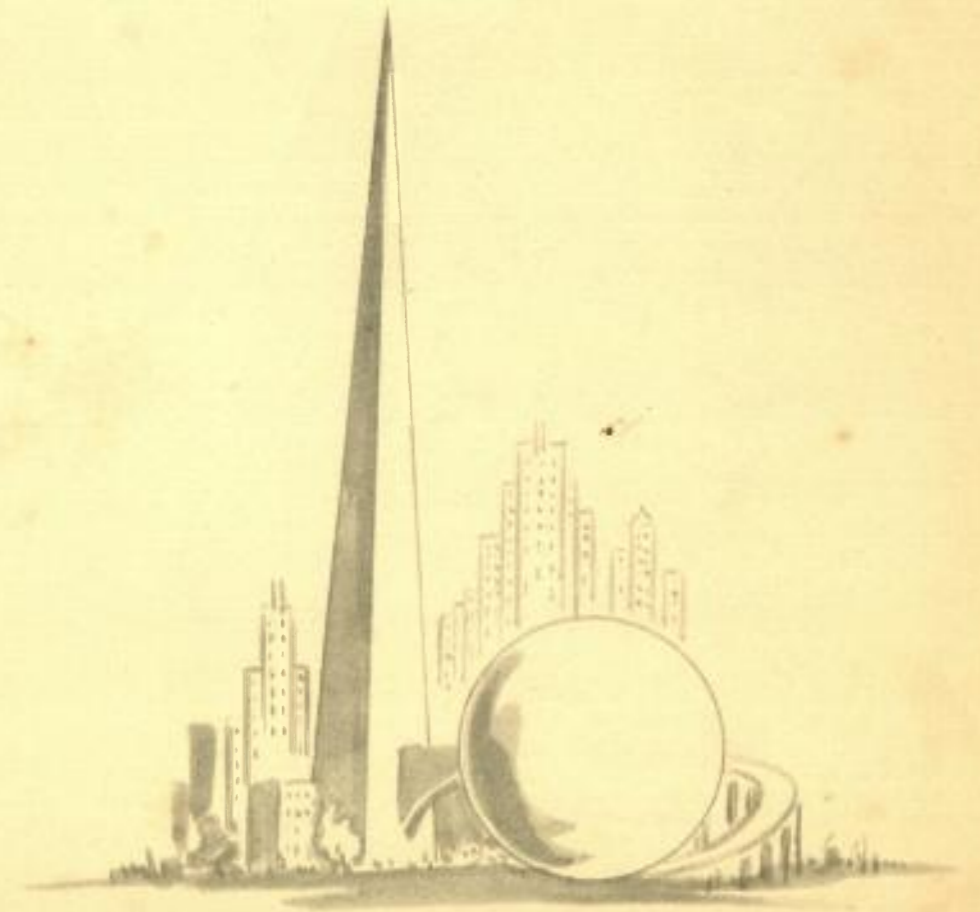




11-45



A GLIMPSE OF WORKS OF ART
EXHIBITED IN THE GREEK
PAVILION AT THE NEW YORK
WORLD'S FAIR





H. M. KING GEORGE II



PHOTO
NELLYS
ATHENS



THE PRIME MINISTER J. METAXAS

THE *New York World's Fair* is one of the greatest manifestations of human goodwill.

Every country is participating in it with the best products of its inventive spirit and labour.

The concentration in this greatest city of the world of such a large number of works accomplished thanks to human experience and persistence constitutes the soundest evidence of man's faith in peaceful cooperation, as well as of his determination to preserve and develop the fruits of civilization which so many generations bequeathed to him.

The great international exhibitions of modern times promote peace and stimulate noble competition among nations in their common efforts for raising the standard of life. A parallel to these is afforded by the athletic contests of ancient Greece. Then, as to-day, spirited rivalry was incited in the athletic field, while, in addition, a truce was declared during the games throughout the Greek World.

Speaking on behalf of the whole Greek people, I wish to extend a cordial greeting to the noble American nation, with whom Greece is linked by a long tested friendship, and whose progress and contribution to the civilization of our times every Greek follows with affection and admiration.

I also wish to take this opportunity of extending a most hearty greeting to the numerous Greeks living in the United States, who, although patriotic and loyal citizens of their new country, which has so generously received them, have not ceased to cherish affectionate sentiments towards their Mother country.

J. METAXAS
PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

ANCIENT WORKS OF ART

In the archaeological Museum of Athens are housed fragments of a group of four huge statues representing Artemis, Demeter, Kore and the Titan Anytos, all of which were erected in the Temple of Despoina at Lycosura in the Peloponnese.

They are the work of Damophon, the famous Messenian sculptor, who flourished in the second century B. C.

The pictures on this page show a fragment of the garment of Kore-Despoina, most remarkable for its unique representations in low relief of various demons in the form of grotesque animals holding religious orgies.

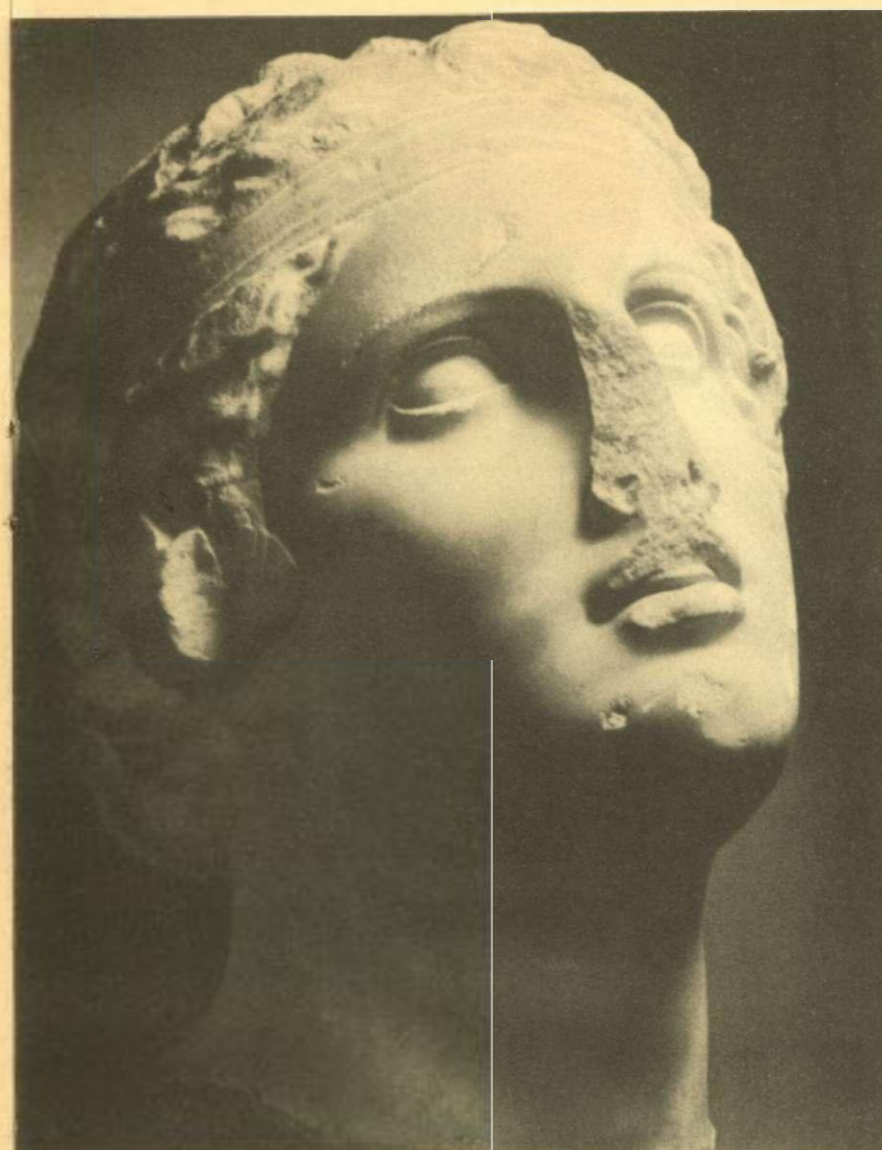
They exhibit great animation, which is enough to make this piece of sculpture most interesting.

The way these fantastic animals are portrayed prompts one to associate the scenes depicted with the humorous attitude of animals drawn by present day artists for the moving pictures, and one cannot resist the temptation of considering the ancient Greek sculptor an unconscious forerunner of the admirable Micky Mouse creations.



On this and the following three pages are shown pictures of ancient Greek sculptures, which Greece has arranged to be displayed in her Pavilion in honour of the New York World's Fair. They are original masterpieces by great artists of ancient Greece. From these sculptures one may follow the evolution of art from the archaic period down to the second century B. C.

Among the sculptures brought to light during the extensive operations in 1885 of clearing the Acropolis of Athens of all structures and habitations erected there prior to the Independence of Greece, a number of statues representing graceful maidens were unearthed. These were not identified as depicting any deity; they were in all probability votive offerings to the Gods.

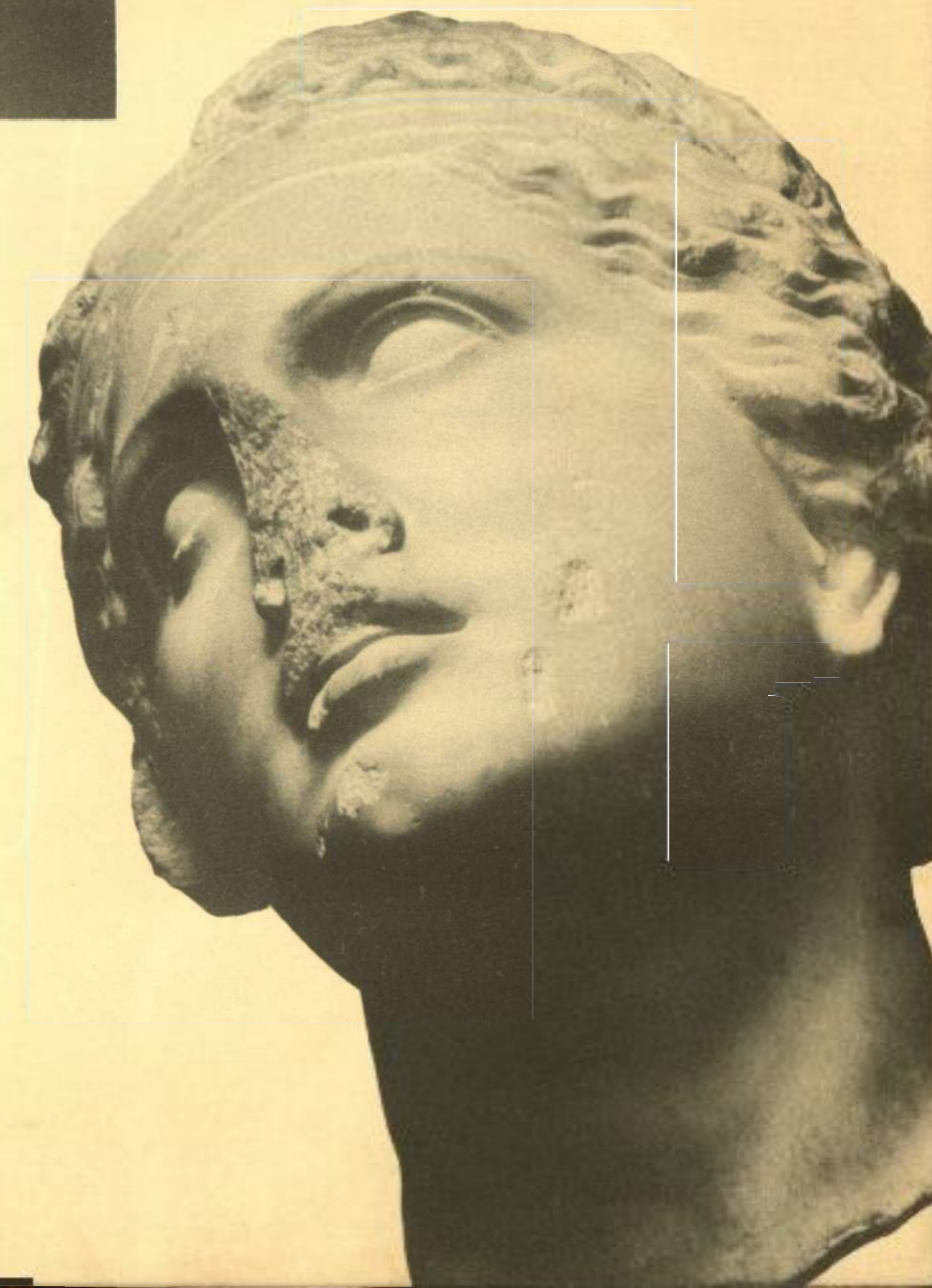


On this page are two views of the famous head so called of "Ariadne", which was found in the sanctuary of Asklepios in Athens and is one of the best of a series of heads exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Athens. The sculptor of this beautiful work of the fourth century B. C. is unknown, but archaeologists are of the opinion that it was made by a great artist of the circle of Praxiteles.



Known by the name of "Korai", Greek for maidens, they are housed in the Acropolis Museum and constitute a collection of great importance for studying the evolution of Greek sculpture, as they are typical works of Ionian art of the sixth century B. C.

The pictures on the page to the left show two views of one of these exquisite statues. The elaborate Ionic dress shown still retains traces of colour. The eyes, slightly protuberant, were also painted, as well as the hair which is dressed in the archaic style.





The above picture depicts the well known funereal stele of Ampharete, a beautiful work of the fourth century B.C. found in the Ceramicus of Athens.

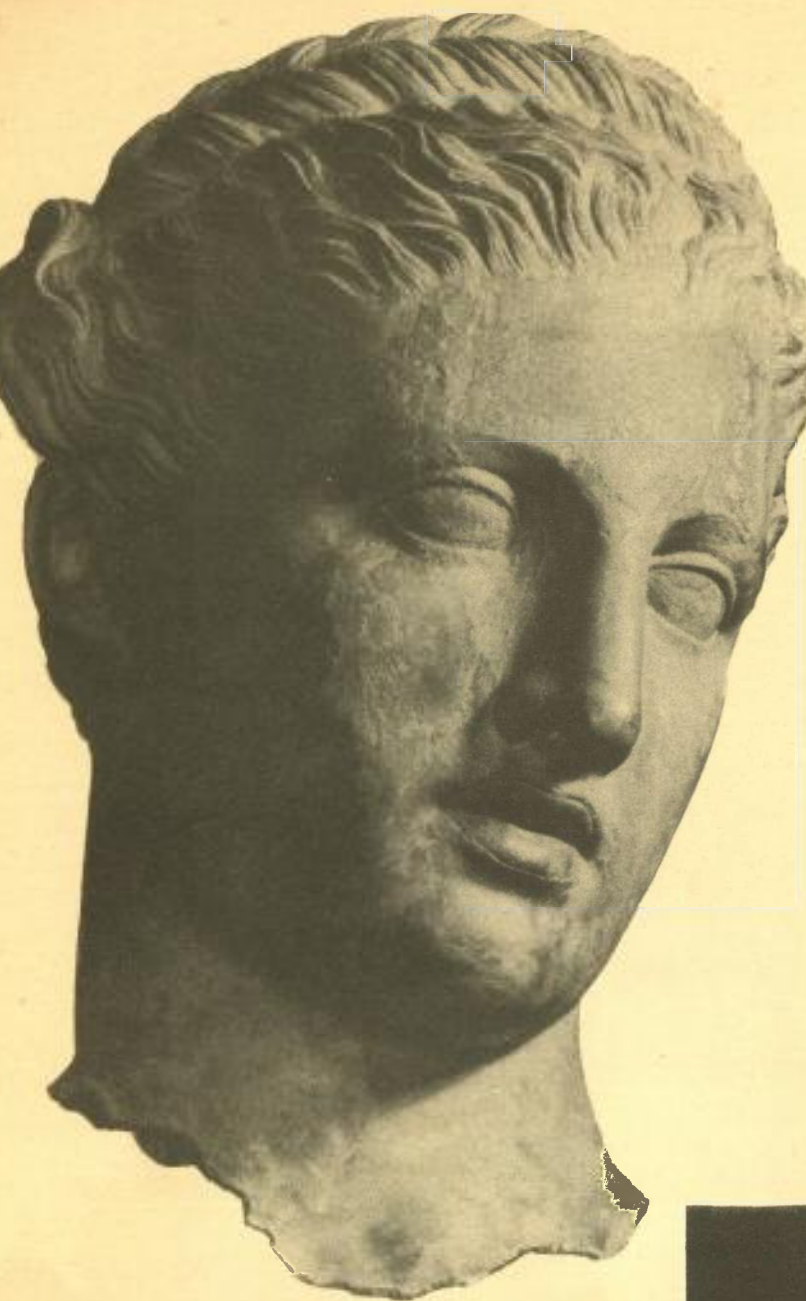
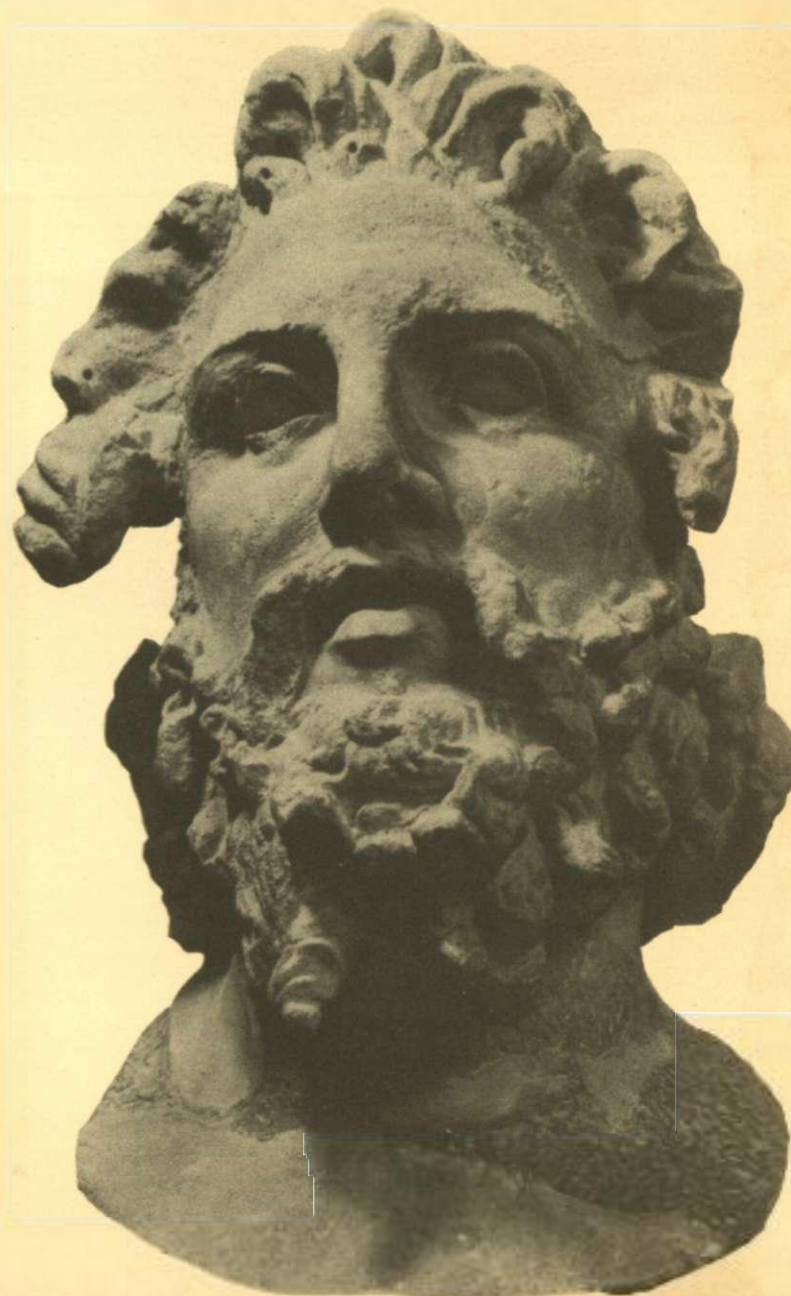
The dead Ampharete is portrayed seated as she holds a baby on her knees, to whom she shows a plaything in the form of a bird.

There is a human touch of affection in the attitude of these figures. A sad note is moreover added by the inscription reading as follows:

"ΤΕΚΝΟΝ ΕΜΗΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ ΤΟΔ' ΕΧΩ ΦΙΛΟΝ
ΟΜΠΕΡ ΟΤ' ΑΥΓΑΣ ΟΜΜΑΣΙΝ ΗΛΙΟΥ ΖΩΝΤΕΣ
ΕΔΕΡΚΟΜΕΘΑ ΕΙΧΟΝ ΕΜΟΙΣ ΓΟΝΑΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ
ΝΥΝ ΦΘΙΜΕΝΟΝ ΦΘΙΜΕΝΗ ΕΧΩ".

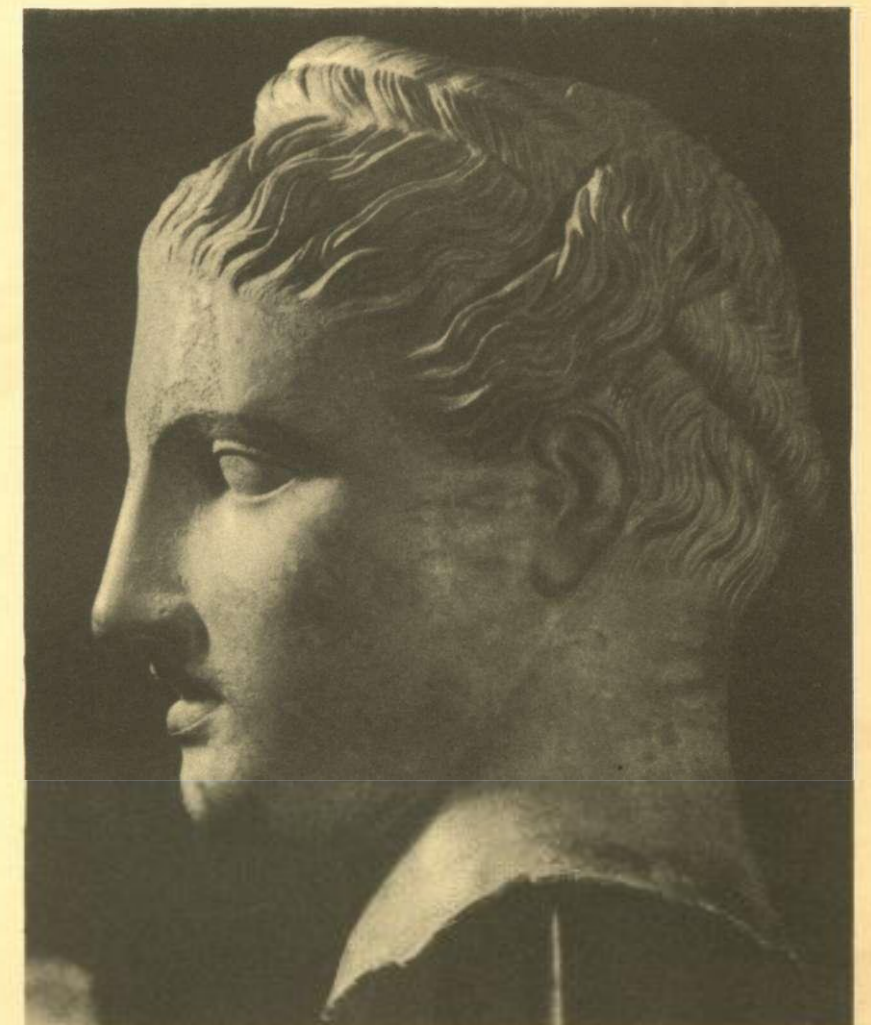
which means:

"Here I am holding the dear child of my daughter, which, when we were in life enjoying the light of the sun, I used to hold on my knees, and which now dead I hold again, while I also am dead".



These are two views of a bronze head of a woman, found near ancient Perinthos in Thrace and attributed to the end of the third century B.C. It is a remarkably well preserved work, to which time has given a characteristic tint. The hair is most gracefully dressed.

The head shown on the page to the left belongs to the great statue of the Titan Anytos, one of a group of four statues erected in the Temple of Despoina at Lycosura in Arcadia, as mentioned above.



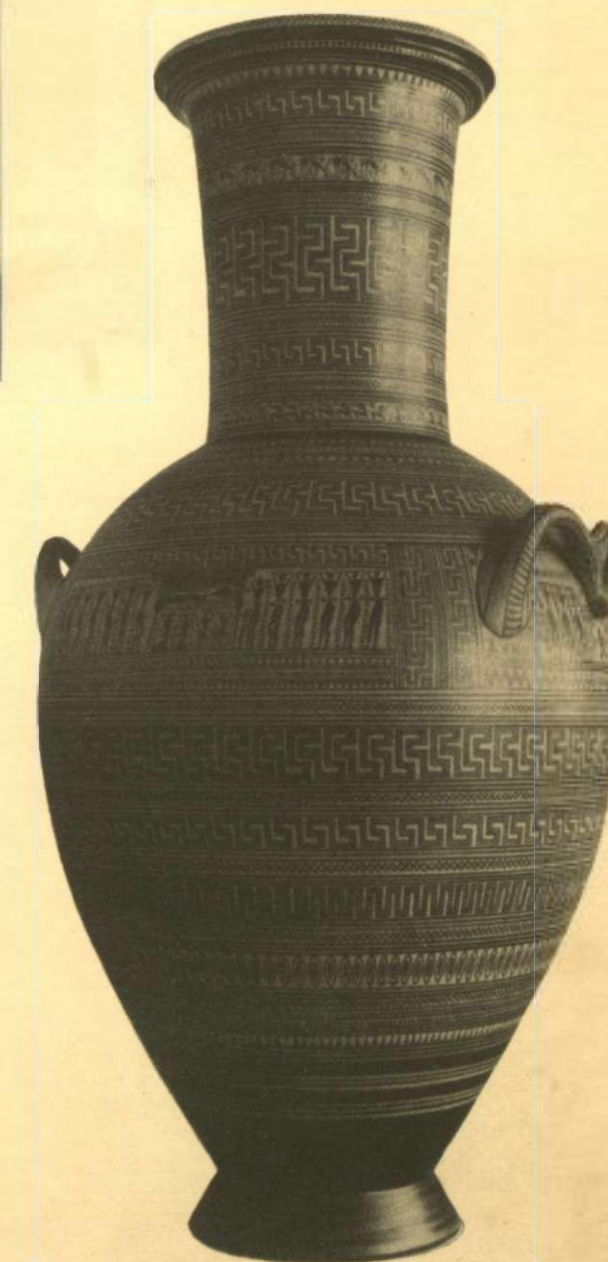
Here are some of the finest examples of ancient Greek art, found during excavations and housed in different museums in Greece.

A reproduction of the famous faience figurine of the Snake Goddess, found in the Palace of Minos at Knossos and now exhibited in the Museum of Heracleion in Crete.

It is a wonderful artistic work of the Middle Minoan Period (about 1750 B.C.), very remarkable for its posture and the dress.

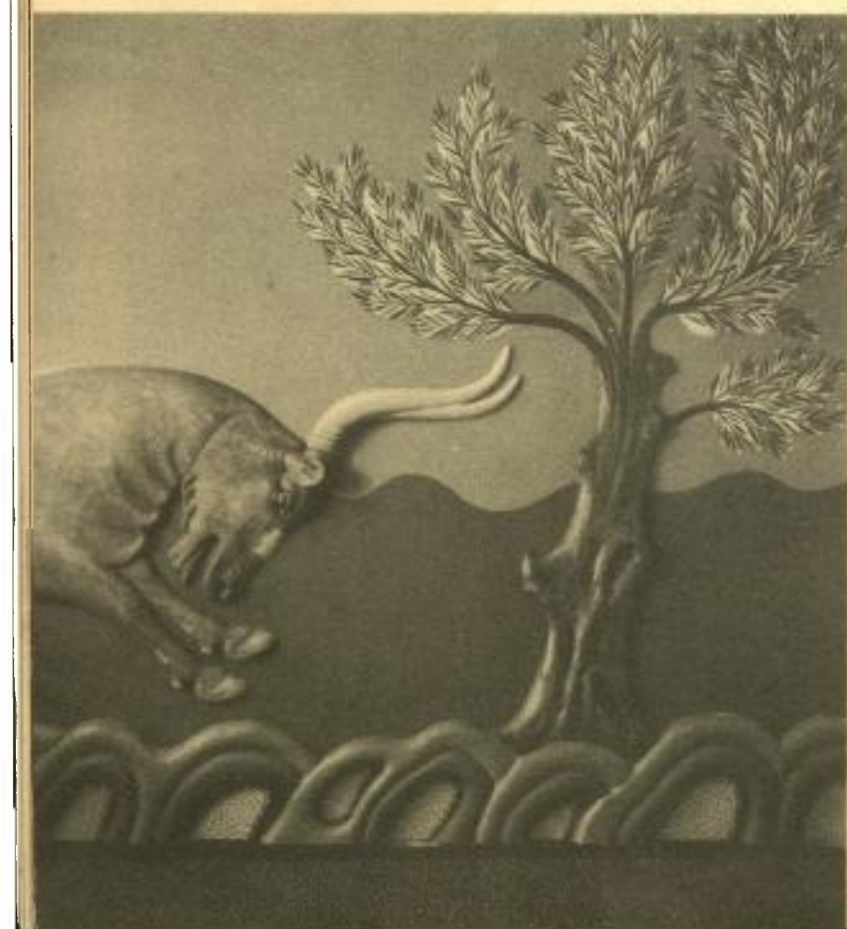


The beautiful vase below is an amphora of the "geometric" style. The term is applied because the decorations consist of linear or geometric patterns distributed, in strict conformity with the shape of the vase, with almost mathematical regularity. This wonderful style of vase painting flourished about the ninth century B. C.



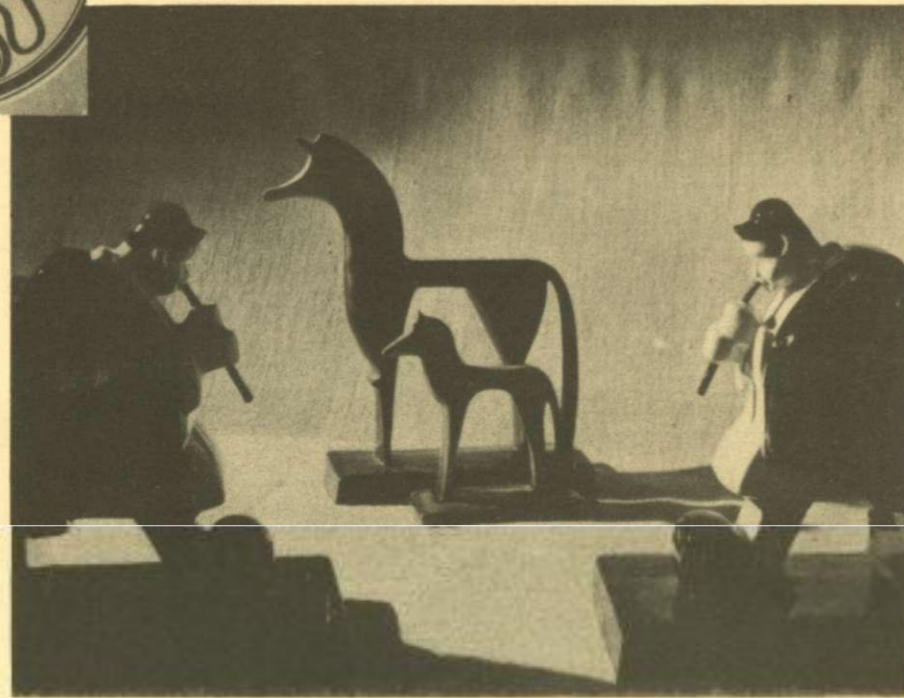
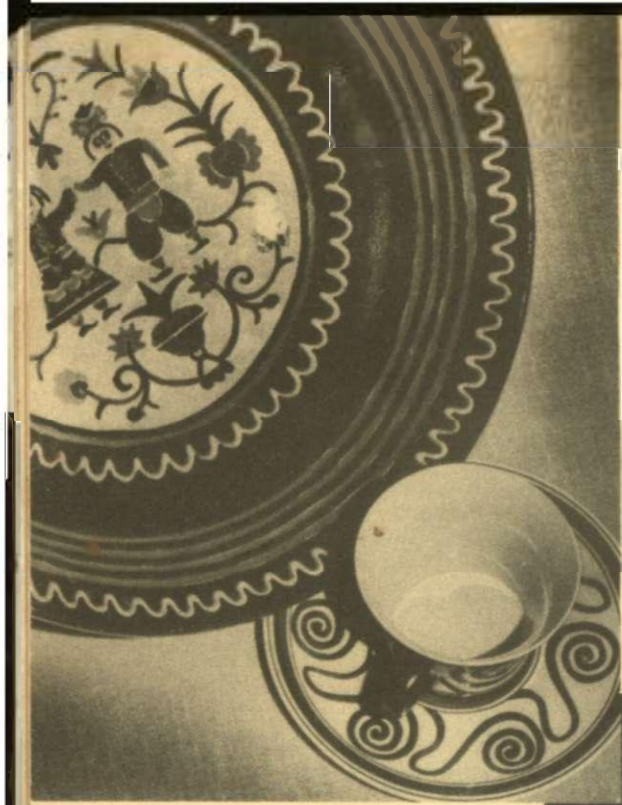
There is an endless variety of ancient cups and vases of metal, clay or stone, each one having a special name according to shape or use, such as amphora, hydria, lekythos, kylix and the like. The above is a splendid specimen of the type known as Kantharos.

The Charging Bull, a relief which stood on the wall of a colonnade at the North Entrance to the Palace of Minos, Knossos, Crete. It has been reproduced from a number of fragments found. The powerful bull is rendered with fine artistic feeling and great technical skill. It is incredible that such art existed four thousand years ago.



POTTERY

Vase making and pottery painting has been a hobby and an industry of the Greek people since remotest antiquity. The skill required being innate in the Greeks, it is only natural that it would give rise to a revival of this noble art and its industrial exploitation.

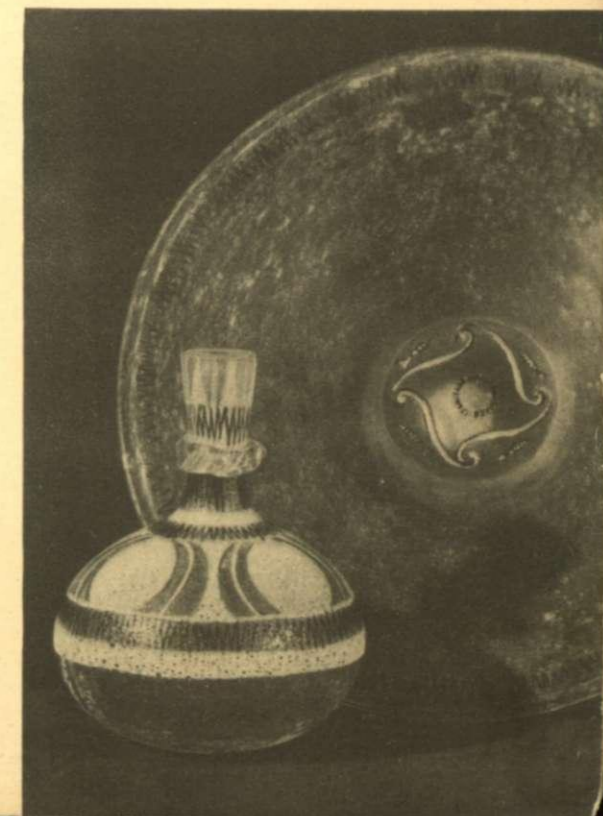
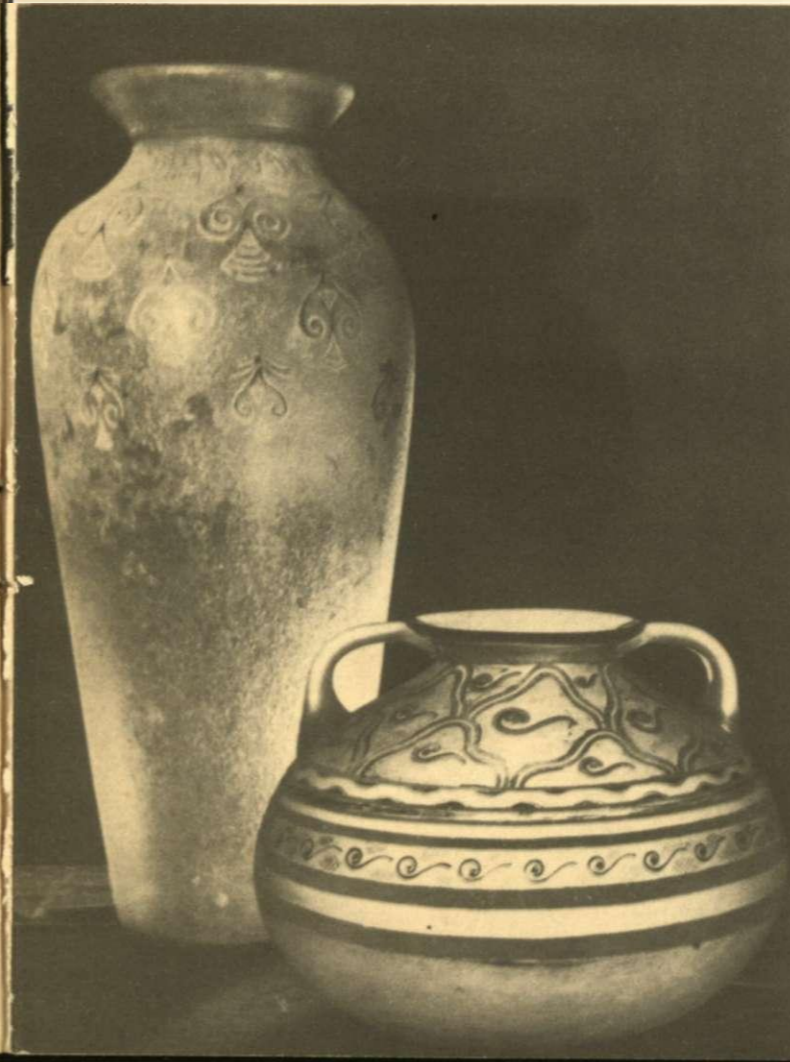


Pottery of a great variety of forms and designs — some of them quite modern, but most of them influenced by ancient and other local patterns — are now manufactured in Greece.



GLASS WARE INDUSTRY

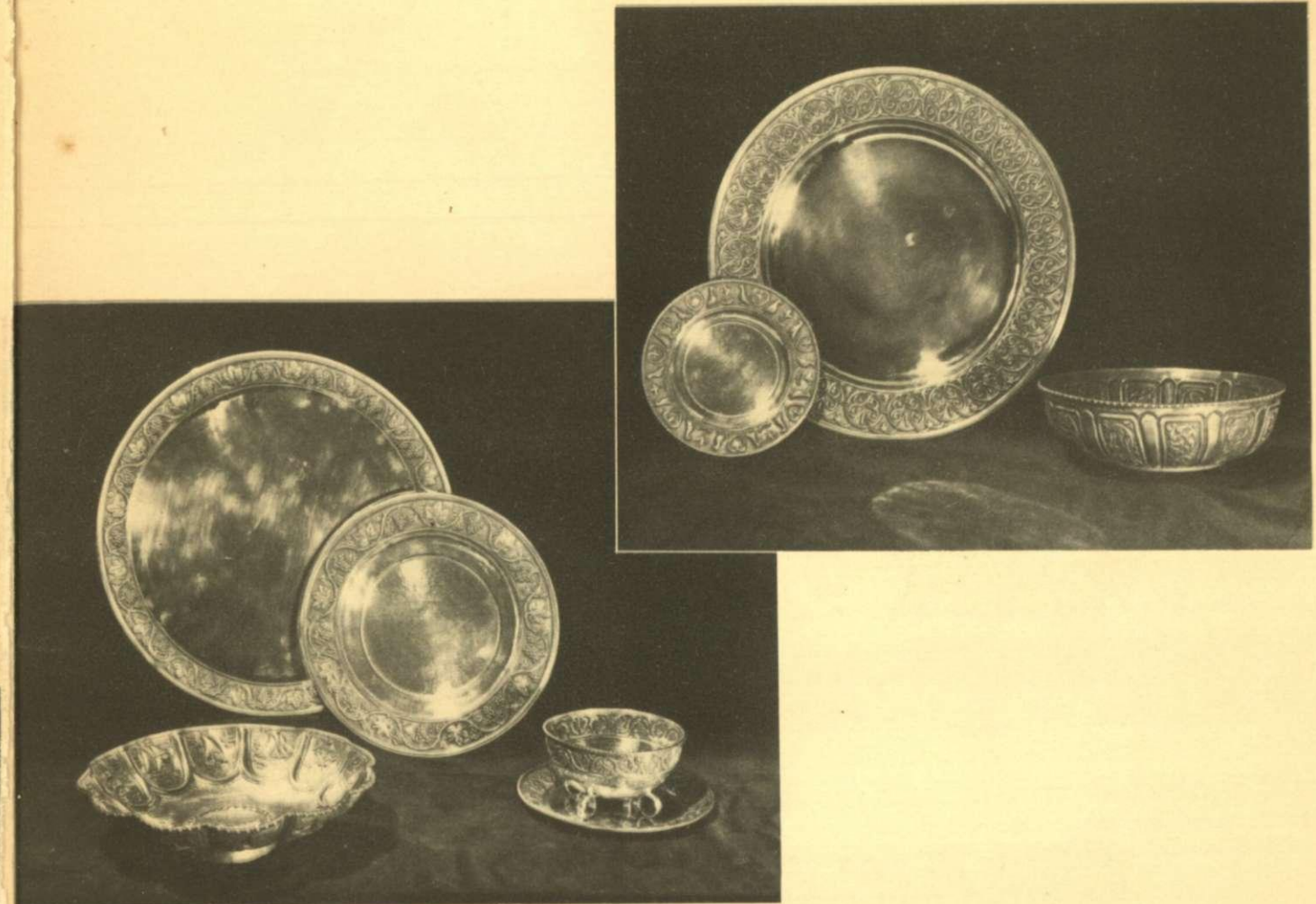
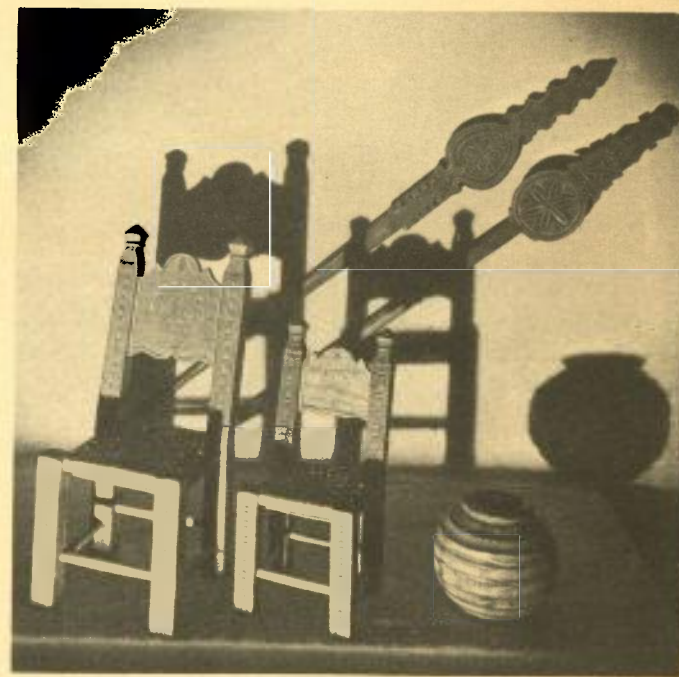
Glass ware industry has also been developed to a high artistic level, to which the elegant forms of glass articles shown are an eloquent evidence.



POPULAR CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES



Greek peasant art is by no means the least important of Greek industries. The great variety of its products according to the different localities, reflects the character, the aesthetic conceptions and traditions, as also the artistic development of the Greek people. Peasant pottery, carved wooden objects and various types of furniture beautify the peasant house and are fit to embellish any modern home.



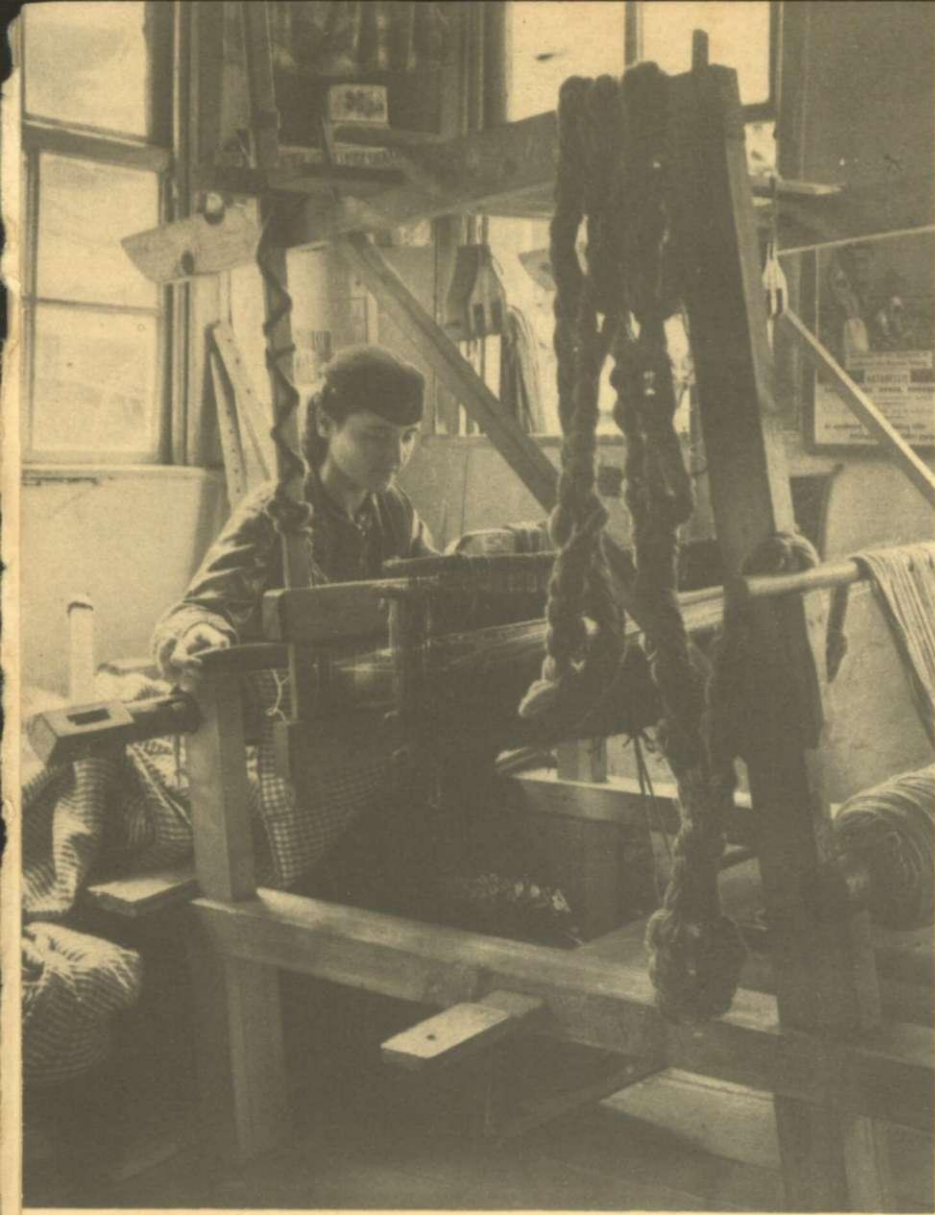
Repoussé style silver articles, made to old patterns, elicit special interest. Craftsmen, who inherit their skill from their forefathers, carry on a trade which flourished in Byzantine times.



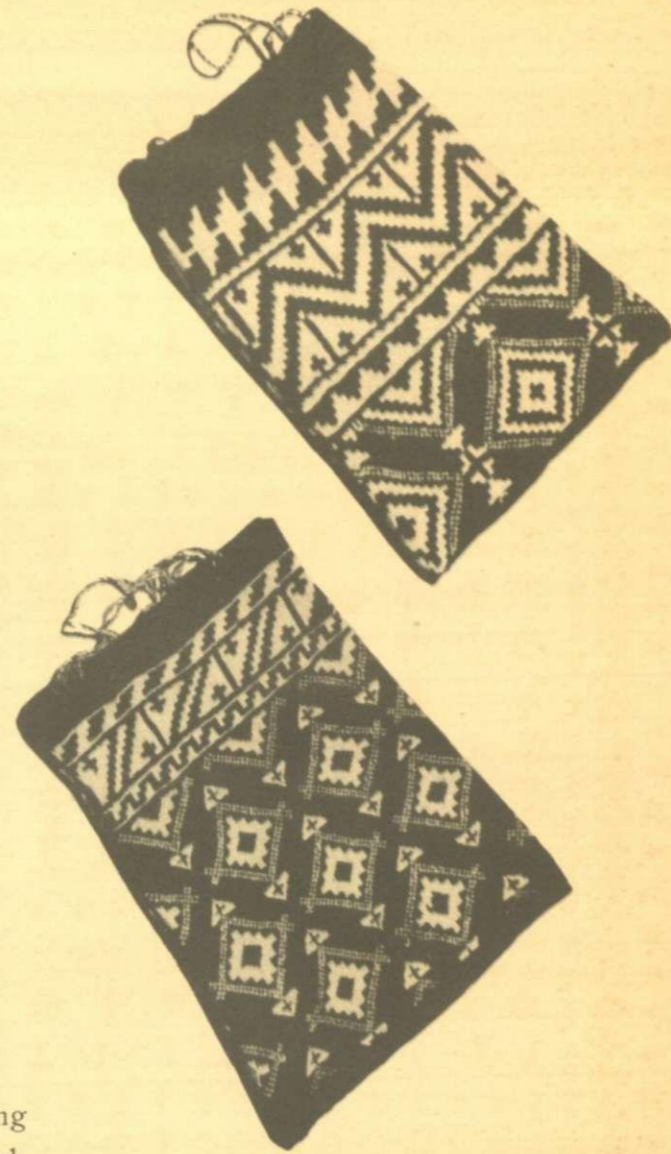
POPULAR CRAFTS & INDUSTRIES

Greek embroideries are another kind of peasant art. There is an endless variety of exquisite designs, each locality creating special patterns of real artistic inspiration.

Carpet and rug-weaving is now one of the leading industries in Greece. Due to their fine quality and their wonderful designs, a considerable quantity is annually exported from the country.



Handlooms in villages and cities are kept busy weaving colourful household fabrics of raw silk, cotton and wool, for which there is a great demand on account of their pretty appearance and superior quality.



PEASANT LIFE

In this classic land of Greece peasant life goes on as of old. There is a conspicuous absence of extensive estates, each peasant family owning, more or less, just enough land to live upon. Due to the mountainous character of the country and the scarcity of rich soil, heavy work is demanded from land toilers. Nevertheless, the exquisite flavour of the Grecian products compensates for the lack of high grade fertility of the soil.

In places the primitive plough is still to be seen, and harvesting and threshing is carried on in the simplest manner used thousands of years ago.

In summer peasants toil in the fields from sunrise to sunset, under brilliant sunshine in the bluest sky ever seen; yet, they go through their daily work untiringly, thanks to the balmy breezes from the mountains or the sea tempering the heat of summer.



KUTAHIA POTTERY



The pottery depicted is known as "Kutahia", which is the name of a town in Asia Minor where it originated.

Its outstanding characteristics are glazed surface and stylized designs, mostly in vivid blue on white background.



This kind of work is a new acquisition of Greek industry, introduced by the Grecian workers who emigrated to Greece from Asia Minor after the great war.

The new industry was fortunate in finding in its new home that same artistic inspiration which helped to make Greece of old famous for its vases.

PHOTOS NELLY'S
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