

# Knowledge Builders™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Music & Dance

Wendy E. Owens



**AbleMedia**



# Knowledge Builders<sup>™</sup>

for *Perseus*<sup>®</sup> 2.0

## Music & Dance

Wendy E. Owens

Copyright © 1998 AbleMedia  
50 Clark Street, Medford, MA 02155-4474  
All Rights Reserved

No part of this assignment may be reproduced by any mechanical, photographic, or electronic process, or in the form of a phonographic recording, nor may it be stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or otherwise copied for public or private use, without the written permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Perseus is a registered trademark of the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

All copyrights are the property of their respective owners.



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Music & Dance

Wendy E. Owens

### About Knowledge Builders

Knowledge Builders are step-by-step instructions for expanding your knowledge of the *Perseus* software and the ancient Greek world. Each Knowledge Builder addresses a particular topic related to the ancient Greek world. Knowledge Builders provide students and teachers with start up information on a topic and directions for finding the information available on that topic in *Perseus*.

- Knowledge Builders assume that you have completed the assignments of the Quick Start System™ or that you have a working knowledge of *Perseus* and a Macintosh.
- Knowledge Builders give you a start on investigations of various topics related to the main Knowledge Builder topic(s). Look for “Possible Projects” in the text of the Knowledge Builder for ideas on how to turn ideas and investigative processes into a project.
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with a list of Further Reference in *Perseus* for topics related to the main topic of the Knowledge Builder.
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with an annotated bibliography of works relating to the main topics associated with the title of the Knowledge Builder.
- Knowledge Builders make an effort to use Vase, Coin, Site, Sculpture and Architecture Catalog cards in which Universal Images can be found. By using these Catalog cards, Concise version users can see large images and will learn which Catalog cards use Universal Images.
- Knowledge Builders get you started using *Perseus* and get you thinking with a large academic database. The methods for investigation used in Knowledge Builders are suggestions and other methods may be applied. You must come up with your own methods for making the most efficient use of *Perseus*.



# Music & Dance

*Of all things is there satiety, of sleep, and love, and of sweet song, and the goodly dance; of these things verily a man would rather have his fill than of war.*  
Homer's *Iliad*, Book 13.636

1. Begin this exercise from the *Perseus Gateway*.

## The Muses

Poets, bards and musicians alike evoked the "Muse" to use them as the agent of her art. A "Muse" inspired the ancient Greeks in their artistic expressions. An artist's work was not their own put a gift bestowed upon them by the "Muse." The Greeks believed that there were nine Muses, the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory). Below is a list of the Muses and the arts that they represent.

<b>Muse</b>	<b>Art</b>
Calliope	Epic Poetry
Clio	History
Euterpe	Lyric Poetry
Melpomen	Tragedy
Terpsichore	Choral Dance
Erato	Love Poetry
Polyhymnia	Sacred Music
Urania	Astronomy
Thalia	Comedy

Below you will perform an English-Greek Word search for the word "Muse" to discover the meaning of the word. The definition of "Muse" will give you a better idea of what the word encompasses and of whom the ancient Greek artisans evoked when engaged in their craft.

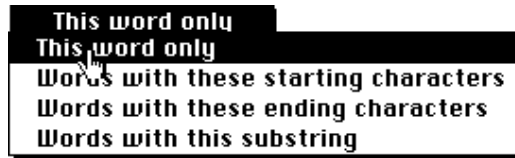
2. Click once on the "Tools & Reference" icon on the Gateway.



3. Under the bold "Philological Tools" heading, click once on "English-Greek Word Search."
4. Set the cursor on the line next to the "Look up" command button.
5. Type in the word "muse."

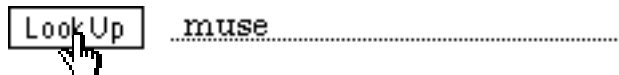


6. Choose "This word only" from the pop-up menu button next to "as."

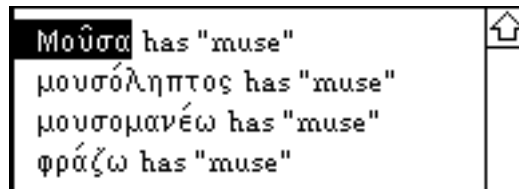


**Remember, give *Perseus* something to do and then give it a command.**

7. Click once on the "Look Up" command button.



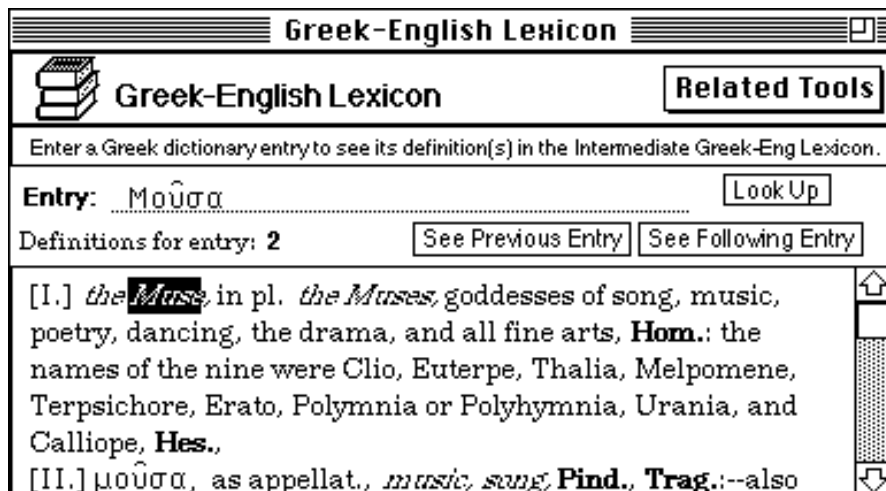
8. Highlight the Greek word as seen below.



9. Choose "Greek English Lexicon" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.

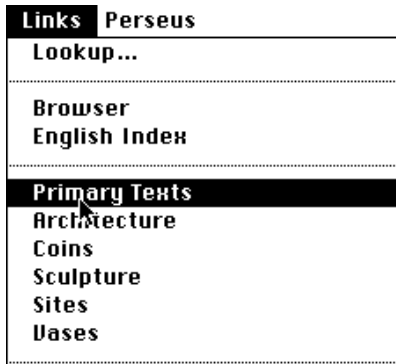


10. Read the definition for this word.

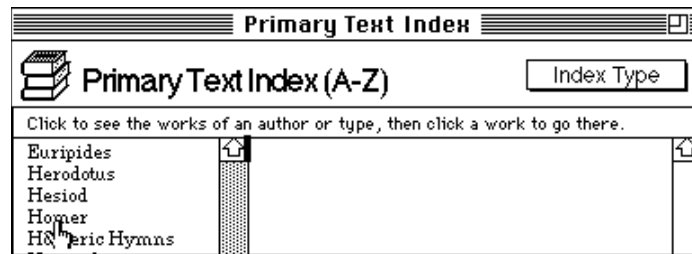


Homer evoked the Muse to sing about Achilles' wrath and wily Odysseus. In Book 8 of the *Odyssey*, Homer speaks of a blind minstrel who, though he could not see, was the best loved by the Muse and therefore the most talented in singing his stories. Some believe that Homer is referring to himself in this passage.

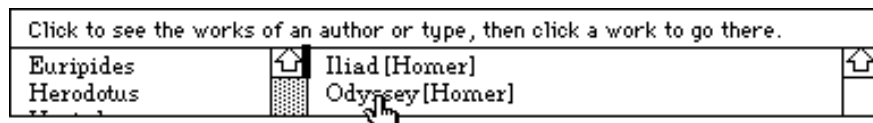
11. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.



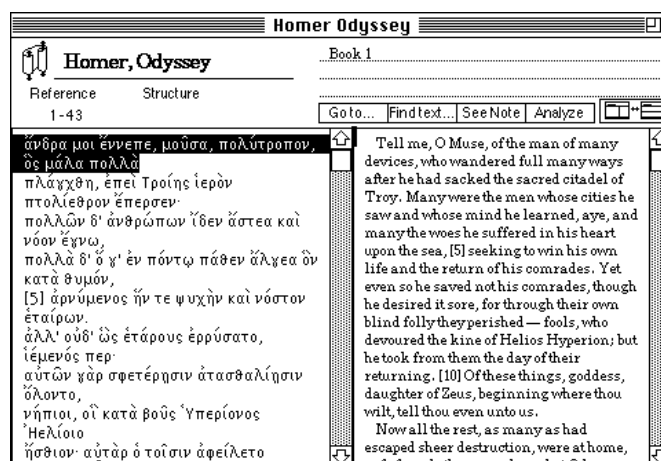
12. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.



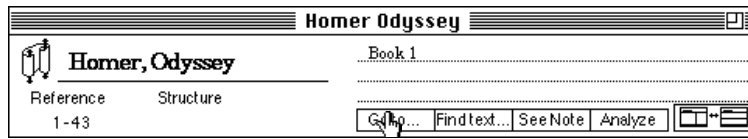
13. Click once on "Odyssey" in the list of text in the right column.



14. Your screen should look like the one below.



15. Click once on the “Go to” command button.

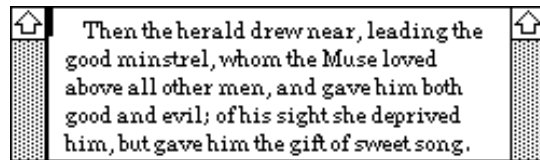


16. Type “8.63” on the line.

17. Click once on the “Go” command button.

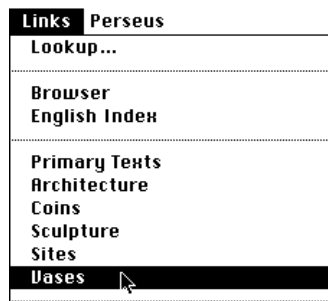


18. Read “Then the herald drew near . . . but gave him the gift of sweet song.”



The Muses appear on the vase London 1971.11-1.1. They are shorter than Aphrodite who stands in chariot beside them, this might be due to their less than Olympian status. On this vase they attend the wedding of Peleus and Thetis and stand amongst the other gods. To see this vase, following the directions below.

19. From the Links menu, choose “Vases” by highlighting the word.



20. You should now be at the Vase Index.

21. Move your mouse arrow onto the “Index” pop-up menu button in upper right corner of the card.

22. From the Index menu, choose “Collection.”

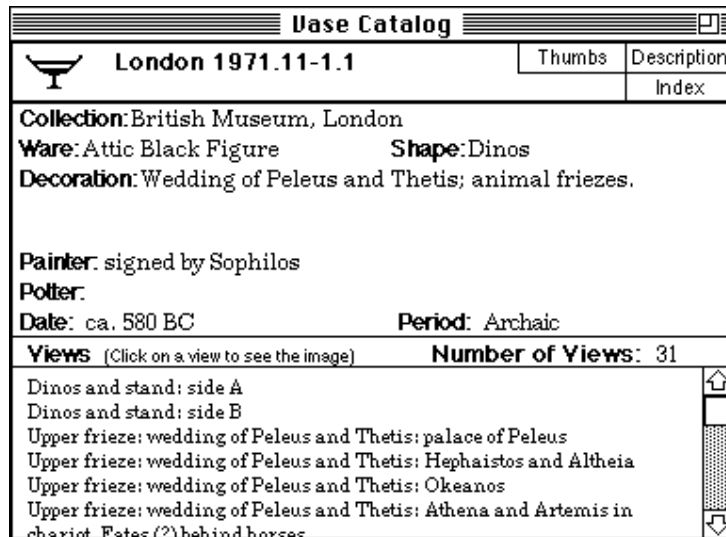


A list of all the vase collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.

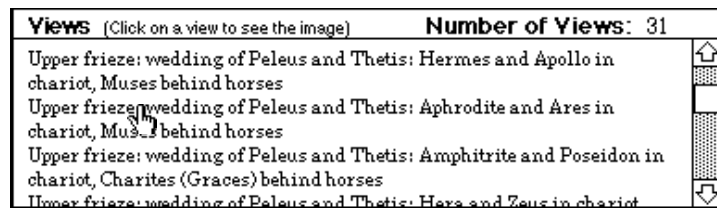
23. From this list, choose “British Museum, London.”
24. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose “London 1971.11-1.1” from the list.



25. Your screen should look like the one below.



26. Look at the single view for this vase by clicking once on the words “View: Upper frieze: wedding of Peleus and Thetis: Aphrodite and Ares in chariot, Muses behind horses.”



Three Muses also appear in sculpture together. They hold scrolls and a lyre in the “Athens, NM 216” sculpture. To find this sculpture, go to the Browser and perform a search for sculpture on which divinities appear. Choose “Athens, NM 216” from the list of sculptures that appear in the lower section of the card. An example of how to use the Browser appears in this Knowledge Builder.

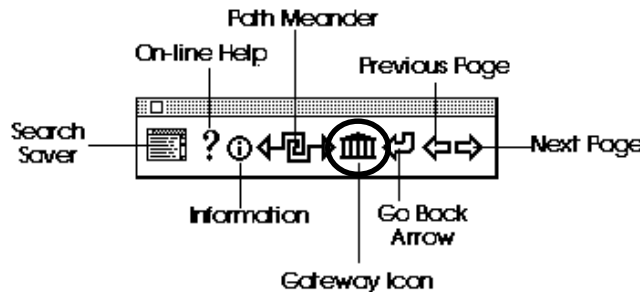


# Music

## Encyclopedia

To gain a better understanding of ancient Greek music and its traditions it is best to learn the vocabulary associated with it. The *Perseus* Encyclopedia provides a list of all relevant words associated with music. Use the directions below to look at the Subject Index listings for “Music.”

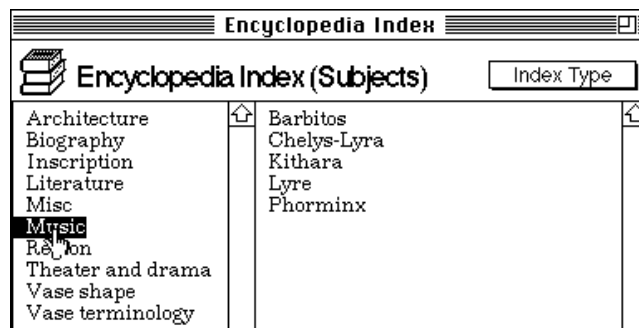
27. Return to the Gateway by clicking once on the Gateway icon on your Navigator.



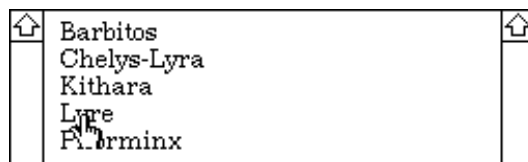
28. Click once on the “Tools & Reference” icon on the Gateway.

29. Under the bold “Encyclopedia” heading, click once on “Subject Index.”

30. Click once on “Music” in the left column. A list of musical instruments will appear in the right column.



31. Click once on the word “Lyre” to see this Encyclopedia entry.



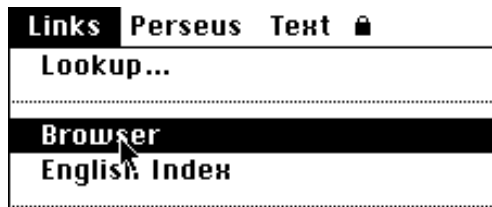
To the layman a “lyre” is a single instrument but actually the word describes a family of instruments whose origin is a result of divine inspiration. (The *Homeric Hymn 4: To Hermes* tells the story of the first lyre.) The lyre family consist of ancient Greek stringed instruments with strings of equal length. The word “lyra” then can describe a *kithara*, a *chelys-lyra*, a *phorminx*, and a *barbitos*. You will learn more about each instrument below.



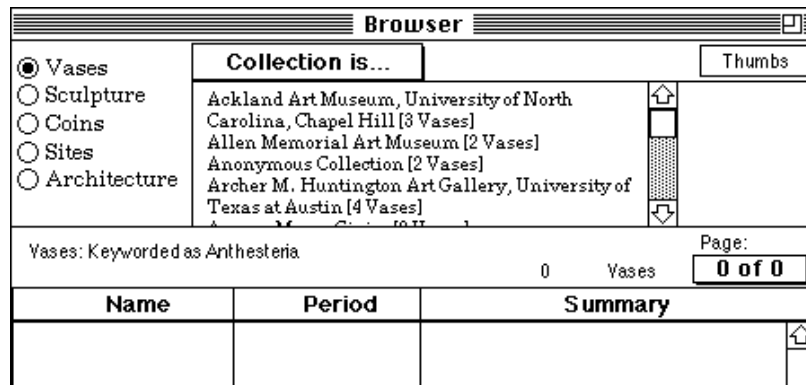
## Vases

No lyre survived into modern times due to the fragility of the material of which they were made. Archaeological evidence is the modern key to understanding what each instrument looked like. From vase paintings, archaeologists have concluded that lyres most often had seven strings but this does not mean that more or fewer strings might have been used.

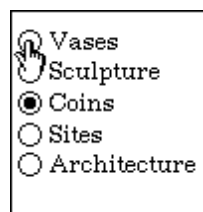
32. Choose "Browser" from the Links menu.



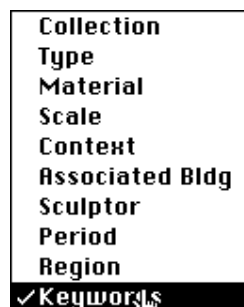
33. Your screen should look like the one below.



34. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."



35. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.



36. Choose “Musical Instruments” from the second pop-up menu button.



37. From the list of musical instruments, choose “lyre.”

Keywords:	Musical Instruments
kithara [46 Vases]	↑
krotala [36 Vases]	▨
lyre [84 Vases]	▨
mn. Pipe [4 Vases]	▨
pipe [4 Vases]	▨
plektron [27 Vases]	↓

A list of vases resulting from the “lyre” search will appear in the lower section of the card.

38. From the list of vases, click once on “Boston 95.27.”

Name	Shape	Potter
Boston 13.199 [2 images]	Lekythos	
Boston 95.27 [22 images]	Kylix	
Boston 98.730 [5 images]	Kylix	
Bowdoin 1913.21 [0 images]	Kylix	

39. You will now be at the Vase Catalog card for “Boston 95.27.”

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Vase Catalog". The card displays information for "Boston 95.27". It includes a "Thumbs" and "Description" tab, and an "Index" link. The main content area shows:
 

- Collection:** Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
- Ware:** Attic Red Figure      **Shape:** Kylix
- Decoration:** Interior and exterior: revelers.
- Painter:** attributed to Onesimos
- Potter:**
- Date:** ca. 500 BC-ca. 480 BC      **Period:** Late Archaic
- Views:** (Click on a view to see the image)      **Number of Views:** 22

 Below the views section is a list of view options: Side A: scene at center, Side A: oblique from right, Side A: oblique from right, Side B: oblique from left, Side B: scene at center, Side B: oblique from right, Side A: oblique from left.

This vase painting exhibits men performing on lyres and dancing at a social event called a *symposium*. In addition to this setting, music was also performed in an *odeion*, a type of theater built for musical performances.



40. From the list of views, choose “Side B: dancer with lyre.”



**Remember, close each image after you have finished looking at it.**

41. Click once on your “Go Back” arrow on your Navigator to return to the Browser search.

The *barbitos* is another Greek-string instrument. It was first mentioned in the archaic lyric poetry of Alcaeus, Bacchylides, Simonides and Sappho. The vase **Munich 2416** depicts Alcaeus and Sappho holding a *barbitos* presumably for accompaniment. The *barbitos*’ use was not confined to high art, it also saw use at drinking parties and at festivals. The Encyclopedia entry for *barbitos* says that Aristotle believed the *barbitos* to be for pleasure and not for educational use. For more information on the *barbitos* see it’s Encyclopedia entry.

42. From the list of vases, click once on “Harvard 1959.188.”

Name	Shape	Summary
Harvard 1895.248 [34 images]	Kylix	Sides A and B: three draped youths. Int:
Harvard 1925.30.40 [69 images]	Stamnos	Side A: Dionysos with maenads and sat
Harvard 1959.188 [37 images]	Pelike	Komos: Side A: Woman and two youths
Harvard 1977.236 [111 images]	Calyx krater	Return of Hephaistos, with Dionysos an
Harvard 1960.339 [60 images]	Column krater	Side A: Theseus meeting Poseidon; Sid

43. You will now be at the Vase Catalog card for “Harvard 1959.188.”

44. From the list of views, choose “Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton, barbiton” to see a close up of a *barbiton*.

Views (Click on a view to see the image)	Number of Views: 37
Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton, head	
Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton, from the waist up	
Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton, barbiton	
Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton	
Side A: youth carrying walking stick and barbiton	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, cithara with eyes	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, head	

45. From the list of views, choose “Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, cithara with eyes” to see how a kithara or cithara could be decorated.

Views (Click on a view to see the image)	Number of Views: 37
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, cithara with eyes	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, head	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, and youth carrying krater	
Side A: woman playing cithara with eyes, from the waist up	
Side A: youth carrying column krater, column krater	
Side A: youth carrying column krater, from the waist up	

Alternatively, the vase below shows the educating of young boys in the use of the lyre. These children learned their art from tutors. Notice that the scenes depicted on the



vase are educational scenes that include a tutor, an instrument a boy would learn to play and *aryballoi* and sponges used during exercise.

46. Click once on your “Go Back” arrow on your Navigator to return to the Browser search.



47. From the list of vases, click once on “Malibu 86.AE.290.”

Name	Shape	Summary
Malibu 82.AE.16 [6 images]	Loutrophoros	Side A: Niobe. Side B: Funerary lekythos
Malibu 86.AE.290 [3 images]	Kylix	Youth with lyre and man; school scenes
Milwaukee N 17928/22266 [0 images]	Eye cup	Tondo: Gorgoneion; obverse, both sides

48. From the list of views, choose “Tondo: man and youth with lyre.” You can really see the tortoise shell from which a lyre is made in this image.

**Vase Catalog**

**Malibu 86.AE.290**      Thumbs      Description

Index

**Collection:** J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu  
**Ware:** Attic Red Figure      **Shape:** Kylix  
**Decoration:** Youth with lyre and man; school scenes.

**Painter:** signed by Douris  
**Potter:** attributed to Python  
**Date:** ca. 480 BC      **Period:** Late Arch./Early Clas.

**Views** (Click on a view to see the image)      **Number of Views:** 3

Side A: men and seated youths  
Side B: men and seated youths  
Tondo: man and youth with lyre

49. Look at the other images for this vase.

## Sculpture

Many things about lyres, their structures and use can be observed in vase painting and sculpture. The Encyclopedia entry for the word “lyre” describes how the instruments were played and how they were held by the musician. The contest of Apollo and Marsyas is depicted in this sculpture. Apollo plays the *kithara* and Marsyas plays the double pipes. Apollo sits while playing the *kithara*.

50. Choose “Lookup” from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

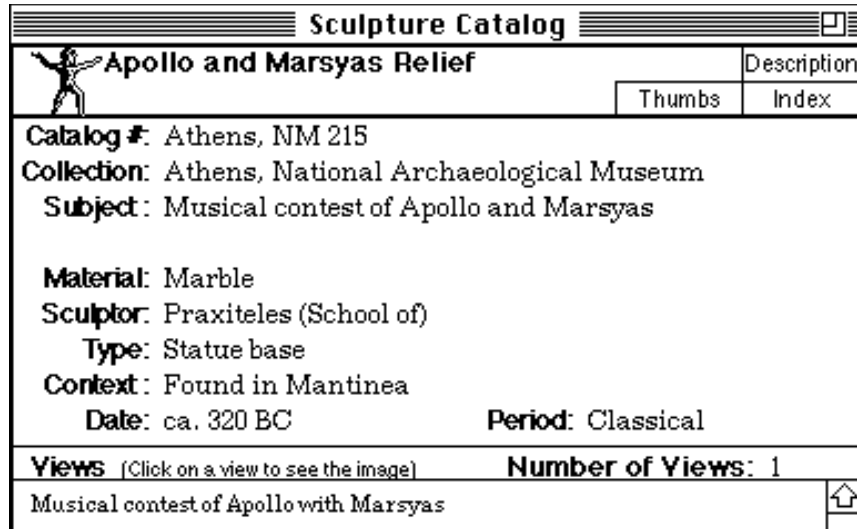


51. Type "Athens, NM 215" into the Lookup box.



52. Choose "Sculpture" from the Links menu.

53. Your screen should look like the one below.



54. From the list of views, choose "Musical contest of Apollo with Marsyas."

## Encyclopedia

Formal education, such as rhetoric and writing, was mainly the realm of men and boys. As you have seen, learning to play a musical instrument was part of a boy's educational training. Traditionally women were not educated in the same subjects as men, with some exceptions. Aspasia, a *hetaira*, is known to have been educated in the art of musical entertainment as well as singing and dancing.

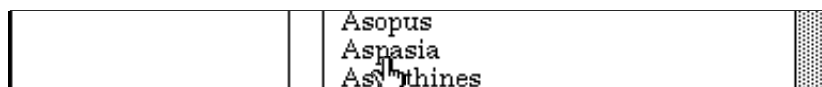
55. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.

56. Make sure that you are at the Alphabetical Index. If not, move your mouse arrow onto the pop-up menu button "Index." From the pop-up menu, choose "Alphabetical."

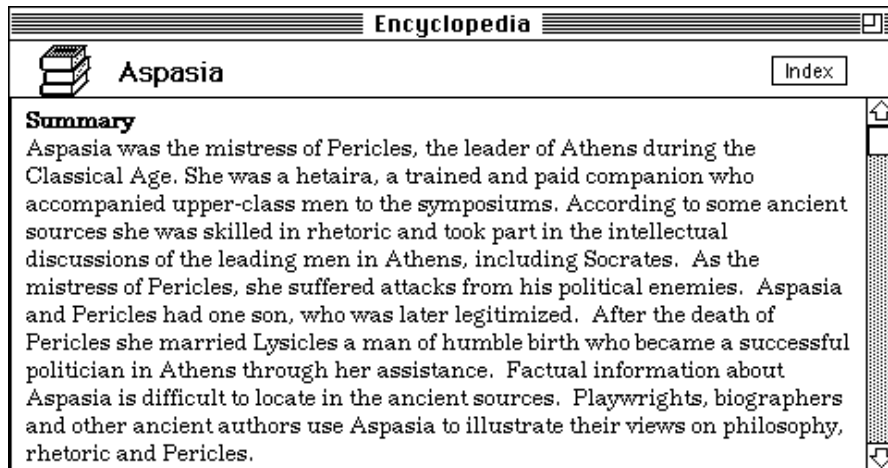
57. Click once on the letter "A" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.



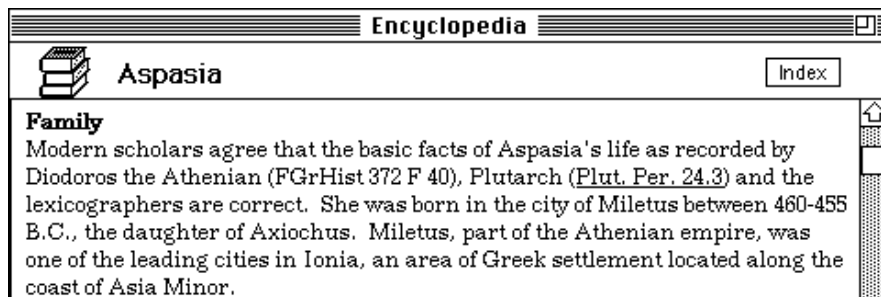
58. Scroll through the list of "A" words until you find "Aspasia." Click once on the word "Aspasia."



59. Your screen should look like the one below.

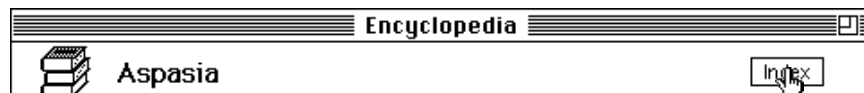


60. Read the last paragraph under topic "Family."



There is some disagreement between Plato and Aristotle as to the appropriateness of the *kithara* as an instrument on which to train proper youths. From the description of the *kithara* in the Encyclopedia you learn that not everyone shared in the two philosophers' opinion on the use of the *kithara* in education and high arts.

61. Click once on the "Index" command button in the upper right corner of the Encyclopedia card.

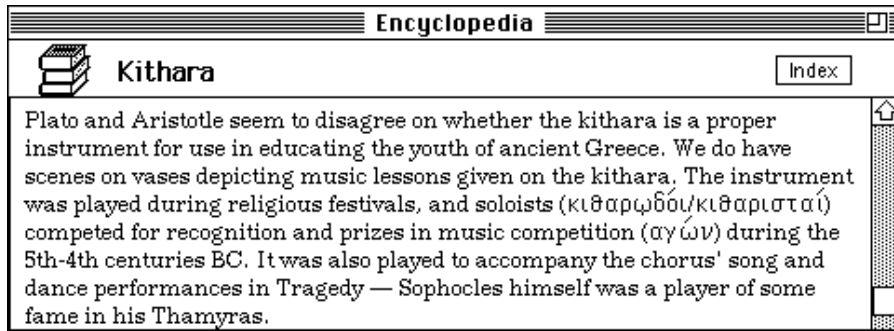


62. Click once on the letter "K" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.

63. Scroll through the list of "K" words until you find "Kithara." Click once on the word "Kithara."



64. Read the third paragraph.

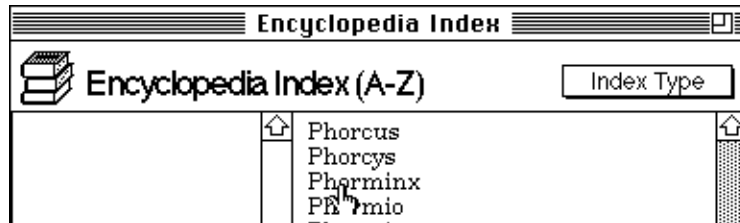


Professional bards in Homer's time, who traveled singing the stories of men such as Odysseus and Agamemnon, chose to use the *phorminx* as their accompanying instrument. The Encyclopedia entry for *phorminx* offers information on the instrument's use but how is the word *phorminx* itself defined? If you want to find its meaning, use steps 2-10, replacing "Muse" with "*phorminx*."

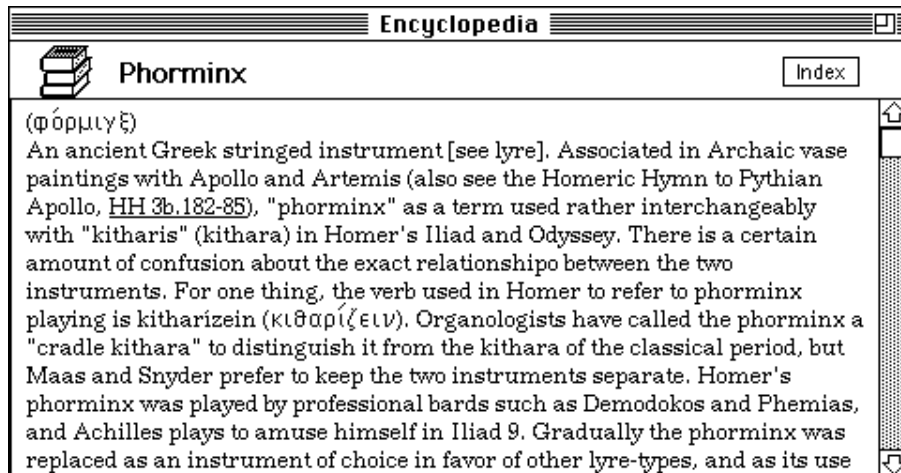
65. Click once on the "Index" command button in the upper right corner of the Encyclopedia card.

66. Click once on the letter "P" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.

67. Scroll through the list of "P" words until you find "Phorminx." Click once on the word "Phorminx."



68. Read this card.



## Primary Text

Homer, in the *Iliad*, Book 9, describes how Achilles plays the lyre to pass the time. This demonstrates that Achilles had the traditional music training like most Greek boys. His training varied some from the norm since he was tutored by the centaur, Chiron.

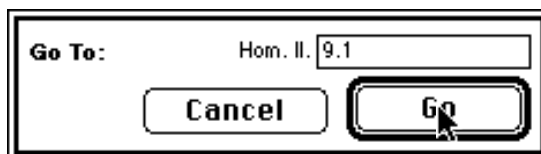
69. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.
70. Click once on “Homer” in the list of authors in the left column.
71. Click once on “Iliad” in the list of text in the right column.



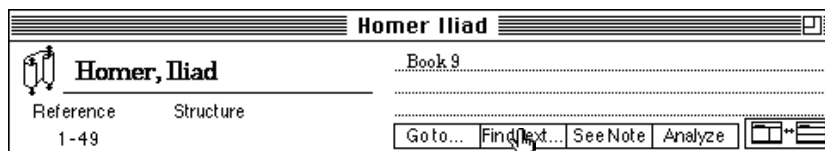
72. Your screen should look like the one below.



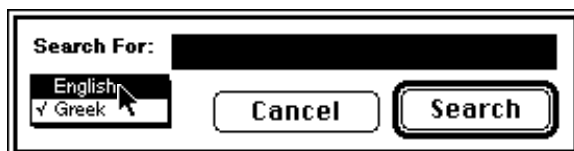
73. Click once on the “Go to” command button.
74. Type “9.1” on the line.
75. Click once on the “Go” command button.



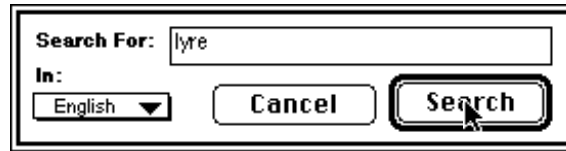
76. You should now be at line 1 of Book 9.
77. Click once on the “Find text” button.



78. Choose “English” from the pop-up menu under “In.”

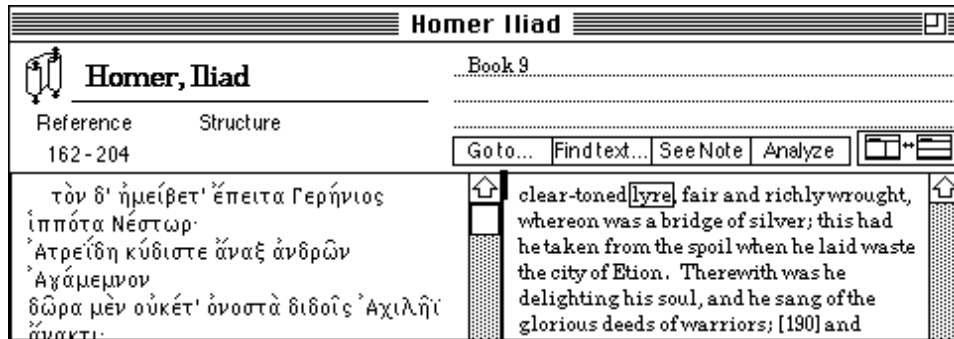


79. Type “lyre” on the line next to “Search For” and click once on the “Search” command button.



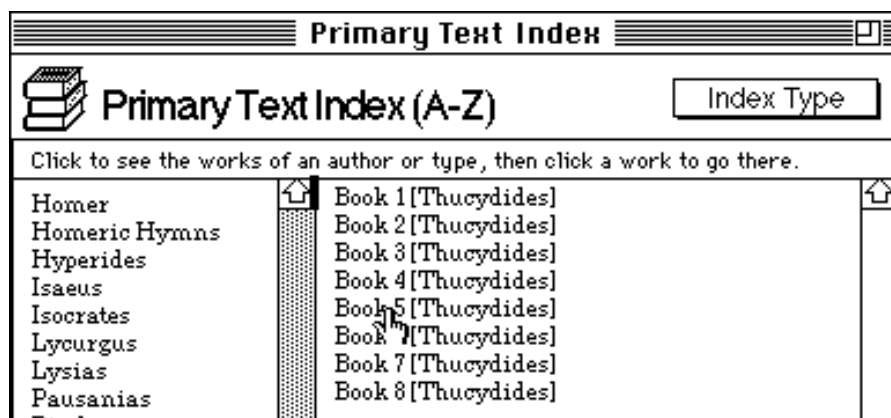
A box will appear around the word “lyre” in the text.

80. Read about Achilles and his clear-toned lyre.



Music was not simply played for fun and festival or competition. It had other uses such as an accompaniment to work. Homer speaks of a flute player piping a tune to which men rhythmically stomped grapes (Hom. Il. 18.572). In the passage below, Thucydides tells how the Spartans used music to keep their march time steady so as not to break their ranks by chaotically rushing into battle.

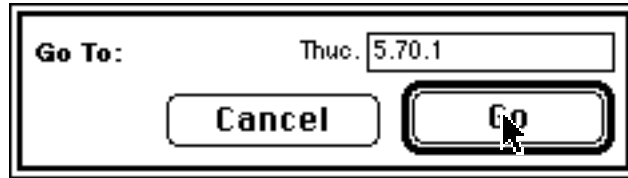
81. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.  
 82. Click once on “Thucydides” in the list of authors in the left column.  
 83. Click once on “Book 5” from the list of text in the right column.



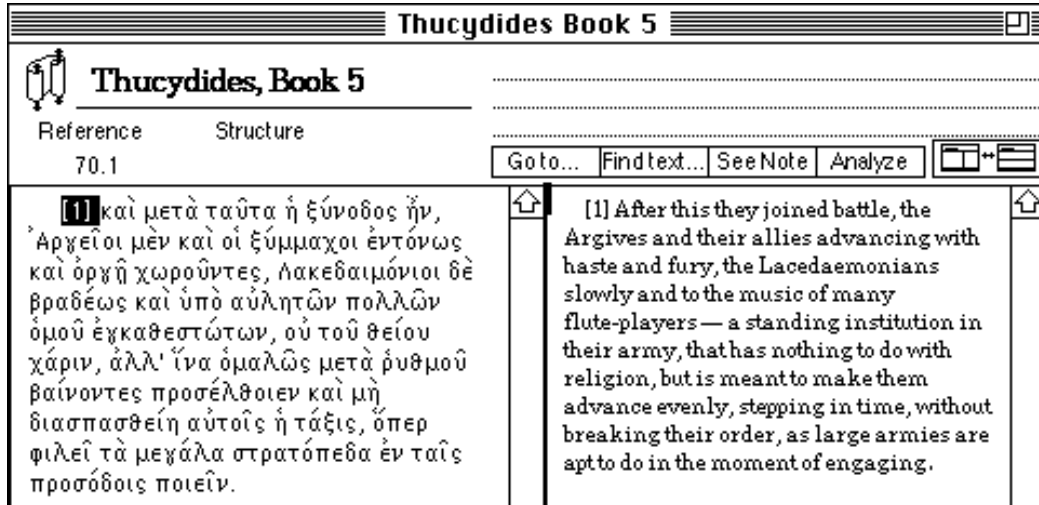
84. Click once on the “Go to” command button.  
 85. Type “5.70.1” on the line.



86. Click once on the “Go” command button.



87. Read section 5.70.1.



Not everyone trained in the musical arts played an instrument just like their tutor had taught them. Apollo was unorthodox in his lyre playing position. Apollodorus tells us that Apollo played the lyre upside down therefore Jimi Hendrix and other *avant garde* guitarists must have taken his example from Apollo. Use the Lookup box to go to “Apollod. 1.4.2.” After typing “Apollod. 1.4.2.” into the box, choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.

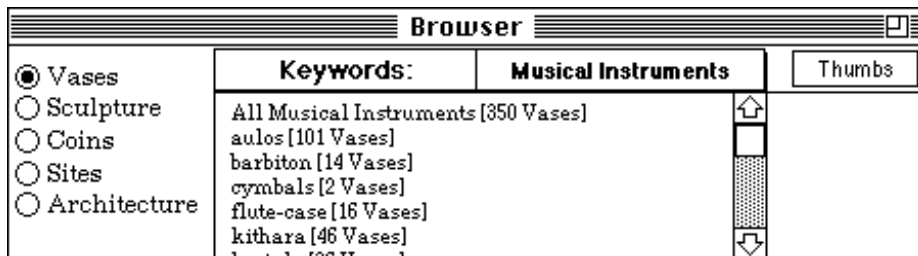


# Dance

## Vases

The Greeks danced on many occasions. Whether it was to initiate a king, to celebrate a victory at war or at a party or festival, Greeks of all ages danced. Below you will see a vase on which men, identified as revelers, dance dressed in female costumes. What occasion might merit such behavior? Perhaps these men were in a comic chorus for one of Aristophanes' lost plays or may be the party that they are attending required men to dress as women and women to dress as men. What do you think?

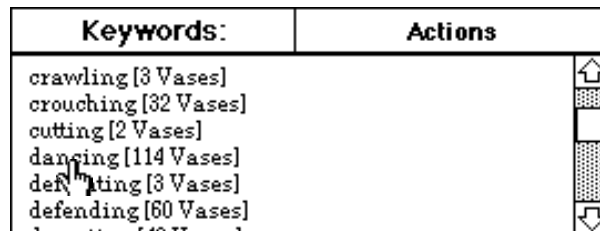
1. Choose "Browser" from the Links menu.
2. Your screen should look like the one below.



3. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."
4. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.
5. Choose "Actions" from the second pop-up menu button.



6. From the list of Actions, choose "dancing."

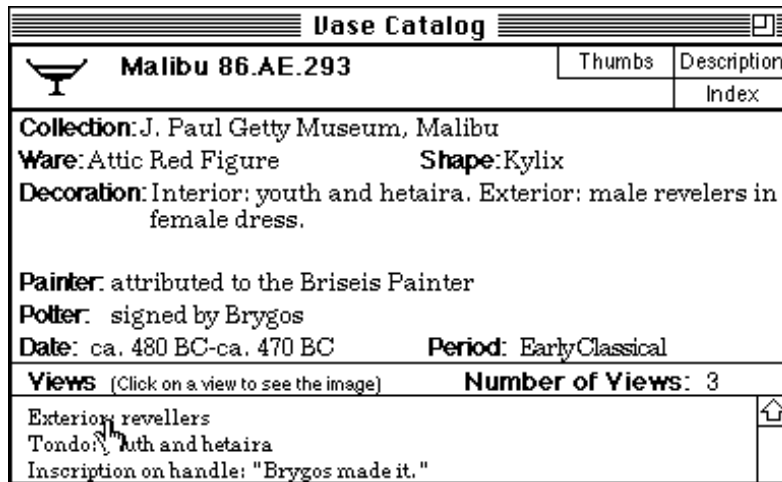


7. From the list of vases, click once on "Malibu 86.AE.293."

Malibu 82.AE.83 [4 images]	Calyx krater	Side A: Aristophanes' Birds. Side B: wa
Malibu 86.AE.187 [2 images]	Neck amphora	Dancing men
Malibu 86.AE.280 [1 image]	Cup, type B	I: Dancing reveler.
Malibu 86.AE.293 [3 images]	Kylix	Interior: youth and hetaira. Exterior: m



8. From the list of views, choose "Exterior: revelers."

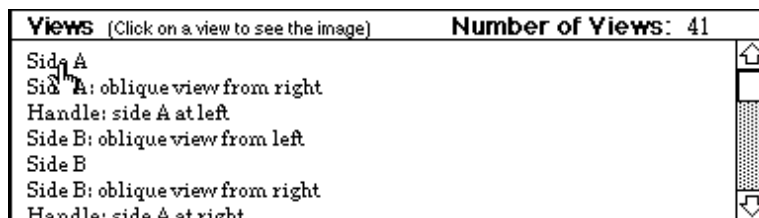


Three men dance around the outside of the next vase. Look closely at the dance steps they use. Later you will investigate types of dances from different regions of Greece. Keep these men in mind when you do.

9. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
10. Type "Yale 1913.102" into the Lookup box.

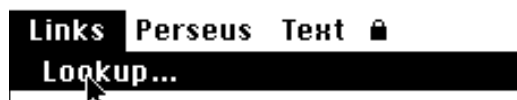


11. Choose "Vases" from the Links menu.
12. You should now be at the Vase Catalog card for "Yale 1913.102."
13. From the list of views, choose "Side A." Look at the other images as well.

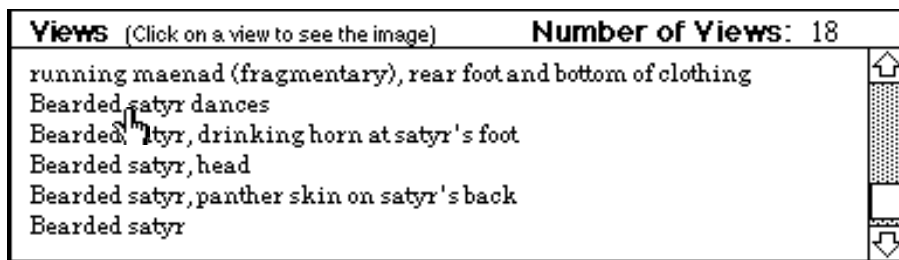


Many vases will depict dancing satyrs, mythical male beings. Satyrs are most often found dancing in a procession of Dionysos, the god of wine. As wine probably caused the satyrs to reach the level of merriment associated with their dancing, you will find satyrs on many *kylices*, or drinking cups.

14. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.



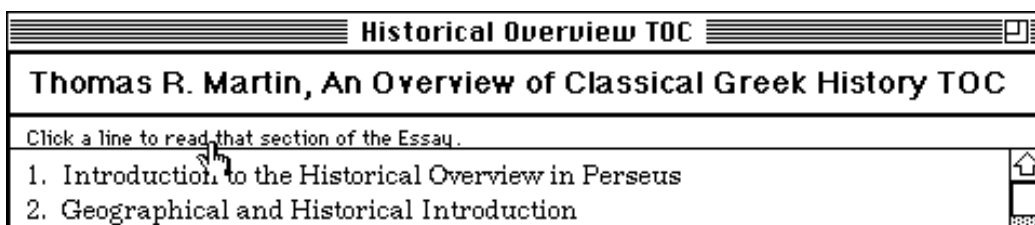
15. Type "Baltimore, Hopkins AIA B12" into the Lookup box.
16. Choose "Vases" from the Links menu.
17. From the list of views, choose "Bearded satyr dances."



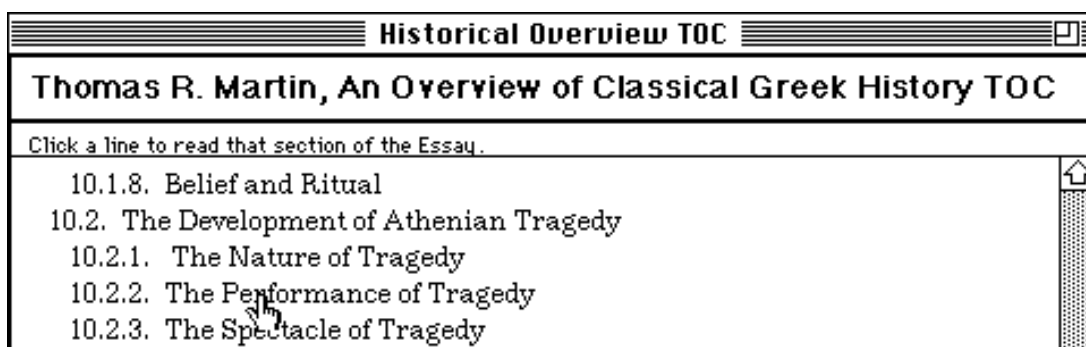
## Historical Overview

On the more serious side, the chorus of an ancient Greek tragedy danced while they performed their lines. The next two Historical Overview topic cards explain the role of the chorus in an ancient Greek tragedy. They also discuss the dances the chorus performed. Since men performed the choral dances during competition, their steps had to be precise and well practiced.

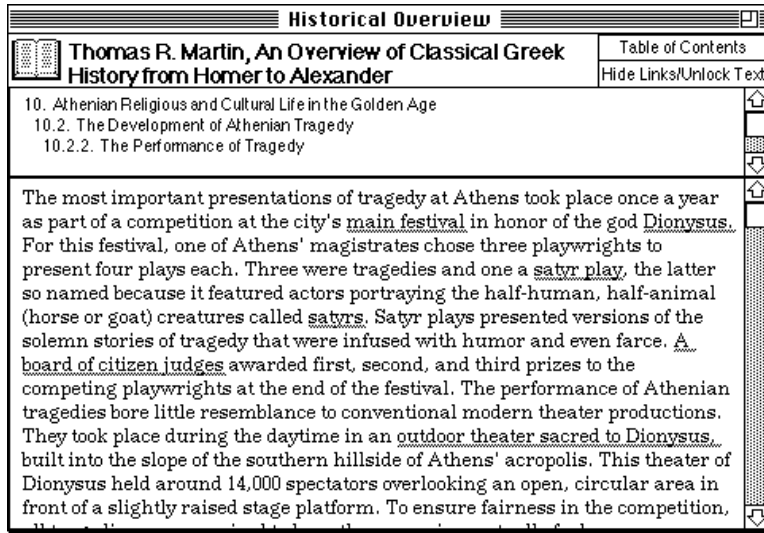
18. Choose "Historical Overview" from the Links menu.
19. Your screen should look like the one below.



20. Scroll through the table of contents to "10.2.2 The Performance of Tragedy."
21. Click once on "10.2.2 The Performance of Tragedy."

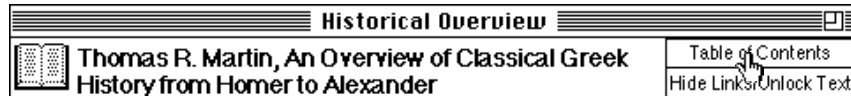


22. Your screen should look like the one below.



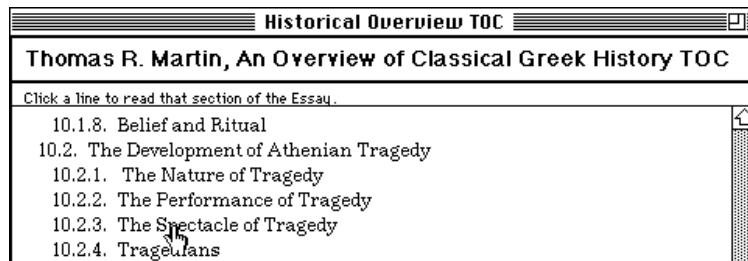
23. Read this topic card.

24. Click once on the “Table of Contents” command button to return to the table of contents.

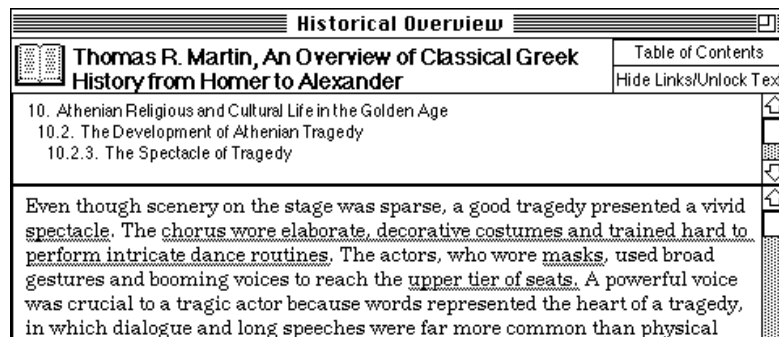


25. Scroll through the table of contents to “10.2.3 The Spectacle of Tragedy.”

26. Click once on “10.2.3 The Spectacle of Tragedy.”



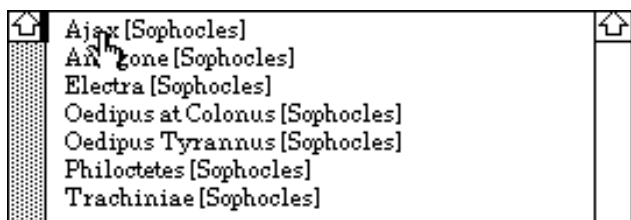
27. Read this topic card.



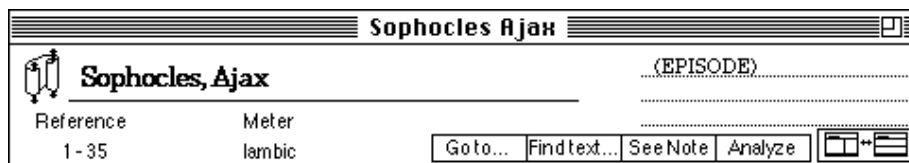
## Primary Texts

Sophocles, in his play *Ajax*, refers to the god Pan as the “dance maker” whom the chorus evokes to help them celebrate a victory. Sophocles refers to specific dance steps, the Nysian and the Cnosian steps, that the chorus calls “self taught.” Imagine the chorus of a tragic play, like the ones described above, dancing to the celebratory song of Pan.

28. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.
29. Click once on “Sophocles” in the list of authors in the left column.
30. Click once on “Ajax” in the list of text in the right column.



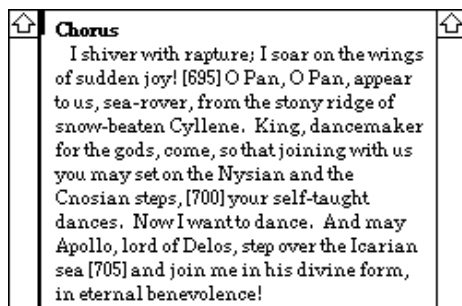
31. Your screen should look like the one below.



32. Click once on the “Go to” command button.
33. Type “695” on the line.
34. Click once on the “Go” command button.



35. Read the text on this card.

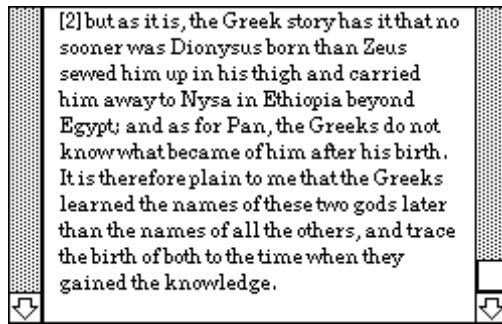


In Herodotus 2.146.2, the author says that Nysa, were the Nysian dance Sophocles refers to may have originated, is in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

- 36. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
- 37. Type "Hdt. 2.146.2" into the Lookup box.



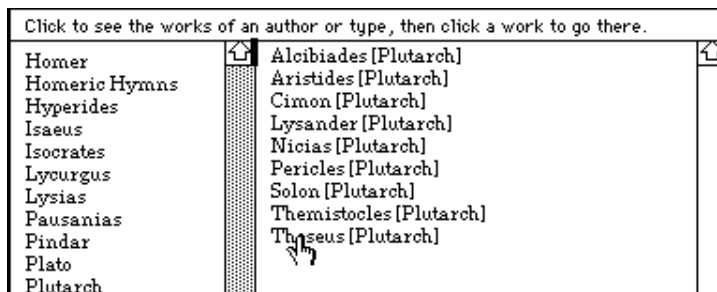
- 38. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
- 39. Read section 146.2.



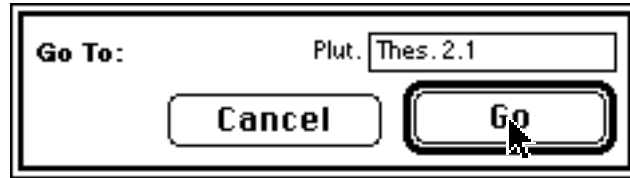
An alternative spelling for the city of Knossos on Crete is Cnosus. The legendary King Minos had his palace at Cnosus and Sophocles' Cnosian dance may have originated there. Homer's *Iliad* says that Hephaestus forged a "dancing-floor," like the one made by Daedalus for the daughter of King Minos, onto Achilles' shield. Could the dance depicted on Minos' daughter's (Ariadne) "dancing-floor" be the same or similar to the Cnosian dance of Pan?

Plutarch, in his *Theseus*, 21.1-21.2, describes the dance of Theseus and his fellow Athenian youths who had just escaped from the Minotaur on Crete. Pay close attention to the section that reads, ". . . being an imitation of the circling passages in the Labyrinth, and consisting of certain rhythmic involutions and evolutions."

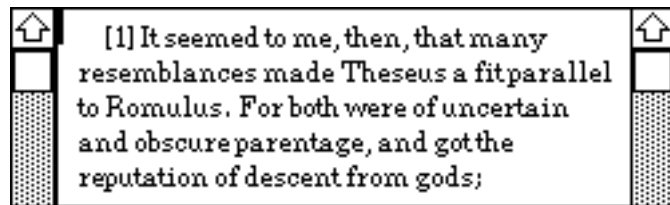
- 40. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
- 41. Click once on "Plutarch" in the list of authors in the left column.
- 42. Click once on "Theseus" in the list of text in the right column.



43. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
44. Type "Thes. 21.1" on the line.
45. Click once on the "Go" command button.

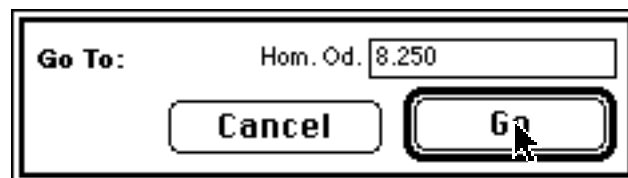


46. Read sections 21.1-21.2.



In a passage from the *Odyssey*, you learn how the Phaeacians prepared for a dance and who took part in the action. The Phaeacians outlined a dancing space and young men, trained in the dance, struck the ground with their feet as Odysseus watched. Noticed that they danced to the playing of a lyre.

47. Return to the Primary Text index by choosing "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
48. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.
49. Click once on "Odyssey" in the list of text in the right column.
50. You should now be at line 1 of Book 1 of the *Odyssey*.
51. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
52. Type "8.250" on the line.
53. Click once on the "Go" command button.



54. Read from line 250 to line 266.

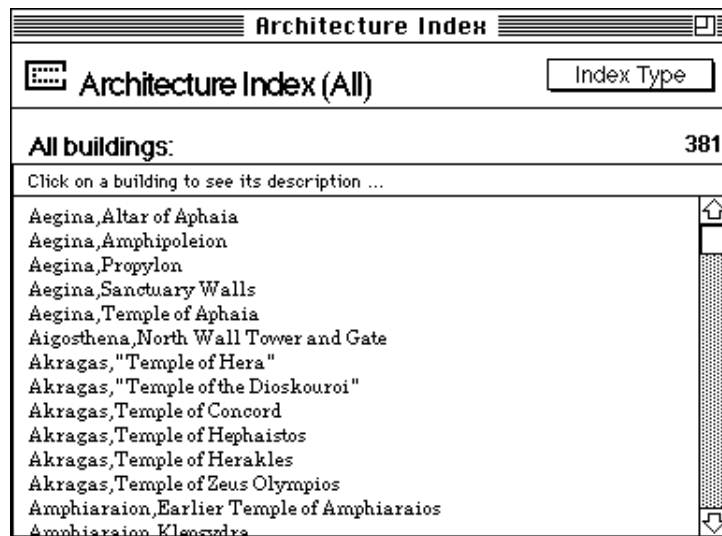


## Architecture

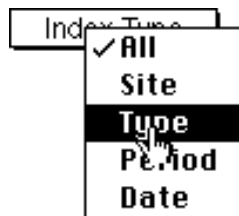
At Eleusis, Demeter and Kore or Persephone, performed dances around the Kallichoron Well. Next to the well is where Demeter sat after searching for Persephone who had been kidnapped by Hades and taken to the Underworld. The rock on which Demeter sat is known as the Laughless rock (Apollod. vol. 1.5.1).

55. Choose "Architecture" from the Links menu.

56. Your screen should look like the one below.



57. From the Index pop-up menu, choose "Type."



A list of the types of architecture found in *Perseus* will appear in the left column.

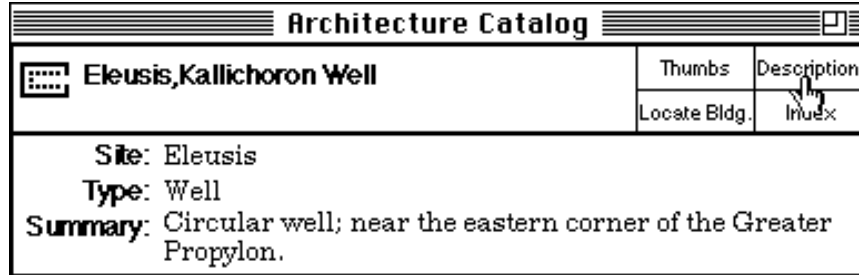
58. Scroll to the bottom of the list of architecture and click once on "Well."

59. Click once on "Eleusis, Kallichoron Well" in the right column.

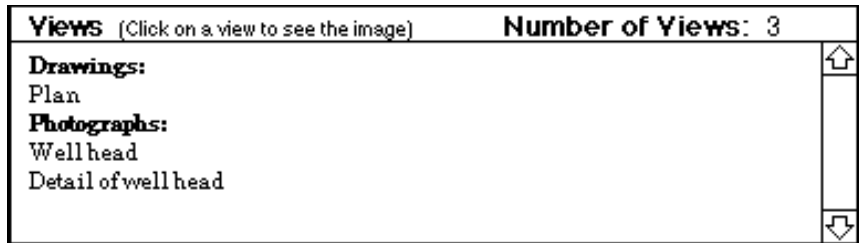
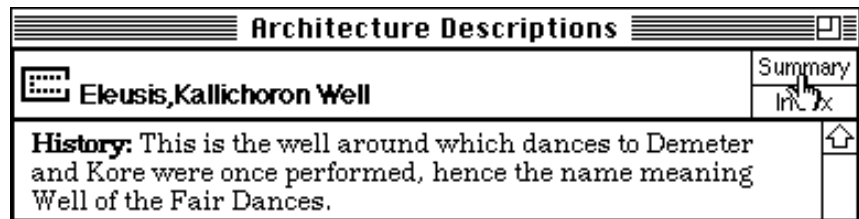


Before you look at the view for the Well you will want some background information on it.

60. Click once on the “Description” command button in the top right corner.



61. Read this description. Go back to look at the Well’s image by clicking once on the “Summary” command button.



Classicist and archaeologist have had to use primary texts and vase paintings to piece together the mysteries of ancient Greek music and dance. No instructions on how to perform a dance or musical scores, like we know today, survived. Just as you have done, professional Classicist and archaeologist have pulled what information there is on these subjects from the clues left to us in text and art.

Congratulations! You have completed this Knowledge Builder™. Review any information with which you do not feel comfortable.



**For more free materials from  
AbleMedia, visit the  
Classics Technology Center  
<http://ablemedia.com/ctcweb>**

50 Clark Street • Medford • MA 02155-4474  
(781) 396-7582 • FAX (781) 393-5643  
e-mail: [ctc@ablemedia.com](mailto:ctc@ablemedia.com)  
<http://ablemedia.com/>

