Υμνοι τῶν Θεοφανείων
- 103 — Τραγούδια Κάσου καὶ Καρπάθου
- 104 — Τραγούδια Ρόδου, Χάλκης καὶ Σύμης
- 105 — Τραγούδια ‘Αμυρογού, Κέφνου καὶ Σίφνου
- 106 — Τραγούδια τῆς Θράκης (μέρος 1ον)
- 107 — ‘Η Ακολούθια τοῦ Ἀκαθίστου ‘Υμνον
- 108 — Τραγούδια Θάσου, Αήμαντον καὶ Σαμοθράκης
- 109 — Τραγούδια Δυτικῆς Μακεδονίας
- 110 — Τραγούδια Μυτιλήνης καὶ Χίου
- 111 — Τραγούδια τῆς Ήπείρου
- 112 — Βεζαντινοὶ ‘Υμνοι Ἐπιταφίουν καὶ Πάσχα
- 113 — Τραγούδια τῆς Πελοποννήσου
- 114 — Τραγούδια τῆς Κρήτης
- 115 — Τραγούδια τῶν Ἐπταήσιουν
- 116 — ‘Υμνοι καὶ Θρήνοι τῆς Ἀλώσεως
- 117 — Τραγούδια ‘Ανατολικῆς Μακεδονίας
- 118 — Τραγούδια Κουνοταντινούσης καὶ Προσοντίδος
- 119 — Τραγούδια Ρομέλης
- 120 — Τραγούδια Θεοσούλαις (μέρος 1ον)
- 121 — Τραγούδια Θεοσούλαις (μέρος 2ον)
- 122 — Τραγούδια Θράκης (μέρος 2ον)
- 123 — Τραγούδια Ήπείρου (μέρος 2ον)
- 124 — Τραγούδια Μακεδονίας (μέρος 3ον)
- 125 — Τραγούδια Μυτιλήνης καὶ Μικρᾶς ‘Ασιας
- 126 — ‘Αρμονικά
- 127 — Τραγούδια Μικρᾶς ‘Ασιας
- 128 — Τραγούδια Ικονίας καὶ Σάμου
- 129 — ‘Ἐπέτειος 26ης & 28ης ‘Οκτωβρίου
- 130 — ‘Ἐπέτειος 29ης Μαΐου & 25ης Μαρτίου
- 131 — ‘Εθνικά ιστορικά τραγούδια

Σέλλλογος πρός διάδοσιν τῆς ‘Εθνικῆς Μουσικῆς,  
‘Εφορει 9 καὶ Ποντιγερίας, 114 73 ‘Αθήνα. Τηλ. 01-8811930

ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ: ΣΙΜΩΝ ΚΑΡΑΣ  
ΒΟΗΘΟΙ: ΜΑΡΙΑ ΒΟΥΡΑ (101-126) — ΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ ΚΑΡΑ (127-131)  
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΣ: ΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ



MELT RECIEVING OUTDOOR SPOT: ANDREW (L), ERIC (M) MANNING, AND DANE (R) CONNORS. KOMMUNIKATIONALOGUE: ZURHOPP, ALBERTIC, AYERSON, BERNSTEIN, ARMSTRONG, TROPIC-NONE, ZWERMOTIVE (SHEKHAR, JAMES, LUPINO, PELLEGRINI, KELLY). AWAYNE AND ZUBER (RQ); MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF NATIONAL MUSIC (L-R: CLAUDIO PLATZGERS, SIRIUS ADDISON, ADRIANO TAMBURINI, ANTONIO TUDHO, NATHAN STEPHENSON). STANDING (L TO R): DEONNE SANSON, PHILIPPE ROSENSTEIN, KEVIN ANDREWS, SIMONE KURK.

# **GREEK NATIONAL ANNIVERSARIES: THE 26th & 28th OF OCTOBER**

**SDNM 129**

**GREEK ECHOES 3**



**SOCIETY FOR THE DISSEMINATION  
OF NATIONAL MUSIC**

## GREEK ECHOES

*Records in the series following the existing S.D.N.M. 125 will continue with consecutive numbers, but their source of music with the exception of a second record of music from the Cyclades soon to be issued will not be from the Ford Foundation funded field recordings.*

*Simon Karas, President of the Society for the Dissemination of National Music, and Musical and General Director of the S.D.N.M. record, cassette and CD series, joined the National Greek Radio Broadcasting System at its inception in the beginning of 1937 as organizer of a Department of Greek Traditional Music. At about the same time and continuing until 1940, a series of festivals took place in the Olympic Stadium in Athens in which groups, mostly of adults wearing their regional dress from many areas of Greece participated in song and dance performances accompanied by their own musicians. It was probably the first time such gatherings had taken place anywhere in Greece with both audience and participants being exposed, also for the first time, to the marvelous diversity of their nation's folk traditions. During the years the festivals took place programs of these regional singers and instrumentalists were radio broadcast to even a wider audience. The war years followed and in the difficult post-war period it was not feasible bringing groups to Athens from other parts of the country for either performance or broadcast purposes.*

*It was then that Simon Karas, accompanied by his wife Angeliki, traveled to many regions of Greece during their vacation time and at their own expense to record the musical tradition. Having no portable tape recorder at the beginning, he notated the music with拜占庭 musical symbols and wrote the lyrics of the songs with the nuances of the language as spoken in the particular region. Back in Athens he taught the songs to a very talented group of musicians and a chorus drawn from the school of music of the Society for the Dissemination of National Music. This was the source of the very popular folk music program Greek Echoes (*Elliniki Antilali*) heard on National Greek Radio in the years 1958-1959.*

*Copies of tapes of these programs were later given to the Society by the Greek National Broadcasting System and invaluable (now that the musical tradition in many parts of the country is waning) excerpts from these tapes have been used in the records and cassettes following S.D.N.M. 125 in the series.*

SIDE A'

THE 26TH OF OCTOBER:  
NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION  
OF THESSALONIKI FROM THE TURKS IN 1912

Text of Narrative: Simon Karas.

Narrative: "I was a boy when the Greeks liberated Thessaloniki. Time has sharpened the memory of past events. It has given a stronger understanding of people and happenings of those heroic days of the wars of 1912-13. The simple melody of the march so enthusiastically sung by people at the time never ceases to stir me. Even today I am thrilled when I recall the frenzy and cheering of the populace who were gradually being informed by newspapers and the telegraph services of military advances and overwhelming events, of place names now engraved in our country's history: Elassoma, Saramaporo, the Straits of Petra, Kozani, Veria, Naousa, Edessa. Our army nearly liberated Monastiri, but did succeed in taking Thessaloniki, Serres, Drama, and finally Kavala."

1.

*...Now that our blue flag is flying  
in Macedonia and Epirus,  
Heavy slavery retreats in the coming  
of the Greek army.*

Narrative: "Thessaloniki, what a heroic name! A name that is profoundly associated with the national and religious history of our Greek nation.

Thessaloniki was founded in 315 B.C. by King Kassandros who to honor his wife, sister of Alexander the Great, gave the city her name. It was from Thessaloniki that Alexander launched his campaign to spread ancient Hellenic civilization to Asia.

Thessaloniki, capital of Macedonia, gained new importance during the Byzantine era. It became second to Constantinople in the

Hellenic Christian Empire, mainly because of its geographic location. Its existence, therefore, as a continuous major center of Hellenism with an unbroken tradition extends from ancient times up to the Turkish conquest.

Thessaloniki, the ark of Saint Demetrios' valuable relics, as well as location of many Christian structures, was justifiably the center of all Orthodoxy. Its walls withstood the numerous hordes of barbarians whose rage turned into panic each time the resistance of its defenders repelled all foes.

The city's protector Saint Demetrios became a symbol of victorious Hellenism. According to legend, he was seen many times on his heavenly horse fighting with his spear in battle. The song we now hear is from the region of Veria. It praises the natural as well as the human beauties of Macedonian villages and towns and of Thessaloniki."

2.

*Sweet wine in Niaousta (Naousa),  
In Veria dark-eyed beauties  
– Draw the curtain my Lengo. –  
And in poor Koilyndros, short plump ones.  
– Give regards to my friend. –  
At the market of Salonica, dear me,  
In the workshops of Drama,  
– Come on, draw the curtain my Lengo. –  
I first saw your dark brows.  
– Oh come now, give regards to my friend. –*

Narrative: "Thessaloniki's contributions to letters and science and also its great Bishops are points of light in the course of history: Efstathios the Annotator, commentator on Homer; Leo, former professor at Constantinople University; Saint Gregory Palamas, defending star of Orthodoxy; Symeon, renowned for his goodness; and the Saints Kyrillos and Methodius who carried the Spirit of Hellenic and Christian civilization to the Slavs.

During the Turkish conquest Thessaloniki became the center of a

broad patriotic network which branched over Macedonia and North Epirus. Thessaloniki was citadel of the intellectuals who struggled to save what they could for the survival of *to yénos* (the race). These charismatic people were the organizers of opposition to Pan-slavic propaganda. It was from Thessaloniki that seemingly innocent travelers and merchants departed secretly transporting arms to the Greek fighters.

There follows a Klepht<sup>1</sup> tune. Its sound echoes in the air voices of Klephits and Macedonian fighters whose existence was committed to the nation's cause, the liberation of their country. The Klephits found shelter in the countless hide-outs that Olympos, Pierrión, Morihovo, and the other mountains of Western Macedonia provided."

1. Irregular army Greek fighters.

3.

*My Lads, oh you, my poor lads,  
Since you choose valor, my lads,  
Come for me to tell you  
The trials of the Klephits.  
For what they do is fight all day  
And then vigil at night.*

Narrative: "The news of the Greek revolution quickly spread throughout Macedonia which was ripe for revolt. Town notables, village elders, as well as leaders of the scattered Greek army everywhere raised the banner of the national revolution.

Songs witnessing the Klepht tradition and great deeds are still sung. They express the spirit of Greek resistance against the conqueror. The fire of the Macedonian soul is poignantly expressed in song lamentations for the suppression of the insurrection in Macedonia. The revolt and destruction of Naousa in 1822, the crushing of Emmanuel Pappas' movement (he was an idealist member of the Society of Friends<sup>1</sup>) on the high slopes of Holomonda in Chalkidiki were the inspiration for the anonymous composition

of folk songs like the following."

1. A secret society both within and outside of Greece dedicated to the creation of a Greek Nation.

4.

*Sing, my cuckoo, sing, as you use to once.  
Alas! oh, do not sing now, sing no more.  
For you sing untimely, plaintively you sing  
Woefully you sing, sing for the Klephits.  
"Yes, for the brave, and what am I to say?  
The spring is bitter, the summer gloomy  
and the autumn harsh"*

Narrative: "A statue of Emmanuel Pappas in Serres, his place of birth, stands as a memorial to this dedicated fighter. Another hero, Captain Theodoros Tziakas, son of an old *armatolic* (resistance) family, whose portrait hangs in the town hall of Grevena, fell fighting at the historic Monastery of the Cave of Grevena. His name is immortalized in another song of the period."

5.

*O you mountains of Grevena  
And pine trees of Metsovo,  
Lower your height:  
And in the midst of haze  
Grevena will emerge, my Tziaka,  
The Great Cave itself,  
So as to see Tziaka fighting.*

Narrative: "With the defeat and departure of the Ottoman Turks Pan-slavic propaganda began plagiarizing history. Three of its most infuriating claims were that the ancient Macedonians were not Hellenes, Alexander the Great was Bulgarian and Saints Kyrillos and Methodios who first converted the Slaves to Christianity were also Bulgarians.

It was the patriot Pavlos Melas who with local combatants and Greeks from elsewhere, both from within the then existing nation and abroad, managed to counter the plans of the Pan-slavic Society to Slavicize the area. The following demotic song of Chalcidice exalts this immortal hero:

6.

*O you, my flying birds, flying high.  
Have you seen our George lately.  
Our Captain Yiaglis?  
"We saw him yesterday and the day before.  
For he was down in Athens  
Recruiting young lads for Macedonia:  
For Macedonia he summoned them."*

Narrative: "Then one day on the 26th of October 1912, the day Thessaloniki celebrates its protector Saint Demetrios, the ultimate dream of the race was realized as the Greek army lead by the heir to the throne, Constantine, entered the city in triumph. New epics were written, new songs sung and new national anniversaries celebrated."

7.

*Why did I fall in love with you?  
Karsilamás dance song instrumental.*

## SIDE B

### THE 28TH OF OCTOBER:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 28TH OF OCTOBER 1940. "OXI"  
(OCHI), NO! DAY: THE NATION'S REPLY TO ITALY'S  
ULTIMATUM PASSAGE OF ITS ARMY THROUGH GREECE

Text of Narrative: Simon Karas.

Narrative: "Can some of you recall the morning of the 28th of October 1940 when war broke out with the invasion by the Fascists? Can you recall the cheering and enthusiasm of men anxious to join the army and fight for their country?

What was it that charged them with enthusiasm and conviction in our eventual victory over the Italian Fascists?

The courage to resist may have sprung from our deep faith in God and our just cause, but also from the supreme sacrifice and heroism of our ancestors whose souls came to whisper in our ears words of duty to the Nation."

I.

*King George summons the Greeks,  
From eighteen twenty-one to nineteen forty-one.  
He summoned them, he drilled them.  
He summons them, he drills them and takes  
them to the borders.*

Narrative: "Men, women, old people and children, all participated in the war of 1940 -1941 offering their services to the common cause. While men were fighting at the front women took charge of life at home. The women of Mount Pindus, however, did something extraordinary. They carried war supplies on their backs to the men over rugged terrain. Where did they find the stamina and courage? Could it have been in the memory of women of the past: the example of the Souliote women and the women of Heimara and Mani on the mainland, the women of Psara and Kasos, Mando

Mavrogenous and Boubouline on the islands? There had been others too, the women of the Lazos family and of the town of Naousa, and of individuals like Liakena and Katsantonena who gave of themselves for faith and country.

This long tradition of female sacrifice is poetically incarnated in the person of the legendary Despo Tzavelena in the following song:<sup>2</sup>

2.

*At the fountain of Tsaritsiana half way from the town  
Boouloumbashades<sup>1</sup> were sitting, and Margaritians too.  
Observing the war the Souliotes were fighting.  
Tzavélima was fighting lads, how bravely she fought.  
Like a real armourer, carrying boulets in her tablier  
And cartridges in her belt, her child in her arms,  
And goes ahead of the others.*

1. Wealthy elders.

Narrative: "It would be an omission not to mention the total participation of our brothers from Pontus in the war of 1940- 1941 and not to include one of their *Akritic* songs."

3.

*An order came for Márandois to enlist.  
He made silver horse shoes and nails of gold.  
He shod his horse by moonlight.  
His sweetheart was there helping him,  
Her handkerchief being full of nails.  
"Where are you going Márandhe,  
Where are you leaving me?"  
"With my mother Saint Helen."  
"Where are you going Márandhe,  
Where are you leaving me?"  
"With my father Saint Constantine."  
"Take me to battle with you!"*

Narrative: "The history of Crete is full of endless battles and

sacrifice for freedom and national independence. The Cretans, too, fought against the Turks, and before them the Venetians, and earlier during the Byzantine period, the Saracens.

Crete suffered many holocausts: Arcadi, Skakia and in 1669, Iraklion, when the Turks wrested the capital from the Venetians. On entering the Christian city, previously defended by the Greek Christian inhabitants, the Turks were faced with the ruins of what had been fortresses, houses, palaces and churches. This was the Cretan way of defying the conqueror.

It is the suffering, however, during the Nazi occupation that dominates the history of the island.

The following is a historic song dating to the struggle with the Turks.<sup>3</sup>

4.

*Fortress (Iraklion), where are your towers, your church  
bells and your brave?  
Where are your handsome young ones now?  
"The wretched earth embraces them,  
Wretched Hades now has them."  
"And now the Turks I do not loath  
And death I do not hate  
The treacherous man I hate and loath;  
On him I put the blame."*

Narrative: "The following heroic mandinádes (Cretan rhymed couplets) played and sung by Manolis Perakis are dedicated to the Cretan fighters of the National Resistance, 1940-1941, who despite many misfortunes continued fighting."

5.

*Weep not for the brave!  
If he misses his target once or twice,  
He 'll still be brave.  
His house doors are always open,*

*His tables laid.  
And on his silver stool  
All of his arms he 'll place.*

Narrative: "We conclude with the much loved song of Zaiongo."

6.  
*Farewell, poor world, farewell sweet life,  
You my enslaved country farewell.  
Farewell you little fountain springs  
And crests and thickets farewell.  
Farewell daughters of Soditi.  
For a fish cannot live on land,  
A flower on the sand,  
The Souliotes deprived of freedom.  
So farewell fountain springs.*

Translated by Angeliki Kliropoulos - Perdiou.

Records and cassette-tapes already released in this series:

- 101 — Byzantine Hymns of Christmas
- 102 — Byzantine Hymns of the Epiphany
- 103 — Songs of Kasos and Karpathos
- 104 — Songs of Rhodes, Chalki and Symi
- 105 — Songs of Amorgos, Kythnos and Sifnos
- 106 — Songs of Thrace (part 1)
- 107 — The Service of the Akathistos Hymn
- 108 — Songs of Thasos, Lemnos and Samothrace
- 109 — Songs of Western Macedonia
- 110 — Songs of Mytilene and Chios
- 111 — Songs of Epirus (part 1)
- 112 — Byzantine Hymns of the Epitaphios and Easter
- 113 — Songs of the Peloponnese
- 114 — Songs of Crete
- 115 — Songs of the Ionian Islands
- 116 — Hymns and Laments for the Fall of Constantinople
- 117 — Songs of Eastern Macedonia
- 118 — Songs of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara
- 119 — Songs of Roumeli
- 120 — Songs of Thessaly (part 1)
- 121 — Songs of Thessaly (part 2)
- 122 — Songs of Thrace (part 2)
- 123 — Songs of Epirus (part 2)
- 124 — Songs of Macedonia (part 3)
- 125 — Songs of Mytilene and Asia Minor
- 126 — Armonika ("Harmonics")
- 127 — Songs of Asia Minor
- 128 — Songs of Ikaria and Samos
- 129 — National Anniversaries of 26th & 28th of October
- 130 — National Commemorative days:  
the 29th of May & the 25th of March
- 131 — National historical songs

Society for the Dissemination of National Music,  
Ersis 9 and Pulcherias, GR-114 73 Athens, Tel. 301-8811930

ARTISTIC AND GENERAL DIRECTOR: SIMON KARAS  
ASSISTANT: MARY VOURAS(101-126) — ANGELIKI KARAS(127-131)  
PRODUCTION COORDINATOR: NIKOS DIONYSSOPOULOS