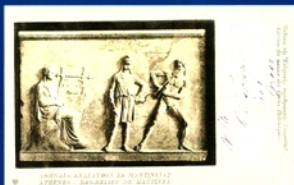


PANTELIS J. LEOUSSIS

# MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

## in the Hellenic and Cyprus Philately



The Panhellenic Society  
of Thematic Philately  
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No	Year	HELLAS	Yv. Tel.	St. Gib.	Michel	Scott	PURPOSE OF ISSUE	THEMATIC DESCRIPTION
72	1963	925	787	911	809	752	1 Dr Ancient coins II	Apollo Helios and rose <sup>35</sup>
73	1961	929	791	915	813	756	4.50 Dr Ancient coins II	Apollo and labyrinth <sup>37</sup>
74	1961	930	792	916	814	757	6 Dr Ancient coins II	Apollo and Aphrodite <sup>38</sup>
75	1963	936	798	922	820	763	4.50 Dr Scouts jamboree	Scout playing the bouzouki <sup>53</sup>
76	1964	985	847	971	869	812	10 Dr Tokyo Olympics	Statue of Apollo <sup>54</sup>
77	1964	987	849	973	871	814	1 Dr El Greco	"Angel harpist" <sup>55</sup>
78	1964	991	853	977	876	818	1.50 Dr Greek festivals	Epidauros Theatre <sup>56</sup>
79	1964	992	854	980	877	819	4.50 Dr Greek festivals	Herodes Atticus Theatre <sup>57</sup>
80	1964	1011	873	997	895	836	1 Dr St Andrews of Patras	Belfries <sup>58</sup>
81	1966	1023	885	1008	906	853	2.50 Dr Cretologic congress	Belfry <sup>59</sup>
82	1966	1029	890	1014	913	855	1 Dr Ancient theatre II	Copper mask <sup>60</sup>
83	1966	1030	891	1015	914	856	1.50 Dr Ancient theatre II	Chariot of Thespis, Dionysus <sup>61</sup>
84	1966	1031	892	1016	915	857	2.50 Dr Ancient theatre II	Dionysus Theatre <sup>62</sup>
85	1966	1032	893	1017	916	858	4.50 Dr Ancient theatre II	Dancing Dionysus <sup>63</sup>
86	1966	1039	901	1024	923	866	50f Popular art	Lyra of Creta <sup>64</sup>
87	1966	1040	902	1025	924	867	1 Dr Popular art	Massia (folk instrument) <sup>65</sup>
88	1967	1071	933	1057	955	893	2.50 Dr Tourist year	Skopelos Chapel's belfry <sup>66</sup>
89	1967	1072	934	1058	956	894	4.50 Dr Tourist year	Temple of Apollo Epicurius <sup>67</sup>
90	1968	1084	946	1070	968	911	1.50 Dr Athletic manifestations	Apollo <sup>68</sup>
91	1968	1107	969	1093	991	934	10 Dr Mexico Olympics	Pindar and Olympic ode <sup>69</sup>
92	1969	1114	976	1100	998	941	10 Dr Year of Work	Flute players, sistrum <sup>70</sup>
93	1969	1116	978	1102	1000	943	5 Dr Tourist Year	Athens Festival, chorus, kithara <sup>71</sup>
94	1969	1119	981	1105	1003	946	4.50 Dr NATO anniversary	Flute player <sup>72</sup>
95	1970	1174	1036	1160	1058	1001	4.50 Dr Events - Anniversaries	Beethoven <sup>73</sup>
96	1970	1175	1037	1161	1059	1002	2 Dr Christmas	Shepherd with flute <sup>74</sup>
97	1972	1224	1086	1210	1108	1051	4.50 Dr Rally "Acropolis"	incl. Odeum Herodes Atticus <sup>75</sup>
98	1974	1282	1144	1268	1166	1109	3 Dr Europa <sup>74</sup>	Trigonon (harp) player <sup>76</sup>
99	1974	1287	1149	1273	1171	1114	2.50 Dr Greek Mythology III	incl. Apollo with lyra <sup>79</sup>
100	1974	1288	1150	1274	1172	1115	10 Dr Greek Mythology III	Hermes <sup>77</sup>
101	1974	1290	1152	1276	1174	1117	4.50 Dr UPU centenary	Hermes <sup>78</sup>
102	1975	1313	1175	1299	1197	1138	11 Dr Papaflessas anniversary	Belfry <sup>80</sup>
103	1975	1326	1188	1309	1210	1148	8.50 Dr Woman's Year	Antigoni, Creon <sup>81</sup>
104	1975	1333	1195	1319	1217	1158	10 f Musical instruments	Lyre of Pontos <sup>82</sup>
105	1975	1334	1196	1320	1218	1159	20 f Musical instruments	Byzantine orchestra <sup>83</sup>
106	1975	1335	1197	1321	1219	1160	1 Dr Musical instruments	Cretan lyre <sup>84</sup>
107	1975	1336	1198	1322	1220	1161	1.50 Dr Musical instruments	Defi <sup>85</sup>
108	1975	1337	1199	1323	1221	1162	4 Dr Musical instruments	Ancient kithara player <sup>86</sup>
109	1975	1338	1200	1324	1222	1163	6 Dr Musical instruments	Tsiboun <sup>87</sup>
110	1975	1339	1201	1325	1223	1164	7 Dr Musical instruments	Lagouto <sup>88</sup>
111	1975	1340	1202	1326	1224	1165	10 Dr Musical instruments	Laterna <sup>89</sup>

## DETAILED THEMATIC DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS

(Numbering from the "Thematic Description's" superscripts, of pages 14-22)

1	Head of Hermes, the so called "Large Hermes Head", the first issued stamp in Greece in 1861. Since then and till 1886 the same depiction appeared in 58 stamps, of various colours and different sets. The stamps were engraved by the French Albert Barre.
2	Head of Hermes, the so called "Small Hermes Head", the second picture on Greek stamps, issued on 1886.
3	Panathenaean amphora of the "ATHINITHEN ATHLON" (the achievements of Athens) depicting Pallas Athena fully armed, under an arch of Corinthian columns. On the two upper coins of the arch stylised trumpeters are facing each other.
4	Hermes by Praxiteles. Famous marble statue, made of marble from Paros island in 343 BC, by Praxiteles, the only saved original work of the great sculptor. It was found in Olympia, in 1877. The statue represents Hermes holding the young Dionysus.
5 5A	"Flying Hermes". The stamps depict Hermes with talaria (winged sandals), holding the caduceus in his left hand. Bronze statue, measuring 180 cm, made in 1580 by Giovanni da Bologna (1524-1608). (Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Florence). The caduceus, or wand of Hermes, is typically depicted as a short herald's staff entwined by two serpents in the form of a double helix, and sometimes surmounted by wings.
6	Hermes bust in an oval frame of pearls, of unknown sculptor. The stamps were used on parcel post and international money orders, for which the value should be paid in metal (gold), because of the monetary instability of the time.
7	Apollo throwing the disc, from a silver 4 D. coin from the Cos island (470-450 BC). Besides Hermes there is a tripod.
8	Hermes head with petasus (sun hat of Thessalian origin) and caduceus, of unknown artist. The stamp was engraved by the British Thomas Macdonald.
9	Hermes banding his talaria (winged sandals), between Ionic columns. Statue of unknown origin. Stamp engraved by the British Thomas Macdonald
10	Hermes, naked, with the chlamys over his left shoulder and arm wearing a petasus, carrying on his left arm infant Arkas (Greek mythological hero), who raises his right hand to touch the petasus. In his right hand Hermes holds the caduceus. From an ancient stater (circa 360-340). Stamp engraved by the British Thomas Macdonald.
11	Dionysios Solomos, author of the Greek national anthem. Portrait of unknown artist.
	Flying Hermes AVION
12	Flying Hermes, with petasus and caduceus (Air mail issue)
13	Coin of the Amphictyonic League (Amphictyonies). Apollo in long chiton, with lyre and laurel-branch, seated on Delphian omphalos, over which fillets are hang. Phocian stater, circa 350 BC.
14	Chariot participating in the procession of Panathenaean Festival. Bas relief from Parthenon, made by the sculptor Feidias (490-430 BC).
15	Buglers and attendants of the flag (flag bearers) of the "National Youth Organisation", in uniform, near a Greek column, at the propylaea of the stadium.
16	Picturesque church from Thira (Santorin).
17	Belfry of the church of Pantanassa, in Mystras (Peloponnese). Three naves basilica with narthex in the ground floor and cruciate enrolled church with five cupolas in the first floor. It was inaugurated on September 1428.
18	A view of Santorini with a belfry of classical Aegean architecture.
19	Voreas (North Wind) playing the Bourou (conch-shell). Bas-relief, one of the sculptured flying allegories which decorate the cornice's frieze of the so-called "Clock of (Andronikos) Kyristos". The monument represents the eight different directions of the "Winds". The "Clock of Kyristos" was made in 50 BC, near the Roman market, and it is saved till today, on the foot of the Acropolis hill, in Plaka.
20	Belfries of the Ekantopyliani church, island of Paros, Aegean sea.



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## SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS PANORAMA

 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>	 <p>3</p>	 <p>4</p>
 <p>5</p>	 <p>6</p>	 <p>7, 9, 14, 16, 20, 24</p>	<p>ΟΜΙΛΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑΣ ΕΥΡΥΠΙΔΗ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΘΕΑΤΡΟΝ ΕΡΕΤΡΙΑΣ 6 ΚΑΙ 7 ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ 1957</p> <p>8</p>
 <p>9</p>	 <p>10</p>	 <p>11</p>	 <p>12</p>
 <p>13, 18, 23, 27, 30</p>	 <p>14, 22, 25</p>	 <p>15, 21, 26, 29, 32</p>	 <p>16, 31, 35</p>
 <p>17</p>	 <p>18</p>	 <p>19</p>	 <p>20</p>

# EXAMPLES OF PRIVATE POSTAL STATIONERY (issues before 1901)



Dionysios Solomos, Hellenic national anthem's author



(Rear side of the two cross private postal stationeries)



Hellenic national anthem,  
King George I and Queen Olga of Greece



Odeum of Herodes Atticus



Dionysus Theatre of Athens



Odeum of Herodes Atticus



**Dance Kamakaki (small gaff).** It is a typical, criss-cross dance of Salamis Island, in a rhythm of 2/4, performed in all dance events, by men and women. Formerly it was danced only by women. Usually it is sung contrapuntally by the dancers, i.e. someone sings the first verse and the others repeat it. Its name comes from the words of the song: "I take my kamakaki [small gaff] and go to my boat".

The local costumes, with the gold-embroidered waistcoats and aprons, are particularly rich and impressive.

**Dance Karagouna.** The Karagouna is the most representative dance of Thessaly. The dancers, men and women, holding hands, form an open circle facing to the center. The dance usually begins with the "Svarniara" or the "heavy Karagouna", as it is said, which is danced like the Syrtos dance, but in rigorous and heavy steps. After dancing repeatedly the "Svarniara", they begin the Karagouna, which consists of three dance patterns. Each of them has a different number of steps, but they are all performed in isochronous normal rhythm.

The Karagouna is also danced in Epirus and Macedonia.

The song of Karagouna is a reference and an indirect expression of admiration to the proud "karagouniki" female costume.

**Dance "Kera Maria".** Kera Maria, from Alexandria, Macedonia, is a slow, simple, but difficult dance with a ceremonial atmosphere, performed only by women. The position of the first dancer, with the scarf in her hand, corresponds somehow to a scene from an ancient vase by Epicritus (5th century BC) except that there the dancer holds an instrument similar to the seistrion (rattle). The headcovering brings to mind the helmets of ancient Greek warriors. According to the legend, Alexander the Great or Amyntas (King of Macedonia) gave to the women of ancient Pella the right to wear such head dress to honour them for their courage shown in a certain battle.



**Dance Kotsari** ("ankle bone", in the Pontiac dialect). Manly, circular, enthusiastic, dashing, with vivacious movements and pulsing vibration of the body, Kotsari, together with the Sera, are the best known Pontian dances. The dancers move with their hands intertwined and the palms touching the shoulder of their fellow dancers.

It was originally danced in a closed circle, but today is usually danced in an open circle or, for performances, in a straight line.

Its musical measure is of 2/4 and the steps are 8 in every 4 musical measures.

**Dance Maleviziotis.** It is about a highly impressive Cretan dance, also known as "kastirinos". It is danced mainly in the Middle and Eastern Crete. With small variations it also is in the neighboring islands of Kassos and Karpathos. Its measures are of 5/8, and it is jumpy, with many opportunities for the first dancer to show artistic improvisation.

In the western districts of the island it is also named as "Kastrini sousta."

**Dance Nati (India).** The most popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh in India.

Its name is derived from the Sanskrit word "Natyā and Nritya". It is a dance for amateurs who have no audience in view and who dance inclusively for their own pleasure and satisfaction.

Unlike classical dances, there are no hard and fast rules in these dances and minor variations are enjoyably done looking to the local taste and talent.

Everyone in the village irrespective of age and sex joins in this community dance during festivals, marriages and other functions.

**Dance Nyfiatikos.** (bridal). Bridal dances are found in many regions of Greece, where are danced in a variety of ways and

