IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE GEORGIADES ARNAKIS

George Georgiades Arnakis died suddenly of an apparent heart attack on December 6, 1976. He was born in Constantinople (Istanbul) on July 2, 1912. He became a citizen of Greece before moving to the United States of America in 1948, receiving American citizenship in 1953. He studied at the Greek and French schools, Robert Academy and Robert College in Constantinople and in the Schools of Philosophy and of Theology at the University of Athens, Greece, from which he received the Ph.D. summa cum laude in 1943. He was awarded the Diploma from the School of Theology at the Aristotelian University of Thessalonike in 1963. He and his wife Euterpe were married in 1941 and he is survived by his wife and their two children, Alexander Georgiades Arnakis and Poly Kathrene Georgiades Arnakis-Robinson.

Between 1933 and 1948 George Arnakis worked to encourage the knowledge and use of the English language in Greece by teaching, organizing, and directing programs in secondary schools, the Institute of English Studies, and Pierce College in Athens. His History of English Literature was the first comprehensive account of English literature in Greek. Studies in English Grammar and

Idiom and Selections from Thucydides in Basic English are texts which he prepared for use in these programs.

Austin in 1955 as a visiting Associate Professor of History after having taught at the University of Kansas between 1948 and 1955. In 1956 and 1957 he taught at the University of Chicago and Texas Christian University. In 1957 he returned to The University of Texas at Austin and in 1961 he became a Professor of History. In 1963 he was a Visiting Research Professor at the University of Thessalonike, Greece. To his courses in Near Eastern and Modern Greek History as well as in Ancient Roman and Greek History he brought a meticulous preparation, delivered in impeccable English and radiating a sustained enthusiasm.

Arnakis' scholarship in the field of Greek and Byzantine history gained for him international respect. He was frequently invited to read papers and participate in symposia at International Congresses of Byzantine Studies, Cretan Studies, Balkan Studies, and Venetian Civilization. During the summer of 1976 he participated in the 15th International Congress of Byzantine Studies and the Fourth International Cretological Congress held in Europe.

Through his interest in Greek and Byzantine studies he was an active participant in many organizations. In Greece he was a member of the Society of Byzantine Studies, the Christian Archaeological Society, Epistemonike Hetairia, and a charter member of the Group for the Study of the Greek Enlightenment. In the United States he belonged to the American Historical Association, the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Medieval Academy of America, the Middle East Institute, the Near East Society, and was a charter member of the Renaissance Society. He served as a member of the Board of Directors for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, was a member of the Advisory Board of Editors for the Greek Orthodox Theological Review, a member of the U. S. Committee of Byzantine Studies, an Honorary Fellow of the Society for Macedonian Studies in Greece, and an Honorary Member of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Western Crete. He was a collaborator of the American Annual and of the National Herald newspaper in New York. In 1965 he founded and served as director of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies for which he edited the Bulletin of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies and Neo-Hellenika, an international journal of Modern

· ; Greek Studies. His researches were supported by grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, The University of Texas Research Institute, and Guggenheim Foundation, and the Fulbright Program of Cultural Exchange.

George Arnakis was deeply interested in scholarship and, during the weeks of illness which he experienced upon his return from Greece in the fall of 1976 preceding his death, he was distressed primarily because the confinement interfered with his on-going projects of editing, writing book reviews, and researching the personalities and events of near-eastern history. It was apparent to all who knew him that George Arnakis was a deeply religious and spiritual man, who although he had every expectation of many productive years was resigned to whatever the future might bring.

A fund for student scholarships at the University of
Thessalonike has been originated in memory of Professor Arnakis
by Mr. Adamantios Pepelassis, head of the Agrarian Bank of Greece
and a former academic colleague of Professor Arnakis.

On April 17, 1977 at the celebration of the 156th anniversary of Greek Independence held in New York City by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, Professor Deno Geanakoplos of Yale University presented an <u>in</u>

<u>memoriam</u> address: "George G. Arnakis and his contribution to

Neohellenic Studies in America."

A collection of books donated by George Arnakis to The University of Texas at Austin is maintained as the Arnakis Graeco-American Collection in the Reading Room on the fifth floor of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at The University of Texas at Austin.

Lorene L. Rogers, President of The University of Texas at Austin

Bill D. Francis, Secretary

The General Faculty

This Memorial Resolution was prepared by a Special Committee consisting of James A. Hitt (chairman), Constantine J. Alexopoulos, and Harold C. Bold.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

History of English Literature, (in Greek), Athens, 1945.

Studies in English Grammar and Idiom, Athens, 1945.

Selections from Thucydides in Basic English, Athens, 1946.

The Early Osmanlis, (in Greek), Athens, 1947.

Mount Athos Revisited, 1963 (a study of Byzantine monasticism (in Greek), Austin and Thessalonike, 1968.

The Near East in Modern Times,

- I: The Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States, Austin and New York, 1969;
- II: Forty Crucial Years, 1900-1940 (with W. S. Vucinich), Austin and New York, 1972;
- III: The Second World War and After, (with W.S. Vucinich), Austin and New York, 1973.

Sections in books and encyclopedias:

"The Eastern Imperial Tradition" (historiography).

"Byzantine Greece."

- "The Role of Religion in the Development of Balkan Nationalism."
- Bibliographies on Greece in <u>The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature</u>, New York, 1961, and ACLS's <u>Bibliography of Southeastern Europe</u>, ed., Paul Horecky, Chicago, 1969.

Over 300 articles and reviews in scholarly journals:

Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher
Speculum
Journal of Modern History
Epeteris Hetaerias Byzantinon Spoudon
Journal of Near Eastern Studies
Byzantion
Texas Quarterly
Nea Hestia
Balkan Studies
Neo-Hellenika

Books edited:

- George Jarvis--His Journal and Related Documents (with E. Demetracopoulou) (Americans in the Greek Revolution, I), Thessalonike, 1964.
- Samuel Gridley Howe, An Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution, I (Americans in the Greek Revolution, IIA), Austin, Texas, 1966
- American Consul in a Cretan War--William J. Stillman, Austin and Thessalonike, 1966.
- Historical Texts of the Greek Revolution from the Papers of George Jarvis (with E. Demetracopoulou), Austin and Thessalonike, 1967.
- Articles and Dispatches from Crete--William J. Stillman, Austin, 1976.

Journals edited:

Neo-Hellenika.

Bulletin of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies.