

Καρυστία

Παραγωγή: *Αδελφότητα Καρυστιών, Φίλοι Μουσικού Λαογραφικού Αρχείου*
Έρευνα, καταγραφή, επιμέλεια: *Μάρκος Φ. Δραγούμης, Δήμος Ι. Φιωτάκης*
Επιμέλεια παραγωγής: *Θανάσης Μωραΐτης*

Karystia

Produced by: *Karystians' Brotherhood, Friends of The Music Folklore Archive*
Research, transcription, supervision: *Markos Ph. Dragoumis, Dimos I. Fiotakis*
Direction of production: *Thanassis Moraitis*

ABOUT EUBOEA AND KARYSTOS

Euboea (gr *Évia*) is an island (c.1,467 sq.m., pop. 165,759), in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia and Attica on the Greek mainland by the Euripos strait. Chalcis is the capital and chief city. Some 100 m. long and 4 to 33 m. wide, Euboea is, after Crete, the largest of the Greek islands. Generally mountainous with fertile valleys, it rises to c.5,725 ft. in Mt. Dirphi. Sheep, goats, and cattle are raised, and olives, grapes, and wheat are grown. There are mineral deposits. Euboea was settled by Ionian and Thracian colonists and was divided among seven independent cities, of which Chalcis and Eretria were the most important. Powerful and prosperous by the 8th cent. B.C., these cities established colonies in Macedonia, S. Italy, and Sicily. Under Athenian

hegemony from 506 B.C., Euboea successfully rebelled in 411 B.C., and its cities remained independent until the island passed (c. 338 B.C.) to Philip II the Macedon. It was annexed by Rome in 194 B.C. and later passed under Byzantine rule. As a result of the Fourth Crusade, Euboea became a Venetian colony. It was ceded to the Turks in 1470. The island rebelled against the Turks in 1821 and was finally incorporated into Greece in 1830. Its name in the Middle Ages was Negropont (black bridge), for the bridge connecting Chalcis with the mainland.

The second in importance town of Euboea, after Chalcis, is Karystos (pop. 4,800), situated at the foot of Mt. Ochi (4,613 ft.) at the extreme southern tip of

the island. In the area around Karystos there are many villages which were founded in the Late Middle Ages by Albanian colonists. Their modern descendants speak and sing not only in greek, but also in the dialect of their forefathers which is known in Greece as

“Arvanitika” and is gradually disappearing.

The present record offers a selection of songs and instrumental pieces from the Karystos district recorded on the field by various researchers between 1974 and 1994.

Sponsored by *the I. Ph. Costopoulos Foundation, The Panghion Foundation*

Supervision: *Markos Ph. Dragoumis, Dimos I. Fiotakis*

Historical remarks: *Stamatis D. Papamichail*

Musicological analysis, comments:
Markos Ph. Dragoumis

Direction of production: *Thanassis Moraitis*

Recorded by:

- *Ioanna Tsigrou*, 1974-1975 (Nos 6, 7, 11, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30)
- *Markos Ph. Dragoumis, Ted Petridis*, 1976 (No 18)
- *Christos Georgiou*, early 1980's (No 29)
- *Markos Ph. Dragoumis, Dimos I. Fiotakis, Leonidas A. Embirikos*, 1992 (Nos 17, 36)
- *Dimos I. Fiotakis*, 1989-1994 (Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35)

Participating artists to whom we extend our grateful thanks:

- *Eftichis I. Fiotakis*, 1992 (No 3)
- *Stella Lambrinatou*, 1992 (No 3)
- *Dimitra A. Papadopoulou*, 1992 (Nos 3, 10)

- *Ntina Dimitrelou*, 1992 (No 10)
- *Chryssanthi P. Rouva*, 1992 (No 12)

Lyrics write-up, photographs, chronicle of this recording by *Dimos I. Fiotakis*

Written version of Arvanitic music and lyrics carried out by *Thanassis Moraitis*

Restoration, mastering: *Christos Hatzistamou*,

Cover: *Wedding at the village Platanistos of Karystos in 1932. Clarinet: Georgios Moutziz, lute: Georgios Toggias, violin: Efstathios Polychroniou*

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