

ákoue

2007 Edition, Nos. 57/8

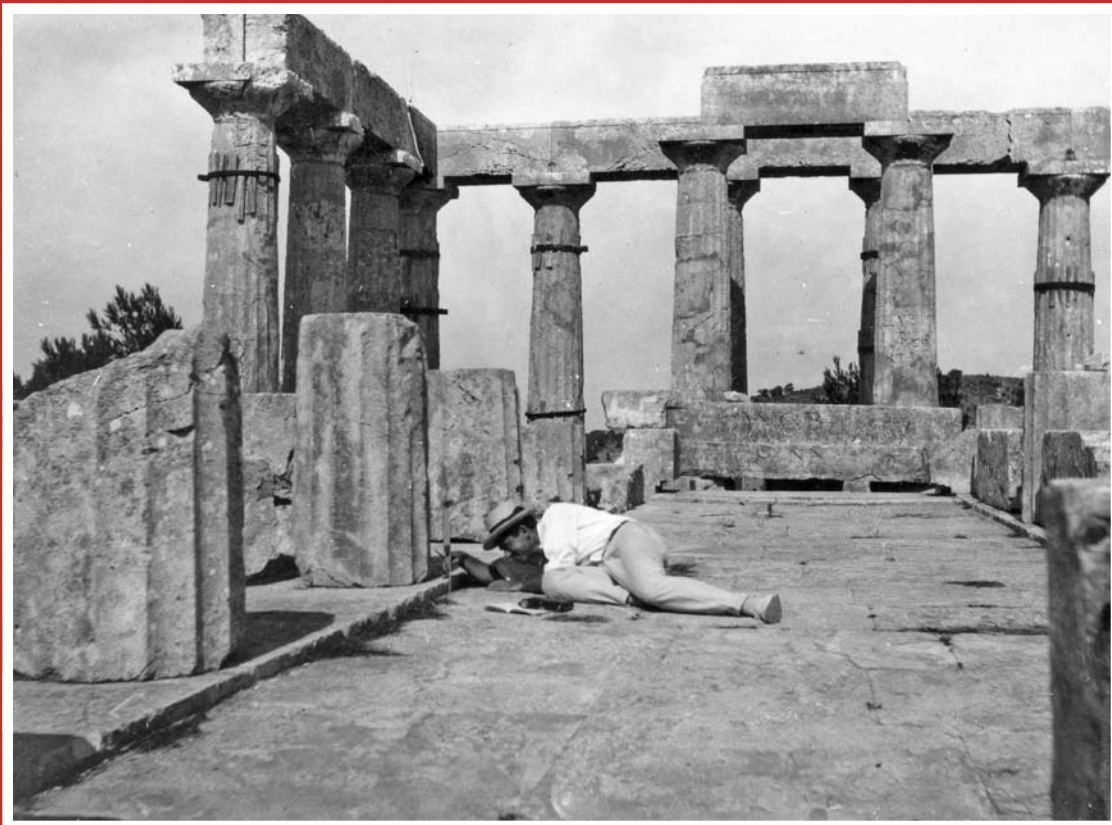


Photo courtesy ASCSA Archives

William Bell Dinsmoor measuring the Temple of Aphaia at Aegina in 1926. See related story on page 25.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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ÁKOUE IN COLOR ON THE WEB.
See this issue in color on the School's website at: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications/Akoue/>.

From the Executive Editor

Our 2007 edition of *ákoue*

The School has been a very busy place this past fall and winter — a digital initiative, library consultants and assessments, a Master Planning Study to examine our building and space needs, planning for a Capital Campaign, and creation of a new website, to name just a few of the major projects. Because of all this activity we are a “little” behind in getting this issue of *ákoue* to you, but we hope you will still find much of interest. Consider it an encapsulation of 2007 in place of our usual 2 yearly issues. We will be resuming our usual publishing schedule for 2008.

I am pleased to report that as of this date, we have received \$160,000 in gifts toward our \$250,000 goal for this year's Annual Appeal. As you all know, these are unrestricted funds that go directly to the operating budget of the School. Enclosed is an Annual Appeal envelope for those who have not yet sent us a contribution or who would like to make an additional gift. The School is extremely grateful to our many generous and loyal supporters!

— Irene Bald Romano
April 2008

New ASCSA Website Launched



The School launched its revamped website, www.ascsa.edu.gr, in the first quarter of 2008. Our new site was months in the making and incorporates the input of Trustees, Managing Committee members, staff, and alumni. New features of the site include:

- Audience-specific areas for alumni, staff, School governance, and members.
- Current news and events on the home page with ability to subscribe to these items through RSS feeds.
- More photos of the School campus, excavations, and student activities.
- Special-interest features showcasing the richness and variety of School research and learning opportunities.
- Simplified navigation and enhanced search to find your way around the site much easier.

We hope you will turn to the website regularly for the latest information on the School. If you have suggestions for feature stories or improvements to the site please contact the website's managing editor at mjgavenda@ascsa.org.

Sturgeon Succeeds Townsend as ManCom Chair

Mary C. Sturgeon, whose long association with the ASCSA began in 1967, has undertaken an appointment as Chair of the Managing Committee for a five-year term, effective with the Board of Trustees meeting May 18, 2007. Ms. Sturgeon brings to the position a long history of direct involvement with the School, a working knowledge of the various Managing Committee committees, intimate knowledge of the School's teaching and research programs, and a broad interest in various fields of classics and classical archaeology.

Commenting on her new role, Ms. Sturgeon noted, "I see in this position the chance to contribute to an institution about which I care deeply and the opportunity to give back something of what I owe to an organization from which I have learned so much."

Ms. Sturgeon, who for ten years chaired the Art Department at the University of North Carolina, has been a member of the Managing Committee since 1974. She has served on several committees of the Managing Committee, including an ad hoc committee on School programs; the Committee on Committees (twice); the Summer School Committee, which she chaired; the Personnel Committee; and the Executive Committee. She also served a term as Secretary of the Managing Committee.

In addition to her administrative participation, Ms. Sturgeon has been involved with the School's teaching, excavation, and research programs for many years. She attended the Summer Session in 1967, was a Regular Member in 1968–70, and has spent several years in Athens during her career, including a term as Whitehead Professor in 1998–99, where she gave a seminar on "The Context of Greek and Roman Sculpture." She worked on the excavations at Nichoria and at Ancient Corinth, where she was secretary-curator in 1971–72. Returning to Greece each summer to pursue research projects at Corinth, Isthmia, and Stymphalos, Ms. Sturgeon is a regular lecturer at the ASCSA Summer Sessions.

Ms. Sturgeon brings to her new position experience in the administration of American institutions abroad, having twice served as Professor-in-Charge at the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome.

Ms. Sturgeon received her B.A. in classics from the University of Minnesota and

her M.A. and Ph.D. in classical archaeology and Greek from Bryn Mawr College. She was a member of the faculty of Oberlin College for five years, in 1977 joining the faculty of UNC, where she teaches courses on Greek and Roman sculpture and Greek painting. Her research interests have focused on sculpture excavated from the site of Corinth and Corinth's Sanctuary of Poseidon on the Isthmos of Corinth. Her recent work at Corinth includes study of its Hellenistic sculpture and the reconstruction of the sculptures on the theater façade of the Hadrianic period (ca. A.D. 120–130).

Among her numerous published works are volumes in the Corinth and Isthmia series, published by the ASCSA: *Sculpture. The Reliefs from the Theater* (Corinth IX.2, 1977); *The Sculptural Assemblage from the Theater* (Corinth IX.3, 2004); and *Sculpture I: 1952–1967* (Isthmia IV, 1987).

Serving as the Vice Chair is Peter Krentz, who has most recently served the Managing Committee as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Krentz, W. R. Grey Professor of Classics and History at Davidson College, also has significant administrative experience, as chair of the Department of



Photo: C. Watkinson

Mary C. Sturgeon

Classics and vice chair of his faculty. He was previously Summer Session Director (2003) and Whitehead Professor (2000–01) at the School. Mr. Krentz, a Summer Session participant in 1975, holds B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in history from Yale University. ✂



Photo: C. Watkinson

Rhys Townsend

FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, as Chair of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Rhys Townsend has played a central role in setting the course of the School as it enters a new millennium. From the hiring of personnel, to the selection of students, to the awarding of fellowships, to the preparation of the budget, to the oversight of publications, and much else, the Managing Committee and its committees work on behalf of the School. As its Chair, and through his engagement with these committees, the Board of Trustees, and everyone in Athens, Rhys demonstrated the commitment and brought the energy necessary to move these endeavors forward through a number of challenges.

The School's system of governance depends on those who volunteer to serve. During his term as Chair, Rhys sought to strengthen the School's academic programs, and to support its excavations and its interactions with the Greek archaeological community and other foreign schools. The School's standing in all these areas is in no small part a testament to Rhys' dedication to advancing the mission of this great institution.

As he undertook his work as Chair, Rhys repeatedly expressed his appreciation for the caliber of the School's staff and its committee members. As turnabout is fair play, I'd like to express my appreciation for his so willingly, devotedly, and ably taking up the burden of Managing Committee Chair for the past five years.

— Carla M. Antonaccio, Secretary, ASCSA Managing Committee

ASCSA Staff, Committee Appointments Confirmed

A full slate at the 2007 January and May meetings of the ASCSA Managing Committee, which convened in San Diego and New York City, respectively, included appointments to a number of key staff positions.

In January, the Managing Committee approved the appointment of Barbara Barletta (University of Florida) and Kirk Ormand (Oberlin College) as Whitehead Visiting Professors and Floyd McCoy (University of Hawaii) as Malcolm Wiener Visiting Research Professor, for academic year 2007–08. The appointment of Mary C. Sturgeon and Peter Krentz as, respectively, Chair and Vice Chair of the Managing Committee for a five-year term, beginning May 18, 2007 (see accompanying article) was discussed and endorsed, with the endorsement subsequently ratified by a vote of Managing Committee institutions.

Ms. Barletta, a Managing Committee member since 1991, was a Regular Member at the School in 1977–78, an Associate Member in 1980, and an NEH Senior Research Fellow in 2003, and on ten separate occasions has spent part of the summer as a visiting Senior Associate Member. She is currently at work on two book projects, one on the Athena Temple at Sounion and the other on the temples of western Greece, and will offer a seminar on fifth-century Greek temples. Mr. Ormand, also a Managing Committee member, participated in an ASCSA Summer Session in 1988 and has made several trips to Greece, most recently in January 2006, as leader of a 17-day student trip with a focus on Mycenaean sites. Currently at work on a book on marriage and aristocracy in Hesiod's *Catalogue of Women*, he will teach a seminar on material and literary evidence for sexuality. Mr. McCoy was previously Senior Research Associate at the Wiener Laboratory in 1999–2000. A member of the Managing Committee, he currently serves on the Committee on the Wiener Laboratory.

In May, the Managing Committee endorsed the reappointment of Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox to a three-year term, beginning July 1, 2008, and of School Secretary Robert Bridges to a two-year term, beginning July 1, 2007. Also endorsed was the appointment of Margaret Miles, Professor of Art History and Classics at the University of California, Irvine, as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2008. (Ms. Miles will be profiled in a future issue

of *akoue*.) The endorsements were subsequently ratified by institutional vote.

Also confirmed in May was the appointment of William Caraher (University of North Dakota) as Rhys Carpenter Faculty Fellow for 2007–08, and of Frederick A. Cooper (University of Minnesota) and Gerald V. Lalonde (Grinnell College) as Gertrude Smith Professors for 2008. Mr. Caraher, an Associate Member of the School from 2001 to 2003 and holder of the Jacob Hirsch and Doreen Canaday Spitzer fellowships, is currently co-director of the Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project on Cyprus. Mr. Cooper, a Managing Committee member, was the School's Mellon Professor from 1982 to 1985 and previously led a Summer Session in 1978. Mr. Lalonde has served on several committees of the Managing Committee, to which he was appointed in 1985, and has spent significant time in Greece and at the School over the years.

The Managing Committee also welcomed more than a dozen new members

in 2007. Appointments confirmed in January were Curtis N. Runnels (Department of Archaeology), as a second representative for Boston University; Harriet Blitzer (Department of Fine Arts), to represent Buffalo State College, a new cooperating institution; Paul D. Scotton (Department of Classics), to represent new cooperating institution California State University, Long Beach; Mireille M. Lee (Department of Classics and Art), as a second representative for Macalester College; Robert A. Seelinger (Department of Classics), to represent new cooperating institution Westminster College; Ortwin Knorr (Classical Studies Program), Scott H. Pike (Department of Environmental and Earth Sciences), and Ann M. Nicgorski (Department of Art and Art History), to represent Willamette University, a new cooperating institution; Thomas F. Strasser (Department of Art and Art History), to represent new cooperating institution Providence College; and Susan Kirkpatrick Smith (Department

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Friedland Joins Board of Trustees

The appointment of Paul D. Friedland to the ASCSA Board of Trustees was confirmed at the School's May 2007 Board meeting.

Mr. Friedland, a partner in the international law firm White & Case, is co-head of the firm's International Arbitration Practice Group. He has served as counsel and arbitrator in numerous international arbitrations, principally involving the oil and gas, power, telecommunications, and construction sectors.

Among his professional positions, Mr. Friedland is chairman of the American Arbitration Association's Conflict Management Practice Committee and a member of the AAA Board of Directors. He is a member of the London Court of International Arbitration. He serves on the Executive Committee of the Institute for Transnational Arbitration, and the Board of Trustees and Arbitration Committee of the U.S. Council for International Business, and is international editor of the *World Arbitration and Mediation Reporter*. He is also a member of the College of Commercial Arbitrators.

Mr. Friedland is the author of numerous works on international arbitration and international law topics, including *Arbitration Clauses for International Contracts* (2d ed. 2007).

An ancient history major at Yale University, from which he received a B.A. in 1976, Mr. Friedland was a Regular Member of the School in 1976–77. He holds a J.D. from Columbia Law School, where he was an Editor of the *Law Review*, a James Kent Scholar, and a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, and is a member of the New York State and Paris Bars.



2006 Agora Excavations Break New Ground

Excavations Director John McK. Camp II summarizes work done in the Athenian Agora during the 2006 excavation season and offers some preliminary conclusions. This work was made possible through the cooperation of the 1st Ephoreia of the Ministry of Culture and the collaboration and support of the Packard Humanities Institute and Randolph-Macon College.

In the course of the previous winter, three of the four modern buildings acquired in recent years were demolished. Excavation in one of the new plots was begun in the 2006 season as part of Section BH. Otherwise, efforts were concentrated on two areas excavated last year: northwest of the Agora and in the old excavations at the southwest corner of the square.

In Section Γ, south of the tholos, we continued to explore the remains of the building often identified as the Strategion, or office of the generals. The discovery last year of a hoard of about 400 silver tetradrachms (*akoue*, Winter/Spring 2006, No. 55) threw more doubt on that identification, already called into question by the discovery years ago of a pyre in the building.

The work here was supervised by Laura Gawlinski, assisted by Joanna Hobradsch and Amanda Reiterman. Excavations this season concentrated on the eastern half of the building and were very productive, especially in terms of architecture. The western half, explored last year, was cut into the base of the Kolonos Agoraios hill, leaving virtually no floor fills and only the slightest traces of interior walls. The eastern half, by contrast, had deep fills to be investigated, and considerable new information about the plan of the building emerged. Three new crosswalls were encountered, along with a stretch of the wall that separates the eastern rooms from the rest of the building. While the exterior walls are made of large ashlar blocks of poros, the interior walls are of small fieldstones, set in clay, some 0.40 to 0.45 m. wide, resting on shallow foundations some 0.60 m. wide. In addition, several terracotta drains were recovered; these carried water eastward through the east wall of the building to empty into the great drain. The mixed construction of the walls and the drains leading out of individual rooms are both paralleled in the commercial buildings being excavated behind the Painted Stoa in Sections BZ and BE and add weight to the accumulating evidence that we should interpret the building as commercial, either public or private, rather than as an official public office building. In one of the northern rooms we encountered a patch of plaster floor and beneath that a



Photo: C. Mauzy

Coarse-ware cooking pot containing skeletal remains of a fetus.

thick layer composed of almost nothing but marble working chips, of the sort found overlying most of the “State Prison,” which also may be better understood as a commercial building. Pottery found in the fill beneath the floor levels confirms a date in the first half of the fifth century B.C. for the original construction of the building. Deep in this fill we found the articulated, tightly flexed skeleton of a mid-sized, arthritic dog.

In Section BZ, Matt McCallum, assisted by Jen Poppel, was responsible for the north-south road and buildings to the west, while Marcie Handler, assisted by Chris Young, excavated the buildings along the east side of the road.

West of the road we excavated in various fills. Removing the bottom of a large round tile-floored cistern, we came down on a smaller one, immediately below. From the pottery, both seem to date to the tenth century A.D. and later. Further west, we excavated fills alongside a large water line associated with the bath in use in the area in the second and third centuries A.D., and closer to the road we cleared more of a pebble mosaic floor, which should be Hellenistic in date. Deep down to the north we uncovered what seems to be yet another pyre of early Hellenistic date.

Within the road itself, we cleared more of the late water channels. A second full section of the lead pipe was exposed, measuring—like the first—2.10 m. long. A second lead pipe, of smaller diameter,

was found at a slightly lower level. The big late drain running along the east side of the road was also more fully exposed. It shows signs of repeated repairs, with a variety of materials used to cover the actual channel, including amphoras and wall-tiles. Some of the amphoras date to the fifth century A.D., as do a pair of intact lamps, including one with a Christian cross.

East of the road, we reached depths sufficient to bring to light earlier walls. Some of these seem to indicate that the Classical commercial building investigated to the south several years ago continued this far north.

Within what should be a room of the building, we recovered two more pyres buried beneath the floors. One, with a coin associated, seemed to date to the early third century B.C., while the other, found lower down, seems only slightly earlier. They increase the number of pyres found in this building to 10, by far the largest single concentration from anywhere in the Agora. Their purpose and meaning are still being studied by Susan Rotroff. Further north, where we cleared along a substantial wall of poros blocks, we recovered two silver drachmas. Just to the south we exposed what looks like the upper part of a collapsed cistern; presumably Hellenistic in date, its full excavation will be undertaken this year. Behind the building we recovered a fair amount of Hellenistic pottery and from Early Roman levels around the build-

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Development News

Donors Rise to Annual Appeal Challenge

We are pleased to announce that more than \$500,000 was raised in response to the School's 2006–2007 Annual Appeal. Boosting the value of Annual Appeal contributions was a generous challenge gift from Doreen Spitzer, Trustee *Emerita* and Chairman of the Friends of the ASCSA, who matched all unrestricted donations dollar for dollar, up to \$250,000. The funds raised were applied directly to the operating costs of the School in Athens. Many thanks to all of you who participated in this fund drive! The School is extremely fortunate to have so many generous friends.

The 2007–2008 Annual Appeal began on October 1 with a letter from Doreen Spitzer mailed to our list of 2,300 friends. Although we will not have a major matching grant to spur us this year, Doreen's challenge is to increase the number of gifts, and thus our base of annual support, to at least 450, as well as to exceed the \$250,000 raised as a match in the last appeal.

Department of Education Grant Received

The School was recently awarded a four-year grant for around \$366,000 from the Department of Education competition for American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) to support annual operating costs of maintaining the School's outstanding postgraduate academic program and facilities in Greece. These funds will relieve the operating budget of over \$91,000 annually, covering portions of salaries, library acquisitions, and the lecture series.

Capital Campaign Preparations Underway

The ASCSA has retained Campbell & Company, a national consulting firm to nonprofit organizations and institutions, to assist in the initial stages of the School's capital campaign planning. William R. Hausman, senior vice president of the firm, visited the School's Princeton office early in 2007 and traveled to Athens and Corinth in March to meet with department heads and to tour School facilities. Mr. Hausman presented his initial assessment of fundraising resources and needs at the May 2007 meeting of the School's Board of Trustees. In conjunction with these efforts, Board Member Charles K. Williams, II has been



General Manager Pantelis Panos handing over the keys to a new truck to Guy Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations. The truck was a generous donation to the School for Corinth from Kosmocar through Gennadeion Trustee Lana Mandilas.

appointed to chair a Master Planning Committee, comprising Managing Committee members, Trustees, and School staff, tasked with conducting a study of School facilities and to make some recommendations regarding space allocation and renovations. The School has engaged the services of the architectural firm of K. Kyriakides and Associates to assist with the study.

It is anticipated that the School's Capital Campaign goals will include major funding for building renovations and some possible new construction to expand and enhance the academic and research facilities, as well as to upgrade and expand Loring Hall and the Annex. Increasing the endowment to provide a stronger base of predictable revenue for staff salaries and benefits and to support academic initiatives is also critical for the future of the institution.

The campaign for the School will also include a significant fundraising target for the Gennadius Library. The Gennadius Board will spearhead that part of the campaign, with the coordination of the overall campaign overseen by the School's Princeton office. The goals for the Gennadius Library campaign include the renovation of the Gennadeion's West Wing and endowment for key staff positions, book acquisitions, collections, conservation, and preservation, publications, scholarly and public programs, and maintenance of the building and grounds.

Major Donations 2006–07

We are honored to recognize the generosity of the following institutions, foundations, and individuals who have contributed \$20,000 or more in this past fiscal year (July 1, 2006–June 31, 2007) to the Annual Appeal or to various programs and projects of the School, including the Agora, Blegen Library, Corinth Excavations, Fellowships, Gennadius Library, Publications, and Wiener Laboratory:

Alapis S.A.
Alpha Bank
Arete Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Athanassiades
Council of American Overseas
Research Centers
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Cotsen
Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davis
Getty Foundation
Greek Ministry of Culture [European Union,
Third Information Society Program]
Joukowsky Family Foundation
Katherine M. Keene
Samuel H. Kress Foundation
Hunter Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McCabe
Mr. and Mrs. James R. McCredie
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Nassos Michas
National Endowment for the Humanities
James H. Ottaway, Jr.
Packard Humanities Institute
Randolph Macon College
Mr. and Mrs. Petros K. Sabatacakis
Alexandra Shear
Julia L. Shear
T. Leslie Shear
Doreen Canaday Spitzer
Studiosus Foundation
Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Foundation
Charles K. Williams II
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Zagoreos

2007 Clean Monday Fête Benefits Gennadeion

For the seventh consecutive year, the Friends of the Gennadius Library hosted a Clean Monday celebration in New York City in February 2007 to raise funds for the Library's operations and programs. Nearly 100 supporters joined the festivities at Estiatorio Milos, where they dined on specially prepared Lenten dishes and enjoyed traditional musical entertainment by Gregoris Maninakis and the Mikrokosmos Ensemble. The event raised more than \$31,000, which will support storage facilities for the Gennadeion's Special Collections.

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Corinth Excavations Enter New Phase

Although we were all excited by the discovery last summer of a Middle Geometric I grave containing a large sarcophagus and seventeen associated vessels, our most important find in the 2006 season was a deposit of destruction debris dating after the Mummian sack but before the establishment of the Roman Colony. This deposit contained imported Eastern Sigillata A of the first half of the first century B.C., loom weights, a mold for making “Linear Leaf” relief bowls, and a stamped Knidian amphora. “Linear Leaf” bowls and amphoras bearing the same stamp are known from several other deposits at Corinth. They were formerly dated ca. 146 B.C. because the post-Mummian population of Corinth was considered to be residual and economically underdeveloped. Now we understand that the community supported at least one pottery workshop. We may now want to reconsider the evidence for post-Mummian Corinth and to assess just how prosperous and large the population was. We may also want to reconsider the degrees of cultural continuity and change with the establishment of the Roman colony.

In the 2007 season we finished up work in the Panayia Field. In mid-May, we found a deposit of 25 miniature vessels and a burnt stick in a shallow pit. This lay under the only tiny fragment of the Hellenistic surface level to have survived successive Roman building programs. This surface was the pebble-and-mortar floor of a long building otherwise only preserved by its foundations and five wall blocks of the north wall. It was oriented east-west, facing south, and consists of three pairs of rooms. Each pair has a smaller rectangular antechamber on the south side and a larger square room to the north. The western suite contained a deep cellar entered by a flight of steps cut from an upended block leaned against one corner. When the cellar was abandoned it was back-filled with earth containing quantities of later-third-century B.C. pottery. The larger room of the middle suite perhaps contained a wine press. Its pebble-and-mortar floor fragment sloped from east down to west and the lower part of a dipping basin, made from the same materials as the floor, was preserved near the middle of the room.

Our new focus of excavation is in the “Nezi Field,” located to the south of the South Stoa. Here we have introduced the single-context, open-area methodology



Photo: I. Romano

Beginning of work in the Nezi Field, southeast of the Forum, 2007.

used to excavate the post-Medieval cemeteries in the area of Pietrie House in 1997 and in the Panayia Field in later seasons. Although the methodology does not give the satisfaction of rapid movement from later through earlier deposits, it does ensure that single phases of occupation can be understood over a larger rather than a smaller extent.

In the Nezi Field we have opened an area of about 150 m². We do not have to excavate the same contexts in arbitrary job lots over several years and record them in several different notebooks. Also, we need to deal with and understand material culture belonging to only a limited chronological span at any one time. When a phase is finished, it is ready for post-excavation study and publication while the next phase is tackled. This system is ideal for the creation of a site-wide Harris matrix. Hard-copy context records are keyboarded into the database every day. When the material culture is read this data is added to the record along with images, inventory, and conservation notes. To date we have completed the latest Frankish phase (early fourteenth century) and are working on the better-preserved mid-thirteenth-century phase. We have also been cleaning and excavating part of the area to the north opened during Mr. Robinson's term as director between 1959 and 1965. When we have finished reassessing his notebooks and material culture, we hope to publish a report of these old excavations.

At present, a number of Ph.D. candidates are working on Corinth material. They are Amelia Brown (U. of California at Berkeley), focusing on Late Antique Corinth; Jamieson Donati, (IFA, NYU), Peloponnesian Agoras; Sarah James (U. Texas, Austin) Hellenistic pottery; Theodora Kopestonsky (SUNY Buffalo), terracotta figurines; Sarah Lepinski (Bryn Mawr), Roman wall painting; Jeremy Ott (IFA, NYU), Late Antique burials; Apostolakis Papafotiou (U. Athens), the Lechaion Basilica; David Scahill (U. Bath), the South Stoa; Harriet White (U. Sheffield), Byzantine glaze and ceramics; and Angela Ziskowski (Bryn Mawr), Archaic Corinth.

In other recent developments at the Corinth Excavations, a donation of 30,000 euros was received from a German educational tours company, Studiosus, for site consolidation. This donation enabled us to apply Gunit to the baulks defining the Panayia Field excavations in preparation for back-filling certain areas. A private donation enabled work to be done cleaning and back-filling old trenches in the area of the Forum and to provide new roofs for the old structures protecting the mosaic floors in the same area. Mr. Graham Elliott, on behalf of Slipform Engineering and Excelsior Hotels International, generously made a long-term loan of a newly refurbished Topcon Electronic Total Station, tripod, and prism. ✨

— Guy D.R. Sanders
Director, Corinth Excavations

ASCSA “Digital Initiatives” Development Well Underway

Substantial progress has been made since the last issue of *ákoue* was published in the implementation of two parallel grants received in June 2006: an award of almost \$300,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the organization and development of the School's information resources; and a €700,000 grant for the digitization of archival materials, received from the Greek Ministry of Culture under the Information Society program of the European Union. The purpose of the Mellon Foundation grant is threefold: to develop a prototype digital library capable of storing and presenting archaeological as well as textual materials; to redesign the School's website; and to create a “coordinated service model” for the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries in which collection development and technical services work in an efficient and complementary way. The purpose of the EU grant is to scan a large body of photographs and documents from the School's collections, and catalog them for presentation online.

Digital Library Development

To develop a prototype digital library, the School has been fortunate to secure the assistance of Thornton Staples, Director of Digital Library Research and Development at the University of Virginia. Since late 2006, Mr. Staples has facilitated three workshops in Athens, working closely with an Information Architecture Team (IAT) composed of four ASCSA information specialists: Tarek Elemam, the School's Information Systems and Technology Manager; Bruce Hartzler from the Agora; James Herbst from Corinth; and Carol Stein from the Publications Office.

The close interaction during these workshops between staff intimately familiar with the School's work and a leading North American specialist in humanities computing should enable the ASCSA to develop a powerful framework for digital scholarship. A prototype repository for storing and presenting mixed archaeological and historical collections online is being developed, and sophisticated searching of the School's electronic resources will soon be possible. Thanks to the parallel EU grant, these electronic resources will include digitized versions of over 150,000 photographs (most from Corinth), at least 3,000 letters and other archival documents (especially from the 19th- and early-20th-

century Dragoumis archives), all the Corinth archaeological notebooks, and a sample of the contents of John Gennadius's scrapbooks—together an amazing resource for studying the cultural and social history of Greece.

After complex contract negotiations masterminded by ASCSA General Manager Pantelis Panos, a successful bid was received from a consortium of Lambrakis

Press S.A., one of the largest companies in Greece, and RACTI (Research Academic Computer Technology Institute), a well-known academic institution. Each of these organizations has a strong involvement in cultural preservation policy initiatives in Greece and elsewhere in Europe. In March 2007, Mr. Staples and his team prepared technical specifications for content and

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Agora Excavations

continued from page 5

ing we recovered many more fragments of terracotta figurines and masks. East of the building we also excavated archaic layers at elevations higher than floor levels within the Classical building, suggesting that it was set into a slightly rising slope.

Section BH was excavated under the supervision of Anne McCabe, assisted by Matt Baumann. The section was expanded to the east, following the demolition of the modern building at the corner of St. Philip's and Hastings Street the previous winter, and we began at a level beneath the modern basement floor. In a relatively small area we had an abundance of features: walls, pithoi, pits, a burial, and two wells. Generally what we recovered seemed to date to the period familiar to us from the adjacent areas: most of the material should date to the years around 1000 A.D. For the most part we excavated beneath the floor levels of the buildings, presumably houses. Large pithoi were encountered, both stone-lined and mortared pits and large ceramic vessels, set with their mouths at floor level. In

the corner of one room we had a coarseware cooking pot with the skeletal remains of a fetus of about 32 weeks, also buried beneath the floor. This is the second such internment found in the Byzantine settlement north of the river, and may be the accepted manner of disposing of such remains in this period. Two wells were excavated to a depth of 2 to 3 m. Both are lined in the upper part with stones, and with proper well-tiles lower down. Both seem to have been used in the Byzantine period; it is not yet clear if either was in earlier use. A large stone-lined pit was excavated down to a very hard-packed surface that seems to have served as its floor. In its northwest quadrant, the pit incorporated a poros block that rests on this same surface. From the orientation and elevation it seems possible that the block and perhaps the surface can be associated with the eastern part of the Stoa Poikile, just within its north wall, though far more excavation will be necessary before this hypothesis can be confirmed. ❖



Photo: C. Mauzy

Hellenistic pottery recovered east of the north-south road, Section BZ.

Student Reports

Early Iron Age Cretan Burials

MELISSA EABY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

With the assistance of an off-campus dissertation fellowship from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, I was able to spend the 2006-07 academic year as a Student Associate Member of the ASCSA. The focus of this academic year was in completing work on my dissertation, entitled "Mortuary Variability in Early Iron Age Cretan Burials." As part of my research, I have catalogued over 1,200 Early Iron Age (c. 1200–700 B.C.) tombs found in the vicinity of approximately 122 modern villages or towns on the island. While a certain standardization of funerary practices is observable in many areas of the mainland during this period, a high level of variability can be observed in the Cretan burials; for example, both inhumation and cremation, as well as single and multiple burial, were practiced on the island during this period. In addition, no fewer than 13 distinct tomb types were used for burial. An analysis of variation in features such as architecture, burial assemblages, method of interment, date, location, orientation, and associated settlement type provides significant new evidence regarding the extent of cultural diversity present on Crete during the Early Iron Age. Furthermore, clear patterns of mortuary regionalism are visible on the island; the presence of these distinct mortuary regions appears to have been influenced by factors such as previous tradition in a region, landscape, settlement type, social-political organization, and cultural identity.

In addition to research conducted in the Blegen Library, I was also able to spend time at the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete (INSTAP-SCEC) and to travel to many sites on the island in search of "old tombs." Having found "my very own" Early Iron Age tholos tomb the previous summer while working for the Azoria Project excavations, I was even more eager to search for the remains of tombs that I had catalogued in my dissertation. I wanted to observe on site as many tombs as possible in order to better understand their architectural features and location within the landscape. A large number of these tombs were excavated 50 to 100 years ago, and in the majority of cases,



Photo: D. Haggis

Melissa Eaby excavating the Early Iron Age tholos at Azoria.

there was no record of the exact location of the tomb or whether it remained visible and intact. I thus spent many a day climbing a mountain in search of some remnant of a previously excavated tomb – always climbing a mountain, since in this period tombs tended to be placed inconveniently on a mountain slope, in association with their "inaccessible" settlements. Some days I was pleasantly surprised, quickly finding the tombs I sought, while on others I either got hopelessly lost or found nothing but goats. Regardless, my experience as a Student Associate Member was very positive, and I must thank the American School for enabling me to conduct my research in such a variety of surroundings.



A New Perspective on Ctesias of Cnidos

ANDREW NICHOLS

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

PHILIP LOCKHART FELLOW, 2006–07

During my year at the School, I was able to advance work on my dissertation, entitled "The Fragments of Ctesias of Cnidos: A Translation and Commentary with an Introduction." A full text of the surviving works of the Greek historian Ctesias in English will be accompanied by commentary devoted primarily to matters of historical interpretation as well as to problems of textual tradition. A study on Ctesias' methodology and sources, as well as his impact on later authors, introduces the work.

In the last quarter of the fifth century B.C., Ctesias, a Greek doctor from Cnidos,

was living in Persia as the personal physician to King Artaxerxes II and the royal family. When he returned to Cnidos in 398/97 B.C., he used the information he gathered while at the Persian court to compose a history of Persia in 23 books and a monograph on India, which was the first full work ever produced on the subject. Although neither the *Indika* nor the *Persika* have survived in their original form, a substantial number of fragments transmitted by later authors enable us to reconstruct the content and nature of Ctesias' work.

Since antiquity, Ctesias has been much maligned as a historian for his tendency to romanticize and embellish historical material. He credulously relates tales of heroic figures without seeming to question the veracity of the stories or the reliability of his sources. This is especially true of the *Assyriaka*, the first six books of the *Persika* devoted to the Assyrian and Median hegemonies. He tends to accept as fact the legends he heard while traveling with the king throughout the empire. When dealing with events closer to his own day, he displays a frustrating inclination to focus on the intrigues of the court rather than on the important political issues of the time.

Because of his failure to satisfy modern historical methodology, Ctesias has been, until recently, mostly undermined by modern scholarship. However, this disregard for Ctesias' work grossly underestimates his importance as a source for the Ancient Near East as well as the impact he had on later literary genres. His narrative is often loosely based on facts that can be discerned in Eastern sources. Furthermore, his work gives modern scholars an idea of how people in the Near East may have viewed their own history.

In his *Indika* Ctesias seems to enter the realm of the absurd. Neither the Greeks nor the Persians were familiar with India; thus, India naturally appealed to the ancient imagination. Although Ctesias unquestioningly transmits information on such seemingly absurd wonders as the martichora and the tribe of the dog-headed people, he offers a glimpse into how the Greeks and Persians viewed this distant land before the conquests of Alexander. Furthermore, careful examination of the *Indika* shows that many of these marvels may have a basis in reality. For instance, it is widely accepted that his description of the unicorn is simply a distortion of the Indian rhinoceros.

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Photo: L. Kourgiantakis, Benaki Museum

with Ambassador Charles Ries), the exhibition, entitled *The Art of Antiquity: Piet de Jong and the Athenian Agora*, drew nearly 8,000 visitors.

A \$44,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation supported a collaborative exhibition of the works of Piet de Jong, organized by the Agora Excavations and the Benaki Museum with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture. Mounted at the Benaki Museum Annexe from November 13, 2006 through early January 2007 and curated by John K. Papadopoulos of UCLA (pictured

NEH Funding Awarded

The School has received a \$258,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support fellowships for senior scholars at the School for a three-year period (2009–2011). The grant will enable the School to fund two to four scholars annually for research at the School for a five- to ten-month period. We have been fortunate to have received NEH support for this program consistently since 1995.

Shear Fellowship Endowment Completed

Thanks to the generosity of Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., daughters Julia Shear and Alexandra Shear, and other contributors, a School fellowship named for the late Ione Mylonas Shear has been fully endowed. The fellowship is designated for an Associate Member conducting research in Mycenaean archaeology, Athenian architecture/archaeology, or Aegean prehistory and was awarded for the first time in the 2006–07 academic year, to Marcie D. Handler (University of Cincinnati).

Bequests

Recent bequests to the School include:

Bequest of Katherine Babbitt

We received notification in November 2007 that Katherine Babbitt passed away at the age of 93, leaving the ASCSA 5% of her estate in her will. She was the daughter of Frank Cole Babbitt, Professor of Greek at Trinity College, who was appointed Visiting Professor at the ASCSA in 1931–32.

Katherine wrote a charming account of her year at the School in the Fall 2006 issue of *akoue*.

Richard Howland Bequest

The School Archives has received the papers and photographs of Trustee Richard H. Howland relating to the ASCSA. Mr. Howland also made the ASCSA the beneficiary of a life insurance policy. In recognition of his deep interest in historic preservation, the Board of Trustees has approved that this bequest be used as a starter fund (quasi-endowment) in Richard Howland's name for the preservation of records in the School Archives.

Annual Reports 2001–2002 through 2005–2006

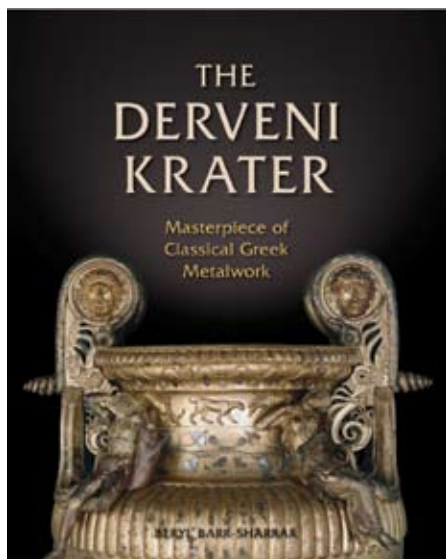
A major effort went into the production of a long overdue 121st through 125th Annual Reports of the activities of the School for the period from 2001–2002 through 2005–2006. Almost every department of the School participated in providing and/or proofing information for the report, which was published in October 2007. Sally Fay collated the information and wrote the text, while Mary Jane Gavenda created the design and layout. The aim was to create a handsome report that could serve as a recent summary of School activities for fundraising and the Capital Campaign effort. It was mailed to the Friends of the ASCSA, major donors, and foundations, with extra copies available for potential donors and other interested individuals or organizations. ❀

of Geography and Anthropology), representing Kennesaw State University, also a new cooperating institution. In May, the Committee confirmed the appointment of Christopher Ratté (Department of Classics) University of Michigan, transferring his membership in the Committee from New York University; Barbara Hayden and Ann Brownlee (both Mediterranean Section) as additional representatives for the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; Thomas Tartaron (Department of Classical Studies) as additional representative for the University of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the recently modified regulations; Nicholas K. Rauh (Department of Foreign Languages and Literature) to represent new cooperating institution Purdue University; Laura Gawlinski (Department of Archaeology and Classics), Wilfrid Laurier University, as additional representative from the consortium with the University of Waterloo; and Daniella Widdows (Department of Classics), Hampden-Sydney College, to replace C. Wayne Tucker, who is retiring and becomes a non-voting member.

The results of voting for the following committee appointments were announced subsequent to the May meeting: Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, 2007–11, Sandra Blakely (Emory University); Committee on the Blegen Library, 2007–11, Camilla MacKay (Bryn Mawr College) and Christopher Pfaff (Florida State University); Committee on Committees, 2007–09, Ellen Perry (College of the Holy Cross) and Bonna Wescoat (Emory University); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2007–12, Michael Hoff (University of Nebraska) and Aleydis Van de Moortel (University of Tennessee); Executive Committee, 2007–11, Carol Lawton (Lawrence University) and Margaret Miles (University of California, Irvine); Committee on the Gennadius Library, 2007–11, Effie Athanassopoulos (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), John Papadopoulos (University of California at Los Angeles), and Michael Toumazou (Davidson College); Committee on Personnel, 2007–12, Ann Steiner (Franklin & Marshall College); Committee on Publications, 2007–12, Jodi Magness (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); and Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2007–11, Daniel Levine (University of Arkansas). ❀

Publications News

The year 2007 marked 75 years since the first publication of *Hesperia*, and volume 76 featured a number of special essays. The first of the quarterly issues contained an extended editorial surveying the history of the journal and trends in classical scholarship, and also an article by Jack L. Davis, Director of the School, on "The Birth of *Hesperia*: A View from the Archives." Six other articles covered a range of archaeological, art historical, and epigraphic topics. At 244 pages, it was also one of the largest numbers of the journal ever published and reflects a major effort by Editor Tracey Cullen and Production Manager Sarah George Figueira. *Hesperia* is reaching a wide audience in print and electronically: online usage statistics supplied by JSTOR (the electronic journal archive founded by the Mellon Foundation) show that individuals at 1,681 institutions from 73 countries worldwide have viewed or printed articles from the journal, and that, in 2006 alone, 90% of *Hesperia* articles in JSTOR were accessed.



The Derveni Krater: Masterpiece of Classical Greek Metalwork, by Beryl Barr-Sharrar, published in January 2008, is the first book in a new series entitled "Ancient Art and Architecture in Context." Under the general editorship of Carol C. Mattusch of George Mason University, the series aims to illustrate how aesthetic study and contextual investigation are complementary, and indeed indivisible, tools for understanding particular artifacts and monuments created in the Greek world. As the title emphasizes, the concept of "context" is central to this project. The first book, a detailed study of

the fourth-century bronze krater discovered in 1962 just east of Thessaloniki, has received a publication subvention from the Archaeological Institute of America, and the first four books in the series will be subsidized by a grant of \$73,000 received in April 2007 from the Getty Foundation.



Two books (*The Road System of Ancient Athens*, by Leda Costaki, and *An Architectural History of Minoan Crete*, by John C. McEnroe) were accepted in 2007 and a number of first or revised submissions are under review. Eight manuscripts are at various stages of production under the expert supervision of Carol Stein, Managing Editor, and her colleagues Michael Fitzgerald and Timothy Wardell, and five books were launched at the AIA/APA meetings in January 2008. A volume particularly worthy of note is *The Neolithic Pottery from Lerna*, by K. D. Vitelli. This presents important insights into prehistoric ceramic technology based on the large body of sherds recovered by J. L. Caskey's excavations from 1952 to 1958. As the fifth in the Lerna series, the book is a tribute to the perseverance of a small group of scholars dedicated to completely documenting this important site. The publication has been made possible by the generosity of James H. Ottaway Jr., Chairman of the Publications Committee of the Board of Trustees.



In a departure from the usual format of School publications, a movie about the American School entitled *Triumph over Time* was reissued in spring 2007, 60 years after its creation. An essay by ASCSA Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, describing how the 40-minute color documentary came to be made, has been produced in booklet form; the booklet also contains a DVD copy of the film. In May, Ms. Vogeikoff visited the United States and presented the movie to enthusiastic audiences of Managing Committee members, Trustees, alumni, and other friends of the School. A showing in Washington, D.C. was made possible through the hospitality of Gregory Nagy, Director of the Harvard University Center for Hellenic Studies, and was generously supported by the Press Office of the Embassy of Greece. Dimitri Gondicas, head of the Program in Hellenic Studies at Princeton University, kindly hosted a New Jersey version of the event.



Worker making roof tiles. Still from the movie *Triumph over Time*.

Books presented at the AIA/APA meetings:

- Between Venice and Istanbul: Colonial Landscapes in Early Modern Greece*, edited by S. Davies and J. L. Davis (*Hesperia* Suppl. 40)
- Constructions of Childhood in Greek and Roman Antiquity*, edited by A. Cohen and J. B. Rutter (*Hesperia* Suppl. 41)
- The Neolithic Pottery from Lerna (Lerna 5)*, by K. D. Vitelli
- The Derveni Krater: Masterpiece of Classical Greek Metalwork (Ancient Art and Architecture in Context I)*, by B. Barr-Sharrar
- Sandy Pylos: An Archaeological History from Nestor to Navarino*, edited by Jack L. Davis, 2nd ed.

Titles currently in production:

- Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports (Agora 32)*, by J. W. Hayes
- Vessel Glass (Agora 34)*, by G. D. Weinberg and E. M. Stern
- The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Terracotta Sculpture (Corinth 18.5)*, by N. Bookidis
- Theoroi and Initiates in Samothrace (Hesperia Suppl. 37)*, by N. M. Dimitrova
- Fragmentary Decrees from the Athenian Agora*, by M. B. Walbank (*Hesperia* Suppl. 38)
- Land of Sikyon: The Archaeology and History of a Greek City-State*, by Y. Lolos (*Hesperia* Suppl. 39)
- Archaeologies of Cult: Essays on Ritual and Cult in Crete*, edited by A. L. D'Agata, A. Van de Moortel, and M. B. Richardson (*Hesperia* Suppl. 42)
- The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill (NVAP 1)*, by D. J. Pullen

— Charles Watkinson
Director of Publications

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Ctesias' greatest impact, however, has been his influence on subsequent authors. The later development of romantic history and the novel owes a great debt to his work, while his *Indika* provided fuel for the satire of Lucian. The legends of his Assyrian history continued to be recounted by later authors such as Laonikos Chalkokondyles. As the first westerner to describe the unicorn, Ctesias has inspired the imagination of endless writers and artists from antiquity and the Middle Ages to the present day. His legacy of fantastic creatures can be traced in the works of Pliny the Elder, Aelian, John Mandeville, and Jorge Luis Borges—to name only a few.



Greek Bronze Hydriai

AMY SOWDER

EMORY UNIVERSITY

SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW, 2006–07

Collecting, transporting, and storing water are fundamental concerns in every culture, no less so now than in antiquity. The name and form of the Greek water jar, or hydria, was standardized as early as the Bronze Age. Because the need for water jars spanned every socioeconomic class, hydriai were produced in great quantity and in diverse materials, from terracotta to bronze, silver, and gold. Hydriai made of precious metals have mostly vanished, but at least 450 bronze examples survive, ranging from the sixth to the fourth century B.C. Most were decorated elaborately, particularly where the three cast handles were attached to the body of the hammered vase.

In my dissertation, I address the form, function, and value of Greek bronze hydriai. With the generous support of the ASCSA and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, I was able to conduct research in Greece during the 2006–07 academic year. One of the great benefits of the fellowship was examining the hydriai first-hand in museums throughout Greece and in Bulgaria. Nearly 100 of the surviving vessels are in Greek museums; over 40 are in Athens. I presented my work at the School twice: in December, I spoke about a group of early Archaic bronze handles in preparation for the AIA meetings in San Diego; in April, I gave a Tea Talk at the School where I can-



Photos: A. Sowder

Fourth-century B.C. bronze kalpis (Athens, National Archaeological Museum 18775, from Volos) and detail of the appliqué beneath the vertical handle.

vassed the topic more broadly. The questions and suggestions stemming from these presentations have been invaluable.

During my fellowship year, my research focused on issues of style, iconography, and manufacture. Careful observation of stylistic details has made it possible to distinguish between vessels made in different places or, in some cases, to associate hydriai made in the same workshop. Iconographic preferences ranged from archaic animals and monsters to classical sirens to mythological pairs in the Late Classical period. In the sixth century, oinochoai and tripods provide useful comparanda for the sculpted decorations, while in the fourth century, mirror covers offer fine parallels for the repoussé appliqués beneath the vertical handles. In terms of manufacture, after the Archaic period, the rivets used to pin the handles to the body were replaced by solder. This evolution may have driven, in part, the change in approach to decoration by adapting the shape and size of the ornamental attachments to better suit the technical requirements.

Excavation has shown that bronze hydriai were exported and imitated throughout the Greek world. Mapping patterns of distribution has helped to identify routes of commerce and exchange. For example, we can trace the motif of a warrior leading a pair of horses, from an exquisite hydria in Pesaro, to a series of bronze handles found in central Italy that belonged on a native Italian vessel shape that no longer

survives. The Pesaro hydria and the associated handles were all found in Italy, which suggests that the type was created there and that the motif resonated strongly with the Italian audience.

The issue of function is complicated by successive phases of use. Archaeological, literary, and epigraphical evidence attests that hydriai also served as votives, prizes, gifts, reserves of currency, ossuaries, and grave goods. Inscriptions engraved onto at least 25 vessels and the contents deposited inside testify to at least one phase of use. Determining the ways in which the sculpted attachments impact the significance of the hydriai in multiple contexts is also important.

In the next phase of research, I will investigate the problem of value. I aim to assess the economic and cultural worth of bronze hydriai specifically, framed by terracotta on one side and the precious metals on the other. An investigation of literary references, pictorial representations, and key inscriptions will help to situate the bronze vases.

My findings will have relevance to the field of Greek art and archaeology well beyond an updated typology of bronze hydriai. The research will contribute to the assessment of Greek bronze work, the investigation of burial practices over an extended period, and the exploration of the movement of objects and ideas throughout the ancient Mediterranean world.

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Multidisciplinary Excavation Launches at Kenchreai

In June 2007, a new three-year phase of extensive exploration began at Kenchreai, the eastern port of Corinth. This is the first systematic investigation of the site since the American School excavations in the 1960s under the general direction of the late Robert Scranton. Joseph L. Rife of Macalester College (Wheeler Fellow 1995–96, Solow Fellow 2006) directs the large-scale excavation in collaboration with Elena Korka, Director of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in the Ministry of Culture, and with the full cooperation of the 37th Ephoreia at Ancient Corinth, as represented by Panayiota Kasimis and Vasilis Tassinos. This new project at Kenchreai will build upon prior research at the site and investigate previously unexplored buildings chiefly dating to the Roman and Byzantine eras.

From 2002 to 2006, Mr. Rife directed the Kenchreai Cemetery Project (KCP), an interdisciplinary program of study, conservation, and survey aiming to document and interpret the remains of cemeteries that ringed the ancient harbor (<http://www.macalester.edu/classics/kenchreai/>). The focus of the team's work was the Koutsongila ridge, immediately north of the harbor, which was the most prominent locale in the topography of the ancient settlement. KCP not only studied the geology of the coastal ridge, which has eroded since antiquity, but also recorded

the remains of 30 subterranean chamber tombs and several monumental buildings that have been exposed by rampant looting in recent decades. The study of the cemetery so far has shed light on the funerary rituals, artistic expression, and social structure of the local community, particularly during the first through third centuries A.D., leading to a fuller understanding of wall-painting, epitaphs, ceramic use, skeletal biology, and the activities of cremation and commemoration (*Hesperia* 76 (2007): 143–181).

The Greek-American excavations in 2007–09 will stay on the Koutsongila ridge but move southward toward the harbor to connect with Scranton's trenches at the base of the harbor's north mole. The investigation of the cemetery will continue with the dual goals of exploring the surface remains associated with tombs and opening previously unexcavated chambers. Concomitant exploration further south will uncover buildings between the cemetery and the north mole. This will create an excavated zone that crosses the settlement's northeastern district, from the periphery to the heart of the Roman port-town. In this area, surface and geophysical surveys have revealed structural remains that point to the existence of dense townhouses, a possible monumental wall (part of a circuit?), a possible church, and a rectangular enclosure that resembles



Photo courtesy J.L. Rife

Leaders of the Greek-American Excavations at Kenchreai (2007–09) at the Isthmia Museum on March 16, 2007 (left to right): Elena Korka, Joe Rife, Nikos Minos, Vasilis Tassinos, and Panayiota Kasimis.

either a large peristyle or a precinct.

The excavation is distinguished by its diverse personnel and interdisciplinary program. Apart from Greek colleagues from the staffs of the Directorate and the Ephoreia, *continued on page 13*

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A Return to the Nymphs at Kokkinovrysi

THEODORA KOPESTONSKY

SUNY, BUFFALO

HOMER A. AND DOROTHY B. THOMPSON FELLOW,
2006–07

A discussion with Nancy Bookidis in the spring of 2006 opened my eyes to unpublished material at Corinth in an area known as Kokkinovrysi. In 1961, a deposit of terracotta figurines had been unearthed near the spring. Mainly consisting of hand-made circle dancing groups, dogs, birds, and mouldmade standing females holding a fruit and bird, the figurine deposit was situated around a large stele which was buried beneath Hellenistic and Roman industrial areas. Also associated with the area were several small stone altars and a thesauros. This area of Kokkinovrysi ap-

pears to be the remnants of a Stele shrine and its interpretation has become the heart of my dissertation.

As the recipient of the Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellowship for the 2006–07 academic year, I spent many weeks visiting Corinth and Kokkinovrysi. Reading through the notebooks, I began to reconstruct and interpret the area. The previous summer, I was privileged enough to visit the site with Professor Ronald Stroud, the first excavator, and to walk around with him noting the changes in landscape. We walked past the Odeon, on the terrace above the theater, down the road towards Sikyon, until we came to the area just south of the Roman Villa where the excavations had taken place in the sixties. Not much can be seen now, but we still wandered around, pushing brush out of the way, looking for signs of the excavation. Although the Kokkinovrysi spring is

now tapped by a local farmer, the area is still green even in August. An olive grove has replaced the pasture, but Acrocorinth still looms in the distance. The slightly rugged setting seems appropriate for a shrine as it sits just outside the city walls near an ancient road. Part of my dissertation will focus on placing this area in the ritual landscape of Corinth. From the environment and the high percentage of groups of dancing figurines in the terracotta figurine deposit, it seems clear that this shrine was dedicated to the Nymphs.

I was allowed unparalleled access in the Corinth museum storerooms and the staff was unbelievably supportive and helpful. The whole figurine deposit was spread on the tables so that the potmenders could search for joins, many of which were found between lots thanks to their careful eyes. During my "archive excavations," I found

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comparanda for my material with the objects on the shelves and drawers. I could look at pieces side by side and see figurines from the same mould and connect the workshops of the Potters' Quarter to the Kokkinovrysi figurines. Actually seeing the fingerprint of the coroplast on the back of a figurine brings to life the people behind the artifacts. By examining the figurines myself, I can even determine exactly how some of them were made. I have found traces of paint so that I can reconstruct the ancient appearance of a dancing group found almost exclusively at Kokkinovrysi. I have begun to connect this shrine to the Nymphs with others throughout Greece. As I work through the material at Kokkinovrysi, I am grateful for the opportunity granted by the School to continue my research and publish this little gem of a shrine.



Roman Coroplasts in the Athenian Agora

MARCIE HANDLER

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
IONE MYLONAS SHEAR FELLOW, 2006–07

Thanks to the support of the American School of Classical Studies and the family of Dr. Ione Mylonas Shear, during the 2006–07 academic year I was able to complete the first phase of my dissertation research on the production of Roman terracotta figurines in the Athenian Agora. I split my time between the Stoa of Attalos and the Blegen Library, and was able to conclude my examination of the contexts of the figurines while continuing to conduct research on craft production, workshop debris, the identification of coroplasts' workshops, and the expression of identity in material culture.

The basis for my dissertation is a group of terracotta figurines and molds found during the 1994–2006 excavations on the east side of a road leading out of the Agora at its northwest corner. I spent the first few weeks of the year reading through the excavation reports and notebooks on the excavations north of Hadrian Street, and compiled a list of pottery lots that were the contexts of the figurine and mold fragments.

Next, I examined the pottery lots. Although the context pottery from individual



Photo: T. Kopestonsky

Kokkinovrysi figurine deposit spread out for close examination in the Corinth museum storerooms.

stratigraphical units is examined at the end of each excavation season by trench supervisors, I wanted to examine the contents of the lots in order to assign more secure dates to the contexts and retrieve fragments of uncatalogued figurines and molds that were saved with the pottery. Between October 2006 and February 2007, I examined the pottery from 95 pottery lots and retrieved over 1,400 fragments of figurines and molds. The majority of the pottery lots could be assigned to the late first and second centuries A.D., and the association of the figurine fragments with molds and bone tools indicated that the material was debris from a coroplast's workshop.

Keeping the terracottas grouped by context, I laid out the 1,400+ fragments and spent a month examining the pieces and looking for joins. I added a total of 125 figurines and molds to the catalogue, bringing the catalogue total to 300 figurine fragments and 17 mold fragments. Finally, I had to process the remaining 1,300 uncatalogued terracotta fragments. I re-counted the fragments and wrote an account of the types of terracottas present in each context. I also took photographs of the groups of fragments from each context. All of the data and photographs are stored in the Agora database.

The figurine types in the workshop debris included Aphrodite Anadyomene, Silenos, Pan, life-size masks, animals, figured plaques, articulated arms and legs, and wheels. This new evidence helps to

fill in a gap in coroplastic production originally identified by both Dorothy Thompson and Claireve Grandjouan in their studies of the Hellenistic and Late Roman terracotta figurines from the Athenian Agora.

I ended my year as an Advanced Fellow by delivering a paper at an international conference on terracotta figurines in Izmir, Turkey in June, where I presented my preliminary observations about the figurines and their contexts. In the next phase of my research, I will conduct a comprehensive examination of the iconography and technical details of the 300 catalogued figurines, and will situate the output of the coroplast's workshop into the cultural context of Athens during the first and second centuries A.D. 𐀀



Photo by A. Sideris

Terracotta figurine of Pan (T 4694) from the workshop debris.

School Director Bids Farewell

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." These immortal words from the opening of Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* well encapsulate my experience as Director of the School.

I took over in July 2002, less than a year after 9/11, and have guided the School through a period of international tension. For two years life in Athens was marked by almost-weekly demonstrations against the war in Iraq from downtown to the American Embassy and beyond. (Now, although the international criticism of the United States continues, daily life in Athens has calmed down; demonstrations primarily focus at the moment on the state of education here in Greece.) In addition, almost from the beginning, I was faced with problems created by an unfavorable dollar/euro exchange rate—for much of the time about \$1.20 to the euro, falling to \$1.36 as I write this. Sharply rising costs in Athens accompanied the loss in buying power of the dollar. The consequence for the School has been that budgets have been very tight.

Still, the School is an incredibly vital place. Wonderfully intelligent and creative students come to us each year thanks to the hard work of the School's Admissions and Fellowship Committee and to the umbrella of fellowships now in place. The opportunity to travel around Greece with these students and to interact with them on a daily basis has been each year a source of joy. I have been privileged also to have the talents of an exceptionally fine academic staff. In particular, I have appreciated and benefited from the presence of Mellon Professors James Sickinger and John Oakley. These excellent students and colleagues have made it, in ways that are fundamentally important, the best of times.

A few highlights of my tenure:

- The opening of the new Kea Museum my first weekend as Director, which I attended with Miriam Caskey and trustee Lloyd Cotsen.
- An Olympic summer that, contrary to all the gloom-and-doom predictors, went off without a hitch and with minimal disruption to the School's programs. I was able to attend many events with my family and we hosted at Loring Hall Australian and Irish coaches and families of athletes.
- The completion of Cotsen Hall and its dedication on January 24, 2005. Lloyd and Margit Cotsen were enthusiastically thanked by us all and the President of the Republic, Constantine Stephanopoulos, honored us with his presence.
- The first-ever exhibition of the work of the foreign schools, entitled "Foreign Archaeological Institutions in Greece: 160 Years of Cultural Cooperation."
- A spring trip to Sicily in 2005 with Jim Sickinger; the first ever to Albania in 2006 with Jack Davis; and a first trip to Bulgaria in spring 2007, organized by Emil Nankov and John Oakley.
- The celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Agora and the 125th Anniversary of the School. This nearly year-long celebration began in January 2006 with a joint APA/AIA session in Montreal, continued in June with events at the Agora and the School, and concluded on November 13, 2006 with an exhibition at the new Benaki Museum of artist Piet de Jong's work for the School.
- Visiting the School's projects each summer, which taught me to appreciate anew the extraordinary energy and dedication it takes to run a project in the field. All these trips were special, but I particularly treasure the better part of a day spent with Joe and Maria Shaw in their workrooms in Pitsidia and at the site of Kommos.
- The Open Meeting each March, which allowed me to showcase to the Athenian community our excavations, surveys, student accomplishments, and publications. On each occasion I invited a senior member of the School staff to make a presentation: Guy Sanders, Jim Sickinger, Maria Georgopoulou, John Camp, and John Oakley.

The Present and Future

Thanks to the hard work of all in Athens and in the field, we have maintained excellent relations with our Greek colleagues in the universities, in the government, and in the archaeological service. We appreciate their cooperation and realize that political pressures have not always made this easy for them.



Photo: N. Dimitrova-Clinton

Steve and June in Sofia, Bulgaria, where Steve gave the inaugural Eugene Schuyler lecture in October 2006.

As to the current state of the School and its future prospects, I can not do better than close with excerpts from my remarks on June 16, 2006 at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the School: "The School has maintained its central position as the place to work for those from North America who are seriously pursuing study of the ancient Mediterranean; at the same time, we have been appropriately responsive to trends, whether it is the increasing importance of archaeological science to excavations (the Wiener Lab), the increasing interest in the postclassical periods in Greece (the Gennadius Library), or the demands of the digital age (a new IT department, on-line catalogs, and computing lab, for examples). The genius of the School is that it reinvents itself annually, with new students and new professors. Mellon Professors come and go, Directors come and go; but the School continues . . . We need only the leadership to provide direction, and the wisdom to separate what is truly important from what is merely trendy." As long as the School concentrates its efforts, the one side of Souidias Street on the ancient Mediterranean and the other on the postclassical areas supported by the Gennadeion, it will continue to fulfill its scholarly mission.

My wife, Professor June Allison, and I will miss the many friends we have made in Greece as well as the feeling that Souidias 54 is home. It has been an honor and a privilege to have served for the past five years as Director of the School. ❀

Stephen V. Tracy, April 2007

Conference on Athenian Pottery Draws International Crowd

A packed house filled Cotsen Hall March 28–30, 2007 for the international conference “Athenian Potters and Painters II.” Over 350 people attended the conference, some of whom came from as far away as Japan and New Zealand. Thirty-three speakers from eleven countries were featured, fulfilling one of the goals of the conference, which was to bring together a diverse group of scholars who vary in age, nationality, and the approaches they take to the study of Greek vases.

Athenian pottery was the most important fine ware in the Mediterranean during the Archaic and Classical periods of ancient Greece and is the single most important source by far of images of ancient Greek everyday life and mythology, as well as a crucial dating tool for Greek archaeologists. New Athenian vases are constantly being found in excavations, and many new finds were presented at the conference. Individual sessions at the conference were devoted to iconography, context pottery, shapes, trade, and potters, painters, and workshops.



Photo by J. Allison

Conference organizers Olga Palagia and John Oakley flank honorary guest Michalis Tiverios, to whom the conference proceedings will be dedicated.

“Athenian Potters and Painters II” was the follow-up to “Athenian Potters and Painters,” the very successful conference held at the American School in 1994. The rationale then, as now: what better place to hold a conference on Athenian pottery than in Athens, where the pottery was made!

Alpha Bank generously sponsored the conference. Opening remarks were made by Mrs. Vivi Vasilopoulou, the General Director of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture. Attending the conference as a special honorary guest was Erika Simon, Professor *Emerita* of Würzburg University; the proceedings of the first “Athenian Potters and Painters” were dedicated to her and Sir John Boardman. It was announced in the opening ceremonies, to great applause, that the proceedings of “Athenian Potters and Painters II” are to be dedicated to Professor Michalis Tiverios of the University of Thessaloniki.

Special events included a reception in Loring Hall and a sit-down dinner for speakers at the Faculty Club of the University of Athens. The latter was arranged by my co-organizer, Olga Palagia of the University of Athens. This conference was in every way a true Greek-American undertaking. 🌸

— John H. Oakley, Conference Co-organizer

Digital Initiatives

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metadata, and digitization began in May. Nicolaos Gouraros, Business Development Director for Lambrakis Press and project manager for the grant, has a background in archaeology from the University of Southampton, UK, and has demonstrated a clear understanding of the Mellon team’s work. At the time of writing, scanning is almost complete and four online “educational modules” introducing the collections are in an advanced stage of development.

The creation and dissemination of electronic information not only presents technical challenges but also involves an expanded understanding by all staff involved in the project of copyright and related legal matters. On March 16 and 17, 2007 the IAT and other staff members met with Andrew Bridges, partner at the San Francisco law firm of Winston and Strawn. Mr. Bridges was a member of the School and is now a Trustee, as well as being one of North America’s top experts in how intellectual property law impacts the digital environment. His “master class” was an extremely useful primer in some of the legal issues the School will face in the digital realm,

and how to reduce the risk of problems. He has remained involved in meetings of the Information Resources Steering Committee, the School’s management group for all aspects of the digital initiative.

Website Redesign

After three rounds of comments from many constituents, face-to-face discussions between staff, and conference calls between Athens and Princeton, a final version (3.0) of the strategy document “Evolving the ASCSA Online” was agreed in February 2007 with MStoner, the consultant hired by the School to redesign the ASCSA website. This document presented an overview of the structure of the site and its components and formed the basis for design and programming under the direction of Patrick DiMichele, MStoner’s lead designer. The site finally launched first quarter 2008.

To assist other ASCSA staff in updating the website and to ensure that it features fresh and authoritative content, the School appointed in May 2007 a part-time Web Managing Editor, Mary Jane Gavenda. Ms. Gavenda is a great asset. She has been asso-

ciated with the ASCSA as a design consultant since 1999 and has extensive experience in the online as well as print world.

Development of Coordinated Service Model for Libraries

In spring 2007, two consultants were appointed to advise the School on collection development, including the proper care of special collections, and on technical services and IT workflow, including the organization and training of staff. Don Skemer, the collection development consultant, is Curator of Manuscripts, Rare Books, and Special Collections at Princeton University. Dilys Morris, the workflow consultant, was Assistant Director for Technical Services at Iowa State University for almost 20 years before setting up her own consultancy company. Both consultants visited Athens over the summer and early fall and have presented their reports. These are being discussed further by the Blegen and Genadius Library Committees. 🌸

Charles Watkinson, Director of Publications

Kevin Andrews and His Years at the School (1947–1951)

*On the heels of the publication of a revised edition of *Castles of the Morea*, Kevin Andrews' classic study of the Grimani codex, School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan shares the following background on the author and his scholarship.*

Closed during World War II, the American School resumed its activities in 1946, although no effort was made to secure students; in fact, the School discouraged the attendance of any students for academic year 1946–47. The academic program was fully resumed in the following year (1947–48), when the School admitted five students, including Kevin Andrews, Mabel Lang, and Hazel Palmer, all of whom left their imprint in the fields of classics and archaeology. Acting Director Oscar Broneer and Assistant to the Director Saul Weinberg conducted most of the trips, although the trips to Northern Greece and to the interior of the Peloponnese had to be omitted for safety reasons, as the country was in complete chaos because of the Greek Civil War. This dangerous situation, however, did not discourage one of the School Members, Kevin Andrews, from exploring the entire Peloponnese; for Andrews had undertaken the publication of a Venetian portfolio of plans of fortresses drawn up for Francesco Grimani, commander and governor of the Morea.

The administrative records of the School preserve several pieces of correspondence that show that Kevin Andrews had already earned the esteem of his teachers from his first year at the American School. In 1948, Oscar Broneer wrote a strong recommendation letter to the Chair of the Managing



Getty Images

Andrews in front of the Acrocorinth, 1950.

Committee, Louis Lord, about granting a fellowship to Kevin Andrews for a second year's study in Greece: "I am very impressed with Andrews' attitude toward his work . . . Immediately upon his arrival in the fall he began to explore Athens itself and before a week was over he had been to all the nearby sites and climbed the high mountains of Attica . . . The subject he has chosen for study is one for which he is well fitted" (March 4, 1948). Carl Blegen also joined Broneer

in praising Andrews' personality and work and was "heartily in favor of keeping him [Andrews] over there" (Carl W. Blegen to Louis Lord, March 14, 1948).

Two years later Andrews still remained high in Blegen's recommendations for Fulbright grants, although this time he had to compete against Miss Evelyn Harrison, an "unusually intelligent" student with "clarity of mind" and "sound independent judgement." Blegen ranked Andrews in second place for being "serious, intelligent, and independent . . . has made considerable progress . . . I think we ought to keep him here for another year if possible" (Carl W. Blegen to Louis Lord, February 18, 1949). In the next two years and with the School's hearty support, Andrews received funding from the newly established Fulbright Foundation in Greece, which allowed him to finish *Castles of the Morea* in 1951 and publish it soon after. ✱

Kenchreai

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scholars and technicians from numerous institutions in North America and Europe will lend their expertise. Students representing a consortium of colleges and universities will participate in a field school and a parallel educational program, coordinated by Mireille M. Lee of Macalester College. In the field and the lab, team members will study the copious artifactual assemblage (Melissa Morison, Susan Wise, Robert Weir); human, faunal, and botanical remains (Doug Ubelaker, David Reese, Evi Margaritis); the chemical composition of bones, mortar, and painted plaster (Sandra Garvie-Lok, Claude Coupry, Arnaud Coutelas); taphonomy and coastal geology (Rick Dunn); and soil micromorphology (Haris Zachariou and Takis Karkanias). Another important component in the program is site conservation, especially the stabilization of the chamber tombs,

which will be conducted under the direction of Nikos Minos, Director of Conservation in the Ministry and in collaboration with Florence Monier and specialists from the Centre d'étude des peintures murales romaines (C.N.R.S.) in Soissons. Finally, in conjunction with fieldwork, the team will continue to study discoveries in the area of Kenchreai by previous investigators, including Professor Scranton in the 1960s, archaeologists for the Ephoreia since the 1970s, and the Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey in 2000-01. These ongoing investigations will contribute to a sharper picture of Kenchreai's regional context.

Stay tuned for future reports! ✱

—Joseph L. Rife

Director, Kenchreai Excavations

"Reading" Pottery

On many excavations, students often see the pottery "read" but do not always understand how a pile of pottery dates a deposit. For one week a month during the 2006–07 academic year, the tables in the Corinth Museum were taken over by an explosion of vessels as Curator Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst conducted a seminar on Archaic pottery to help students become more familiar with the Corinth site's collection—shape, decoration, size, function, type, and, of course, dating were all discussed along with stylistic motifs of each period and the evolution of certain iconographic features. Pictured here are Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, with students Angela Ziskowski and Theodora Kopestonsky.

Photo: B. A. Robinson



May 16, 2007 Presentation of *Triumph Over Time* at Harvard University Center for Hellenic Studies, Washington, DC. *Left to right:* School Administrative Director **Irene Bald Romano**; President of the Hellenic Society Prometheas, **Lefteris Karmiri**; School Archivist **Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan**; **Spyros Pangalos**, also from Prometheas; and Director of the Center for Hellenic Studies **Greg Nagy**.



Photo: C. Watkinson



Photo: J. Allison

June 15, 2007. At the exhibit *Half a Century on the Isthmus: A symposium to celebrate and reflect on over fifty years of excavation and survey on the Isthmus of Corinth*. Pictured here, **Betsy Gebhard** and **Tim Gregory**, organizers of the symposium.



Photo: M.J. Gavenda

Agora Excavations Director **John Camp** (center) chats with Managing Committee members **Lee Ann Riccardi** (College of New Jersey), and **Kevin Daly** (Bucknell University) at the May 11, 2007 reception for the Athens-Sparta exhibition at the Onassis Foundation.



Photo: J. Davis

Corinth Excavations Architect **James Herbst** and Agora Excavations Manager **Craig Mauzy** at the spring 2007 party for staff.



Photo: C. Watkinson

Retiring officers of the Managing Committee. *Left to right:* **Jane Carter**, **Carla Antonaccio**, and **Rhys Townsend** received gifts from incoming Chair **Mary Sturgeon**.



Photo: H. Coccagna

Regular Members **Shannan Stewart** and **Katie Swinford** (both University of Cincinnati) with **Sarah Davis** knitting in Whitehead Professor **Bonna Wescoat's** living room in West House.

A Close-Knit School Community

Every year the residents of Loring Hall tend to be preoccupied with one activity or another (in addition to all things ancient, of course.) As the partner of a Regular Member, I came to Athens unsure of what jobs or volunteer experiences would fill my time, but I am delighted to report that one of the most gratifying jobs I had was to introduce a group of students to the art of knitting. After seeing me knit daily at tea time throughout the fall, a few students asked for a lesson, then a few more. By winter we had an informal, diverse group of almost 10 people.

Projects created at Loring Hall throughout the year have ranged from felted bags and lacy scarves suitable for a fancy boutique to traditional cable sweaters and afghans with a modern twist. Understanding a craft like knitting gives new appreciation to the thousands of ancient spindle whorls and loom weights we've see in museums across Greece and brought new excitement to the sight of a shepherdess in Turkey simultaneously tending her flock and knitting.

— Sarah Davis

Students at Fall 2007 trip to the reconstructed Neolithic village of Displio.



Photo: M. Thomsen



Photo: M. Thomsen

Regular Member **Catherine Person** on the Fall 2007 School trip to Olympia.



School Director **Jack Davis** visited the Mount Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project, which is under the auspices of the ASCSA, in Summer 2007. He stands here with the Excavation Co-Director, **David G. Romano**.



Photo: C. Papanikolopoulos

As part of the celebration for her 75th birthday at the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, Prof. **Gerry Gesell** receives a water color of an LM III goddess from Kavousi by Doug Faulmann. With her are her good friends, Dick and Jeanette Sias, Prof. Jeff Soles, and Dr. Athanasia Kanta.



Gennadeion News

A SPECIAL INSERT TO THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Chair Pledges \$1 Million for Capital Campaign

Gennadeion Board Chair Lloyd Cotsen has pledged a challenge grant of \$1 million to be matched by fellow Trustees, as a first step in laying the groundwork for the Library's second capital campaign, set to launch in 2008. Matching gifts and pledges of over \$1 million have already been received.

The campaign comes some ten years after the launch of the Library's first campaign, which raised about \$11 million towards renovations, expansion, and endowment. The new campaign will enable the Library to rebuild the West Wing and Main Entrance Court, the last remaining components of its building program; and raise endowment for operations and future growth.

Campaign leadership is in the hands of the Board's Executive Committee, led by Mr. Cotsen; Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President; Nassos Michas and Nicholas Bacopoulos, both Vice-Chairs; and Alexander Zagoreos, Secretary-Treasurer. The Trustees are working closely with School leadership to coordinate the Gennadeion campaign with that planned for the School.

Other News

Gennadeion Trustees have donated and raised \$175,000 towards expenses associated with the Gennadeion capital campaign.



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Rare Books Acquired for Gennadeion

Although the cost of purchasing rare books has reached heights beyond anything John Gennadius could have ever anticipated, the Library occasionally manages to spot a treasure within reach.

Thanks to the sharp eye of Librarian Irini Solomonidi, the Library recently acquired *Venetia, città nobilissima et singolare, descritta in XIII libri da M. Francesco Sansovino*, published by Iacomo Sansovino in Venice in 1581. Francesco Sansovino was the son of renowned sculptor and architect Jacopo Sansovino, designer of the Marciana Library in Venice, among much else. The younger Sansovino wrote two guides to Venice; the Gennadeion's, an excellent copy bound in

eighteenth-century Italian vellum with a morocco label, is the first edition of the larger of these, both of which served as a prototype for later guides.

In another fortunate acquisition, the Library has purchased *Trattato dell'immagine della Gloriosa Vergine Dipinta da San Luca, Conservata già molti secoli nella Ducal Chiesa di San Marco della Città di Venetia*, written by Monsignore Giovanni Thiepolo, primicerius of the Basilica of San Marco, and published in Venice by Alessandro Polo in 1618. An extremely rare first and only edition, this monograph discusses the icon of the Madonna Nicopeia (Our Lady of Victory) now in the Basilica of San Marco in Venice. Believed to have been

The Thiepolo manuscript, published in 1618: an extremely rare first (and only) edition.

painted by the hand of St. Luke during the lifetime of the Virgin, this miracle-working icon—according to legend—was captured by the Venetians during the siege of Constantinople in 1204 and thereafter brought to the city, where it was venerated and became a palladium in the Renaissance.

Both of the new acquisitions are welcome additions to the Library's growing collection of materials on Venice and the Venetians, who played a key role in the history of Greece for many centuries. ❀

Pausanias Explored by Exhibition and Symposium

Few ancient authors have been as influential in modern classical scholarship as Pausanias, the second-century A.D. traveler whose *Helados Periegesis* (*Travels Through Greece*) has served for hundreds of years as a point of reference for exploring the art, archaeology, culture, and topography of ancient Greece. To illuminate his manifold contributions, in May 2007 the Gennadius Library and the National Hellenic Research Foundation organized an exhibition, "Following Pausanias," along with a three-day international symposium that focused on the impact of Pausanias on European thought.

The Gennadeion exhibition, curated by Library Director Maria Georgopoulou and by Aliko Asvesta, drew on its own materials, much of it assembled by John Gennadius himself. For many early travelers to Greece, Pausanias was indispensable in their quest for the monuments and the art of classical Greece. This tradition of travel is intimately connected with the rise of antiquarianism and the advent of archaeological exploration in the early modern period. It produced a wealth of manuscripts, rare books, precious bindings, archives, maps, engravings, and works of art about Greece, many

In 2008, the Gennadius Library will put online its Travelers' Database, a research tool based on the Library's famous "Geography and Travel" section of the collections. This database, the fruit of many years of work by Aliko Asvesta, indexes information from travelers' texts chronologically according to book, place, monument, occupation, and other subject headings, and offers scholars a historical panorama of travel literature. Look to the School website for more information, <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/gennadius/EducationalPrograms>.

of which are now in the Gennadeion collections. The exhibition put on display some 100 books, including early editions of Pausanias, as well as books by travelers and scholars, manuscripts, maps, and engravings.

On view at the National Hellenic Research Foundation was a pendant exhibition. Curated by Konstantinos Staikos, the exhibit displayed archaeological models from the Acropolis of Athens, Delphi, and Olympia as well as rare editions of Pausanias and other travelers to Greece. Both exhibitions were accompanied by a catalogue in Greek and English, *Στα βήματα του Πανσωνία. Η αναζήτηση της ελληνικής Αρχαιότητας and Following Pausanias. The Quest for Greek Antiquity*, with many images from the Library collections.

The project "Following Pausanias: The Quest for Greek Antiquity" was funded through the "Open Doors—2nd Cycle" Program of the National Hellenic Research Foundation, with expenses for the program shared by the European Regional Development Fund and by Greek national participation. ❀

Gennadeion News pages are compiled by Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, Librarian Irini Solomonidi, and Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, and edited by Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President of the Board of the Gennadius Library, and Sally Fay, Editorial Associate.

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Annual Trustees' Dinner

The Trustees of the Gennadius Library honored **Peter Brown**, Philip and Beulah Rollins Professor of History at Princeton University, at their fifth annual Trustees' Dinner in Athens on June 11, 2007. Over 200 people joined the Trustees for the presentation in Cotsen Hall followed by dinner in the Gennadeion East Gardens.



Honoree Peter Brown with Angeliki Laiou, Harvard University and member of the Academy of Athens.

Patron of this year's event was Mr. Lavri Lavrentiadis and the Lavrentiadis Group of Companies. Sponsors were the Public Benefit Foundation Alexander S. Onassis, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Samourkas, and the National Bank of Greece.



At the June 11 event, from left: Gennadius Library Trustee Apostolos Doxiades, Board President Catherine Vanderpool, and event patron Lavri Lavrentiadis.

Photos: H. Akriviades

Development News

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The Fifth Annual Trustees' Dinner in Athens, celebrated on June 11, 2007, netted nearly \$60,000 to be applied to the capital campaign.



The Library purchased special shelving for its oversize rare books with \$75,000 in proceeds from the June 2006 Trustees' Dinner and 2007 Clean Monday benefit in New York City and several individual donors.



Chair Lloyd Cotsen donated \$25,000 towards covering expenses of the Gennadeion Lecture Series and special events in 2006–07.



The Council for American Overseas Research Centers, with funds donated by the Hellenic Telecommunications Company (OTE), awarded the Library a grant of \$30,000 towards electronic cataloguing of its rare Greek periodicals. ❀

Lecture Series Covers Wide Range of Topics

The Gennadeion Lecture Series for 2006–07 brought some of the world's most distinguished scholars to Cotsen Hall.

Speros Vryonis, Jr., Professor Emeritus of New York University, inaugurated the series with “Μέρες του 1955: τα Σεπτεμβριανά και η καταστροφή της ελληνικής κοινότητας της Πόλης” [Days of 1955: The Events of September and the Destruction of the Greek Community of Constantinople]. He focused on the pogrom that took place in Istanbul on September 6–7, 1955, two days of violence that virtually destroyed the small Greek community that had remained in the city after Turkey defeated Greece in the war of 1922. One of the most eminent Byzantinists of his generation, Mr. Vryonis has worked extensively on the history and culture of the Greeks from Homer to the present, and on their relations with the Slavic, Islamic, and New Worlds.

The year's Walton Lecture was presented in January by **Mark Mazower**, Professor of History at Columbia University, who spoke on “The Virgin Mary and the War of Independence: Religion and Nationalism on Tinos in the 1820s.” Mr. Mazower discussed the establishment of the Greek



Slobodan Ćurčić with Library Director Maria Georgopoulou and Antonis Papadimitriou, President of the Onassis Foundation.

Orthodox Cult of the Virgin on Tinos in the 1820s, and the impact of the War of Independence on relations between the island's Catholics and Orthodox inhabitants. The author of numerous books, articles, essays, and reviews focusing on the history of modern Greece, Mr. Mazower's most recent book, *Salonica. City of Ghosts*, was recently translated into Greek. A bestseller in Greece, the book's success helps account for the overflow audience that crammed into Cotsen Hall for his lecture.

In co-sponsorship with the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, in February the Library presented **Slobodan Ćurčić**, Professor of Art and Archaeology and Director of the Program in Hellenic Studies at Princeton University, who spoke on “Divine Light: Symbol and Matter in Byzantine Art and Architecture.” Mr. Ćurčić explored how Byzantine architects and painters employed a common symbolic language—expressed in media as different as mosaic, fresco painting, and brick and mortar—to convey the notion of divine light in physical terms. A prolific writer on Byzantine art and architecture, Professor Ćurčić has also trained numerous young scholars on the art history of the medieval Balkans.

Turning to the world of late antiquity, **Traianos Gagos**, Associate Professor of Greek and Papyrology, and Archivist of Papyrol-

ogy at the University of Michigan, spoke on sixth-century A.D. papyri from Petra, particularly the 150 carbonized papyrus rolls discovered during the 1993–94 excavations in the annex of a sixth-century Byzantine basilica. As he described, the papyri help address questions relating to the social classes of the city, the nature of the economy, the role of Petra within the Byzantine Empire, and the ethnic identity of the Nabataeans' successors in the Byzantine period. In addition to his numerous publications on

all aspects of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Egypt and Petra, Mr. Gagos is director of an international digital consortium project, the Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS), which seeks to make all papyrus collection in North America and worldwide available on the Internet through electronic cataloguing and digital imaging.

Byzantine icons were the focus of the lecture presented by **Robert Nelson**, Professor of the History of Art at Yale University, in March. In “The Light of Icons at Mount Sinai,” he explored the sources of light in the Church of St. Catherine on Sinai as well as the use of religious icons in the liturgy and as cult objects. He also introduced the exhibition “Icons from Sinai” that he curated at the J. Paul Getty Museum, exploring issues of display and appreciation of powerful religious objects in the context of a secular museum.

Library Receives Donations of Books and Papers

Several generous donors have given books and papers from their private collections to the Library. Among these are several nineteenth-century volumes on Greek grammar, history, and literature, as well as Greek translations of French literature, given by Mrs. Georgia Tatsiramou. The Tatsiramou gift will help enrich the Library's section on the history of the Greek language, in particular the section on the science of language.

The Library's history section and archives were enhanced by a gift from Mrs. Julia Souli-Tsouri, who gave several books with a special focus on Epirus as well as Byzantine and Balkan history. Ms. Souli-Tsouri also gave the Library the archives of her father, Christos Soulis (1892–1951), who served as Director of the

prestigious Zosimaia School of Ioannina. The papers cover the period 1919–1946. The history section was also the recipient of books on Greek and Romanian twentieth-century history and culture, thanks to Mr. Stavros Deliyorgis.

Adding to the collections of Greek works in translation, Mme. Sophia Prats, Ambassador of Chile to Greece, together with the Director of the Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies of the University of Chile, Professor Miguel Castillo Didier, donated the publications of important Spanish translations of Greek literature, published by the “Centro de Estudios Bizantinos y Neohelénicos Fotios Malleros, Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades, Universidad de Chile.”



Mark Mazower

Mellon Fellow Prepares Mt. Athos Publication

An important trove of material from Mt. Athos nears publication, with Kyrill Pavlikianov, professor of Classics at the University of Sofia, St. Clement, Ochrid, completing final stages of his research at the Gennadius Library with the support of the Mellon Foundation.

In early winter 2007, Mr. Pavlikianov spent three months at the Gennadeion working on 73 documents kept in the post-Byzantine archive of the Monastery of Vatopedi on Mount Athos. The archives, soon to be digitized by the National Hellenic Research Foundation, contain important materials on the history of the Balkans, including documents in Greek, Romanian, Turkish, and Slavic that pertain to areas well outside the Holy Mountain. Among the items that will be included in

Mr. Pavlikianov's book are eight previously unknown documents dated to the period 1462–1527, 32 unpublished charters from the period 1600–1707, and three already known Byzantine acts of the period 1406–1421 that pertain to the village of Lantzozos donated to Vatopedi by the Serbian Despot John Uglješa in 1369–1371.

With the help of the Gennadeion collections, Mr. Pavlikianov was able to complete his research and to write a detailed history of Vatopedi for the period 1462–1707. His fellowship was funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation as part of a program co-sponsored with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers to provide support for scholars from Eastern Europe to carry out research at major American overseas centers. ❧

Conference Explores International Library Collaborations

Librarians specializing in Modern Greek Studies met for three days at the Gennadius Library in December 2006 to explore the establishment of transnational cooperation among libraries in Greece and North America.

Organized by the Consortium of Hellenic Studies Librarians (CoHSL) and the Gennadius Library, the “Modern Greek Resources Project Meeting” discussed issues of bibliographic control and access, indexing contents of periodicals, reformatting and digitization, and collection development as well as resource sharing. In three roundtables the foundations were set for further collaboration between academic libraries on both sides of the Atlantic.

Among the participants were bibliographers and system librarians

responsible for Modern Greek resources from a number of major U.S. and Greek institutions. The papers have been published in volume 9 of “The New Griffon.” ❧



Keynote speaker James Simon, Director of International Resources and Director of the Global Resources Network, Center for Research Libraries.

Photo: Tina Zafeiropoulou

Trustees Visit Turkey

Following their Athens meeting in June 2007, members of the Gennadius Library Board traveled to Istanbul and Edirne. Highlight of the trip was their visit to His All Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of the Greek Orthodox Church, at the Patriarchate in Istanbul. The Trustees also visited the famed seminary on the island of Halki in the Sea of Marmara, as well as many other sites and monuments in the city itself and nearby Edirne (Adrianoupolis).



From left: (in background) Trustee Tod Sedgwick; his daughter, Caroline; Helen Milonas, wife of Trustee Leo Milonas; the Patriarch.

Research in Dragoumis Archives Bears Fruit

With the help of the Gennadeion Archives, Nanaki Sawayanagi, the 2007 M. Alison Frantz Fellow and Ph.D. candidate at New York University, is helping to reshape thinking about modern Greek history in the first years of the twentieth century.

Contrary to the prevailing view among scholars that disorder and apathy were dominant in the political arena of Greece at the time, papers from statesman Stefanos Dragoumis in the Archives show, according to Ms. Sawayanagi, that he and his colleagues had the will and energy to radically improve Greek government and the political climate.

During her year at the Gennadius Library, Ms. Sawayanagi worked on her dissertation, entitled “The Team of the Japanese [Η Ομάδα των Ιαπώνων]: A Concept and Politics in Greece (1906–1908),” the “Omada” being the political party led by Dragoumis. The papers of the “Third Party” [Τρίτον Κόμμα],

the original name of the “Team of the Japanese,” are particularly significant for her research, since they include handwritten documents of the members and correspondence. The Dragoumis archives also include numerous files on activities of the party in connection with the economic, military, refugee, emigrant, educational, ecclesiastical, and Macedonian issues of the day. Among the questions Ms. Sawayanagi addresses in her thesis are the reasons for the establishment of Dragoumis’ new party, the party goals, the new factors it brought into Greek politics, and the party’s demise.

The Stefanos Dragoumis papers are part of the Dragoumis Family Archive that came to the Gennadius Library in 1960, donated by Philippos Dragoumis. Together with those of his son, Ion, they form one of the most important resources in the Library for the history of twentieth-century Greece and the Balkan peninsula. ❧

Surveying the Cretan Landscape: The Galatas Survey Project

Several years ago, Georgos Rethemiotakis, the excavator of the newly discovered Minoan palace at Galatas in central Crete, invited L. Vance Watrous (University of Buffalo) to direct a regional survey around the palace. Here, Project Director Watrous describes goals and achievements as the project draws to a close.

During the summers of 2005, 2006, and 2007 the ASCSA-sponsored Galatas Survey Project, staffed by graduate students from U.S. universities and the Department of Archaeology at the University of Rethymnon in Crete, carried out an archaeological survey in the area, with the help of an epoptis from the KG Ephoreia, Popi Galanaki. There are very few pleasures in life equal to walking across this majestic island landscape—one so heavily laden with Minoan, Greek, and Byzantine pasts—where we meet the “great-hearted” Cretans (*megathumoi*, *Iliad* I, 123) who disarm us with their warm-heartedness, their physical energy and exuberance, and mixture of deep Christian humility and violent pride. We are indeed lucky to work on this land.

The project is meant to provide a regional context to help better understand the function of the Minoan palace located in the center of our area at Galatas. Our practical goal is to produce a series of chronological maps of all sites in the region ranging in date from Late Neolithic (3500 B.C.) to Venetian/Ottoman periods (fourteenth to nineteenth century A.D.), which will allow us to chart and explain the developing history of local settlement. Every morning we divided into three teams of five members each that picked up all visible artifacts on the surface as they walked in line at 15-meter intervals across well-defined transects. At the end of each transect the team members bagged and tagged their artifacts, and a new transect was started. Field work ended in the mid-afternoon. Evenings we sorted, described, and dated the pottery collected from the previous day.

During seven weeks of field work in 2006 the project found or investigated 78 new sites (Neolithic to the nineteenth century A.D.). Among our discoveries was a large Neolithic settlement with seven remarkably well preserved houses. We also found a massive cyclopean fortification wall on a major Minoan settlement at Sambas, a cave that produced Late Minoan I–III and Geometric finds, some of which—conical cups, a pilgrim flask, fine ware vases, and a seashell—look like votives. We measured and mapped several settlements, including Profitis Ilias (Archalochori) and its cave (which produced the famous Linear A inscribed gold axes and some 50 Minoan



Photo: V. Watrous

The Galatas Survey Project team at the Early Iron Age refuge settlement of Karphi.

bronze swords) and the Iron Age polis at Astritsi as well as an unexplained Roman tholos.

Our field work has clarified the pattern of settlement around the Minoan palace at Galatas. The earliest known settlements in our area date to the Neolithic period. Protopalatial sites increase in number and size, and occupy different types of locations: some are on defensive locations; others, however, are established on prime agricultural positions, near arable land and a source of water. Rethemiotakis found that at Galatas an ashlar palace was built by Knossian architects in the MM IIIA period. Food debris indicate that the palace was used for large-scale ceremonial banquets. At this same time the number of new sites in our region nearly doubles, from 42 to 80, many of which are founded in a dense cluster immediately surrounding Galatas. They seem to have been deliberately established as part of a network to support the palace. Their location, number, architecture, and artifacts (i.e., querns and high proportions of storage vessels) suggest that they played military, industrial, and agricultural roles. Several of these sites may have been secondary collection centers, since they possessed impressive buildings constructed of cut limestone blocks and contained many storage pithoi. This network of sites seems to have been established to produce

an intensified agricultural surplus that was consumed by elites who met at the palace as part of the Knossian effort to co-opt the region into the territory of the expanding Knossian state.

After the destruction of the Galatas palace in Late Minoan I, local population in the area dropped, and by Late Minoan IIIC was severely nucleated. This pattern continues through the Geometric–Early Roman and Byzantine periods, although by the third century A.D. some small rural farms and hamlets had been established. Only in the Venetian period, perhaps by the thirteenth century A.D., is this pattern reversed. During this period a communication network of stone-built fire towers were built on local mountain tops. After that, land use and settlement, especially around present-day villages, became more intense.

After three seasons of field work, the project has investigated a total number of 172 sites in the region of Galatas. Last summer we returned to the Minoan settlement at Galatas and determined that the site grew dramatically in size in the MM III–LM I period and possessed at least four massive cyclopean structures around its edges. We found that in contrast to the dispersed pattern of settlement in the immediate area of the palace, Neopalatial sites several

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Lapithos 1931: An Unofficial ASCSA Excavation in Cyprus

In February 1931 Horace H.F. Jayne, director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, gave Carl Blegen a message to take to Bert Hodge Hill in Athens: would Hill be willing to undertake excavations in Cyprus on behalf of the Museum?

Hill had been Director of the ASCSA for 20 years but had left that position in 1926. He had never been to Cyprus, but he accepted Jayne's proposal with alacrity.

With the deepening worldwide depression, 1931 seems a strange time for the Museum to be undertaking new ventures. Already in that year, in the Near East alone, it was sponsoring four expeditions in Iraq, two in Iran, and one in Palestine. And while interest in the "hellenic" antiquities of colonial Cyprus was fairly strong in England, the fanfare that had greeted the unveiling of the Cesnola Collection in New York in 1880 had long since passed. Cesnola's claim that Cypriot art was "the key to the origin and development of Greek civilization" no longer found scholarly support. Yet the University Museum's motive in approaching Hill and seeking a Cyprus expedition was specifically to build up its "classical" collections.

After a brief visit to Cyprus to investigate possible sites, Hill selected Lapithos, on the north coast, because it promised the broadest chronological range and was closest to the comparative collections of the Cyprus Museum. He assembled a staff of three young ASCSA alumnae: Dorothy Hannah Cox (ASCSA 1922–23), Virginia Grace (1927–28, 1930–31), and Lucy Talcott (1929–31). Ida Thallon Hill (1899–1901) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Carl) Blegen (1922–23) provided assistance with cataloguing.

Lapithos was one of the largest and most beautiful villages in Cyprus. The vast Early and Middle Bronze Age necropolis called *Vrysi tou Barba*, on the coast below Lapithos village, had long been known: most recently, in 1927, the Swedish Cyprus Expedition had excavated 23 tombs there, as well as an additional 32 in Iron Age cemeteries on the slopes around the village.

By the time the Pennsylvania excavations finally got under way in late September, winter was setting in. Over nearly three months, Hill's team excavated 38 Bronze Age tombs at *Vrysi tou Barba*, as well as 36 Geometric tombs in Lapithos village and near the sea. Mrs. Hill's diary comments repeatedly on the bitter cold and wind, and devotes a considerable amount of space to



University of Pennsylvania Museum

Bert Hodge Hill measuring portico column: Sanctuary of Apollo, Kourion, Cyprus, December 1947

describing efforts to make the fireplace work more efficiently.

The University Museum brought the Lapithos excavations to a close after that one season. In the spring of 1934, still with Hill as Director, it launched a new project at Kourion.

As the Pennsylvania Cyprus Expedition's energies turned to Kourion, no provision was made for publishing Lapithos. Although he was an excellent teacher and dedicated researcher, Hill had something of a writer's block when it came to publishing; in fact, his notoriously poor record of publication was one factor in the ASCSA's decision in 1926 not to renew him for another term as the School's Director. He vaguely proposed to University Museum Director Jayne that his three staff members, Misses Cox, Talcott, and Grace, share the work of preparing the publication, but they were all in Athens and the finds were in Philadelphia and Nicosia. The tomb containing the most important find, a Middle Minoan I bridge-spouted jar, was ultimately published in 1940 by Miss Grace in the *AJA*, but no further study of the excavation results appeared until my dissertation in 1978. During my year as the Rodney S. Young Postdoctoral Fellow in Classical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, I worked on preparing the final publication of the Bronze Age tombs.

Since 1931, archaeological research on the Cypriot Bronze Age has flourished throughout the island, enabling us to place the discoveries at Lapithos into a radically different context than was possible at the time. Long regarded as the "type site" for the period, the Lapithos cemetery has, to the contrary, now been shown to be unique in Cyprus by virtue of its size, richness in metal, elaborate ceramics, and complex tomb architecture and funerary rituals. The Minoan jar remains the earliest import from the Aegean found in Cyprus or anywhere in the Near East. The fact that political conditions since 1974 have imposed a moratorium on excavation in northern Cyprus further increases the importance of reevaluating the site.

To this day, Cyprus straddles the Classical world and the Near East. The Pennsylvania initiative of 1931 arose from the cultural, ethnic, and emotional ties that have long bound the island to Greece and thence to Europe. Yet geographically and strategically, Cyprus belongs to the Near East. Informal ASCSA involvement in Cyprus ended with the termination of the Pennsylvania Kourion project in 1953: when an American archaeological institute was eventually established in Cyprus in 1978, its founders came from the American Schools of Oriental Research, not from the American School in Athens. ❄

— Ellen Herscher (ASCSA 1969–70)
2006–07 Rodney S. Young Postdoctoral
Fellow in Classical Archaeology
University of Pennsylvania Museum
of Archaeology and Anthropology



Cyprus Museum, Nicosia

Middle Minoan I bridge-spouted jar from Lapithos *Vrysi tou Barba* tomb 806A, excavated by University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1931, the earliest Aegean import known from Cyprus.

Blegen Library News

Acquisitions. From April 2006 to December 2007 the Blegen Library acquired 2,869 volumes.

The Library has reinstituted the practice of providing Acquisitions lists. Combined acquisitions lists of the partners in AMBROSIA are available online at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/blegen-library/newbooks>, acquisitions lists for the Blegen Library at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/blegen-library/acquisitions-lists>. The Blegen lists are also posted at the new books shelf.

In addition to these, we have subscribed to the American Council of Learned Societies Humanities E-Book Collection, which gives us electronic access to several hundred important titles. A total of 1,321 records for these, representing some 1,400 volumes, have also been added to AMBROSIA.



Online Resources. The Blegen continues to develop its collection of networked digital resources, both licensed and open access. The basic list appears at <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/blegen-library/Electronic-Resources>. Licensed products are available within the IP domain, or remotely to members by means of the proxy server at <http://apollo9.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/proxy.htm>. I have begun to integrate electronic resources into AMBROSIA, and all of cataloguing staff is paying close attention to including links to digital versions of (or documents relating to) print publications we acquire. Because of its small size, the American School is not in position to license very many of the large electronic

The departure of the Head of the Blegen Library was announced at the Managing Committee meetings in January 2008. **Charles E. (“Chuck”) Jones** joined the School in 2004 after many years of distinguished service at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. He is moving on to take up the post of founding Head Librarian of the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (ISAW) at New York University. Mr. Jones introduced a number of important initiatives during his tenure at the School. Staff and members alike will miss his calm and wise presence.

The search for a new Blegen Librarian is now well underway. Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan is Acting Head, along with her Archives responsibilities, during the interim.



Chuck with members of the Blegen staff at his farewell party.

resources familiar to North American users. This makes research particularly difficult in scientific publications required for the support of archaeological science projects. We are working to join or develop partnerships and consortia where the burden of the cost of such products might be shared. In the meantime we encourage all users of the Blegen who have an affiliation with a North American institution to inform themselves of the proxy access to the resources made available at their home institution. Among the newly accessible online resources is the American Council of Learned Societies Humanities E-Book Collection (mentioned above) and the full suite of JSTOR journals, for which we now get a substantial discount as a consequence of the terms negotiated by CAORC on behalf of its constituent members.



Coordinated Service Model. We have made steady progress towards the Coordinated Service Model (described in Blegen News, Fall 2006 *akoue*; see also “Digital Initiatives” article in this issue). We have negotiated consultancies in collection assessment and technical and IT services workflow. The consultants have been identified and this process will move forward swiftly this year. The purpose of the process is to improve the procedures we now use; to increase the levels of efficiency; to unify policies with respect to acquisition and the use of the material as well as the question of avoidance of duplication, and the physical location of some materials; and to improve and promote access to all the collections of the School. ❀

Wiener Lab News

The Wiener Laboratory Committee appointed Floyd W. McCoy (University of Hawaii) 2007–08 Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor; his appointment was approved by the ASCSA Managing Committee in January 2007. While in residence, Dr. McCoy will pursue his research on the LBA eruption of Thera (Santorini). The Committee has also funded three research associates: Paraskevi Tritsaroli (National Museum of Natural History in Paris), for her study of the transition from the Roman to the early Byzantine period and its impact on the living and dead society; Maria Liston (University of Waterloo), for her project, “Human remains from the Battle

of Chaironeia and the Agora baby well revisited”; and Britt Starkovich (University of Arizona), who will examine dietary change during the Upper Paleolithic at Klissoura Cave, Peloponnese, Greece. In addition, two travel grants earmarked for North American scholars to assist in setting up archaeological science research projects in Greece were awarded to Ferenc Toth (Trent University) and Susan Mentzer (University of Arizona).

Work has progressed on an *Hesperia* supplement, *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece*, which will be the first in a new series called OWLS (Occasional Wie-

ner Laboratory Series). The supplement, consisting largely of about 20 papers from recent colloquia, is being edited by Lynne Schepartz, Chryssi Bourbou, and myself, and is expected to be published in 2008.

Last, but certainly not least, the Wiener Laboratory celebrated its 15th anniversary on June 2, 2007. Many thanks are due to ASCSA Trustee Malcolm H. Wiener and the Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Foundation, without whose unwavering support the Lab would not exist! ❀

— Sherry C. Fox
Wiener Laboratory Director

Agora Conservation Laboratory Looks Back on 2006

In 2006 the Conservation Department of the Agora Excavations accomplished its usual busy workload with the assistance of several new staff members. Karen Lovén replaced Assistant Conservator Claudia Chemello in May; after graduating with an M.Sc. in conservation from the University of London in September 2005, she first worked as the conservator for a marine archaeological excavation in Greece before joining the Agora Conservation Lab as a volunteer in January. Cherkea Howery joined the conservation team in August, replacing Clare Pickersgill, now Assistant Director of Archaeological Museums in Newcastle upon Tyne. Cher earned an M.A. in Mediterranean archaeology from the University of Bristol, UK, in 2005. Her main goal was to finish the re-housing and recording of the Agora's ca. 75,000 coins. We would also like to acknowledge Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, an archaeology Ph.D. student at King's College, who in recent years has been instrumental in assisting with the coin move and organizing our offprint files.

Our objective in the lab in early 2006 was to finish the conservation treatment of all 2005 finds by April, before the start of the following excavation season. We achieved our goal, apart from the silver hoard of around 400 tetradrachms, mentioned in the Winter/Spring 2006 issue of *ákoue*. A treatment strategy is being developed for the silver tetradrachms by Head Conservator Amandina Anastasiades and Assistant Conservator Karen Lovén. The aim is to clarify the entire surface of the coins to enable numismatist Irini Marathaki to carry out a die study, which may allow her to put the coins into a production sequence. In collaboration with the National Centre for Scientific Research "Demokritos" we recently carried out preliminary analysis of the corrosion products and the silver alloy content on selected coins by x-ray fluorescence.

In a pleasant change of pace, the Conservation Department was involved in designing and installing a temporary exhibition of recent finds on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Agora Excavations and the 50th anniversary of the Stoa of Attalos. The artefacts were on display on the upper tier of the Stoa from June 15 through September 15, 2006, as part of a photographic exhibition prepared by Craig



Photo: A. Anastasiades

Conservation intern Jessica Chloros sorting miniature vessels from one of four pyres excavated in 2006.

Mauzy recounting the history of the excavations and reconstruction of the Stoa.

As always, throughout the year, the conservation team assisted scholars from around the world in accessing the artefacts of the Agora collections. Often this involved examining the items in question to establish their condition, manufacturing techniques, or material composition. At other times, researchers requested artefacts be brought to the lab for stabilization, cleaning, and reconstruction. Over the past years, conservators also played a large role in preparing many of the ceramics to be included in John Hayes' long-awaited publication on the typology of imported Roman pottery, *Agora 32*, due to be published in 2008.

The Conservation Department hosted three conservation interns in 2006. Sarah Allen (University of Lincoln, UK) joined us for six weeks in late spring. During the 2006 excavations eight-week internships were held by Jessica Chloros (University of Delaware) and Taryn Webb (Queen's University, Canada). We are grateful to The Zibby Garnett Travelling Fellowship for generously funding our UK intern, and to the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for its generous support of the two North American students.

During the 2006 excavation our work focused on the newly recovered artefacts. Several finds of note that required special conservation attention included: a burial in a cracked Byzantine cooking pot, which conservators helped recover from the field; four pyres, together containing around 50 miniature vessels that Conservation is currently cleaning and reconstructing; two corroded silver drachma coins treated during the excavation; and a small pot containing a large iron nail as a lid. The pot oddly contained bird bones and is covered on the outside surface with inscribed letters and red pigment.

For the identification of bones and botanical specimens, we drew on the expertise of our colleagues from the Wiener Laboratory. Maria Liston (University of Waterloo) identified the human bones inside the Byzantine pot as the skeleton of a 32-week-old fetus. Archaeobotanist Evi Margaritis (Cambridge University) continues to analyze the charred remains discovered on dishes from one of this season's pyre finds, and Doreen Spitzer Fellow Thanos Webb confirmed the bird bones found in the inscribed pot belong to a chicken.

Altogether, the 2006 excavations brought to light around 200 artefacts and around 205 copper alloy coins of which most had received conservation treatment before the beginning of the 2007 excavation season. ❀

— Karen Lovén, Assistant Conservator

Galatas Survey Project

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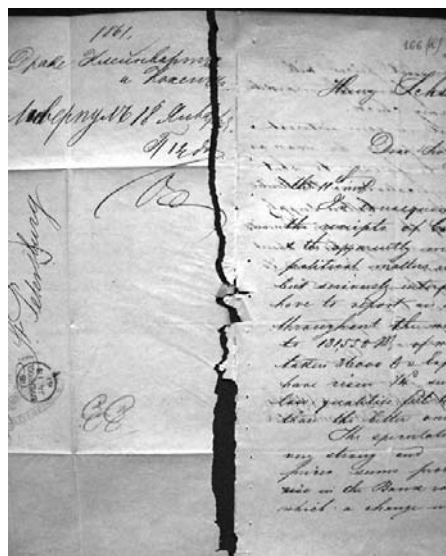
kilometers away remained nucleated, a sign perhaps of local resistance to Knosian intrusion. During the LM IIIC—Classical periods settlement was concentrated on a few defensible sites. Roman occupation remained scarce during the first through seventh centuries A.D., a pattern that continued through the Byzantine era. Only in the Venetian period did local settlement rise substantially. The Venetian colonists constructed a network of circular stone watch/fire towers (*sorroi*) throughout the area; these towers were illustrated in the Venetian maps of Crete published by Francesco Basilicata in 1630. Finally, following the transfer of populations in 1922, many Anatolian Greeks were settled in our area. ❀

Joins—Not Just for Epigraphers!

In November 2006, while working in the Gennadius Library, School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan told me that she had a CD from Jack Davis at the University of Cincinnati. When I opened it, I found two large files that appeared to be images of a self-enveloping letter and immediately wrote Jack to ask what I was looking at. He replied that it was a scanned image of an item in his personal library—an envelope imprinted with the still-wet handwriting of a letter sent from Liverpool in 1861 to Heinrich Schliemann in St. Petersburg. He also mentioned that he had another letter to Schliemann, sent from London in 1864 and forwarded to Naples. He hoped these items would be of some interest.

Indeed they were. By scrutinizing and manipulating the image I had received, I succeeded in picking out a date (January 18) and a sender – Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen, a firm of merchants and bankers located in Liverpool, later known as Kleinwort Benson and now Dresdner Kleinwort. I also noticed that the text started in the middle of a sentence.

Then, using the database of Schliemann's correspondence under construction since 2000, I came up with an exact match for the mystery letter, an item catalogued as Series BB Box 45, No. 76. This letter was originally two pages long, written on the recto and verso of one-half of a small folio sheet once bound into a volume containing Schliemann's incoming correspondence for 1861. Like all of the incoming letters, however, that volume was taken apart in the



Drake, Kleinwort and Cohen to Schliemann, January 1861.

1960s for microfilming and rearrangement of its contents into files and boxes. It was perhaps during this interval that the envelope half of the folio was deemed useless and torn off; other incoming items received the same treatment. The torn edge of the envelope in the image looked like it ought to match up perfectly with the torn edge of Box 45, No. 76, while the image's text did in fact correspond with page two of the item in Box 45. The Russian writing across the top of the back (envelope) page is further evidence of Schliemann's personal filing system; every intact incoming letter from his commercial years I have examined car-

ries comparable remarks on sender, city of origin, and date.

This news was soon communicated to Jack Davis, who commended my detective work and explained that the envelope page had come up at a Thessaloniki stamp auction. Having already consulted Natalia about whether it would be worth "repatriating" this item and its 1864 companion to the Gennadeion, I could assure him that the Archives would indeed welcome the gift of these two letters.

And so, in January 2007, both letters arrived in Athens, still in the sleeves in which they had been sold. The second letter turned out to be the missing half of BB Box 59, No. 303. It was written September 12, 1864 by Henry Tiarks, a partner at the merchant bankers J. Henry Schröder & Co. in London (now doing business as Schroders PLC) and addressed to Schliemann in care of a firm in Leghorn (Livorno) that promptly forwarded it to another banker, Klentz, Stolte, & Wolff of Naples, thereby increasing its philatelic allure.

The new mystery is how these mutilated letters left the Gennadeion and ended up in Thessaloniki to be rescued by the School's incoming director. As Jack Davis noted, both items bear notations in Italian —*famoso archeologo*—a fact that suggests they may have traveled fairly far. Only time, and additional information, will tell. Who knows what is still to be found at manuscript dealers and stamp auctions? 🍷

—Stefanie A. H. Kennell,
Special Research Archivist

Examining Christian Desecration and Destruction

John Pollini (University of Southern California), one of the Whitehead Visiting Research Professors for 2006–07, describes here the impact his year at the School has had on his current work.

Although I have been to Greece on a number of occasions, I have never had the opportunity to spend an extended period of time here, since as a student and scholar of Roman art and archaeology, I have been largely focused in my work on Rome and Roman Italy. For this reason, I am particularly fortunate to have held one of the Whitehead professorships at the School this past year. I was delighted to have been able to participate in all of the extraordinary fall trips that the School offers. Over the course of the year I enjoyed the company of and conversations with School students,

faculty, and staff and the opportunity to make new acquaintances with Greek and other scholars at the many foreign schools in Athens. I have enjoyed as well my many conversations and short excursions with my good friend Olga Palagia and her wonderful husband Eugene Ladopoulos. Reflecting back, I can truly say that this year was an extraordinary experience. My only regret is that I was not able to organize a week-long trip to Libya for students and colleagues in the spring because of the recent problems in obtaining visas from the Libyan government. However, I was

privileged to be able to participate in Bob Bridges' fantastic journey through central Anatolia during the spring term.

The many archaeological sites, monuments, and museums that we visited during the year provided me with an incredible amount of material evidence for my book project "Christian Destruction and Desecration of Images of Classical Antiquity: Studies in Religious Intolerance in the Ancient World." Based on the thousands of remaining monuments that bear the scars of Christian mutilation and desecration,

continued on next page

“All of us secured a selection”: W.B. Dinsmoor at the Perachoran Heraion

In the framework of his work on the Heraion at Perachora, Thomas Patrick, the 2006–07 Macmillan-Rodewald Student of the British School at Athens, has come up with interesting results concerning the first exploration of the site of Perachora. As he says, the site “might have been excavated by the American School.”

Almost two decades before the sanctuary of Hera Acraea on the Perachoran peninsula was identified and excavated by Humfry Payne, the site was unknowingly visited by William Bell Dinsmoor and others from the American School.

In a diary entry for Sunday, 2nd July, 1911 (*Corinth Field Notebook* 69, pp 3–13), Dinsmoor describes how he and his wife, along with C.W. Blegen, A.C. Johnson, C. Pharr, and two workmen, sailed from New Corinth and put in at a cove near the tip of the peninsula. On gaining the lighthouse, a route which took them past several noteworthy ancient walls and rock-cut features, Dinsmoor was persuaded by the lighthouse-keeper to return to the valley above their landing place to see a “sarcophagus,” exposed by illicit digging. The sarcophagus turned out to be a small, cement-lined tank, which can only be the rectangular cistern later cleared by Payne not far from his Sanctuary of Hera Limenia. Dinsmoor continues, “East of this the search for graves had prospered, and we found great piles of beautiful little painted fragments, mostly early, and especially proto-Corinthian in style. Mrs D. brought away a bag full, and all of us secured a selection. The graves themselves we did not see. They evidently lie west of an ashlar poros wall which runs 16° E of N, and is composed of blocks .50m high and 1.03m long.” It must be noted

here that it was common practice until the early twentieth century to pick up handfuls of pottery on one’s travels, unlike today, when such practice is strictly prohibited by the Greek law.

The area where digging for graves had thrown up pot-sherds can be located precisely from Dinsmoor’s description. Of the two large walls in this part of the site, the blocks of Payne’s “massive ashlar wall” bear precisely the required dimensions. Across the terrace to its west, Payne would later excavate part of the rich deposit of pottery, bronzes, ivories, seal-stones, terracotta figurines, and other objects dedicated to the goddess Hera.

Dinsmoor and company proceeded to climb up to the church of Hagios Nikolaos, which they imagined to be “the successor of Poseidon rather than of Hera Acraea.” There they ate lunch, before separating and taking different routes across the lightly wooded plain to the shore of Lake Vouliagmeni. Between them they seem to have happened upon many of the cisterns, deep shafts, and walls that were later to be investigated by T.J. Dunbabin and R. Tomlinson. Dinsmoor’s account is important for showing that ancient remains within and around the Heraion had remained visible since antiquity, and for reaffirming Payne’s statement that the peninsula had been a fruitful hunting ground for tomb robbers.



Photos courtesy T. Patrick

Comparison of sherd “from Perachora” in the American School’s Antiquities Collection and published fragments from the Perachoran Heraion show a clear link.

Since there is no record of the pot-sherds having been deposited in the Corinth Museum, I inquired of the Archivist at the American School whether they might be among the School’s sherd collection in Athens. As it happened, the School’s collection did contain some seven hundred sherds for which nothing but the briefest provenance, “from Perachora,” was recorded. The seven hundred or so sherds are mostly decorated fineware and some larger coarseware fragments. The fineware sherds are

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Examining Christian Desecration

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as well as those artifacts and monuments that have not survived except in the literary and epigraphic record, we can only now imagine how much of ancient culture was completely destroyed by Christian intolerance and fanaticism. As a result of my studies, I will also reexamine in my book the question of patrimonial claims to antiquities made by modern Mediterranean countries that are so different culturally and religiously from those of the ancient world. In modern Greece, which does not enjoy separation of Church and State, there is a growing movement to legalize traditional polytheistic religion. While here, I was able to meet with some of the mem-

bers of this neo-polytheistic movement, from whom I learned of the many ways the Greek State and Orthodox Church of Greece discriminate against attempts to revive the very native religions of Greece that inspired the past achievements and glories of Greek civilization.

I am particularly grateful to all of my colleagues at the School who led the trips and/or participated in them in some way. I am also much in debt to those students and auditors who participated in my seminar on Christian destruction and desecration, and to scholars, both resident at the School and visiting, who also pointed out and discussed further with me aspects of this subject. The

Blegen and Gennadius libraries were especially useful for this purpose. Being at the School also enabled me to meet and discuss my work with scholars and students at the other foreign archaeological schools and institutes in Athens. During the year I was able to take quite a lot of notes, do some writing, and amass a sizable bibliography on this subject. Thanks to fellowships from the Guggenheim and ACLS, as well as the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences at the University of Southern California, I will be able to do most of the actual writing and revisions of my book over the course of the following year. ☘

'Thin-Sectioning' the Past: Amphora Production Technology and Trade during the Classical Period

Elissavet Hitsiou (University of Sheffield), Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor for 2006–07, reports on her productive year.

As Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor, I was offered the opportunity to progress considerably in my research on the production and circulation of transport amphorae of the fifth century B.C. from the Alonnesos shipwreck in the Northern Sporades. In addition, during the second School trip to Northern Greece, I lectured on the prehistoric remains in the Volos Archaeological Museum and at the Neolithic settlement of Dimini, in Thessaly. I also had the pleasure of reviewing an interesting article for *Hesperia*, which is now published.

The seminar I offered, entitled "Pottery Studies, Material Science and Classical Antiquity: A Changing Relationship," had nine meetings. During the seminar we discussed past and present theoretical and methodological perspectives on the study of ancient pottery, emphasizing the need for integrated methodologies and the use of scientific techniques. In connection with this, Dr. Eleni Nodarou from the INSTAP East Crete Center, Dr. M.-C. Boileau from the British School's Fitch Laboratory, and I from the Wiener Laboratory presented on-going and/or unpublished projects concerning petrographic analyses of Greek pottery from historical periods. The students actively participated throughout the seminars and offered very positive feedback. The practical component of the seminars involved a successful pottery-making workshop, introduced by the potter and sculptress Iosifina Kosma. During the same week, Mrs. Kosma exhibited her work (clay female figurines) in the Blegen Library. This display was received very positively by the users and the staff of the Library and the School. The seminar ended with a two-day trip to Ancient Corinth for experimental work. Corinth Excavations Director Guy Sanders built a small ceramic kiln, which was loaded by the students with the pots they had made during the pottery workshop. Our stay in Corinth also involved collection of Corinthian clays and visits to nearby kiln sites.

The focal point of my research was the petrographic analysis of "Mendeian" and "Peparethan" types of amphorae, comprising the cargo of the late-fifth-century B.C. Alonnesos shipwreck. The ship, huge for its time, was sunk in the middle of the Aegean while transporting wine at a time when the Peloponnesian War was raging among the



Photo: S. Fox

Students at the Wiener Laboratory during a pottery-making practical, part of Wiener Visiting Professor Elli Hitsiou's winter seminar.

ancient Greek *poleis*. To determine the production technology and the possible provenance of these containers, I carried out macroscopic examination of the amphorae based on previously completed morpho-typological analysis. This was followed by petrographic analysis of 73 representative ancient samples under the polarizing microscope and, finally, by comparative petrographic analysis of 15 modern clay samples (fired at both 750° and 950°). I collected these geological clays and soil samples from the Kassandra peninsula, Chalkidiki (where ancient Mende was located) and the island of Skopelos (ancient Peparethos). Petrographic characterization of the ancient material links the "Mendeian" amphora samples with one major calcareous fabric group (micaceous and sandy, with marly carbonates and microfossils). Intra-group variation does exist, but it is due to textural and color differences (as a result of different clay processing/mixing, different firing conditions, and/or conditions of deposition) rather than composition. "Peparethan" amphorae, on the other hand, are associated with two main fabric groups consisting of red-firing clays. "Coarse metamorphic" and "fine siliceous with carbonate rocks" are the two dominant fabrics. The two "recipes" may represent products of different amphora workshops operating simultaneously

and perhaps in "competition." On-going synthesis, also incorporating the analysis of modern clay samples for provenance currently in progress, will be presented at the 1st International Conference on "Wine in Ancient Greece and Cyprus" in Ikaria, Greece, in September 2007.

It has been an honor to serve as the Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor and I am grateful to the American School for this opportunity. 𐀀

Bequests and Planned Giving

A planned gift is an important way to help the School in the future. Naming the ASCSA to receive a percentage of your estate—even a small one—can have a great impact on the School. In addition, percentages of life insurance policies, qualified retirement plans, and savings bonds can be transferred to the School via a simple beneficiary designation form. Your IRA or retirement plan may be the ideal asset to leave to the School. The School welcomes bequests of all sizes! You can designate it for a specific purpose or leave it unrestricted—often the most useful gift of all! Please contact Irene Romano or Jane Goble in the Princeton office for more information.

Broad Research Interests Characterize 2006–07 ASCSA Members

Although members of the Class of 2006–07 came to Athens to pursue projects covering a wide variety of eras and subjects, they all share a high caliber of scholarship and a quest for knowledge. This year's School Members (listed here along with their areas of research interest and fellowship, if any) will doubtless contribute fresh perspectives to their fields of study.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Nicholas G. Blackwell

Bryn Mawr College
Interaction and trade in the Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age

Heide F. Broome-Raines

Brown University
Martin Ostwald Fellow
Attic tragedy, Greek historiography, Cicero's Philosophica, modern Greek poetry

Curt Jacob Butera

Duke University
James Rignall Wheeler Fellow
Portrayal of citizen soldiers in Greek art

Helene A. Coccagna

Johns Hopkins University
Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow
Material culture and iconography of Archaic and Classical Greece

Hallie M. Franks

Harvard University
Bert Hodge Hill Fellow
Greek painting, royal iconography and court patronage of the arts in Early Hellenistic period

J. Matthew Harrington

University of Michigan
Mens Sana: Authorized emotions and the construction of identity and deviance in the Satura of Juvenal

Paul W. Keen

University of Chicago
Heinrich Schliemann Fellow
Economic and social history of Archaic Greece; Greek epigraphy and Greek interaction with northwest Semitic cultures

Jeremy B. LaBuff

University of Pennsylvania
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Greek history, issues of continuity between the Classical and Hellenistic periods

Aikaterini Ladianou

Ohio State University
School Fellow
The term Choreia in its poetic context

Joshua Langseth

University of Iowa
James and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Greek literature and culture

Kristian L. Lorenzo

University of Wisconsin
Michael Jameson Fellow
Ancient Greco-Roman urbanism; topography and architecture

Andrew G. Nichols

University of Florida
Philip Lockhart Fellow
The fragments of Ctesias of Cnidos: A translation and commentary with an introduction

Seth D. Pevnick

University of California, Los Angeles
John Williams White Fellow
Foreign potters and vase painters in 6th–5th century B.C. Athens

Gregory P. Sears

Indiana University, Bloomington
School Fellow
Greek literature, biography and historical texts

Shannan M. Stewart

University of Cincinnati
Taste and tradition at Hellenistic Gordion

Katherine M. Swinford

University of Cincinnati
Fulbright Fellow
Classical archaeology, Greek religion, religious rituals in the ancient Greek household

Erika E. Zimmermann Damer

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Virginia Grace Fellow
Hellenistic and Augustan literature and society, sexuality and gender, text and image

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Silviu Anghel

Columbia University
Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellow
Burying the Gods: protecting statues from Christians in late antiquity

Caitlin E. Barrett

Yale University
Fulbright Fellow
An analysis of terracotta figurines of Egyptian and Egyptianizing gods from Hellenistic Delos

Marie-Claire Beaulieu

University of Texas at Austin
Paul Rehak Traveling Fellow
Polymetric Greek verse-inscriptions of the Hellenistic and Imperial periods

Amelia R. Brown

University of California, Berkeley
Edward Capps Fellow
Greek capital cities of the later Roman Empire

Melissa A. Eaby

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Mortuary variability in Early Iron Age Cretan burials

Yuki Furuya

University of Cincinnati
Anna C. and Oliver C. Colburn Fellow
The examination of Cretan jewelry from the Protopalatial and Neopalatial periods of the Minoan civilization for reflections of social roles held by its wearers

Marcie D. Handler

University of Cincinnati
Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow
Terracottas and the construction of identity in early Roman Athens

Lydia A. Herring

University of Michigan
Roman household rituals

Jennifer Hirsh

Princeton University
Cotsen Traveling Fellow
Mediterranean modernity

Angeliki Kokkinou

Johns Hopkins University
Poseidon in 5th century B.C. Attica

Theodora B. Kopestonsky

SUNY, Buffalo
Homer A. & Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow
Standing at the crossroads: terracotta figurines from the roadside shrine at Corinth

Stella Kyrillidou

University of Reading UK
Wiener Laboratory Geoarchaeological Fellow
The geoarchaeology of the household: identification, characterization and interpretation of domestic-type deposits and household-related activities from Neolithic settlements

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2006–07 Members

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Jerolyn E. Morrison

University of Houston
Fulbright Fellow

Fabric analysis of late pottery from Mochlos

Emil H. Nankov

Cornell University
Eugene Vanderpool Fellow

*Hellenistic fortifications in Opountian Lokris
—origin, development and historical contexts*

James Stephen O'Connor

Columbia University

*Armies, navies, and economies in the Greek
world in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.*

Jeremy J. Ott

Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow

*Fountains in Late Antique Greece and Asia
Minor*

Jennifer L. Palinkas

Emory University

*Sacred Gates: Propyla & Propylaia in Greek
Sanctuaries*

Kimberley-Anne Pixley

University of Toronto

Banausic labor in Attic vase painting

Anastasia L. Poulos

University of Pennsylvania

*The translation and transportation of Egyptian
and Egyptianizing material culture to Greece
and Macedonia in the Hellenistic period*

Ioannis Sapountzis

Boston University

*Interconnections of the Cycladic Islands from
Geometric to Hellenistic times*

Nanako Sawayanagi

New York University
M. Alison Frantz Fellow

*The Team of the Japanese: The politics of re-
form in Greece, 1906–1908*

Evangelia Sikla

Bryn Mawr College

*Of men and animals: the social and religious
components in the relationship between hu-
mans and animals in Neopalatial Crete*

Amy A. Sowder

Emory University

Samuel H. Kress Fellow in Art History
Greek Bronze Hydriai

Žarko Tankosić

Indiana University–Bloomington

Jacob Hirsch Fellow

*Southern Euboea and northern Cyclades: An
integrated analysis of the Final Neolithic and
Early Bronze Age interaction*

Ferenc Toth

Trent University

Wiener Laboratory Travel Grant

*Archaeological science research project in
Greece*

Thanos A. Webb

University of California, Los Angeles

Zooarchaeology of the Neolithic Aegean

Maria Zachariou

University of Virginia

Light and harmony: The art and cult of Apollo

Angela Ziskowski

Bryn Mawr College

Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow

*Pottery from the Mother City: An examina-
tion of Corinthian ceramics in relation to the
Colonial “West”*

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

William Aylward

University of Wisconsin, Madison

CAORC Multi-Country Research Fellow

*Greek and Roman builders at work: Lifting
technology in ancient architecture*

Judith M. Barringer

University of Edinburgh

NEH Fellow

*Sculptural dedications at Olympia of the 6th
and 5th centuries B.C.*

Peter Dimitrov

New Bulgarian University

Mellon East European Fellow

*Thracian onomastics in Greek inscriptions
from Greece*

Gerald Finkielsztein

University of Tours/Sorbonne

Kress Publications Fellow

*Cataloguing all of the Rhodian amphorae and
amphora stamps uncovered so far in the Athe-
nian Agora*

John Hayes

Oxford University

Kress Publications Fellowship

*Completion of manuscript and illustrations for
Athenian Agora vol. XXX: Roman pottery, local
and coarse wares typology*

Elissavet Hitsiou

Ph.D. University of Sheffield

Wiener Lab Visiting Research Professor

*Petrographic research on Greek transport am-
phorae of the Classical period from northern
Greece*

William E. Hutton

The College of William and Mary

NEH Fellow

Greek travelers on Roman roads

Jeffrey Kramer

University of Cincinnati

Solow Summer Research Fellow

*Publishing the Middle Helladic and Late Hel-
ladic I pottery from the Dorati survey project,
Corinth*

Evi Margaritis

Cambridge University

Wiener Laboratory Environmental Fellow

*The domestication of the vine in the Aegean:
proposed formulas for the distinction of the
wild and domesticated grape vine based on the
archaeobotanical remains*

Tomasz Markiewicz

Warsaw University

Mellon East European Fellow

Credit in Greek and Egyptian papyri from Egypt

Andrei Opaît

Independent Scholar

Kress Publications Fellowship

*Studying and publishing the Late Roman and
Early Byzantine amphorae (276–600 A.D.) in
the Stoa of Attalos storeroom*

Kyrril Pavlikianov

University of Sofia “St. Kliment Ohridski”

Mellon East European Fellow

*Study of 28 unpublished post-Byzantine docu-
ments from the archive of the Athonite Monas-
tery of Vatopedi*

Joseph L. Rife

Macalester College

Solow Summer Research Fellow

*Publishing material on the mortuary practice
and social structure in the Greek port-city,
Kenchreai, during the Roman empire*

Jeffrey S. Soles

Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro

NEH Fellow/Solow Summer Research Fellow

*The ceremonial center of Late Minoan Mochlos
/ 3-volume publication of the ceremonial build-
ing at Mochlos, building B.2*

Paraskevi Tritsaroli

University of Paris

*Burial customs in central Greece in the
Byzantine period*

Initiation into the Mysteries of the Great Gods of Samothrace

Whitehead Visiting Research Professor Bonna Wescoat (Emory University) brought ancient ritual to life in her seminar, as summarized here. (An expanded account of the ritual and a slideshow of its enthusiastic participants is coming soon to the School's website.)

In the fifth century B.C., the orator Antiphon argued for a reduction in the Samothracian tribute, claiming that it was apparent even from afar (i.e., Athens) that the island was remote, small, and poor. The Members of the School in 2006–07 can attest to the first two qualities, but for the third they would surely substitute a reflection on the weather. Our journey to Samothrace during the School's northern trip was particularly important in light of my winter seminar, "Architecture and Ritual in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods," and the island lived up to its stormy reputation by treating us to a deluge of Biblical proportions. Despite the constant downpour over two solid days, we managed to feel our way around the site, museum, storerooms, and an exhibition on the history of the excavation arranged by Dimitris Matsas, archaeologist from the 19th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in Komotini.

This dramatic beginning set just the right tone for the seminar. Having confronted the rugged sea and landscape and experienced the volatile weather, it was not such a great leap to imagine the place as one of transformation, with a cult involving blindness and revelation, and gods that were called Great. The object of the seminar was to move through the Sanctuary as a prospective initiate, using the topography and architecture as the armature upon which to build our understanding of the cult and its larger significance. Alas, our planned return trip at the end of the seminar was not to be; boat schedules and weather conspired to keep the island firmly remote and mysterious.

Unable to get to the island, we decided to bring its most sacred rites within our walls with our own initiation into the cult of the Great Gods. More than 60 members of the School and their families participated with a willingness and good humor that were a remarkable testimony to the strength of community. Of course, it RAINED, and our carefully choreographed initiation in the garden had to be moved to the grounds of the Gennadeion and Loring Hall, but it was remarkable just how many spaces held the aura, if not the precise configuration, of key stations within the Sanctuary on Samothrace.

The members of the seminar were initiated; other fellows and members of the school served as *epoptai*, initiates to the second level of the mysteries, or as *theo-roi*, ambassadors, who helped to guide the often-blindfolded initiates in their quest for revelation. Others took the crucial roles of statues and Corinthian columns to create the ambience of the Sanctuary, although no one was quite willing to serve as the famous pair of bronze statues so intriguing to Herodotos, Varro, and Hippolytus.

The initiates first had an arduous journey across the waters to reach the island. A grand procession to the sanctuary arrived in our own "Theatral Circle," where the *praefatio sacrorum* was intoned, libations were made, the initiates' "confession" was heard, and the rite of *thronosis* was performed, with Korymbantes circling the blindfolded initiates shouting frightening and alluring sounds and phrases to the soul-penetrating clash of tympani. Thus libated, confessed, and cleansed, the initiates and their entourage then witnessed the ritual drama retelling the story of the children of Elektra. No comedy of Aristophanes or Menander, no *phlyax* play could have been half as engaging as the drama that unfolded in the Loring Hall dining room.

All of these events were merely preparatory to the all-important moment of revelation, and connection with the Great Gods. Words were said and things were seen that shall continue to remain known only to those initiated. Once the tokens of



Photo: H. Green

Blindfolded and seated, the initiates are ready to undergo *thronosis*.

initiation, the magnetized iron ring and the purple sash, were distributed among the new initiates and they had inscribed their names on an initiate list, the entire gathering celebrated with a huge feast.

Now divinely protected in their travels, the assembled company have since dispersed; some to excavations, others to further travel or back to America. They remain, however, bound in community; we should not be surprised to find Samothrakeia springing up across the North American continent, as they once did up into the Black Sea in Antiquity. Every year the group of students is proclaimed the best ever; all I know is that if the other years were only half as good, then we are a remarkable crew indeed. ❧

W.B. Dinsmoor

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almost entirely Corinthian, with some Attic and others of uncertain fabric. Most date to the late seventh and sixth centuries B.C., although there is some later pottery in the "Perachora" material.

Whether the sherds gathered by Dinsmoor's party in 1911 are the sherds "from Perachora" in the American School's Antiquities Collection was recently resolved by a great stroke of fortune. I have identified that one of the School's sherds, part of a pyxis lid with subgeometric decoration, comes from the same vase as a group of published fragments from the Heraion (*Perachora* II, pl. 51.1165), now at the Isthmia Museum. The published fragments have an identical

scheme of decoration and pattern of wear, and are of exactly the same dimensions as the sherd in the American School.

We now know that the American School's seven hundred sherds "from Perachora" came specifically from the Perachoran Heraion, and though it remains unproven that these sherds were picked up by Dinsmoor and company, rather than by another visitor, that much seems likely. If only more had been known in 1911 about Corinthian burial practices, Dinsmoor would almost certainly never have connected the piles of Protocorinthian sherds with graves, and the rich site of the Heraion might have been excavated by the American School! ❧

Wiener Lab Report

Child Protection after Death in Byzantium: The Bioarchaeological Evidence

PARASKEVI TRITSAROLI
WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE,
2006-07

The first years of human life include several important, mostly biological, transitional stages: birth, or the transition from the fetal stage to infant life; breastfeeding; walking; and talking. These events can be successive or contemporaneous and they are associated with the gradual intervention of cultural practices such as baptism, weaning, and changes in nutritional habits. However, the risk of death during these years is very high. In the Byzantine world, the behavior of the living society toward dead infants and children could follow specific institutional rules (such as religious laws) or family habits or even communal and local customs. The infant burials were very often accompanied by offerings like jewelry or toys, indicating not only the affection but also the protection of the parents toward the dead child. The subadult sample from the Middle Byzantine funerary site of Xironomi (10th–11th centuries) in Boeotia offers an excellent example of what could be protection for infants and children after death based on the bioarchaeological evidence.

The proportion of infants and children is unusual (36 out of 55 individuals), forming 65.6% of the skeletal sample. Their ages range from birth to 12 years, and half of them are younger than 4. Weaning and general poor nutritional and living conditions were probably related to the death of a major portion of infants and young children in Xironomi. Literary sources and chemical analyses for weaning patterns on skeletal samples from Byzantine sites in Greece indicate a gradual weaning, possibly terminating around the age of 3 years. Many of the children have a common paleopathological profile; several paleopathological lesions such as abnormal and new bone formation and bowing and flaring of the long bones are particularly frequent and expanded within the age interval between birth and 4 years. These lesions can be possibly associated with complications following weaning such as



Photo: P. Tritsaroli

Flaring metaphysis (humerus) and bowing diaphysis (radius and ulna) of a 9-month-old infant with left upper limp.

weaning-related infection or metabolic disruption, nutritional deficiency of vitamin C and D, scurvy, or rickets.

At the beginning of the 10th century in Byzantium, the severe winter of A.D. 927–928 and 120 consecutive days of frost reduced villages to economic misery, provoking famine, while an unending rain caused another climatic catastrophe in A.D. 1037. Furthermore, the toponym of Xironomi means a place where the soil is dry and arid. Thus, the synergy between environmental factors and insufficient nutritional supplies, for example in fruits and vegetables, could describe a crisis that caused the increase of mortality.

Child burials of Xironomi have been buried outside the church and in the narthex of the church. It is possible that their sepulchral place was fixed by rules related to the baptism. In the Byzantine world, the role of baptism was determinant for the ecclesiastical celebration of the inhumation of the deceased. The functional, architectural, and religious value of the narthex is strictly related to the baptism. Indeed, the narthex is the place that introduces to the main church, where catechumens were standing in preparation for the baptism. Furthermore, the age of baptism could vary according to different historical periods or special conditions (risk of death). The age-at-death distribution of the children doesn't provide clear evidence for a generalized hierarchy related to the baptism and the right to an ecclesiastic funeral. Nevertheless, the overrepresentation of the children less than 4 years of age in the narthex could be seen as a sign of divine protection and consideration of those who died very young just before receiving catechism and baptism.

Children are often unknowable through the archaeological record because they leave few material indications, with the exception of child burials. The high proportion of infants and children in and around the church of Xironomi likely indicates the social choice for a preferred burial area for infants and children, victims of insufficient food supplies and episodes of developmental stress, in order to receive divine protection for life after death. ✠

Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, curator of the School's collection in the museum in Ancient Corinth, enjoyed her public outreach encounter with schoolchildren of the elementary school of Ancient Corinth. In February 2007 about 60 fourth grade students and their teachers came to the museum to learn how Corinthians made pots and figurines in antiquity. Using artifacts excavated by Agnes Newhall Stillwell in the Potters' Quarter between 1928 and 1935, for example a miniature votive kiln and numerous figurine moulds, Ms. Tzonou-Herbst explained the processes involved and the ingenuity of the makers. The children made figurines using plaster moulds, replicas of the ancient moulds from the Potters' Quarter prepared by the School's conservator, Nicol Anastasatou. Teachers and students were grateful for the donation of the plaster moulds to their school so that other students can make figurines from them in the future.



In Memoriam

W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT 1909–2007

William Kendrick Pritchett, *Emeritus* Professor of Greek in the University of California, Berkeley, died quietly at home on May 29, 2007. He was 98. As Professor of Greek in the Department of Classics and continuing well on into his retirement, Pritchett built an impressive international reputation as one of the most prolific and innovative classical scholars in the U.S. He wrote more than thirty books and over one hundred articles on a wide range of topics including ancient Greek grammar and syntax, literature and historiography, topography and the arts of war, religion and political institutions, chronography and the study of inscriptions. He was also a revered teacher at all levels of instruction.

Pritchett was born in Atlanta, Georgia on April 14, 1909 and retained his Southern manners and accent for the rest of his life. He received an A.B. from Davidson College in 1929 and an A.M. from Duke University in 1930 before entering The Johns Hopkins University, where he gained the Ph.D. in 1942. From 1936 to 1942 he was research assistant in the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton to the distinguished Greek epigraphist Benjamin D. Meritt, with whom he collaborated in publishing his first book, *The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens* (Cambridge, MA 1940). Now Pritchett also began to publish Greek inscriptions from the excavations of the American School in the Athenian Agora, thereby making his mark as a first-rate epigraphist.

Pritchett served with distinction in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945, rising to the rank of Captain. He was stationed first in the South Pacific and later in Germany, where he collected evidence for the Nuremberg Trials of the Nazi war-criminals. After the war he returned briefly to Princeton before taking a teaching post at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, PA. In 1948 Pritchett was appointed Associate Professor of Greek in the Berkeley Classics Department, where he remained for the rest of his career, holding the rank of Full Professor from 1954 until his retirement in 1976. He was twice Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies and served on its Managing Committee (1960–1976). He held a Fulbright Research

Fellowship to Greece in 1951/2 and was awarded two Guggenheim Fellowships, in 1951 and 1955.

Pritchett was Chairman of the Berkeley Classics Department from 1966 to 1970 and the founding father of the Graduate Group in Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology in 1968, which has won international recognition as the premier interdisciplinary program of graduate study in the field. He also helped establish the California journal that has developed into *Classical Antiquity*.

Through his numerous publications and innovative approaches, Pritchett became a highly regarded authority in Greek topography and ancient Greek warfare. His *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography* in eight parts (1965–1992), the fruit of numerous trips to Greece and intense fieldwork, set new standards for thoroughness and accuracy, often defending the veracity of the ancient historians against attacks from armchair pundits. Many of these excursions in Greece were in the company of Eugene Vanderpool and, later, John Camp. Through his teaching and research Pritchett had a deep influence on the choice of sites visited by students of the School on the Fall Trips.

Pritchett's magisterial *The Greek State at War*, 5 volumes (Berkeley 1971–1991) explores all aspects of military engagement including battle strategy and tactics, provisioning, soldiers' pay, pre- and post-battle religious observances, the distribution of booty, and a host of other topics; it has become the classic work of reference in its field. In 1976 the second volume of this great work received the Charles J. Goodwin Award of Merit of the American Philological Association.

Kendrick Pritchett was a combative scholar who flourished in the rough and tumble of scholarly debate. While still at Princeton, he published *The Calendars of Athens* (Cambridge, MA 1947) with Otto Neugebauer, a leading historian of ancient science at Brown University. Renouncing published views he earlier shared with his mentor, B. D. Meritt, Pritchett mounted a spirited defense of a lunar-observed calendar in ancient Athens and of the organization of the year of the Council of Five Hundred as described by Aristotle in his *Constitution of the Athenians*. Meritt adopted a more flexible constitutional system and relied more heavily on the evidence

of Athenian inscriptions. Hence was born a long and often bitter controversy between the two leading scholars in America on Attic time reckoning and inscriptions. It was to continue until Meritt's death in 1989.

Among his many contributions to the field of Greek inscriptions, in which he broke new ground by involving geologists and pioneering novel methods, is Pritchett's meticulous publication of the record of a public auction of the confiscated properties of Alcibiades and his associates, convicted of treason in Athens in 414 B.C.: *The Attic Stelai in Hesperia* (1953–1961).

Pritchett was married in 1942 to Elizabeth Dow, who died in 2000. She was the sister of the distinguished Harvard historian and epigraphist, Sterling Dow. Their one daughter, Katherine, died at a tragically early age. Pritchett is survived by his two grandchildren, Elizabeth Seavey Grajeba and Timothy Seavey.

At Berkeley Pritchett is memorialized by an eponymous annual prize for the most outstanding student in elementary Greek—a course he taught regularly; a graduate fellowship; and a public lecture delivered by a distinguished visiting scholar.

—Ron Stroud

DANIELLE PARKS 1965–2007

Archaeologist and educator Danielle Parks died July 31 after a courageous battle with leukemia. An ASCSA Summer Session student in 1990, Ms. Parks received her undergraduate degree from Brown University and her doctorate from the University of Missouri, where Kathleen Slane was her advisor. She was a tenured professor at Brock University in St. Catherine's, Ontario.

The majority of Ms. Parks' archaeological research was undertaken on Roman Cyprus. She ran her own excavation at the Amathus Gate cemetery of ancient Kourion in the Limassol District of Cyprus. She also participated in a number of excavations in Cyprus and was additionally involved in a survey project at Dreamer's Bay near Kourion, as well as working in Rome. Ms. Parks was a trustee of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI). Her book, *The Roman Coinage of Cyprus*, was published (Nicosia: The Cyprus Numismatic Society) in 2004.

The ASCSA was well represented at the conference "Corinth in Context: Comparative perspectives on Religion and Society," held at the University of Texas at Austin in January 2007 and organized by the Institute for the Study of Antiquity and Christian Origins, the Religious Studies Program, and the Department of Classics. Among those presenting papers were Corinth Excavations Director **Guy D.R. Sanders**; Managing Committee Members **Timothy Gregory** (Ohio State University), **Joseph Rife** (Macalester College), **Michael Walbank** (University of Calgary), and **Bronwen Wickkiser** (Gustavus Adolphus College); and Blegen Acquisitions Librarian **Benjamin Millis**.

Corinth Excavations Director **Guy D.R. Sanders** also presented a paper, on "A Monument to 'Romanization and Resistance' at Merbeke," at a conference at the University of Nottingham in April 2007. The international conference, on "Being Peloponnesian: Cohesion and Diversity through Time," was sponsored by the University of Nottingham's newly founded Centre for Spartan and Peloponnesian Studies.

Managing Committee Member **Timothy Winters** (Austin Peay State University) was the 2007 recipient of the Award for Excellence in College Teaching, presented in April by the Classical Association of the Middle West and South.

Managing Committee Member **Betsey Robinson** (Harvard University) organized a seminar on "New Discoveries from Old Excavations," held at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies in March 2007. The seminar drew participants who have been researching excavation archives dating back to the late nineteenth century with an eye toward republishing the archaeological evidence and sharing lessons learned from the methodologies of their predecessors.

Imperium and Cosmos: Augustus in the Northern Campus Martius, written by the late **Paul Rehak** (University of Kansas), former ASCSA Managing Committee Member and Secretary of the School's Alumni/ae Association), and edited by Managing Committee Member **John G. Younger** (University of Kansas), was published by University of Wisconsin Press.

Agora Excavations Director **John McK. Camp II**, along with 2006–07 Kress Publications Fellow John Hayes and former Kress Publications Fellow (2000–01) Marianne Stern, spoke at an international archaeological symposium at the Benaki Museum in October 2006. The three-day colloquium, "Athens during the Roman Period: Recent Discoveries, New Evidence," examined private and public life in Roman Athens through the presentation of unpublished material and recent excavations by specialists from Greece and abroad. Professor Camp also served on the symposium's Scientific Committee.

"The 'Dark Ages' Revisited," an international symposium in memory of **W.D.E. Coulson**, Director of the School from 1987 to 1997, took place last June at the University of Thessaly in Volos, where numerous friends and colleagues, among them many long-time members of the School community, gathered to pay him tribute for his contribution to the study of Early Iron Age Greece. Following a moving tribute by INSTAP Study Center Director Thomas Brogan, Alexander Mazarakis Ainian of the University's Department of History, Archaeology and Social Anthropology introduced Coulson's archives and library, recently donated to the Department and its Laboratory of Archaeology. Four days of scholarly presentations rounded out the conference.

On February 7, 2007, **Margaret S. Mook** (Iowa State University), Managing Committee Member and Chair of the Excavation and Survey Committee, delivered the AIA's inaugural William D.E. Coulson Memorial Lecture to the Richmond Virginia Society, in memory of the two-term former ASCSA Director. Ms. Mook, who is Coulson's last Ph.D. student, spoke about the excavations of the early Greek city at Azoria in eastern Crete. Both of W.D.E. Coulson's parents were long-time members of the Richmond Society, as is Managing Committee Member and Coulson Ph.D. student Elizabeth A. Fisher (Randolph-Macon College).



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