Coda

Diaspora and coincidence

The glories of ancient Sparta were inscribed in blood, not in poetry or art. The ruins that still exist are scanty, uninspiring, overgrown and little visited. The modern city too is a drab place, laid out on a grid. If you have travelled to Sparta in the hope of recapturing the magical experience of seeing Delphi, Olympia or Athens for the first time, you will be bitterly disappointed. But do not despair yet. A short bus journey will bring you to one of Europe’s absolute marvels: the Byzantine city of Mystra. A thousand years after Sparta declined, Mystra was the jewel in the crown of Byzantine civilization. Eventually it became its capital, with a population that exceeded 40,000. When Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, Mystra held out for a further seven years. Its philosophers, scholars and monks then fled to Italy, where they formed an important part of that great wave of exiles who contributed to the renaissance of Western civilization. We owe Mystra more than we may ever know.

Mystra possesses all the colour and drama that Sparta lacks. As one guidebook describes it: ‘Winding alleys lead through monumental gates, past mediaeval houses and palaces, and above all into a sequence of churches, several of which yield superb and radiant frescoes. The effect is of straying into a massive museum of architecture, painting and sculpture.’ The site, too, is breathtaking. In contrast with the dusty Laconian plain just below, Mystra rises steeply up the wooded hillside. On a summer’s day, and with adequate stops to admire the frescoes and to quench your thirst, it will take you a good three hours to get from the entrance to the summit. And it is only when you reach there, that you realize quite how spectacular a place this is—for rising far above you is Mount Taïyetos, the highest mountain in the Peloponnese. The exhausting, exhilarating walk so far has merely taken you to the foot of a minor buttress of the range. To get to the top of the mountain, you would need to continue through the forests and the distant mountain villages that have now come into sight, and past the sheer drops and exposed rock pinnacles. It would take you at least another seven hours.

Gazing upwards from Mystra on my first visit there, I felt no ambition to conquer Taiyetos. And yet I had a most peculiar fantasy. I felt intensely drawn to the distant white mountain villages. Not only that, but I wondered if I could ever buy a house in one of them and retire there. I dismissed this whimsical idea quickly from my mind and turned back; I had a ferry to catch to Crete in a couple of days. But when I returned to England, I read Patrick Leigh-Fermor’s classic travelogue of the southern Peloponnese, entitled ‘Mani’.1 There I discovered that in one of those villages, Anavriti, there was an abiding legend that all the inhabitants were descended from Jews. Was it remotely imaginable that my unexpected moment of yearning to live in such a place had been prompted by some atavistic chord being struck with my own Jewish identity? Ridiculous, of course, but I did more reading all the same.

I found out that the legend of the Greek mountain Jews was not nearly as improbable as it seemed. Indeed, the Apocrypha records contacts between the Maccabeans and the Spartans that go back to the third century BC. Over a millennium later, there were Jews living in Sparta—although a monk named Nikon tried to have them expelled, in exchange for helping the inhabitants to overcome the plague. A Jewish quarter survived in Mystra itself after the Turkish conquest, only to be burned down later by the more brutal Venetians. Maybe the village of Anavriti had been founded by the survivors of one of these upheavals.

A few years passed before I found myself back in Mystra, this time accompanied by my wife. It was, of course, unthinkable to miss the chance of finally visiting Anavriti. Following local advice, we took a taxi from Mystra to a gravel mill in the countryside a few miles up the road, and asked someone there to show us the trail head. Rather unusually for Greece, the advice turned out to be...
entirely accurate and useful. Soon, we found ourselves climbing in glorious weather along a spectacular kalderini—an ancient cobbled donkey track that had borne Mycenaean traders across the mountains to the coast, hundreds of years even before Sparta was dreamed of, let alone Mystra. Two hours later, we reached Anavriti with a sense of triumph. We collapsed into a bar in the main street, and ordered some drinks in our minimal Greek. Having finally arrived here, how would we find out anything about the place or its history?

‘How ya doing?’ were the first words we heard. Evidently, we had no need to worry. An elderly man had sauntered over to our table, sat down, and begun to speak in perfect Brooklyn. Introducing himself as Louis (we never learned his Greek name) he explained that he was Anavritan, born and bred. Originally destined for a monastery, he had not found the idea much to his taste. Instead, he joined the Greek navy and ended up living in the USA for 45 years until he came back here to retire. When he was a child, he explained, there were 4200 inhabitants in Anavriti, including 400 school-children. Nowadays, the population was made up largely of retired Greek Americans like himself—hence the wealthy-looking houses and renovated roofs we could see all around us. There were now only six children in the whole village, although they still employed a teacher to keep the school going.

Louis told us about his own family. We learned about his son, his Cuban daughter-in-law and his Spanish-speaking grandchildren. He described some of his chequered career in New York and Florida, which included an episode of smuggling diamonds from Ghana. Most people, on learning that my wife is a rabbi, are somewhat fazed at first. Not so Louis, who at one time had been in the catering business in New York. There, he had a male rabbi as a business partner, and had known many female rabbis as acquaintances. His company had catered for literally hundreds of large-scale bar mitzvahs. (‘They don’t do them now like the old days!’ he lamented.) He addressed my wife as ‘Rabbi’ at every turn. And then, suddenly, he cracked a Jewish joke and broke into Yiddish—the language of mediaeval Germany, carried into Poland and Russia by Jewish exiles, and then, half a millennium later, into America, to be picked up by every New Yorker of whatever origin.

Was Anavriti itself really Jewish, we asked him. Yes, he replied, that’s what the old people say. According to popular tradition, the village was founded by Jews around 500 AD. Later on everyone converted to orthodox Christianity, he said, but they were proud of their origins, and disappointed that the young people took no interest in the tradition. And yet, to tell the truth, I think we hardly cared very much ourselves by that moment who had founded Anavriti, or why. Sitting here, with the ironies and interconnections of a dozen civilizations echoing in our conversation and reverberating through the surrounding landscape, all that seemed to matter was the miracle of chance meetings and inexplicable coincidences, and the enduring beauty of Greece itself.

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References