

ákouē

Fall 2011, No. 65



Alumni celebrate with the Lion of Amphipolis on the School's 130th anniversary trip to Macedonia and Thrace. See story on p. 21.

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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/>.

School Trustees Announce New Chairman

Charles K. Williams stepped down as Chairman of the ASCSA Board of Trustees at the conclusion of the October 2011 Board meeting. His devotion to the School over many years has been remarkable, and his leadership as a Trustee since 1997 and Chairman since 2002, as well as Chairman of the Master Planning Committee over the last very active years, has been an inspiration to all at the School.

The School is grateful also for his immeasurably important role at Corinth, as Director and Director *Emeritus*, teaching a generation of students, exploring critical areas of the site, and consistently publishing illuminating annual reports for nearly 30 continuous years. He has also been the most loyal of supporters of Corinth, providing critical advice and making significant philanthropic contributions for the site and its operation. The School community expressed its gratitude to Mr. Williams for all that he has done for the ASCSA by honoring him as a Philhellene at the School's 130th anniversary events in Athens in June.

Mr. Williams will remain on the Board as an active member and will continue to see through some of the major work for the Master Planning Committee.



Malcolm Wiener on Crete in 2008.

The Board of Trustees has elected Malcolm H. Wiener to succeed Mr. Williams as Chairman. Mr. Wiener has been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1984. His vision and generosity in the establishment of the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory have helped to define the American School as a leader in the important field of archaeological science. Mr. Wiener is a renowned scholar in the field of Aegean prehistory, as well as a successful businessman, and a leading philanthropist – a true Renaissance man and a great Philhellene. ✱

James McCredie Receives Aristeia Award

ASCSA Trustee James R. McCredie is the recipient of the 2012 Aristeia Award. The Aristeia Award honors alumni/ae who have provided exceptional service to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and have contributed in extraordinary ways to the School's mission in teaching, research, archaeological exploration, or publication. Mr. McCredie will be presented with this honor at the Annual Meeting of the ASCSA Alumni Association, held during the AIA/APA Annual Meetings in Philadelphia in January 2012.

James R. McCredie has been a leader at the School for more than 40 years, having served in more key positions than anyone else in the School's history. He began his association with the School as a Member and Fellow in 1958-59, 1961-62, and 1965-66. In 1969 he became the youngest-ever Director of the School, a position he held until 1977. He first joined the Managing Committee in 1962 and served as a mem-



Jim McCredie in Samothrace with his wife Marian (Mimsy) in 1987.

Photo: B. Pounder

ber of its Executive Committee from 1977 to 1982 and as Chairman from 1980 to 1990. In 1990 he was elected to the Board of Trustees, served as President of the Board

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Managing Committee Confirms New School Director

The ASCSA Managing Committee voted overwhelmingly in favor of the appointment of James C. Wright as the next Director of the School, for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2012. Mr. Wright succeeds outgoing School Director Jack L. Davis, who will return to his position as Carl W. Blegen Professor of Greek Archaeology in the Department of Classics at the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Wright is Professor and William R. Kenan Jr. Chair in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College and a distinguished scholar specializing in the pre- and protohistory of the Aegean region and Greek architecture and urbanism. Through his research, many publications, and the training of students, he has made a significant impact on the field of Greek archaeology.

Mr. Wright has a long and deep connection to Greece, the land, its people, and its cultural heritage. A fluent speaker of Greek, he has conducted archaeological research in Greece since 1973, at the American School's excavations at Ancient Corinth, the Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea, and Kommos on Crete. Since 1981 he has been involved in several projects in the Nemea region, and he is currently the Director of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project.

His association with the American School began in 1972–73 as a Regular Member. A long-time Managing Committee member, he also served as Secretary of the School from 1975 to 1977. Most recently, he has served as Chair of the Excavation and Survey Committee, in which capacity he represented the School at a meeting of the U.S. State Department's Cultural Property Advisory Committee (CPAC) in Washington, D.C., in support of a bilateral agreement governing regulation of the trade in antiquities between the U.S. and Greece. Following that meeting, the U.S. State Department signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Greek government in July 2011 that strengthens regulations to protect Greece's cultural patrimony.

Mr. Wright is an experienced administrator who has served on many committees at Bryn Mawr College, at the American School, and elsewhere. He is Chair of the Board of Trustees of Friends Central School, is a member of the Corporation of Haverford College, and, in addition to serving as Chair of his department at Bryn Mawr College, has been the Dean of the



Jim Wright at Ayia Sotira, 2008.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Wright holds a B.A. (1968) from Haverford College and an M.A. (1972) and Ph.D. (1978) from Bryn Mawr College.



The Managing Committee has also confirmed the reappointment of Guy D. R. Sanders as Director of the ASCSA Excavations at Ancient Corinth, for a five-year term beginning July 1, 2012.

In other business, the Managing Committee convened on May 14 in New York City for its annual spring meeting where they confirmed the appointment of new representatives. Added to the Managing Committee were Michael Galaty, Professor of Anthropology, and Holly Sypniewski, Associate Professor of Classical Studies, as voting members representing Millsaps College (a new cooperating institution); George Pesely, Professor of History, as a second voting member representing Austin Peay State University; Sanjaya Thakur, Assistant Professor of Classical Studies, and Ruth Kolarik, Professor of Art, as voting members representing Colorado College (a new cooperating institution); Andrew Wilburn, Assistant Professor of Classics, as a second voting member representing Oberlin College; and Melinda Zeder, Se-

nior Research Scientist and Curator of Old World Archaeology, as the voting member for the Smithsonian Institution.

Subsequent to the May 14 meeting, the Managing Committee announced the following committee elections: Executive Committee, 2011–15, Paula Perlman (University of Texas at Austin) and Barbette Spaeth (College of William and Mary); Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, 2011–15, Dimitri Nakassis (University of Toronto); Committee on Committees, 2011–13, Thomas Figueira (Rutgers, The State University) and Jennifer Tobin (University of Illinois at Chicago); Committee on Libraries and Archives, 2011–15 (Genadius Library), Stephanie Larson (Bucknell University); Committee on Libraries and Archives, 2011–15 (Archives), Mark Lawall (University of Manitoba), Betsey Robinson (Vanderbilt University), and Bronwen Wickkiser (Vanderbilt University); Committee on Personnel, 2011–16, Nancy Klein (Texas A & M University); Committee on Publications, 2011–16, John Oakley (College of William and Mary) and Brendan Burke (University of Victoria); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2011–15, Christina Salowey (Hollins University); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2011–16, Robert Koehl (Hunter College); Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, 2011–16, Michael Galaty (Millsaps College) and James Newhard (College of Charleston); Information Technology Committee, 2011–16, Halford Haskell (Southwestern University).

With Managing Committee Chair Mary Sturgeon and Vice Chair Peter Krentz both having announced their intention not to seek a second term, the Managing Committee proceeded last spring with the formation of a Nominating Committee (consisting of three committee appointees and one “At Large” member elected by the membership), for selection of the next Managing Committee Chair and Vice Chair. In voting held after the May meeting, Susan Rotroff (Washington University, St. Louis) was elected “At Large” member to represent the Managing Committee. ❀

ON THE WEB: Mellon Professor Margie Miles is regularly providing updates on the Academic Program. Follow her at www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/programs

Spring 2011 Excavation Season at Corinth Yields the Unexpected

Even before thinking of reporting some of the results of 2011 excavation season in Ancient Corinth, I want to record my thanks to the present field director of the excavations for allowing me to monopolize his excavation permit. Thanks go as well to the excavation team—Agora Excavations staff and ten refreshingly enthusiastic Regular Members of the School (Evelyn Adkins, Tristan Barnes, Jacquelyn Clements, Andriy Fomin, Sara Franck, Reema Habib, Johanna Hobratchsk, Katie Lamberto, Emilia Oddo, and Jessica Paga)—in their support of my investigation at the northwest corner of the ancient theater. It was a pleasure just to be in the trenches again, but even more so because of the quality of the information that the excavation team was able to extract from the site.

My initial plans were to make a single exploratory trench within a scarp at the northwest corner of the theater where T. L. Shear, Sr. had excavated in the 1920s. The plan was motivated by the existence of strata of bones, in places over a meter deep, that had not yet been investigated in detail. Before excavation commenced in the spring of 2011, I had hoped that the bones would be related to the history and function of the Roman theater and that some of the bones would be those of exotic beasts killed when the theater had served as an amphitheater. I was also hoping for more information that I could use in the text I am writing about the phases of the Roman theater.

Never expect that an excavation will produce conclusions that you anticipate to be in the soil. After that archaeological



Area of the theater at Corinth explored in the spring season.

Photo: C.K. Williams

axiom follows a second: the smaller your test areas are, the bigger your problems will be. Both proved appropriate for the excavation of 2011. First, the slaughtered animal bones in the scarp had nothing to do with the theatrical activities and associated feasting in the theater. Second, the excavation produced over a ton of animal bones, the preponderance being of cattle, but they are datable to the fifth century, at which time it appears not only that the theater had been abandoned, but that its fabric was being mined to be used elsewhere.

What was perhaps most rewarding about the excavation is that it plumbed Corinthian history from levels associated with the west parodos of the Greek theater to the remains of a twelfth-century Byzantine settlement. This provided a well-preserved sequence traceable in the excavation scarp as though the strata had been designed to illustrate a textbook. Because time in the field was short, electronic field recording time-consuming, and sieving of the soil extremely important, the area that was excavated was not as impressively large as was the depth of soils examined. In fact, it seems that with a slight lateral expansion of the excavation area, answers to many of the questions raised this year may well be just inside the scarp.

Numerous questions that have arisen during the recent excavation remain to be answered by more excavation: What are the dates of the earthquakes that demanded the construction of two sets of buttresses in the west parodos? Where was the butchering done that produced the tons of animal bones dumped over the West Hall of the theater? What are the precise design and dates of a defense wall that follows the edge of the peristyle court north of the theater? Probably, however, the most urgent questions directly involve the bone deposit. Luckily, many of these questions may be answerable by continued study of what has already been found. Once the pottery and glass associated with the bones are mended and studied, and Professor Michael MacKinnon, this past year a fellow at the Wiener Laboratory, has fully analyzed the bones themselves, in-depth research will continue into diet, animal husbandry, and such issues as why pig bones are missing from the assemblage. Yes, a single season of excavation can provide material for years of research, and this year's dig in the theater of Ancient Corinth has been anything but an exception to that rule.

— Charles K. Williams, II

Field Director Emeritus, Corinth Excavations



An abundance of bones were uncovered during the excavation.

Photo: C.K. Williams

Agora Excavations: From Wells to Walls

Some 55 students, representing 31 colleges and universities from 7 countries, participated in excavations in the Athenian Agora conducted by the School from June 13 to August 5, 2011.

As always, our principal collaborator was the Packard Humanities Institute. Additional support was provided by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation through a grant to Randolph-Macon College; the Samuel H. Kress Foundation; the Behrakis Foundation; and private individuals. The work presented here could not have been done without their interest and help, which is gratefully acknowledged. The work was supervised for the A' Ephoreia of Classical and Prehistoric Antiquities by Mrs. Nikoletta Saraga and Klio Tsoga, and it is a pleasure here to acknowledge the collegial collaboration we have enjoyed with them over the years.

The work was carried out in three sections, two of them overlying the Stoa Poikile and one in the Panathenaic Way.

Panathenaic Way

Excavations in Section Beta Gamma were overseen by Laura Gawlinski and were concentrated on the main street of the ancient city. Rescue excavations by the A' Ephoreia of the Ministry in the adjacent railway bed of the Athens-Piraeus railway in Fall 2010 – Winter 2011 have caused us to reexamine our interpretation of a row of square stone sockets, designed to hold upright wooden posts, which lies across the line of the roadway. When first uncovered, the five post-holes were originally interpreted as part of the simple starting line (*hysplex*) for an early race track, of the sort known from Priene and Didyma in Asia Minor. This is no longer the case; it is now clear that they form part of an enclosure that could be roped off, and not a starting line.

An area of unexcavated fill at the extreme east end of the section was opened up to try to determine the full east-west dimensions. A good sequence of seven hard-packed gravel road surfaces were excavated, dating from early Roman (first century B.C./A.D.) to early Hellenistic times (third century B.C.). The post-holes, originally dated late fifth century B.C., lie somewhat lower down and should be exposed next season.

A second trench was opened up to examine the road surfaces somewhat to the west. A series of several hardpacked level surfaces has suggested in the past that the



East end of Section Beta Gamma from the north with post holes at right.

Photo: C. Mauzy

road itself may have been used as a race track. With the loss of the putative starting line, however, it seemed worthwhile to check this hypothesis. Here we encountered four surfaces above the fifth-century B.C. levels, dating from the first to the fourth centuries B.C.

Stoa Poikile

Excavations in Section Beta Eta were supervised by Johanna Hobrathschk. Within the Stoa Poikile, we excavated a well that had been uncovered several years ago. The assumption was that it would prove to be associated with the Middle Byzantine walls found higher up, but this turned out not to be the case. The well was dug to a depth of close to 7 meters; in places it was stone-lined while elsewhere it was tile-lined. The diameter was ca. 0.65 m. and there was ample water from 1.00 m. on down. Over 100 pots were recovered, many intact or nearly so. They were largely closed shapes of various sizes, undecorated except for a thin dull wash or slip, and we have tentatively dated the assemblage to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. Several of the larger jars had substantial dipinti in bright red paint on the shoulder, and one gouged pitcher has what seems to be a name incised on its neck. Two lamps were also recovered. One, in red clay, has a disk showing Eros playing a flute. The underside carries the name of

a well-known fabricant (XIO/NHS) whose workshop was active in the second half of the fourth through the mid-fifth centuries A.D.

It thus seems that the well may be part of the latest phase of the use of the Stoa, when the open colonnades were closed with rubble walls in order to create rooms. A scatter of bronze coins found in previous seasons suggests that the rooms may have been used as shops. Such walling-up of stoa colonnades in the late Roman period is relatively common, and legislation prohibiting it appears in both the Theodosian Code and the Codex Justinianus. The process is often associated with the appropriation of public buildings for use by private individuals. In the case of the Stoa, troubles caused by the invasion of Alaric and the Visigoths in ca. 396 A.D. may well have weakened any public authority over the building, which by this time lay some 200 meters outside the fortified limits of the city. We know that it had been stripped of its famous paintings at about this same time; Bishop Synesios visited in the years around 400 A.D. and was bitterly disappointed when he discovered that the paintings had recently been removed. There is also some evidence that later, in the third quarter of the fifth century A.D., the Vandals made an attack on Ath-

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Student Reports

Epigraphic Analysis Via 3D Laser Scanning

KELCY SAGSTETTER
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
2010–11 EDWARD CAPPS FELLOW

During August and September 2010, I participated in a technology-based field school run by UCLA, with collaboration from the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (CAST) at the University of Arkansas and the International Heritage Conservancy Foundation in Eleusis. We learned about archaeological applications of technology such as 3D laser scanning, GIS, GPS, manipulation of point cloud data in various software programs, and artifact photography and photogrammetry. During this time, I arranged a collaborative project with CAST to use one of their close-range 3D scanners on inscriptions in the Epigraphic Museum in Athens. The idea behind this project is that if an inscription has a surface that is worn smooth, traces of letters may remain that are invisible to the naked eye. The scanner can capture this slight variation in surface topography, and by using various software programs to manipulate the 3D data, we can see letters formerly not visible to increase our understanding of the inscription.

I obtained permission to scan the stele containing Drakon's Law on Homicide with the kind support and assistance of Dr. Ronald Stroud of the University of California, Berkeley, and the director and staff of the Epigraphic Museum, as well as a grant from Dr. Michael Gagarin at the University of Texas. The surface of Drakon's law is worn smooth in many places and covered with a patina, yet the original surface survives with no major voids. This makes it an excellent candidate for 3D imaging. My colleagues brought CAST's Breuckmann SmartSCAN white light scanner, a close-range machine that captures 3D images with an accuracy as small as 40 microns. Rather than a laser, the Breuckmann uses white light. A projector emits the light in different patterns across the object being scanned. There are two cameras, positioned at different distances on each side of the projector. Because they are at different angles, the cameras capture distorted images of the lines. The scanner then makes precise measurements of x, y, and z coordi-

nates by calculating the degree of distortion of the lines and differences in the angle of the light hitting the surface from different directions. Each scan covers an area of about 6 square centimeters. In two weeks we collected approximately 200 scans, and we then proceeded to process the data in several different software systems to refine the images.

Initial results proved promising. We found support for several readings of partial letters and noted some formerly bracketed letters that confirm certain restorations by manipulating the 3D point-cloud data in a software program called OPTocat. While we have not found anything from the central part of the stone, which contains the largest lacunas, we planned to continue to refine the data in a different software program (Rapidform). In addition to the visual manipulation (which, however accurate, is still subjective and qualitative), we experimented with importing the data into GIS and LIDAR, with the hope of obtaining a quantitative check on our visual assessment of the data. In January, I went to Arkansas to work in the computer lab at CAST, and was awarded a fellowship that will allow me access to their software licenses. I plan to return to Arkansas this year to continue work with my colleagues on our data from the stele.

During my year at the School, I also submitted my prospectus. In my dissertation, entitled "From Solon to the Delian League: The Athenian Habit of Tyranny," I analyze the laws of Solon and Drakon as registers for invented tradition in the fifth century. Public documentation and literature show that Athenians of the late fifth century wished to return to *ta patria*, or ancestral customs, using the laws of Solon and Drakon to accomplish this. But as so often occurs with this kind of impulse toward reversion to ancestral customs, classical-era interpretation was very different from archaic reality. I suggest that Solon was in fact not the moderate statesman and fair-minded lawgiver that posterity has almost universally dubbed him, but was in fact a radical reformer who shared many characteristics with Greek tyrants, especially Peisistratos of Athens. I then investigate the foreign and domestic policies of the Peisistratid tyrants in order to compare them to those of the Delian League. Despite a drastic shift in attitudes toward the tyrants and the anti-tyranny rhetoric of the

mid-to-late fifth century, I contend that the founders of the Delian League deliberately continued and expanded the policies of the Peisistratids, only changing the way they were perceived and framed.

In the immediate aftermath of Kleisthenes' reforms, something like an anti-tyranny mania sprang up, including a hero cult honoring Harmodios and Aristogeiton, whose descendants were granted free meals for life in the Agora. Drinking songs heroized the tyrannicides and exhorted all citizens to imitate them. Herodotus' Alkmaeonid and Philaid sources went to great lengths to "prove" that their ancestors had had no part in the policies of the tyrants, often to the point of absurdity. The Athenians' anti-tyranny rhetoric showed time and again that they both disavowed any association with the tyrants and revered the lawgivers Drakon and Solon, even though analysis of sources on Solon show many "tyrannical" policies, and the Delian League's treatment of their allies belied such a clean break with the actions of the Peisistratids. My ultimate goal is to trace a continuity of policy, a "habit of tyranny," and to explore the relationship between the changing rhetorical ethos and the political reality of the times.

In March, I presented both my work with 3D scanning and my preliminary dissertation research in a Tea Talk.



Nestor's Megaron: Contextualizing a Mycenaean Institution at Pylos

EMILY EGAN
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
2010–11 IONE MYLONAS SHEAR FELLOW

As 2010–11 Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow, I was able to accomplish a number of academic goals, bringing me many steps closer to completing my Ph.D. The first of these goals was to gather data for my dissertation on the megaron at the Palace of Nestor at Pylos. This I accomplished in November, when I traveled to Pylos to study material in the apotheke of the Chora Archaeological Museum. Over a period of three weeks I carefully documented and photographed all of the small finds from the palace mega-

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Publications News

Thanks to the tireless efforts of Carol Stein, Mike Fitzgerald, Timothy Wardell, Tracey Cullen, Mark Landon, Sarah George Figueira, Mary Jane Gavenda, and a phalanx of freelancers, 2011 will see the publication of eight monographs and four issues of *Hesperia*. The entire Publications staff looks forward to attending the AIA/ APA Joint Annual Meeting in Philadelphia in January 2012 and to visiting with attendees at the book exhibit.

One of the most notable changes to the ASCSA's monographs is the relaunch of the *Hesperia* Supplements series. We have given 2011's *Hesperia* Supplements a complete, full-color cover redesign intended to draw attention to the series, distinguish each volume as a distinct monograph, and help dispel any confusion that *Hesperia* Supplements are tied to the journal.

The Gennadeion Monographs series also relaunched with the publication of *Exploring Greek Manuscripts in the Gennadeion Library*, the series' first new volume published since 1992 and the first to be published in two language editions (English and modern Greek).

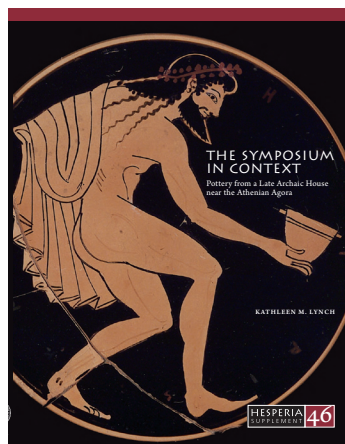
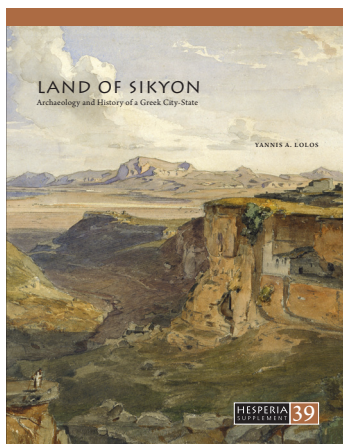
In 2012 we will usher in the ability to purchase ASCSA eBooks online, either alone or in a print + electronic bundle (print for the office, digital for traveling). We also plan to launch print-on-demand (POD) books for a selection of out-of-print titles.



As of this writing, three 2011 titles are in print and available for purchase on ascsa.edu.gr via our distributors, The David Brown Book Company (North America) and Oxbow Books (the rest of the world):

Histories of Peirene: A Corinthian Fountain in Three Millennia (Betsey A. Robinson, *Ancient Art and Architecture in Context* 2)

The Symposium in Context: Pottery from a Late Archaic House near the Athenian Agora (Kathleen M. Lynch, *Hesperia* Supplement 46)



Three new titles in the *Hesperia* Supplement series were recently released.

Exploring Greek Manuscripts in the Gennadeion Library (Maria L. Politi and Eleni Pappa, eds., Gennadeion Monographs VI, in English and modern Greek editions).

Four other books, in print as of this writing, are scheduled to be available for purchase at the annual AIA/ APA meetings in Philadelphia:

Inscriptions: The Dedicatory Monuments (Daniel J. Geagan, *Agora* XVIII)

The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill (Daniel J. Pullen, *Nemea Valley Archaeological Project* I)

Land of Sikyon: Archaeology and History of a Greek City-State (Yannis A. Lolos, *Hesperia* Supplement 39)

STEGA: The Archaeology of Houses and Households in Ancient Crete (Kevin T. Glowacki and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, eds., *Hesperia* Supplement 44).

A page-proof of Joseph L. Rife's *Isthmia: The Byzantine Graves and Human Remains* (*Isthmia* IX) is also slated to be on view in the ASCSA's booth in the AIA/ APA exhibition hall.



Interim Editor of *Hesperia* Mark Landon and Production Manager Sarah George Figueira continue to manage the publication of Volume 80. Issues 80.2 and 80.3 are available both in print and on JSTOR, and issue 80.4 is scheduled to be available online in late 2011 with the print edition soon to follow.

Issue 80.3 features articles by Jo Day ("Crocuses in Context: A Diachronic Survey"), Carolyn C. Aslan ("A Place of Burning: Hero or Ancestor Cult at Troy"), Donald C. Haggis et al. ("Excavation of Archaic Houses at Azoria in 2005–2006"), and Guy Hedreen ("*Bild*, *Mythos*, and *Ritual*"). The online edition includes color images in each article.

Issue 80.4 includes articles by Peter Day et al. ("A World of Goods: Transport Jars in LBA Kommos"), Thomas F. Tartaron et al. ("SHARP: Investigations at Mycenaean Kalamianos"), Evi Gorogianni ("The Goddess, Lost Ancestors, and Dolls"), Margaret M. Miles ("The *Lapis Primus* and the Older Parthenon"), and Duncan B. Campbell ("Ancient Catapults: Some Hypotheses Reexamined"). The online edition also contains color images for three of the five articles.

All issues of *Hesperia* are available online to subscribers at www.jstor.org. Individual subscribers receive access to the full run of the journal as well as access to PDF versions of volumes in the Athenian Agora, Corinth, and *Hesperia* Supplement series. Institutional subscribers can opt to receive access to the full run or can choose to maintain access to the back content only on JSTOR. All subscribers have the option of selecting print + electronic (includes the print version of the journal plus online access to all content on JSTOR) or electronic-only. For more information on *Hesperia* subscriptions, contact Andrew Reinhard at areinhard@ascsa.org.



— Andrew Reinhard, Director of Publications



Emily Egan in the apotheke of the Chora Museum looking at pottery from the megaron.

ron including pottery fragments, pieces of metal and stone objects, and plaster tables of offering. During this time I also undertook a thorough study of the megaron building itself, inspecting its architecture and other aspects of its physical relationship with the palace at large.

After completing my data collection, I returned to Athens and the Blegen Library, where I was able to find primary reports on the palace and its environs and well as sources of comparanda for my artifactual material. I also spent over a month working in the Blegen Archives (under the expert supervision of Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan), where I was able to examine all of the original excavation notebooks, drawings, and photographs associated with Carl Blegen and Marion Rawson's excavation of the Palace of Nestor site from 1939 to 1966. These notes were an invaluable resource for my dissertation work, providing a wealth of unpublished information and new insights on old topics.

Among those finds that I recorded and studied during my time as the Shear Fellow, one object in particular commanded much of my attention. This was a piece of a large, wheel-made terracotta bovid figure, which I found mixed in among the megaron pottery. This find, unnoticed by the excavators, is first of its kind to be found in a Mycenaean megaron and the first found in the region of Messenia. As such, it supplements scholarly knowledge of the distribution of such figures in Bronze Age Greece. It also, however, holds the potential to shed new light on the function of such figures in Mycenaean society, and the interactions

between different palatial centers. In early April, I gave a tea talk on this new find in the saloni of the ASCSA, where I presented some of my ideas about the figure's function. This talk greatly benefited my work. Not only was I able to discuss my ideas, but I was also able to develop them further with the assistance of other scholars in residence at the School, who gave me many constructive comments and pointed me in new research directions. With this help, I wrote up a more formal version of this talk, which I will present at the AIA Annual Meeting in January 2012.



Past and Present in Fifth-Century Athenian Monumental Art

LINCOLN NEMETZ-CARLSON

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

2010–11 KRESS ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ANTIQUITY FELLOW

Thanks to generous funding from the Kress Foundation, I have made tremendous strides in my research, which explores how ancient Greeks perceived time, historical causation, and human agency by looking at monumental artwork in the fifth century. My dissertation concerns the first depictions of recent and contemporary events in Greece in monumental art.

The problem my thesis addresses is that in the Near East and Egypt, for much of their history, leaders commonly erected monuments depicting scenes of battles and other historical events; in Greece, however, there are no monumental representations of recent events until the fifth century. Under the Athenian democracy, this changes suddenly and dramatically. Soon after the reforms of Cleisthenes, the Athenians erected portrait statues of the so-called Tyrant Slayers. This seems to have been the first purely secular, commemorative monument dedicated in Greece. In the 460s, the general Cimon and his circle commissioned the famous Stoa Poikile, or Painted Stoa. In this building, alongside large paintings of the mythical battles against Amazons and the taking of Troy, the Athenians erected pictures of the Battle of Marathon and the Battle of Oinoe. When the Athenians built the small but ornate Athena Nike temple

atop the Acropolis some thirty years later, they again chose to represent historical battles (what seems to be a scene of Greeks fighting Persians and, surprisingly, a scene of Athenians fighting other Greeks) next to mythological clashes on the frieze of the Ionic temple.

Up to this point, no scholarship has sought to explain why the Greeks eschewed representing historical events on public monuments, and very few scholars have posited why this changed. For the few looking to explain this shift, the change is often attributed to the adoption of “democracy.” It is not hard to see why Western scholars were attracted to the idea that the democratic process changed Athenian perceptions of historical causation and thus inspired them to erect images of modern battles with mythological ones. This answer represents a century-old tradition of ascribing all changes in material culture to the democratic constitution but, for multiple reasons, this no longer seems tenable. My dissertation tries to move the discussion away from the influence of “democracy,” which the Athenians themselves were not always comfortable addressing in monuments, to an attempt to understand the relationship between these specific events, polis ideology, and a state-controlled “memory” of recent events.

My dissertation begins by reviewing scholarship on historical monuments and investigating possible reasons why monumental depictions of historical events did not appear in mainland Greece until the fifth century, including but not limited to the impact of “middling ideology,” the limitations on Archaic political figures, the lack of polis armies, and the role of Panhellenism. I then look at the first monument erected to the Tyrant-Slayers shortly after the reforms of Cleisthenes in 508/7. As the statues seem to be completely novel in several respects, I seek to explain the circumstances surrounding the erection of such a unique monument. In short, I argue that we should not see the first Tyrannicides as stemming from a new concept of the individual under the democracy. Rather, I suggest that the new regime, looking to downplay the novel nature of their reforms, intentionally drew upon traditional athletic statuary practices to honor Harmodius and Aristogeiton in the Agora. In my analysis of the Stoa Poikile, I attempt to explain the

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Remembering Edward Capps

In June 2011 the great-nephew of Edward Capps, Daniel Capps, and his wife Nancy made a pilgrimage from Phoenix, Arizona to Athens to see the memorials to Edward Capps in the Athenian Agora and at the American School. Director Jack Davis and Administrative Director Irene Romano welcomed the Capps and enjoyed the opportunity to remember Edward Capps and his vital importance to the School.

The Edward Capps Belvedere is a lovely resting spot and exedra on the Kolonos Agoraios, just below the Hephaisteion, overlooking the ancient Agora and with vistas to the Acropolis and Mt. Lykavittos. The inscribed Hymettian marble plaque honors Edward Capps (1866–1950) as “Scholar, Philhellene, Chairman of the Commission for the Excavation of the Athenian Agora.”

In the front hall of the American School’s Main Building is a bronze plaque that remembers Edward Capps’ career and service at the School as a student member in 1893–94, as Director in 1935–36, and as Chairman of the Managing Committee from 1918 to 1938. His appointment by President Woodrow Wilson as Minister of

the United States to Greece in 1920–21 is also memorialized on the plaque.

In 2009 the American School launched the Edward Capps Society to recognize and honor, during their lifetimes, those individuals who have provided for the future of the School or any of its departments or program centers, including the Gennadius Library, by making a gift commitment to the School in the planning of their estates or through a significant outright gift to the School’s permanent endowment fund.

The Society was named in memory of Edward Capps who, at the time of his death in 1950, was lauded by the *New York Times* as “the best-loved foreigner in Greece.” Capps was decorated twice by the Greek government for his leadership in support of relief efforts during and after the world wars that ravished Europe. A committed Philhellene, he campaigned vigorously in the United States for Greek causes through his advocacy group, “The American Friends of Greece.” Edward Capps served for more than 20 years as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School, rescuing the School through his genius from



Daniel Capps at the Capps Belvedere.

the penury into which it had fallen during World War I. He spearheaded fundraising campaigns that resulted in the establishment of the endowment that supports the School today, while masterminding its archaeological excavations in the Athenian Agora and presiding over the gift to the School of the magnificent library of John Gennadius and the opening of the Gennadeion in 1926. He rightly deserves to be recognized as the “Second Founder of the American School.” ❖

Development News

The Capital Campaign for the School has surpassed the \$26 million mark toward a \$50 million goal; the Annual Appeal for 2010–2011 reached its highest total ever with nearly \$300,000 contributed; and the total funds raised for the past fiscal year exceeded \$3 million – all great achievements during these uncertain economic times.

To all who have contributed to the School—to general giving or to specific departments or projects—THANK YOU! We are deeply grateful for your generosity.

Below are those individuals and organizations who contributed \$5,000 or more over the period from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011:

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Zagoreos

Student Reports

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curious juxtaposition of scenes depicting historical battles with mythical tales, arguing that the Stoa's program was adapted from Eastern practices and represents a concerted effort by Cimon and his circle to negotiate the nascent role of Athens as imperial hegemon by drawing on Persian and Eastern Greek antecedents. Later chapters will focus on the friezes of the Parthenon and the Athena Nike temple, respectively.

I hope my work will be important to our understanding of both these odd monuments and Athenian perceptions of time.



The Body of Muhammad in Christian-Muslim Polemic

KRISZTINA SZILAGYI

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

2010–11 M. ALISON FRANTZ FELLOW

Scholars of Islam have for centuries dismissed out of hand medieval Christian narratives about Muhammad and the rise of Islam. Ever since the early modern period, when Muslim Arabic texts became accessible to scholars in Europe and the discrepancy between their narrative of the beginnings of Islam and that of medieval Christian writings became evident, scholars considered the former of superior value. Muslim Arabic texts, with their endless lists of names and excruciatingly detailed presentations of events, seemed more reliable than the Christian ones, which contained many bizarre legends in acrimonious language.

But an angry writer can be just as right as a polite one. Recent scholarship on Islam proved early non-Muslim sources on Islam invaluable for reconstructing the events of the seventh century. Similarly, I believe, scholars should afford eighth- and ninth-century Christian texts careful consideration. Classical Islam, represented in the vast majority of Muslim writings that have come down to us, has not taken full shape until the tenth or eleventh century A.D., and Christian texts thus often give us glimpses of pre-classical Islam obscured in the Muslim tradition. In this endeavor, the primary goal is not to reconstruct the historical beginnings of Islam, but rather to gain insights into eighth- and ninth-century Muslims' understanding of God, their image of the Prophet, their memory

of the conquests, and the early Caliphate.

In my dissertation research, I discovered that one of the most infamous medieval stories about Muhammad (that of his death) is not a Christian fantasy, but derives from early Muslim sources. The first Muslims had two rival accounts of Muhammad's death: the one came to dominate descriptions of this event from the ninth century onward, but the other, reflected in Christian sources, also crops up occasionally in early Muslim writings. This discovery prompted me to carefully compare additional Christian polemical narratives about Muhammad and the rise of Islam to Muslim sources; since undertaking my research in the Gennadius Library, this meant medieval Byzantine narratives. During the time I spent there, I found that a few characteristically Byzantine stories might as well originate in the Muslim tradition, and could conclusively prove this about one of them.

The latter narrative concerns the epithet *holosphyros*, applied to the Muslim God in many Byzantine writings. Etymologically, the word means "hammer-beaten," and modern scholars thus usually consider it a baseless Byzantine slander against Islam: Muslims certainly did not believe in a hammer-beaten God. But the word *holosphyros* entered Byzantine polemical literature via an early Greek translation of the Qur'ān, rendering a problematic Arabic word (*al-ṣamad*), and a brief look into an exegetical compendium that records the opinions of many Muslim exegetes from the eighth and ninth centuries revealed that in this period the majority of Muslim exegetes held that the Arabic word should be understood as "solid" or "not hollowed." This is not very far from the Greek term *holosphyros*. Further, in the eighth and ninth centuries several Muslim theologians and even important Muslim sects considered God to be corporeal—unlike Christians and unlike later Muslims. Therefore, I argue that the early Byzantines, when they used the word *holosphyros* as an epithet of God, did not misunderstand or misrepresent Muslim theology, but instead revealed a good knowledge of contemporary Muslim understanding of God and Muslim exegetes' interpretation of the Qur'ānic word. This argument is further supported with the contemporary Greek usage of the word *holosphyros*, from which it appears that there is no need to translate it etymologically as "hammer-beaten" but rather simply as "solid."

I presented this case in a work-in-progress seminar in the Gennadius Library in May 2011, and am drafting an article based on this material.



Populating the Nemea Valley Landscape

CHRISTIAN CLOKE

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

2010–11 HOMER A. AND DOROTHY B. THOMPSON FELLOW AND PAUL REHAK MEMORIAL

TRAVELING FELLOW

I spent the 2010–11 academic year in Greece carrying out research relevant to my dissertation on the archaeological history of the Nemea Valley from the Archaic to the Late Roman period, with particular attention given to firsthand study of ceramics.

On site at the Nemea Museum, I was able to complete my study of the ceramic finds (approximately 2,000 historical period sherds, as well as many other finds) from the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project (NVAP) that will form the basis for my dissertation. During the final month of my work at the museum, I focused on pottery collected in survey tracts (as opposed to on the surface at identified sites, the basis of my first foray into the material last summer), and have now examined all historical pottery collected from tracts outside the site of Phlius and its immediate surroundings.

The information I recorded will allow me to compare on-site and off-site material, both in terms of its size and its functional variability. For instance, it will now be possible to determine whether pottery found in higher densities away from sites tends to be smaller in size and is therefore a potential indicator of manuring of agricultural land in certain periods (since a preponderance of small sherds would represent material likely to have become enmeshed in household waste). Site material, it seems from my preliminary tabulation of results, is heavier on average than off-site material, but other patterns in the data are also beginning to emerge, which seem reflective of more widespread and extensive agriculture in the Middle and Late Roman periods (when off-site finds were routinely smaller in size). Likewise, my recording of the functional variability of finds both on

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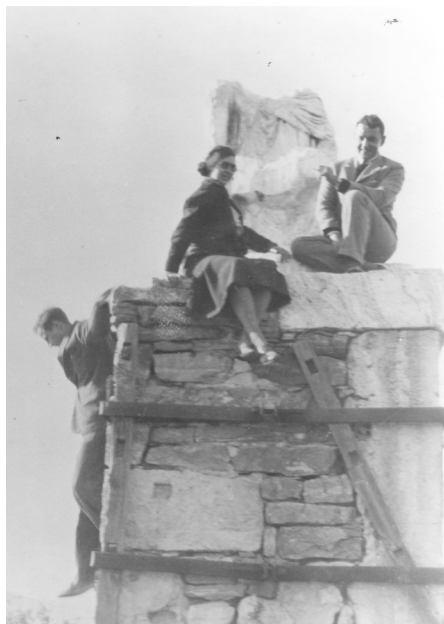
Exhibit Celebrates 130 Years of School History

“As it is better to know Greek literature than to know what has been written about Greek literature, so it is better to know Greece than to know what has been written about Greece... In other words, an American scholar will be a better teacher of Greek literature, as well as of history, if he has visited Greece.” These words belong to Thomas Day Seymour, who was a professor at Yale University and the second chairman of the School’s Managing Committee, and form part of a long account, published in 1902, of the early years of the American School.

To celebrate the 130th anniversary of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the Archives organized an exhibit—“It is better to know Greece than to know what has been written about Greece.” More Than a Century of Teaching at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens—dedicated to the School’s annual academic program. Unlike the other foreign schools, which prioritized excavation in Greece, teaching formed the core of the School’s rich program from the very beginning. More than a century later, the School still leads a vigorous and rigorous teaching program, providing its students with first-hand knowledge of ancient and modern Greece, which will make them better teachers of Greek literature, history, art, and archaeology.

Photos and documents from the American School’s academic program were on display in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library from June 4 through September 30. Large mounted posters outlined the most important events in the history of the American School and Greece, such as the Balkan Wars, the Asia Minor Disaster, and even the devaluation of the drachma in 1953. Also on view were many photos and other memorabilia devoted exclusively to the history of the academic program. In addition, a video installation streamed short film clips for each of the School’s decades through 1970, and a Super 8-format movie by Jon Mikalson showed the class of 1968–69 on the road.

Going through the exhibition, one learned that the School did not have an organized program of trips from the very beginning, but relied heavily on the trips that Wilhelm Dörpfeld of the German Archaeological Institute offered every year. The retirement of Dörpfeld in 1908 forced the American School to organize two trips in its academic program: the Southern Trip



School trip to Porto Raphti, 1933. Eugene Vanderpool, Lucy Shoe, and Rodney Young.

(a.k.a. the Peloponnesian trip) and the Northern Trip. The latter, however, did not include either Thessaly or Macedonia, since those areas were under Ottoman rule until 1913. Even after their liberation, the School did not incorporate Macedonia into its program until 1960, under the initiative of Director Henry S. Robinson. The exhibit was enhanced with photos from trips that the members of the School took throughout its long history.

The exhibit also highlighted the history of School fellowships, beginning with the establishment of the first two in 1895–96: one for studies in archaeology and one for studies in literature and history, to be awarded on the basis of examinations. Samples of the examinations that the students took in 1901, as well as later in 1924, were shown.

In the early 1920s the American School went one step further by establishing a new program—the Summer Session—a 5- to 6-week abridged version of its full program that targeted a larger pool of participants, including high school teachers. The Summer Session program became so popular that in 1968 the School doubled it, introducing two Summer Session programs every summer. Photos and notebooks from the Summer Sessions featured in the exhibit.

The last part of the exhibit was dedicated to traveling, boarding, and lodging. Traveling in Greece was never easy in the

early years of the School’s operation. The hotels were infested with fleas to the point that the students had to use sleeping bags, which they tied around their necks. One student wrote to his parents in 1895: “Last night was a profitable night, for I learned how to use a sleeping-bag. I first tried fastening it around my neck but the bugs soon got to work above the line. The only proper way to use the thing is to draw it over your head so that only nose and mouth project.”

The exhibit stopped at 1980 for a couple of reasons: one was space, the other was the 30-year rule that has been imposed on the institutional records of the School. Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan designed and curated the exhibit, and Eleftheria Daleziou prepared the short videos.

The exhibit was sponsored by Cornell University Friends of the American School and Trustee Hunter H. Rawlings.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Aristeia Award

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of Trustees from 2001 to 2010, and continues on the Board to this day. His service to the School has been nothing short of extraordinary.

Mr. McCredie has also made outstanding contributions to the excavation, study, and publication of the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace, an affiliated project of the American School. In 1962 he became field director of the renewed excavations on Samothrace by NYU’s Institute of Fine Arts, an institution with which he has been affiliated for 50 years, from his first teaching appointment in 1961 and including a long period as Director from 1983 to 2002. A generation of students and fellow scholars at the American School, in Greece, and at the IFA are indebted to him as their teacher and mentor, as well as a model of a meticulous scholar. A *fest-schrift* edited by Olga Palagia and Bonna D. Wescoat, entitled *Samothracian Connections: Essays in honor of James R. McCredie* (Oxford/Oakville: Oxbow Books, 2010), explores his many contributions to our understanding of that important Greek site. ❀

Student Reports

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Chris Cloke studying sherds in the Nemea Museum

and off sites will help to characterize the functions of sites as well as the origins of the material found away from sites.

In the field, I was able to locate and photograph sites I had not visited before (including a spectacular, unexcavated ash altar on top of Mt. Foukas, north of Kleonai) and to collect clay samples from the region around Nemea. Searching out clay beds with Heather Graybehl (a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Sheffield) led to the discovery of some excellent deposits of both red and marl clays in the vicinity of Phlius and Kleonai, to the west and east of Nemea, respectively. By taking samples of clays in these areas (GPS coordinates of which were recorded), we compiled a small representative collection of clays from within the study region. We were able to levigate several of the samples and to form the refined clay into small pots, and I also planned to create small briquettes of the clays collected for firing in the Wiener Laboratory's kiln. Working together with Graybehl, a clearer picture of the clays used by potters in the vicinity of ancient Nemea is emerging, as well as a sense of the strong connections to the products of Argos and Corinth.

In Athens, I worked on my database of pottery finds, improved my GIS of the survey area, and catalogued and organized drawings and photographic records of the material. The Blegen Library was especially helpful in my efforts to collect information about other survey projects, while the School's Archives, where I was able to examine pottery from the northeast Peloponnesos, provided useful comparative material. By year's end, I had compiled

an annotated bibliography of 416 sources relevant to my dissertation. My records of the NVAP material now include over 700 drawing files, over 4,000 artifact photos, a photographed and catalogued database of roughly 200 different ceramic fabrics, and numerous other photos and notes.

By describing and cataloguing the clay fabrics of all the sherds examined during this past year, I have fleshed out a large database of ceramic wares present among the survey pottery, both local and imported, common and rare. Although quantitative analysis of this evidence will take time, the information collected is already proving useful for characterizing the most common products used within the survey area, which seem to have been mostly a combination of local, Argive, and Corinthian. Before leaving Nemea, I was also able to take clippings from 65 sherds selected last fall to be made into petrographic thin sections. These examples represent the commonest varieties of fabrics found by NVAP, and thin-section analysis will help to determine their places of origin and the overall variability in ceramic products being used in the Nemea Valley and its environs. While examining the sherds sampled with Heather Graybehl, who has done similar petrographic studies for Late Roman material from Corinth and is currently doing her Ph.D. research on petrography of Classical to Hellenistic pottery from the site of Nemea, it became clear that our studies included many similar wares, such as Late Roman amphoras produced in the southern Argolid and cooking pots from Corinth. Future collaboration and comparison of my results with those coming out of Corinth and Nemea will help to enrich the picture of ceramic production and exchange in the northeast Peloponnesos throughout antiquity.



Construction of Athenian Democracy

JESSICA PAGA

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

2010–11 GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS FELLOW

The Gorham Philips Stevens Advanced Fellowship enabled me to spend the 2010–11 academic year working on my dissertation, "Architectural Agency and the Construction of Athenian Democracy," which ex-

plores the symbiotic relationship between the built environment and the beginning of democracy in the late Archaic and early Classical period.

During the fall semester, I completed two of the chapters of my dissertation. The first chapter, concerning the Akropolis, is focused on the chronology of building activity on the sacred citadel of Athens and the specific topography of the sanctuary. Thanks to a permit granted by the First Ephoreia of Athens, I was able to study the remains of the Old Athena Temple, the Old Parthenon, the Old Propylaia and remains of the forecourt, and the Archaic Temple of Athena Nike. These buildings form the crux of my arguments concerning the manipulation of space in Athens during the last decade of the sixth and first two decades of the fifth century B.C.E. In particular, I have been able to establish a precise timeline of building events and have reassessed the problem of the so-called Hekatompedon, or H-Architecture.

My second chapter is on the Agora and the transformation of this space during the late sixth and early fifth centuries. Thanks to Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp, I was granted access to material from the excavations as part of my study of the early monuments in the Agora, including the Old Bouleuterion, the Stoa Basileios, Building F, and the South-East Fountain House. The fieldwork that I conducted at the Agora, as well as my research in the Blegen Library, allowed me to revise the accepted chronology of building activity in the civic center of the polis, as well as reconsider the function of these buildings.

During the winter and spring semesters, the resources of the Blegen Library and a series of permits from the First and Third Ephoreias in Attika enabled me to study several of the demes around Athens, such as Eleusis, Sounion, Rhamnous, Piraeus, Ikarion, and Thorikos. This study was critical to my progress on the third chapter of my dissertation, in which I explore the ramifications of an early democratic building program, which I have identified in the demes of Attika during the late sixth and early fifth centuries. ❧

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TO THE ANNUAL APPEAL!

Your contributions fund the general operation of the school. THANK YOU!



Gennadeion News

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

New Gennadeion Monograph Showcases Gennadius Manuscripts

The Gennadius Library and the Greek Paleographical Society recently joined forces to produce a beautiful volume on Greek manuscripts from the Library collections. Based on an exhibition and colloquium organized in May 2004 by former Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas and the President of the Paleographical Society, Maria L. Politi, the book marks a new beginning in the *Gennadeion Monographs* series and reinforces the ASCSA's commitment to bilingual publishing, as it is published in Greek and English.

The book, entitled "Exploring Greek Manuscripts in the Gennadius Library," was edited by Maria Politi and Eleni Pappa, and appeals to a scholarly and general public. It presents the in-



"Exploring Greek Manuscripts in the Gennadius Library" was launched with a public presentation in Cotsen Hall on October 11, 2011.

Photo: H. Akriviadis

trinsic beauty and value of some of the manuscripts assembled thanks to the vision and erudition of George Gennadius and

his son, Joannes. Eleven leading scholars illustrate the intriguing history of several manuscripts from the collection. ❁

Papers Donated to Gennadeion Archives

Several recent donations to the Archives of the Gennadius Library shed light on literary and archaeological facets of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Greece.

Professor Nanno Marinatos donated her father's personal correspondence from 1929 to 1939. This small collection consists of about 500 letters, most from the time that Spyridon Marinatos was an Ephor of Antiquities on Crete, and the period (1937–1939) of his service as Director of Antiquities in the Ministry of Education before he was appointed professor of archaeology at the University of Athens.

The collection includes letters from important Greek and

continued on page G4

Medieval Greek Summer Session a Success

With the aim to introduce students of a variety of backgrounds, disciplines, and fields to the development of Greek language and literature in the Byzantine period, the fourth Medieval Greek Summer Session was held in July 2011. The generous support of the A. G. Leventis Foundation provided full fellowships to the eleven participants (eight students from U.S. universities and three from European institutions).

Alexandros Alexakis of the University of Ioannina and Stratis Papaioannou of Brown Uni-

versity led morning sessions of close reading and translation of Byzantine texts and Greek palaeography. Afternoon tutorials permitted students to focus on their specific needs and interests whereas special sessions introduced them to the collections of the Gennadius Library.

Art historian Sofia Georgiadou, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Illinois, assisted with visits to several museums and monuments in Athens, Ancient Corinth, Mystras, Thessaloniki, Hosios Loukas, and Delphi. ❁



Sofia Georgiadou (second from left) speaking to the Medieval Greek Summer Session students at the Athenian Agora.

New Gennadeion Overseers Welcomed

On October 27, 2011, the Board of Overseers of the Gennadius Library welcomed new board members Mark Mazower, George Soterakis, and Susan Sutton at their annual fall meeting in New York City. That evening, at a dinner hosted by Chairman Alexander Zagoreos and his wife Marine for Overseers, spouses, and invited guests, Professor Mazower spoke on “The Greeks and the Sea: The View from Tinos,” and a lively question-and-answer period followed.

Professor Mark Mazower is a historian specializing in modern Greece, twentieth-century Eu-

rope, and international history. He holds a doctorate in modern history from Oxford. He is the author of numerous articles and books, including *Salonica, City of Ghosts: Christians, Muslims and Jews, 1430–1950* (2004); *After the War was Over: Reconstructing the State, Family and the Law in Greece, 1943–1960* (2000); and, most recently, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire* (2009). A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he is the Ira D. Wallach Professor of World Order Studies and Professor of History at Columbia University, as well as the director of the Center for International

History at Columbia.

George Soterakis is an attorney with extensive litigation and transactional experience (especially commercial law, contracts, finance, and intellectual property). He was educated at Johns Hopkins and Boston University School of Law. From 2007 through July 2011 he was an associate at the New York law firm of Winston & Strawn, LLP. Mr. Soterakis is also a junior member of Leadership 100, an organization founded by Greek-American businessmen to support the Greek Orthodox Church in America.

Professor Susan Buck Sutton

is a distinguished anthropologist who has devoted much of her career to the study of modern Greece. Educated at Bryn Mawr College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, she was editor of the *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* from 1999 to 2002 and has published more than 50 articles on both anthropology and international education, as well as four books. She is currently the Senior Advisor to the President of Bryn Mawr College for International Initiatives. Prior to that she was the Associate Vice President of International Affairs at Indiana University. ❀

News From the Library

New Acquisitions

To complement the Library's fine historical map collection, a rare edition of Abraham Ortelius's *Thesaurus Geographicus* published in 1611 was bought from Cartographica Neerlandica.

The *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library donated to the Library several old books as well as two periodicals published in the nineteenth century: “Ο Αστήρ της Ανατολής” (The Star of the Orient) and “Magazzino pittorico universal.”

In July the Library purchased three pamphlets with Joannes Gennadius's autograph dedications to his family.



Byron's Memorabilia

The 200th anniversary of the publication of Byron's poem “Maid of Athens” offered Senior Librarian Irini Solomonidi the opportunity to rearrange the display cases containing Byron's memorabilia. All of Byron's personal objects were photo-



Title page of Ortelius's *Thesaurus*

graphed, new labels were created, and they were rearranged in two display cases with the help of archivist Eleftheria Daleziou.



Gennadius Finding-Aid Revised

Thanks to the financial support of the *Philoi* of the Gennadius Library, Assistant Archivist Alex-

is Malliaris was able to revise the finding-aid for a portion of Joannes Gennadius's personal papers kept in the Archives of the Library. The finding-aid is available electronically through the ASCSA website (http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/archives/johannes-gennadius-finding-aid/#series_i:_correspondence). Alexis Malliaris will speak on the Day of Joannes Gennadius organized by the Gennadeion *Philoi* on March 7, 2012.



Fellows at the Gennadeion

Three fellows make special use of the Gennadius Library's collections during 2011–12.

Fulbright Fellow Brent Douglas Gilbert, a Ph.D. student at the Catholic University of America, is studying the patristics collections of the Gennadeion for his dissertation, entitled “Greek Anthropology and Christian Polemic in Gregory of Nyssa's *De Hominis Opificio*.” Cotsen Traveling Fellow Alessia Zambon of the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the University of Padova spent a

month in the Library studying the archive of Barbié du Bocage, one of the most precious acquisitions of Joannes Gennadius. She presented her work on “Fauvel in Greece” in November. The generosity of the heirs of George Papaioannou, whose papers were donated to the GL Archives in 2009, will support the research of George Antoniou, of the Democritus University of Thrace, who will be working on the “Legacy of the Resistance in the Postwar Political Life of Greece: A First Evaluation” as the first Papaioannou fellow.



Staff News

Irini Solomonidi attended a week-long seminar on “The Printed Book in Europe: 1450–2000” at the Rare Books School in London in July 2011.

After completing the cataloguing of the Gennadius periodicals funded by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Asimina Rodi joined the staff of the Library in the place of long-time assistant librarian Andreas Sideris, who retired this summer. ❀



Seafloor II, Watercolor by Odysseus Elytis, 1988, 24 × 32 cm.

Clean Monday Benefit to Honor Elytis

The Gennadius Library's centennial celebration of renowned poet Odysseus Elytis continues in February 2012, when the Board of Overseers of the Gennadius Library and Friends of the Library will pay tribute to Elytis at their 12th Annual Clean Monday Benefit, to be held on February 27 at Kellari Taverna in New York City. Kellari's renowned Executive Chef Gregory Zapanitis will serve guests an exquisite Kathara Deftera feast marking the end of carnival and beginning of Lent.

Guests will be entertained by Gregory Maninakis and the Mikrokosmos Ensemble, who will perform the poetry of Elytis set to music by Yannis Markopoulos and Mikis Theodorakis. All proceeds from the celebration will support the general operation of the Gennadius Library.

For further information on tickets and tables, please contact J. Goble in the US Development Office (jgoble@ascsa.org or 609-683-0800 ext. 14). ☘

Library Holdings On Display at Elytis Exhibition

The Gennadius Library joined in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nobel laureate poet Odysseus Elytis (1911–1996), collaborating with the B. & M. Theodorakis Foundation for the Fine Arts and Music on a major exhibition entitled “The World of Odysseus Elytis: Poetry and Paintings” (September 22 – December 12).

Two hundred items from the Elytis Papers that the poet donated to the Gennadius Library's Archives in 1976 were lent to the exhibition. A whole floor of the exhibition at the Theodorakis Foundation showcased Elytis's collages and temperas from the Gennadius Archives. Manuscripts, books, medals, diplomas, correspondence, vinyl record albums, pamphlets, and personal documents complemented other displays in the show. Elytis's artwork explores recurring themes of his poetry—the sea, the sun, the korai, the angels—but also geometric and abstract compositions.



Ioulita Iliopoulou lectures on Elytis in Cotsen Hall. Photo: H. Akriviadis

The exhibition included letters of famous artists (Greek composers Mikis Theodorakis and Manos Hatzidakis) and poets (e.g., Paul Eluard, George Seferis, Yiannis Ritsos), even a humorous card written by children to congratulate the poet for the Nobel Prize in Literature awarded in 1979: “Congratulations and we wish you to get the Nobel prize every year!”

Representative artworks by leading Greek and foreign art-

ists that Elytis admired, such as Theofilos, Tsarouchis, Moralis, Fassianos, Picasso, and Matisse, along with the works of twenty contemporary Greek artists who have been inspired by Elytis, gave the show a unique brilliance.

On October 19, poet Ioulita Iliopoulou gave a lively lecture in Cotsen Hall entitled “Odysseus Elytis. Elements of a Poetic Identity.”

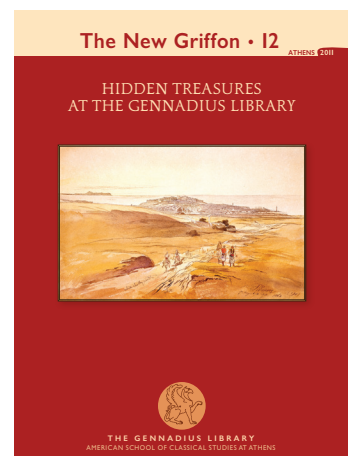
—Leda Costaki, Research Archivist

New Griffon Shines Light on Hidden Treasures

The latest edition of *The New Griffon* (Volume 12), titled “Hidden Treasures at the Gennadius Library,” highlights several discoveries made recently among the Gennadius collections.

In this volume, Father Konstantinos Terzopoulos explores 16 manuscripts of Byzantine chant; Leonora Navari presents the published works of Cardinal Bessarion in the Gennadeion; Cristina Pallini dissects an early hand-drawn map of Smyrna; Pasquale Massimo Pinto considers the works of the nineteenth-century forger Constantinos Simonidis, a complete set of which was eagerly

sought by Joannes Gennadius; Stephen Duckworth follows Edward Lear's wanderings on Crete through a careful study of his watercolors; American School Director Jack Davis analyzes topographical drawings connected with the presence of the French in the Peloponnese in the early nineteenth century; Aliko Asvesta presents a wealth of information from the archive of cartographer Barbié du Bocage; Maria-Christina Chatziioannou explores the personal archive of Joannes Gennadius to paint a portrait of the Gennadeion's founder in the context of British society; and archivist Eleftheria Daleziou examines the



archives of Greek politician Ion Dragoumis, focusing on his exile on Corsica in the early twentieth century. ☘

Gennadeion Director Lectures in New York

In May 2011, Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou presented her research on Venice and Byzantium at the Greek Consulate in New York. The illustrated lecture showed the imperial trophies that the Venetians took from Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade of 1204 and the efforts that the Republic of Venice made to emulate Byzantium at home. Ambassador Agni Balta, Consul General of Greece to New York, hosted a reception at the Consulate sponsored by the Livanos Family and Chef Jim Botsacos of Molyvos and Sotiris Bafitis. ❀

Events for 2012

Thanks to the generous support of Lloyd E. and Margit Cotsen, a diverse slate of lectures has been scheduled to take place at Cotsen Hall in 2012.

February 14: Alice-Mary Talbot of Dumbarton Oaks will lecture on "Women and Mt. Athos: Insights from the Archives of the Holy Mountain"

March 13: Stathis Kalyvas of Yale University will speak in Greek on "Resistance and Civil War"

April 3: Joanita Vroom of the University of Amsterdam will present a lecture on "Mr. Turkey goes to Turkey. How a Dutch Diplomat Wined and Dined in 18th-century Constantinople"

May 8: The 31st Annual Walton Lecture will feature Henry Maguire of Johns Hopkins University, who will speak on "Nectar and Illusion: Art, Nature, and Rhetoric in Byzantium"

May 24: Biographer Artemis Cooper will reminisce on "Patrick Leigh Fermor in Greece"

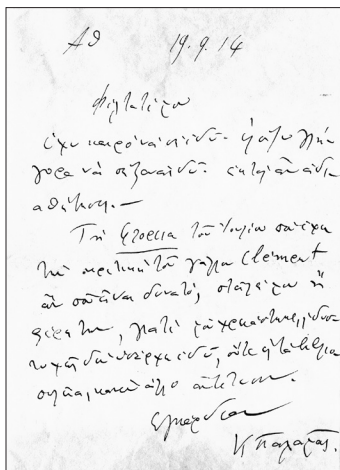
In addition to the lecture series, the Gennadeion's *Philoï* will sponsor the Fifth Annual Bookfair on May 17.

Mitropoulos's Piano Sonatas Subject of New Book

Dimitri Mitropoulos's compositions, kept in the Archives of the Gennadius Library, are explored in a detailed study by Ioannis Foulías, lecturer at the Department of Music Studies of the University of Athens. The book, published in Greek, is entitled *The Two Piano Sonatas of Dimitri Mitropoulos – From the Late Romantic Era to the Greek National School of Music* (Athens 2011). Dr. Foulías's study focuses on the "Piano Sonata in E Flat major," also known under the title "Η ψυχή μου" ("My Soul"), and the "Greek Sonata." ❀

Papers Donated

(continued from G1)



Kostis Palamas to Nikos Fandrides, 1914

foreign archaeologists including George Mylonas, Konstantinos Rhomaïos, Nikolaos Platon, Ioannis Meliadis, Georg Karo, R.W. Hutchinson, and W. Dörpfeld, as well as Prime Minister Ioannis Metaxas. The collection also includes some earlier corre-

spondence with Stephanos Xanthoudides, another important Cretan archaeologist. During his service on Crete, Marinatos excavated important Minoan sites including the villa at Amnisos and the famous bronze hoard at Arkalochori, to mention just a few of Marinatos' discoveries on the island. Nanno Marinatos has studied her father's papers and is preparing a book, "Citizens of Minos," which explores the relationship of the young Ephor Spyridon Marinatos with the doyen of Minoan archaeology, Sir Arthur Evans.

Professor Agne Vlavianou Arvanite has donated to the Archives of the Gennadius Library a small number of letters and books from poet Kostis Palamas to Nikos Fandrides.

A polyglot scholar, Fandrides published a number of studies about European philosophers and poets of the nineteenth century, and intended to make Kostis Palamas known in Eu-

rope. Unfortunately, his premature death in 1914 put an end to this plan.

The Palamas letters are on display in the main reading room of the Gennadius Library, thanks to archivist Eleftheria Daleziou, who prepared a handsome showcase.

In 2011, Eleni Kasolea donated the correspondence of her sister Antigone with poet Odysseus Elytis to the Archives of the Gennadius Library. Antigone Kasolea (1915–2010), philologist and high school teacher, translated Elytis's poems into German, and for this she collaborated with archaeologist Barbara Vierendeis-Schlörb (some titles include *Oxopetra Elegien*. Westlich der Trauer 2001, *Das Monogramm* 1990, *Maria Nepheli* 1981, and *Körper des Sommers* 1960).

The collection consists of letters that Kasolea received from Elytis and of copies of letters that she sent to him in 1957–

1996. Her faithful devotion and admiration is also apparent in handwritten notes that she kept whenever they had an important conversation over the phone or after visits that she paid to him in the hospital. This interesting material sheds light into the process of translating poetry. Elytis himself wonders in one of his letters: "I am very curious how the content [of the translated book] will fare with the people of the North who have never in their lives listened to the cicadas nor have they ever stepped in a caïque" (6.8.1960). ❀

Gennadeion News pages are compiled by Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, Senior Librarian Irini Solomonidi, Administrative Assistant Maria Smali, and Archivist Natalia Vogekoff-Brogan, and edited by Sally Fay.

This publication is produced semi-annually. E-mail correspondence for Gennadeion News to ascsa@ascsa.org.

Opportunity Knocks; Regular Members Answer!

The School's Regular Program brings together participants of diverse academic backgrounds with a wide range of scholarly interests, often leading students to discover unanticipated rewards, as several 2010–11 Regular Members reveal here.

A report on the Regular Program of the American School is a difficult thing to compose. If only I had kept a tally, I could simply note the number of sites and museums visited over the nine months—it alone would demonstrate that my time here was well spent.

Of course, seeing the country was only one of many ways I benefited from my time as a Regular Member. As the year progressed, I became better at looking at sculpture, architecture, stray blocks, potsherds, and various other types of material culture. I developed new research interests and worked my way toward a dissertation topic that I will pursue in the year ahead. I also built up an immense set of resources—handouts, photos, maps, and memories—now all carefully collected and put away for future reference in teaching and research. Perhaps most important, I became part of a scholarly community and formed lasting friendships with people as we bonded over research interests, report topics, stressful and exhilarating experiences on the trips, and our lives at Loring Hall.

The year began with a trip to Western and Northern Greece that took us as far as Thasos. For me, the most memorable experience of this first trip took place in Thessaloniki. Purely by chance, we met one of the archaeologists working on the mosaics inside the dome of the Rotunda. She offered to lead us up the scaffolding for a tour. The boards warped and creaked under our feet as we made our way to the top. My attention was split between the mosaics, now mere feet away, and the distant floor visible through the layers of scaffolding. The experience, like so many over the course of the year, was unique, amazing, and enlightening.

—Katie Lamberto (SUNY-Buffalo),
2010–11 Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow



The most valuable and advantageous part of being a Regular Member was networking with scholars who are interested in the same material and interests as myself. I am currently researching Mycenaean cooking vessels. The format and content of my dissertation have improved greatly and my

research goals and strategies have adapted to these improvements, thanks to the suggestions and feedback from the professors and Fellows at the School. These fellows have given me many opportunities, specifically the addition of materials from two important sites to my research: Zygouries and Korakou. The inclusion of these sites has enhanced the possible conclusions and impact that my dissertation can make by providing a wider chronological and geographic range to my study. I also had the opportunity to begin studying these materials in March at the Corinth Museum, which allowed me to submit permits for further study.

Being located in Athens, I was able to visit different institutions and laboratories, including the Fitch Lab and Demokritos, in order to confirm access to equipment and assistance for future studies. I met many scholars and Fellows who aided me in grant writing skills, lecture presentation style, and research methodology. Finally, I was able to meet with Mr. Charles Williams in Athens to discuss my research project.

—Debra Trusty (Florida State University),
2010–11 Philip Lockhart Fellow



In addition to providing me with a better general knowledge of ancient Greece that will serve me well in my future teaching endeavors, the Regular Year program provided me with numerous opportunities to further my own research interests. Although I did not think that I would have time during the rigorous Regular Year program of trips and seminars to develop my dissertation research on second century A.D. social history in Apuleius' Latin novel *The Golden Ass*, I found again and again that my trip reports and discussions with fellow students and scholars led me back to my own research, as well as giving me new avenues of thought to pursue. I spent the month of April excavating in the theater of ancient Corinth under the guest directorship of Charles K. Williams, II, who generously shared with me his thoughts on the *Golden Ass* and its relevance for his interpretation of the chronological and functional development



Debra Trusty at work in the Corinth Museum.

of the Corinth theater. At Corinth, I explored a key scene in the topography of the *Golden Ass* by walking from the Corinth theater to Kenchreai, the eastern port of ancient Corinth, where Lucius at last loses his ass's body and regains his humanity. Finally, I attended a colloquium in May on the Greek and Roman novel at Aristotle University in Thessaloniki, where I heard papers on new research in the area of the ancient novel and met for the first time several renowned scholars in my field.

In addition to excavating at Corinth in April, I spent May and part of June studying and cataloguing small bronze implements in the Corinth Museum. Besides helping digitize part of the Corinth collection, my experience with these objects and their bibliography will help me in my planned research on medical and cosmetic implements at the Gabii Project in Italy, where I have been working as an assistant area supervisor for the past two years. My continued training in archaeological field methods, finds recording, and museum cataloguing will serve me well in my work at Gabii and in future archaeological projects.

—Evelyn Adkins (University of Michigan),
2010–11 Michael Jameson Fellow



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Blegen Library News

Journals Now Accessible Through AMBROSIA

Thanks to grant funding from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, all of the journal holdings of the Gennadius Library and almost all of those owned by the Blegen Library can be found on AMBROSIA, the online catalogue.

The Blegen Library endeavors to provide both print and digital subscriptions to its journals whenever possible, so the listings in AMBROSIA now include links to the electronic versions when applicable and feasible. In some cases, a single title will show several links in AMBROSIA. These could be to the current content through the serials provider, to archived content through JSTOR, and to some open access content through the publisher or elsewhere. Titles for which content is only available digitally are also fully catalogued.

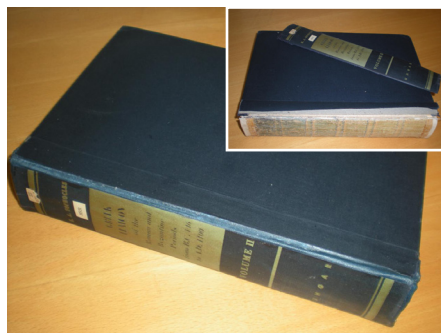
Because new issues of the print journals are checked in through the Library's integrated system, it is possible to see on AMBROSIA which issues have arrived and are on the shelf, which have been sent to the binder, and when the next issue is expected.

Assistant Librarian Maria Tourna is the Blegen's serials librarian, and she will continue adding journals to AMBROSIA until the nearly 700 titles have been fully catalogued. Because a number of classics and archaeology journals have been published for many years and, over time, have changed titles or frequencies or places of publication, cataloguing requires individual records reflecting each change and then linking of all variations so research can be more easily conducted. Care has been taken to put in order and regularize all serials holdings during this project so that publications' relationships are made clear.

New Online Resources

The *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* is now available in both print and electronic formats through the Blegen Library. The enhanced searching capabilities of the digital version are much appreciated by scholars needing to consult the SEG. Thanks to the Packard Humanities Institute, the library has also added PHI's Classical Latin Texts.

A full list of the electronic resources available can be found on the Blegen Library pages of the ASCSA website (<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/blegen-library/Electronic-Resources>).



Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods – ZZ 071.1, before and after repair.

Staff News

Assistant Librarian Maria Tourna was the subject of an article in the November 2011 issue of the journal *Serials: Connecting the Information Community* (24:3), which is published by the United Kingdom Serials Group. In the article, "A Day in the Life of an Assistant Librarian," Maria describes a typical day at work.

Repair Efforts Save Books

Here's a library riddle: What do *The Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*, *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Excavations Made at Rhitsona*, and *A Commentary on Catullus* have in common?

Until recently, the answer would have been that they are all books in the Blegen Library's collection that were literally falling apart and thus in danger of not being available for future scholars to consult. However, since Maria-Anastasia Gkoutidou joined the Library staff in January 2011, the answer to the riddle is now "they are all books in the Blegen Library's collection that have been repaired and saved from further deterioration."

Among Maria's duties as Library Assistant is the conservation and repair of older library books, a craft she learned with expert assistance from Asimina Rammou and Antonis Basbanos, professional book conservators from the National Library of Greece. Maria's meticulous efforts have saved more than 50 books to date. While we know that many volumes in the Blegen collection are in need of mending, Library users are encouraged to tell her about specific titles in need of repair.

See the School website (<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/news/>) for more information about book conservation and repair at the Blegen Library, including important tips for minimizing wear and tear on books. ❀

Opportunity Knocks

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The 2010–11 Winter Term included a seminar on scientific approaches to classical archaeology led by Wiener Laboratory Fellow Michael MacKinnon. As an ancient historian and philologist, I chose this seminar with the hope that it would introduce me to subject matter outside of my comfort zone and expose me to material that would not be easily accessible in my own Classics department at the University of Toronto. The course did just that, as it dealt with such topics as pollen analysis, lithics, and osteology. My own topic for presentation in the course, archaeometallurgy, proved to be not so far afield from my own research, however, as I learned how the various methods of metal analysis can be used in the study of numismatics. Moreover, the course did not focus only on hard scientific analysis, but also tackled theoretical issues regarding the state of the discipline of classical archaeology and the importance of cooperation between archaeologists, historians, and philologists, a topic of great significance to me as I strive to integrate both archaeological and textual evidence into my own historical research.

As I reflect upon the past academic year, there is one further aspect of my experience at the ASCSA that cannot be understated in its value to me, and that is the human element of the program. Nowhere else have I felt a part of such a vibrant and stimulating academic community. From the alumni, visiting researchers, professors, and fellow students, both Regular and Associate Members, the atmosphere has been one of warm collegiality and encouragement. I have benefited greatly from my interactions with other scholars of all ranks and stages in their careers, and look forward to continuing the discussions in future visits to the School.

—Megan M. Campbell (University of Toronto),
2010–11 Thomas Day Seymour Fellow

First Robinson Fellows At Corinth

Newly launched in 2010–11, the Henry S. Robinson Fellowship funds Ph.D. candidates or recent Ph.D. recipients seeking to work on a doctoral dissertation or primary publication specifically on Corinth. Here, the three inaugural Robinson Fellows report on their research accomplishments.

I applied for a Henry S. Robinson Corinth Research Fellowship to facilitate publication of my dissertation, “The Hellenistic Pottery from the Panayia Field, Corinth: Studies in Chronology and Context.” The core of my work consists of a detailed study of third- and second-century B.C. Corinthian fine wares, both from the well-stratified and chronologically discrete deposits in the Panayia Field and previously excavated contexts. In combination, this material has provided the data necessary to substantially modify the traditional typology and chronology of Corinthian Hellenistic pottery published by G. Roger Edwards in *Corinth* VII.3 (1975).

During my almost seven weeks at Corinth, I was able to re-examine the inventoried and context pottery from South Stoa wells IV, VII, XIII, XX, and XXVIII in

order to better refine the dates of various shapes that are largely confined to the second century B.C. In addition, I was able to examine the context and inventoried pottery from two early colony deposits (the Tiberian floor deposit and well 1960-1). While the Roman pottery from these deposits had been previously studied and published by Kathleen Slane, the Hellenistic pottery had not been examined in any detail. This material proved to be incredibly valuable to my study of interim period pottery and the question of when Hellenistic pottery stops production at Corinth—both issues that figure prominently in the final publication of my dissertation.

I also spent several weeks in the museum during which time I was able to re-check the initial production dates for five Hellenistic shapes with Classical pre-

decessors, add new examples of under-represented shapes in my dissertation, and create new typologies for shapes that were omitted from my dissertation (the kyathos, which was included in *Corinth* VII.3, and the globular oinochoe, a shape that has never been fully published at Corinth). By the end of this process, I had expanded my catalogue from 221 objects to close to 400.

Thanks to the Robinson Fellowship, I accomplished much of the additional research necessary to publish the fine ware section of my dissertation as a Corinth volume and have since submitted it to the ASCSA Publication Office.

— Sarah James, University of Texas, Austin



Despite the fact that the Peloponnese is a relatively well-studied area of Greece, particularly in the Ottoman era, the seventeenth century remains a rather obscure period. The time from the naval battle of

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Agora Season

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ens, an event that may well have hastened the abandonment of the area, the Stoa, and the well.

Excavations over the middle part of the Painted Stoa (Section Beta Theta) were supervised by Michael Laughy. Here we are still in Byzantine levels, one to two meters above the Classical stoa. Excavations have concentrated on the east and west ends of this section for the past several years and have exposed a Byzantine settlement, which seems to date largely to the eleventh and twelfth centuries A.D. Numerous rubble walls make up the outlines of several rooms of what seem to be relatively modest houses set closely together, with features such as packed earth floors, doorways (some blocked), pits, and pithoi. In some rooms, there were well-defined floor surfaces, which await exploration, while to the south the fill was deep and undifferentiated. Two largely complete pots were found at about the same level as the four found last season in the goat horn pit. Two pots found at a similar level elsewhere in this Byzantine neighborhood proved to contain the remains of newborn infants, but neither of the pots found this season was used for this purpose.

To the west, we are at a higher level, but encountering a similar situation: numerous Middle Byzantine rooms and walls following the northeast/southwest orientation of the Classical remains determined by the course of the Eridanos River below. Excavations this season exposed the tops of several walls that align with the remains found years ago overlying the west end of the Stoa Poikile.

The walls in both areas are full of reused material, including many large architectural blocks, at least one of which can be identified as a wall-block of the Stoa Poikile. Other well-cut Classical blocks of both marble and limestone have not yet been attributed. In sculpture, we have identified the right half of a funerary stele cut in very low relief, showing part of a banqueting hero, an attendant, and a table with the meal spread out on it. A lamp decorated with a cross and a graffito with an incised cross and part of an inscription suggest Christian activity in the area, which lies just north of the remains of the little chapel of Aghios Nikolaos, excavated in 1990–92.

— John McK. Camp II
Director, Agora Excavations



Assemblage of pots from Well L.2:2.

Photo: C. Mauzy



AIA Gold medal award winner **Susan Rotroff** was honored at a conference in Athens in June. Front row, l-r: **Brian Rose, Mary Sturgeon, Olga Palagia, Kathleen Lynch, Susan Rotroff, Andrea Berlin, Lynn Grant, Barbara Tsakirgis.** Middle row: **Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, John Camp, Andy Stewart, Samantha Martin-McAuliffe.** Back row: **Gerald Finkielsztejn, Alan Shapiro, Jon Mikalson, John Papadopoulos, Carol Lawton, Crawford Greenewalt, Mark Lawall.**



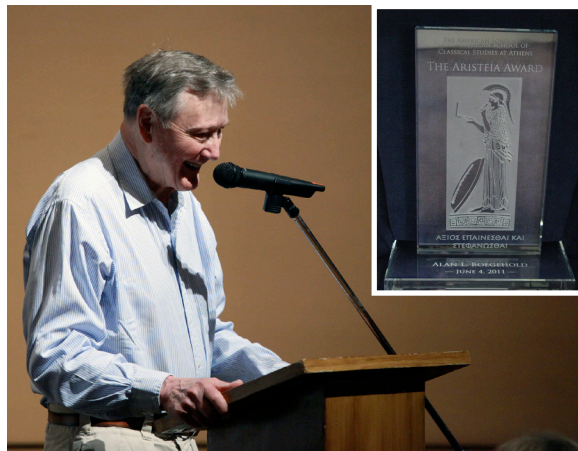
Meghan Freeman gives a report at the Olympia Museum during Summer Session I.
Photo: M. Munn



Regular Members pose for a group photo at Goritsa during Trip 3 of the Academic Program.
Photo: M. Miles

Photo, near right: **Jeremy Ott** joined the Blegen Library staff in November as Collection Development Librarian. Jeremy's background includes substantial excavation experience as well as work in a variety of library and archival settings. He is also a Ph.D. candidate at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts. *Photo, far right:* On October 26, 2011, School Director **Jack Davis** presented a lecture on "Restoring History to a Dark Age of Greece: the Peloponnese Under the Turks, 1500-1828" to ASCSA friends and trustees at the Greek Consulate in New York.



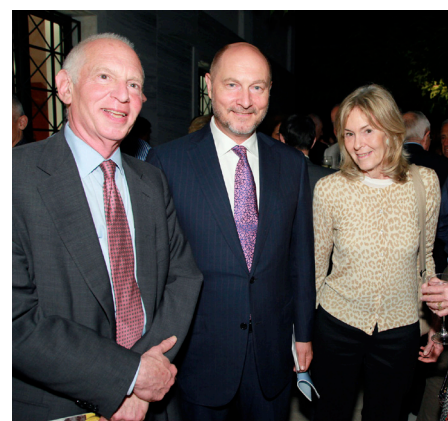


All anniversary photos by H. Akriviadis



130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASCSA

The School celebrated in June with many events including awards to four great Philhellenes, our first alumni award, and a garden reception at the School, followed by an alumni trip through Macedonia and Thrace (*see pg. 21*), as well as an exhibition. *Photos, clockwise from top left: Calypso Gounti, ASCSA Trustee President Robert A. McCabe, Dina McCabe, and Matti Egon enjoy chatting prior to the award ceremony; Alan Boegehold receives the Aristeia Award (inset); Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, curator of the 130th exhibition, shows items on display to U.S. Ambassador Daniel Smith, Mrs. Smith, and Nikoletta Valakou of the Greek Ministry of Culture; ASCSA Board Chairman Charles K. Williams, II accepts his Philhellene Award while presenters Robert McCabe and Nancy Bookidis look on. Other Philhellene Award winners were Malcolm H. Wiener, David W. Packard, and Lloyd E. Cotsen. Photo, below right: Trustees Edward E. Cohen, Andrew Bridges, and Joan Bingham enjoy the reception after the awards ceremony.*



Prior to the anniversary events, ASCSA Trustees and Gennadius Library Overseers and friends took a trip to Bulgaria, with **Denver Graninger, Todor Petev, and Emil Nankov** of the American Research Center in Sofia as their hosts.

An Epistolary Window on One Woman's Greek Experience

The recent acquisition of a small part of School Member Nellie Marie Reed's personal papers, including transcriptions of letters that young Nellie, a recent graduate from Cornell University, sent to her family during the academic year 1895–96, provides a wonderful glimpse of the early days of the School and of the academic climate for women. I am most grateful to her granddaughters Ann Townsend and Mary Townsend Bartholomew for their gift, especially to Ann, with whom I have been corresponding since 2008; she is responsible for the meticulous transcription of Nellie's letters. Ann also put me in touch with Suzanne Barrymore, the grandniece of Alice Walton, also a Member in 1895–96. Nellie Reed, Alice Walton, and Ruth Emerson, the three female members of the 1895–96 class, figure prominently in the section on "Early Women" in the School's recent exhibit, "It is better to know Greece than what has been written about Greece."

Nellie's letters are a treasure of information for a period that is otherwise poorly represented in the School's Archives. Personally, I value most her descriptions of everyday life in Greece, her Greek experience. I am struck by how courageous it must have been for a foreign woman to travel in the Greek countryside in the late nineteenth century. What is most admi-



Nellie M. Reed, 1895.

Courtesy of Ann Townsend and Mary Townsend Bartholomew.

nable, however, is how much Nellie Reed enjoyed her trips throughout Greece.

After the initial disappointment of her arrival at Athens, which she described as "hot, dirty, dusty, not an attractive thing...", even the Akropolis in the distance looked small and insignificant," Nellie quickly fell in love with her surroundings, giving

evocative descriptions of the Greek light and landscape in her letters. One evening, coming back from a trip to Paleon Phaleron, a spellbound Nellie writes to her family: "...on the way back we had glimpse after glimpse of the Akropolis with the lines of the Parthenon beautifully softened in the clear moonlight. I can now understand all the poetry that has been written about this place, all the sentiment it arouses."

Although the women students were not allowed to take part in the long trips of the School, "the men saying it was too hard for women," Alice Walton and Nellie Reed, with the encouragement of Annual Professor Benjamin Wheeler and Eugene Andrews, another Cornell graduate, decided that they would go. Ann Townsend thinks that Nellie would not have found the courage to do so if not for Alice Walton, who was older (Walton had graduated from Smith College in 1887 and had received her Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1892) and was "undaunted" (Ann Townsend's description). The two women were accepted to the Boeotia trip, under certain conditions: they had to hire a man to help them with the mules, tend their rooms, and put up their tent if no rooms could be found. "Think of it—two girls travelling for over a week in a party of eight men and attended

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NEH Fellows in Athens and Corinth

Thanks to funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, two senior scholars were able to pursue their research at the School as 2010–11 NEH Fellows.

Based in Athens, Danielle Kellogg (Brooklyn College, CUNY) pursued a study of property ownership and personal mobility in the Athenian countryside. Her study examines the epigraphic evidence from more than a dozen demes of different sizes, types, and locations in Attica to produce a picture that challenges some prevailing assumptions concerning the movement of populations in ancient Athenian territory.

For this project, the epigraphic resources available at the School and in Athens in general proved invaluable. While in Athens, Ms. Kellogg was able to make use of the resources of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries at the ASCSA, as well as the libraries of the British School of Archaeology and the École Française d'Athènes; spent con-

siderable time at the Agora, looking at the fragments of the *poletai* records and other documents; and visited sites and museums in Attica to look at local epigraphical collections in smaller museums, an avenue that also provided an important topographical component to her research. During her time at the School, she was able to examine, either in text or through autopsy, nearly 3,000 inscriptions, greatly expanding her database of inscriptional evidence.

In addition to advancing her ongoing book project, Ms. Kellogg's NEH fellowship allowed her to make progress on several other fronts. She completed an article on the Ephebic Oath and began researching another on rural settings in the comedies of Menander. She also completed an intensive study of the Attic deme of Acharnai, which is the first work in English to comprehensively analyze the evidence for

life in a single rural Athenian deme, and which is now under contract with Oxford University Press.

Kathleen Slane (University of Missouri-Columbia) spent her fellowship year in Corinth, where she worked to complete the manuscript of *A Slice through Time: Tombs along the North Terrace at Corinth*. Use of the Corinth Excavations facilities (museum, library, digitized records available only on the Corinth server) was critical to the completion of this project. Working with Corinth Excavations Architect James Herbst, she was able to add additional stratigraphic sections of the tombs, and about 90 profiles were added to the illustrations. The volume was submitted to the School's Publications Office in February.

After submitting the tomb manuscript, she worked on databases for the East of

continued on back page

School Members 2011–12

The community of scholars at the American School comprises a diverse group of students and senior scholars from an array of backgrounds and with myriad research interests – all focused on Greece. The rich intellectual environment that results provides one of the most rewarding experiences in the careers of these School Members.

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Jerolyn Elizabeth Morrison
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Cooking Pots and Cooking Practices

Members 2011–12

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Cotsen Traveling Fellow
Université de Paris I; Panthéon Sorbonne
Barbie du Bocage's Archives

Nellie Reed

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by a valet," wrote a proud Nellie to her family after she and Alice had successfully concluded this "male" trip. "Either the difficulties were overstated or else we were so well prepared for anything or everything... I have never enjoyed anything more heartily." One is most surprised to read this kind of happy comment when we know that they had to cover their sheets and the floor of their room with "Persian Powder" to avoid flea bites and go for days with a tiny amount of water for washing: "Our toilet in the morning had to be performed out in the veranda, under the gaze of the surrounding houses, by pouring water from a queer pitcher over each other's hands."

By the end of the trip they had even earned the praise of their valet, who had noticed a great improvement on their riding skills: "At first we braced our feet hard, sat stiffly and hung on for dear life till our arms were awfully lame while on the last day we let our feet swing, didn't hang on

at all and even did our hair while riding... Dr. R.[ichardson] would hardly believe we had never ridden before because we stood it so well."

The two women were not always successful, however, and failed to gain admission to Dörpfeld's Peloponnesian trip (the latter was adamant about not allowing women on his trip). Instead, they made arrangements with Angelis Cosmopoulos, Dörpfeld's foreman, and his son, George, to be their guides. "Angelis is a love, takes care of us like babies," wrote an enthusiastic Nellie. "Our dear Angelis has received another virtue in our eyes when his son told us to-day that his father was the first one to see the Hermes when it was excavated back in the seventies." Thirteen hours of riding mules were forgotten "when Taygetos bursts upon us, a long jagged ridge, the way a mountain should be made, and the snowy peaks against a deep blue sky and the lower slopes and greys while the

plain at the foot was a symphony of brilliant greens and silvery olives."

It is so refreshing to have access to this kind of personal experience and feelings from a period when neither American nor English authors (e.g., Henry James and George Gissing) were interested in including Greece in their writing, even when they, themselves, had traveled there. In 1888, Edith Wharton took a cruise in the Aegean for 4 months, but despite her "inexhaustible memories" she never wrote about it in her fiction. As David Roessel has noted in *In Byron's Shadow* (2002, p. 154), "we sometimes hear of people traveling to Greece in novels by major writers, but we never see them there, and it is somewhat remarkable how little the place [Greece] matters in their books."

—Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

The Blegen House Revisited

In July 2011 a small group of School staff and Members were invited to visit the headquarters of the John F. Costopoulos Foundation. This impressive neoclassical house at 9 Ploutarchou in Kolonaki holds a special place in the history of the School because it was once the Blegen House. The invitation was the result of a pleasant collaboration between the School Archives and the administrative staff of the Costopoulos Foundation concerning the history of the Blegen House for an essay in the Foundation's anniversary volume (*Ίδρυμα Ιωάννου Φ. Κωστόπουλου, Επετειακός Απολογισμός 1979–2009*, Athens 2010). Foundation Director Hector Verykios, as well as the architects who were involved in the restoration of the building, kindly guided us through the house and explained how they uncovered the beautiful frescoes that had long disappeared under layers of plaster by the time of Carl W. Blegen's death in 1971. We were happy to have with us Nancy Bookidis, Corinth Excavations Assistant Director *Emerita*, who had spent several weeks at the Blegen House in 1971 inventorying the property of the Blegens and the Hills after Carl Blegen's death.

Built in 1895–96, the residence was purchased by Elizabeth Pierce Blegen in 1929 to house the Blegen and the Hill couples. Until then, both the Hills and the Blegens had lived at the American School, where Bert Hodge Hill and Carl W. Blegen held the positions of the Director and the Secretary respectively. The forced resignation of Hill in 1926 (he was replaced temporarily

by Blegen, from 1926 to 1927) led the two families to look for a more permanent establishment that would also allow them to entertain their many friends and colleagues. For several decades, the house at 9 Ploutarchou functioned as an extension of the American School, especially for those who felt unwelcome at the School or who sought the advice of Hill and Blegen. In 1963, when Elizabeth Blegen bequeathed the house to the School, Charles H. Morgan wrote to her: "...The first I really knew of the [American] School was meeting you two [the Blegens] and the Hills in Delphi. The next I really knew of it was at 9 Ploutarchou Street. When I was Director it was always to that address that I looked for guidance. I did the same as Chairman and since then for years to come will always put my first foot in Athens toward it. 9 Ploutarchou is a symbol to generations..." (Charles H. Morgan to Elizabeth P. Blegen, 25 November 1963).

In 1973, the School sold the Blegen House to Vassilios and Eliza Goulandris for \$900,000. In 1988, it was sold to Markos Laimos, before it was bought by Alpha Bank in 1991 to house its private banking operations. Finally, in 2004, it became the property of the John F. Costopoulos Foundation, which supports the promotion of the Greek culture, education, scientific research, and the arts both in Greece and abroad.

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Doreen Canaday Spitzer Archivist

Another Anniversary

Following the School's celebration of its 130th anniversary in June, a group of intrepid alumni/ae toasted the famous Lion of Amphipolis on his 75th birthday (*see cover photo*). In June of 1936 Oscar Broneer had re-erected this "emblem of valor" overlooking the River Strymon, and we honored his deed (even if the colossal statue is slightly askew). This first-ever alumni/ae trip was an unqualified success due in large part to our indefatigable leader, Mellon Professor Margie Miles. We embarked at the Genadeion gate with our faithful charioteer Spiros, and followed Margie as she leapt on and off the bus with the energy of a youthful *apobates* and enthused over every clamp and dowel. From the plain of Thermopylae to the shining sea of Thasos we struggled to keep up with her, but in contrast to *some* School trips we actually had time to swim, indulge our appetites for Macedonian cuisine, and sleep until 7:30 in top-notch hotels.

For many of us, the promise of re-experiencing some of the features of School trips, such as site reports and lively discussions, was a major draw. And, in due course, we were all reminded of many other trip hallmarks: treacherous hikes, prickly underbrush, sprained ankles, and snoozing on the bus. But what struck many of us was how new technology can enhance travel in Greece. With GPS one can no longer get lost in the thorny hillsides, and the new Egnatia Odos speeds one over vast distances — although you can still get thwarted by a herd of goats. While past generations of students have searched in vain for Xerxes' canal across the Mount Athos Peninsula, we recognized it in an instant using Google Earth. The use of color handouts seemed quite innovative to some of us, but other (younger) alums dispensed with paper altogether and showed plans and elevations on their iPads.

Our diversity of age, experience, and nationality made for animated and convivial camaraderie. In addition to reports on archaeological topics, we enjoyed authoritative expositions of Macedonian wines and bougatsa, followed by actual tastings. We returned to Athens happy, well fed, and sunburned, and when the next alumni/ae trip is announced we'll be the first to sign up.

— Samantha Martin-McAuliffe
and Jenifer Neils



Members and staff of the American School and the John F. Costopoulos Foundation at Blegen House.

Photo: N. Vogeikoff-Brogan

In Memoriam

FREDERICK A. COOPER 1936–2011

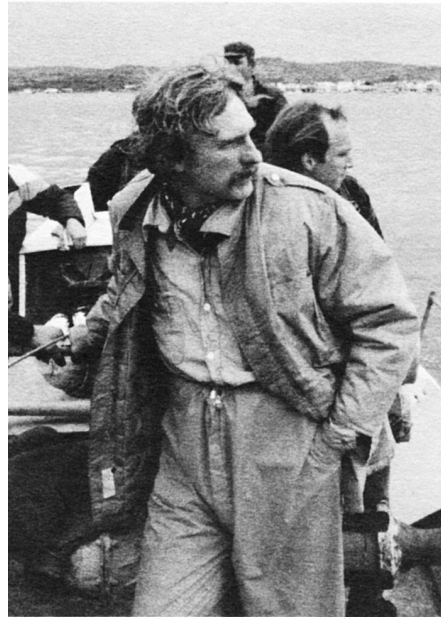
Professor and archaeologist Frederick A. Cooper, a beloved member of the School community, died on September 23.

His involvement with the ASCSA was a long and fruitful one, beginning with his year as a Regular Member in 1968–69 and extending through decades of service as a Managing Committee Member (from 1974 until his death) representing the University of Minnesota, where he was Morse Alumni Distinguished Professor of Art History. During that time span, he was also a Student Associate Member of the School (Strock Fellow) in 1969–70; a two-time Gertrude Smith Professor, directing Summer Sessions in 1978 and 2008; Andrew F. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies from 1982 to 1985; and NEH Fellow in 2001–02.

Born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1936, Mr. Cooper graduated from Yale University with an A.B. in 1959 and received an M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1962. In 1970 he earned his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, where the focus of his study was Greek and Roman art, modern art, and Early Italian art. Prior to embarking on his career as an educator, he was president of a civil engineering/surveying firm, a background that informed his subsequent archaeological pursuits. He taught briefly at the University of Pittsburgh, Temple University, and Northwestern University before joining the faculty of the University of Minnesota in 1971.

Recipient of numerous awards for excellence in teaching, including the University of Minnesota's Distinguished Teacher Award in 1972–73 and 1989–90 and the AIA's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching in 1996, Mr. Cooper also published and lectured widely. His study of the Temple of Apollo at Bassai, begun with the permission of the Greek Archaeological Service in 1969, was the subject of his Ph.D. dissertation and remained his lifelong passion. His four-volume series on *The Temple of Apollo Bassitas*, published by the School in 1992 and 1996, is recognized as the definitive publication on the temple's architecture and sculpture.

In the early 1980s he worked on the reconstruction project of the Temple of Zeus at Nemea. His drawings for the project, ex-



Fred Cooper in 1985.

hibited at the Benaki Museum, appeared with commentary in the 1983 exhibition guide.

Throughout the 1990s, Mr. Cooper headed the University of Minnesota's program of archaeological research and exploration in the Peloponnese, MARWP (Minnesota Archaeological Researches in the Western Peloponnese), directing three field projects. At Pylos, his team applied modern survey capabilities to make further discoveries at the Bronze Age Palace of Nestor; this nearly decade-long project produced a detailed plan of the palace and also relocated and mapped more accurately several chamber tombs and shaft graves. MAWRP's Morea project, a survey of vernacular architecture dating from the Frankish period to the mid-twentieth century, conducted field seasons from 1991 to 2000; results of this work were published in 2002 in *Houses of the Morea: Vernacular Architecture of the Northwest Peloponnesos*. During the summers of 1991 and 1992, Mr. Cooper oversaw MARWP's efforts on the Heroon at Messene, a concentrated program of recovery, study, and publication with the aim of eventual physical reconstruction. His work on these field projects delved into history that spanned three millennia, introduced undergraduate and graduate students to innovative and thought-provoking archaeological applications, and added immeasurably to the body of scholarly work on the

region. In recent years he was working on a major book on Greek architecture, which his colleagues plan to bring to fruition.

SIR PATRICK LEIGH FERMOR 1915–2011

Renowned writer and World War II hero Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor died on June 10, 2011, at his home in Worcestershire, England. He was 96.

Regarded by many as one of the finest writers of the twentieth century, in Greece Sir Patrick is famed as the war hero who parachuted into Nazi-occupied Crete in World War II, capturing its German commander. After the war, he eventually settled in Greece, near Kardamyli. His love for the country infused much of his writing, and his high-spirited accounts of his adventures in prewar Europe, southern Greece, and the Caribbean are widely regarded as classics of travel literature.

For his decades of writings on Greece, the Greek government in 2007 awarded Sir Patrick its highest honor, the Commander of the Phoenix. His writings include two books about life in Greece, "Mani" (1958) and "Roumeli" (1966).

Sir Patrick was honored for his philhellenism by the Board of the Gennadius Library at its Second Annual Awards Dinner in 2004.

JOHN DOUGLAS MACISAAC 1944–2011

Professor and former School Member John Douglas MacIsaac died on November 19 in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A Regular Member of the School (Robinson Fellow) in 1982–83, he received his Ph.D. in Classics from Johns Hopkins University. His specialty was in the field of numismatics. As a scholar assigned the publication of ASCSA excavations, he researched coins from the early excavations by Shear in the Theater and the Roman villa at Ancient Corinth. Among his published works is "Corinth, the Theater, the Coins, 1925–1926," *Hesperia* Vol. 56 (1987).

Mr. MacIsaac also was an Associate Member of the School (Gennadeion Fellow, 1987–88), participated in the NEH

continued on next page

Lepanto (1571) to the Venetian conquest of the Peloponnese (1684) was one of uninterrupted Ottoman presence, in which social and economic trends acquired clear characteristics. It is this period on which my study focuses with the aim of filling a bibliographical gap.

From the rich material I collected during a visit at the Başbakanlık archives of Istanbul in 2006, I chose to focus my research, undertaken with the financial support of the Robinson Fellowship, on the Corinth-related data offered by the first cadaster of the seventeenth century (code number TT714, based on the years 1613–1614). Information contained in the cadaster, which comprises data about taxation, is enlightening regarding demography and the number of settlements as well as agriculture, small industries, and services to the State. This information was compared to data offered by an earlier cadaster (1511–1512) in order to establish demographic and economic trends.

The cadaster records 180 settlements in the *kaza* (administrative district) of Corinth, far more than that of the earlier cadaster, as well as a corresponding population growth. Records indicate the strength of the area's agricultural production, particularly wheat, barley, rye, and millet. Grape-juice production was an important branch of the local economy; and in almost all villages there is a tax on beehives, which indicates that honey production also contributed to the local nutrition and economy, as well as on vegetable gardens, on which subsistence of households was based. In comparison to the earlier cadaster, one notices that in many villages production of wheat and barley has been reduced and new products are now established—an indicator, perhaps, of better control of production from the state and therefore of a market-oriented agricultural

production. Taxation records also indicate the increasing number of people engaged in the production of gunpowder and salt and the guarding of mountain passes.

Another trend can be observed in the ratio of Muslim to non-Muslim population. Although the latter remained the majority, in comparison to the earlier cadaster, the Muslim families residing in the *kaza* appear increased in number. This is attested also by the data from the seventeenth-century Muslim cemetery at the outskirts of the city of Corinth. A reason might be that at the end of the sixteenth century, Muslims of the Shi'i order were brought over from Anatolia and settled all over the Peloponnese following the obligatory transfer process (*sürgün*) due to the conflict of the Ottoman State with Shi'i Safavid Persia.

Further research of the cadasters as well as a comparison with data from periods shorter than a century apart will enable us to solidify the conclusions of the present research and to shed light on the economic and social history of the *kaza* of Corinth in the seventeenth century as well as on the broader context of the Ottoman government of the Peloponnese in this vital time period.

—*Seyyed Mohammed Tagi Shariat-Panahi,*
University of Athens



The Robinson Fellowship enabled me to return to Corinth last summer to continue my research on the stratigraphy, artifacts, spatial organization, and use of a small area in the Ancient City of Corinth (Kokkinovrysi).

Specifically, I returned to study the Roman phases of the Kokkinovrysi Excavations (1961–1963). Located close to a spring, just outside the city walls to the west, the Kokkinovrysi Excavations border the Shear Roman Villa (excavated 1925) to the South. Although I had looked over the contexts and material previously for my dissertation, I began an in-depth examination of the Roman phases and artifacts. While at Corinth, I decided to include the unpublished excavated material from the Roman cistern in my study. This structure is adjacent to the Shear Roman Villa on the east and north of the Kokkinovrysi excavations. In fact, this cistern was excavated at the same time as the Kokkinovrysi excavations and is contemporary with both

the Villa and the auxiliary buildings of the Kokkinovrysi Excavations. Analysis of this material occupied all of my time at Corinth and provided the foundation for my study of the Roman phases.

My preliminary findings from the pottery reveal that the first Kokkinovrysi buildings predate the Roman Villa, but that most of construction was indeed contemporary with it. It seems unlikely that the area was built up without respect to the other structures. From this research, it appears that at Kokkinovrysi there are functional agricultural buildings as well as a pleasurable villa. In order to responsibly represent the material, it has become clear to me that the Kokkinovrysi area needs to be analyzed as a complex placed within the domestic architecture of Corinth during the Roman period. Such an analysis requires more research and collaboration with other scholars working on such issues.

Fortunately, many scholars are currently exploring the nature of domestic architecture at Corinth. In particular, I have been working with Sarah Lepinski to understand the Panaghia Domus and how it relates to Roman domestic architecture in Greece. We visited the Athenian Agora to examine the Roman houses there so that we could compare them to the Corinthian buildings. With the current work being done, the research of Roman domestic architecture appears quite promising in Greece.

While my research is well underway, much still needs to be done. Artifacts need to be drawn and some new photographs taken. Furthermore, the Cistern, Villa, and auxiliary buildings cannot be placed on a plan together since they were dug at different times with different benchmarks. However, I may be able to place them together if I can locate an aerial photograph showing the open excavations alongside the villa in 1962. The small buildings at Kokkinovrysi clearly are being used for agricultural production but the details are unclear. Further study of comparable sites and techniques will shed light on the activities at Kokkinovrysi. The goal to place the Kokkinovrysi complex within the physical and historical context of Corinth and the Roman Empire is progressing.

—*Theodora B. Kopestonsky,*
Denison University and
Columbia State Community College

In Memoriam

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Summer Seminar “Archaeology and Ancient History” at Isthmia in 1991, and was a Solow Summer Research Fellow in 1998. He was an adjunct Professor of Classics at Mary Washington College from 1993 until 2007.

He is survived by his wife, ASCSA Managing Committee Member Liane R. Hough-talin (University of Mary Washington). ❀



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News & Notes ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΑ

NEH Fellows

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Theater project and was responsible for reading most of the pottery from the year's excavations in the Theater.

Also during her time at the School, Ms. Slane submitted an article to the *Journal of Roman Archaeology* on burial customs and how they are transformed between the earlier Roman and Late Antique periods, and gave two lectures: "A Decent Burial: Commemoration and Community in Roman Corinth," as part of the Director's Lecture Series; and another with Evangelia Kiriati of the Fitch Laboratory, which she delivered at the 4th Late Roman Coarse Ware conference in Thessaloniki, called "Kythera al fresco: Examination of LR Cooking Pots Traded in the Aegean." The latter will be published in the proceedings of the conference. ❀

Her many years of research and scholarship in all things Greek culminated in high praise for Managing Committee Member **Katherine Schwab** (Fairfield University): AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association), one of the country's foremost Greek-American organizations, recently honored her as "Hellene of the Year" for District 7, which comprises 14 AHEPA chapters in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Conferring the award at its Fall Conference in October, the organization praised her "dedication to researching the Hellenic culture, including...publications of several book chapters and journal articles, and research for the Caryatid Hair-styling Project."



In June, Managing Committee Member **Nancy Wilkie** (Carleton College) was reappointed as a member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee by the Obama administration. School alumna and Managing Committee Member Joan Connelly (New York University) also served for many years as a member of the committee.



Managing Committee Member **Kathleen Lynch** (University of Cincinnati) explored ancient and modern ideas about Athenian cultural identity in a lecture, "Sex Sells, But Who's Buying? Erotic Imagery on Athenian Vases," presented at the Getty Villa Auditorium in Los Angeles in October. The lecture was co-sponsored by the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Los Angeles County Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.



130th Anniversary Tote Bags for Sale

These beautiful canvas tote bags with the animals of the American School – the Pegasos of Corinth, the owl of Athens, and the griffin of the Gennadius Library—are now available for sale.

You may purchase them through the American School office in Princeton (\$30 each, plus \$5 shipping and handling). You may also purchase them at the ASCSA booth (#301) in the Exhibit Hall at the AIA/APA meeting in Philadelphia for \$30 in cash or check.

Great gifts for American School friends and family and a wonderful way to support the School!