

ákouē

Fall 2006, No. 56



Photo of artwork: Craig Mauzy

The works of Piet de Jong are on display at the Benaki Museum Annexe. Above, watercolor depicting the ground floor of the Stoa of Attalos before its reconstruction. See story on page 2.

IN THIS ISSUE: School Receives Grants Totaling \$1.2 Million 2 Davis New School Director in 2007 3 Romano Appointed Administrative Director 3 Bridges Joins Board 4 Anniversary Events 5 Student Reports 5 “Stargazer” on Loan 6 New Kiln in Corinth 7 Summer Sessions 9 Excavations at Mt. Lykaion 11 NEH Fellows Report 13 Changing Burial Practices 15 Kress Fellows Report 19 ID’ing Cutters 19 Solow Fellows 20 Color in Greek Painting 25 Wiener Lab: Archaeobotanical Remains 26 INSERT: Gennadeion’s New Acquisitions G1 Pausanias Exhibition G1 New Librarian Joins Staff G2 Lecture Series G3 Mozart Concert G3 War and Identities Symposium G4



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece
6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232

ákoue, the newsletter of the ASCSA
Fall 2006 No. 56

Executive Editor
Irene Bald Romano

Editor
Sally Fay

Liaisons in Athens
John Oakley & June Allison

Design & Production
Mary Jane Gavenda

ákoue is published semiannually by the ASCSA under the inspiration of Doreen C. Spitzer, Trustee Emerita. Please address all correspondence and inquiries to the Newsletter Editor, ASCSA U.S. Office, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232. Tel: (609) 683-0800; Fax: (609) 924-0578; E-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org; Website: www.ascsa.edu.gr.

ÁKOUE IN COLOR ON THE WEB.
See this issue in color on the School's website at: www.ascsa.edu.gr/newsletter/newsletter.htm.

ASCSA Receives \$1.2 Million for "Digital Initiatives"

Director of Publications Charles Watkinson, co-leader (along with Blegen Librarian Chuck Jones) of the Information Resources Workgroup created to help define the School's technology vision, reports on two major grants that will assist the School in developing its electronic resources.

On June 16, 2006, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation announced an award of almost \$300,000 to fund the first phase of creating a digital library, to redesign the School's website, and to develop staff skills in the management of digital resources. One week later, ASCSA General Manager Pantelis Panos received notice of a €700,000 grant made through the Greek Ministry of Culture under the Information Society program of the European Union. The EU award, the result of a collaborative proposal spearheaded by Mr. Panos, is aimed at the scanning, cataloguing, and online delivery of a range of materials from the Corinth excavations, the Gennadeion, the Blegen Library, and the School Archives. Included are over 150,000 photographs from the Corinth excavations (including nineteenth-century glass negatives); over 200,000 excavation notebook pages (starting from the first records of 1896);

John Gennadius's scrapbooks (which contain thousands of images, newspaper cuttings, and other materials related to early-twentieth-century Greek history); over 4,000 letters and photographs from the Dragoumis family collection; and several thousand photographs from the School archives, including pictures taken by Dorothy Burr Thompson during her travels in Greece and the Near East.

The implementation of the plans set out in the two grant proposals will take over a year, although some results will be visible sooner. The redesign of the website, for example, is already underway. After discussions with other higher education institutions, the School has contracted with the web consultancy firm MStoner, and Michael Stoner (the founder) and his colleague Patrick DiMichele visited both Athens and Princeton in September

continued on page 10

Piet de Jong Exhibition Opens at Benaki

A collaborative exhibition of the works of Piet de Jong, organized by the Agora Excavations and the Benaki Museum, opened at the Benaki's new exhibition hall on Pireos Street on November 13. Entitled *The Art of Antiquity: Piet de Jong and the Athenian Agora*, the exhibition brings together approximately 150 watercolors and ink drawings by de Jong (1887-1967), one of the most important archaeological illustrators of the twentieth century, with many of the objects that he illustrated or that inspired him, drawing on the collection of antiquities in the Agora Museum. The exhibition is scheduled to run through January 7, 2007.

Most of the material, whether de Jong's paintings and drawings or the antiquities he illustrated, comes from the collections of the Agora itself. The Agora Archives contain well over 400 of Piet de Jong's watercolors and drawings. Indeed, much of our image of Aegean prehistory and Classical archaeology has been consciously or subconsciously defined by his illustrations

continued on page 4



Collection of Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Caricature of Theodore Leslie Shear (1880-1945) by Piet de Jong, 1930.



Irene Bald Romano Joins School Staff

Irene Bald Romano has recently been appointed the Administrative Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens's U.S. office in Princeton, NJ.

Ms. Romano also holds research appointments in the Mediterranean Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College. She earned a Ph.D. in Classical Archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania (1980), and has taught at the University of Pennsylvania and at Franklin and Marshall College. Ms. Romano has participated in archaeological field projects in Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Greece, including a long association with the American School's excavations at Ancient Corinth. She was a Member and Fellow of the American School from 1976 to 1980 and a Senior Associate Member in 1994–95.

Ms. Romano is the author or co-author of five books as well as numerous articles on Greek and Roman sculpture, Greek cult practices, and Hellenistic terracotta figurines and pottery. She has been affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in various capacities since 1980 and was the coordinator and co-curator of the reinstallation of the Museum's Classical galleries, "Worlds Intertwined: Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans." Ms. Romano has also had extensive administrative and fundraising experience through her work at the University of Pennsylvania Museum and as a consultant to various non-profit organizations. She is married to classical archaeologist David Gilman Romano and is the mother of three daughters. ❀

Davis to Serve as School Director

The appointment of Jack L. Davis, Carl W. Blegen Professor of Greek Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati, as Director of the School was confirmed at the October Managing Committee meeting. Mr. Davis, appointed to a five-year term, succeeds current School Director Stephen V. Tracy, whose term expires June 30, 2007. He will be accompanied in Athens by his wife, Sharon Stocker, who is also an archaeologist and with him manages field research projects in Albania and Greece.

A respected scholar, Mr. Davis has had considerable administrative experience, as Graduate Advisor for Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati for more than a decade and as director or co-director of many archaeological projects over the past twenty years. He has served as a University of Cincinnati representative to the ASCSA Managing Committee since 2002 and has been a member on a number of Managing Committee committees. Mr. Davis currently chairs the ASCSA's Committee on Excavation and Survey.

Mr. Davis holds a B.A. from the University of Akron and a Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati. He was a Member of the School from 1974 to 1976, as James Rignall Wheeler Fellow and Eugene Vanderpool Fellow.

Mr. Davis directed the Pylos Archaeological Project from 1990 to 1995; was co-director of the archaeological survey and associate director of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project from 1984 to 1990; and was foreign director of the Mallakastira Regional Archaeological Project from 1998 to 2003. He co-directed the Keos Archaeological Project (1984–85), the Durres Regional Archaeological Project (2001–03), and the Bonjakët Excavations near Apollonia, Albania (2004–06). His extensive archaeological field experience also includes work at Ayia Irini, Keos; Knossos, Crete; Korakou (Korinth); and Phylakopi, Melos.

Published works include results of excavations and surveys on Keos and numerous articles concerning the Mallakastira Regional Archaeological Project and the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project. An authority in the prehistory of the Aegean islands, Mr. Davis is author of "Review of Aegean Prehistory: The Islands of the Aegean," in T. Cullen (ed.), *Aegean Prehistory: A Review* (Boston: Archaeological Institute of America; 2001) and of "Minoan Crete and the Aegean," in C.W. Shelmerdine, *Cam-*

bridge Companion to the Aegean Bronze Age (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, in press). Other research interests include the history and archaeology of Ottoman and early modern Greece, and the history of classical archaeology, in particular its relationship to nationalist movements in the Balkans.

Currently Mr. Davis is directing regional studies and excavations in Albania in collaboration with Albanian colleagues, and is also engaged with wife Sharon Stocker in a project to publish unpublished finds from Blegen's excavations at the Palace of Nestor. His books include: *Papers in Cycladic Prehistory* (Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, UCLA; 1979); *Keos V. Ayia*



Photo courtesy of Jack Davis

Jack Davis and Sharon Stocker on the foundations of the new Greek temple that they are excavating at Bonjakët, near the Greek colony of Apollonia in Albania.

Irini: Period V (Mainz 1986); *Landscape Archaeology as Long-Term History: Northern Keos in the Cycladic Islands* (Los Angeles: Institute of Archaeology, UCLA; 1991), winner of the Jo Anne Stolaroff Cotsen Prize; *Sandy Pylos: An Archaeological History from Nestor to Navarino* (University of Texas Press; 1998); *A Guide to the Palace of Nestor, Mycenaean Sites in Its Environs, and the Hora Museum* (Princeton: ASCSA; 2001); *A Historical and Economic Geography of Ottoman Greece: The Southwestern Morea in the 18th Century* (*Hesperia* Supplement 34 (Princeton: ASCSA; 2005)); and *Between Venice and Istanbul: Imperial Landscapes in the Greek World ca. 1500–1800 A.D.* (Princeton: ASCSA; 2005). ❀

de Jong Exhibit

continued from page 2

and their style. His work in Greece, particularly his contributions at Knossos and Pylos, are especially well known to Aegean prehistorians, but also to the general public who have visited these sites, even though they may never have heard his name. In Minoan Crete, his contributions include the physical reconstruction in *beton armée*—as reinforced concrete was then known—and bright paint of the Palace of Minos at Knossos. To visit the palace site at Knossos today is to experience firsthand not only the vision of Sir Arthur Evans but the work and stylistic sensitivities of Piet de Jong.

In his long association with the Athenian Agora, spanning over three decades, Piet de Jong illustrated some of the most important finds and monuments from the site. These range in date from the Neolithic Period through the post-Byzantine era and include objects as varied as Classical architectural terracottas, Byzantine church frescoes, Mycenaean pots, and Roman lamps, not to mention a series of essential topographic plans of the Agora and Acropolis. Until recently, the illustrations were stored in filing cabinets in the Archives of the Agora Excavations, on the upper floor of the Stoa of Attalos Museum, where they

languished in virtual oblivion. This exhibition brings de Jong's illustrations out of their isolation and unites for the first time the original objects with their artful facsimiles, many of which have appeared in archaeological monographs and textbooks dealing with classics and art history.

The de Jong exhibition was spearheaded by John K. Papadopoulos (University of California, Los Angeles), who worked closely with John Camp, Craig Mauzy, and others from the Agora in the organization of the exhibition, as well as with Angelos Delivorrias, Stavros Vlizos, and their staff at the Benaki Museum in the assembly of the materials and the design of the exhibition itself.

The hundreds in attendance at the exhibition's inaugural reception heard brief presentations by the director of the Benaki Museum, Angelos Delivorrias; ASCSA Director Stephen V. Tracy; Mr. Papadopoulos; Jack L. Davis (University of Cincinnati); and the U.S. ambassador to Greece, Charles Ries. The event drew extensive press coverage and was featured in virtually every Greek newspaper and highlighted by Greek television and radio.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a book, *The Art of Antiquity: Piet de Jong and the Athenian Agora*, edited by John Papa-

dopoulos (who also contributed several essays), was published this fall and was presented at the opening of the exhibition. Far more than an exhibition catalogue, this work is a beautifully illustrated collection of essays by noted scholars, many of whom have worked at the Agora excavations.

The exhibition was supported by grants from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, which also underwrote a portion of costs associated with the book publication. ❧

School Adds New Institutions, Representatives

The ranks of ASCSA Cooperating Institutions continue to grow, with nine new institutions having joined during the 2005–06 academic year. At this writing, ASCSA Cooperating Institutions now number 174 (one institution, the University of Kentucky, withdrew in the past year).

The newest Cooperating Institutions are: Arizona State University; Buffalo State College; California State University, Long Beach; College of Charleston; DePauw University; Kennesaw State University; McGill University; Michigan State University; Providence College; Savannah College of Art and Design; Westminster College; and Willamette University. Appointments of Managing Committee representatives for some of these institutions are in process and will be addressed at a future Managing Committee meeting.

Meanwhile, the following new Managing Committee representatives from current Cooperating Institutions were approved at the Managing Committee's May meeting in New York City: Effie Athanassopoulos (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), representing the Department of Anthropology and Geography; Jenny Strauss Clay (University of Virginia), representing the Department of Classical Studies; Lee M. Fratantuono (Ohio Wesleyan University), representing the Humanities-Classics Department; Sarah Purefoy Morris (University of California, Los Angeles), representing the Department of Classics and the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, replacing Steven Lattimore, who has retired and becomes a non-voting member; and John K. Papadopoulos (University of California, Los Angeles), representing the Department of Classics and the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology. ❧

Bridges Joins ASCSA Board



The ASCSA Board of Trustees welcomes new member Andrew P. Bridges, whose appointment was confirmed at the School's October 27 Board meeting.

Mr. Bridges is a partner in the San Francisco office of the international law firm Winston & Strawn LLP, where he concentrates his practice on litigation and strategic counseling with respect to trademark, copyright, advertising, consumer protection, unfair competition, trade secrets, internet regulation, and media law. A highly regarded litigator, he has been the lead counsel in notable intellectual property cases involving e-commerce and the Internet.

Mr. Bridges was a participant in the School's 1974 Summer Session and was a Regular Member in 1977–78 on a Rotary Foundation fellowship. He received a B.A. in Greek and Latin, with distinction, Phi Beta Kappa,

from Stanford University in 1976; an honors B.A. in Greats (philosophy and ancient history) from the University of Oxford (Merton College) in 1980, with an M.A. following in 1985; and a J.D., cum laude, from Harvard Law School in 1983. He is a fluent speaker of modern Greek.

Mr. Bridges' gift to the endowment and fundraising efforts were instrumental in the establishment of a Summer Session fellowship honoring the late Antony and Isabelle Raubitschek.

Agora Excavations, ASCSA Observe Milestone Anniversaries

Joint celebrations took place in Athens on June 15 and 16 to mark the 125th anniversary of the School and the 75th anniversary of the Agora Excavations. On the morning of the 15th John McK. Camp, Director of the Agora Excavations, opened an exhibition in the Agora, which consisted of a series of pictures in the Stoa of Attalos of the history of the excavations and the reconstruction of the Stoa. The beautiful black and white photos that lined the wall of the Stoa brought back to us the faces of all those who worked there from 1931 to the present. Refreshments were served, including birthday cake, before the attendees headed out onto the site with a description of the dedications around the Agora and a map of their locations. John Camp officially dedicated two benches near the Stoa of Zeus to Homer Thompson and John Travlos. Many strolled around the Agora and climbed down into the current excavation site, where trench supervisors explained the recent finds.

In the afternoon, an audience of nearly 300 assembled in Cotsen Hall for addresses by the General Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Christos Zachopoulos; General Director of Antiquities, Vivi Vassilopoulou; Ambassador from the United States, Charles Ries; and Wolf-Dietrich Niemeier, Director of the German Archaeological In-



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Agora Excavations Director John Camp addresses the 75th Anniversary attendees at the Stoa of Attalos. (See more photos of the events in People & Places.)

stitute and the representative of the foreign schools. School Director Stephen V. Tracy followed with a brief history of the last 25 years at the ASCSA, accompanied by a presentation featuring the major excavations. The day closed with a reception in

the lower garden.

Friday featured a day-long symposium on the School and the Agora. Mellon Professor John H. Oakley chaired the morning session, which featured the following

continued on page 12

Student Reports

Vegetal Imagery and Neo-Attic Art

CLAY M. COFER
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW, 2005–06

My dissertation thesis studies the eclecticism that characterizes the art of the Late Republican/Late Hellenistic period and Early Imperial period in terms of an equally widespread metaphor, the horticultural practice of grafting. Grafting presents a heretofore unexplored relationship between developments in agricultural science, poetic metaphor, vegetal decoration in sculpture and painting, and composite creations involving a mix of forms, compositions, and styles. The eclecticism of this period is a longstanding problem in the history of art that has yet to be under-

stood effectively. My dissertation offers a solution that finds coherence between the many artistic and other cultural phenomena of the time.

I spent academic year 2005–06 researching at the Blegen Library and traveling to sites and museums throughout Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey. During this year, I focused my study along two lines of research that took advantage of being in Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean: the development of vegetal decoration in Late Hellenistic to Early Roman Greece, and a study of Neo-Attic art as represented in Athens and in greater Greece.

In terms of vegetal imagery, I found that the engrafted vegetal scrolls that appear in Augustan period art are the culmination of a much larger tradition of vegetal decoration that begins as early as the fourth century B.C. in Greece. I was able to visit fourth-century monuments such as the

“Column of the Dancers” at Delphi, which combines vegetal, figural, and architectural elements into a single composition, as well as early examples of combined human and vegetal forms such as those that appear at Vergina and Pella. Vegetal scrolls and combined human and vegetal forms develop rapidly in the Hellenistic period and predominate in the sculptural, monumental, and architectural decoration of the Hellenistic cities of Asia Minor. I had the opportunity to see and study the increasingly profuse vegetal forms that adorn the architecture of Didyma, Teos, Magnesia on the Maeander, and most importantly Pergamon. Especially significant was the opportunity to study a late-second-century B.C. altar base from Pergamon, now housed at the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. The base is decorated with vegetal scrolls engrafted with numerous trees and fruits

continued on page 8

“Stargazer” Goes on Loan to Cycladic Museum of Art

On October 3, 2006, the “Stargazer” of the American School was presented to the public on the first floor of the Cycladic Museum of Art, as a long-term loan with the approval of the School’s leadership. Although the marble figurine has been in the School’s antiquities collection for many years, only recently were we made aware of just how rare an object it is. We felt that it should be available for all to see and we are extremely delighted at this agreement with the Cycladic Museum of Art, which ensures that the “Stargazer” will at last be properly exhibited in company with his Cycladic “cousins” and be accessible to the public.

The figure’s popular name “Stargazer” derives from the noticeable backward tilt of his head. Such figures are known formally as Kilia type figures, taking their name from the find-spot of the School’s “Stargazer,” the first of its kind to be published. Kilia is a site on the Gallipoli peninsula in western Turkey. The dating of the Kilia figurines goes back to the Chalcolithic period, around 4500 B.C.

The School’s “Stargazer” was unearthed in 1900 by Frank Calvert during his excavations at the site of Kilia. Although it was included in the catalogue of the Frank Calvert Collection, which was compiled two years later, its whereabouts was lost for many decades until Jack Caskey identified it in the School’s antiquities collection and published it in the *American Journal of Archaeology* of 1972.

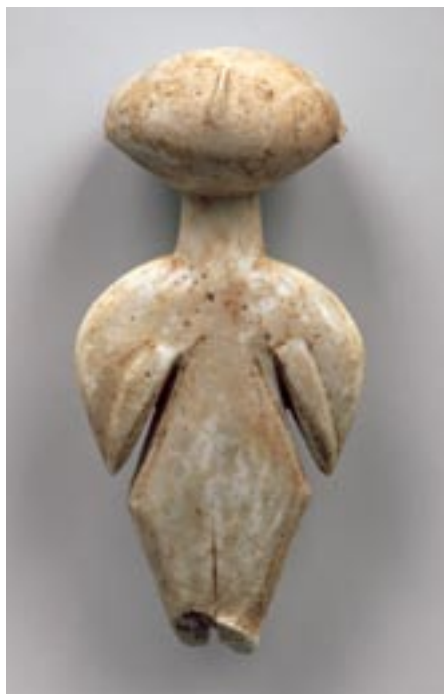


Photo: Elias Eliades

The “Stargazer.”

U.S. consul at the Dardanelles straits and an amateur archaeologist, Frank Calvert excavated many sites in the Troad and the Gallipoli peninsula, including Kilia. According to Susan Heuck Allen, author of *Finding the Walls of Troy* (1998), although Frank Calvert was the first man to identify the walls of Troy, Schliemann always denied Calvert’s contribution to his discovery of the Homeric city. In line with the customs

of the time, Calvert possessed a large collection of antiquities, part of which was sold to the British Museum. Other parts, with the assistance of architect Francis Bacon, who had married Frank Calvert’s niece, Alice, ended up at museums in the United States. Calvert died in 1908, but the rest of his collection remained with his family at the Dardanelles and suffered during the Greek-Turkish War (1919–1922). The uncertainty of the times probably led Francis Bacon to the decision to deposit the “Stargazer” at the American School of Classical Studies. Bacon, a well-known architect who had participated in the excavations at Assos in Asia Minor, kept in contact with many members of the School, and there is evidence that he visited Athens in 1931. We suppose that during this trip he handed the “Stargazer” to Rhys Carpenter, the famous professor of classical archaeology from Bryn Mawr College and Director of the School at the time. One year later, in 1932, Richard Stillwell, the new Director of the School, found it on his desk without any indication of how it had gotten there. Kept for more than seventy years in a box at the School’s antiquities collection, without gazing at the stars, the “Stargazer” has now taken another journey in his long life, from Souidias to the hospitable building a few streets down the hill, on Neophytou Douka. ✎

— Stephen V. Tracy, Director
Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, Archivist

Development News

Vermeule Fellowship Within Reach

Following a bequest from long-time Managing Committee member Emily Dickinson Townsend Vermeule and matching funds from the Goldsmith Foundation and the Roebuck Estate, the ASCSA Alumni/ae Association began a campaign in 2004 to fully endow a Regular Member Fellowship in honor of Professor Vermeule, who died in 2001. The School is close to completing the endowment and plans to continue efforts in this area in the coming year.

Scholarship Endowment Grows

Through the generosity of Miss Katherine Keene, \$89,000 has been added to the endowment for scholarships for high school teachers to attend the School’s Summer Session. Ms. Keene was a public high school teacher in Maryland for many years and was inspired to make her first gifts to the School by her wonderful experience on a Summer Session in 1972 led by Joseph Conant. An intrepid traveler, she was a WAC during World War II and was with the OSS in London and in post-war Germany, and she participated in many of the School’s “On-Site” tours over the years. Ms. Keene now lives in Seattle, Washington.

A Challenge to Give

Doreen Spitzer, Trustee *Emerita* and Chairman of the Friends of the ASCSA, has pledged a generous challenge gift for the 2006–07 Annual Appeal that will match all unrestricted donations dollar for dollar, up to \$250,000. Funds raised are applied directly to the operating costs of the School in Athens. The Annual Appeal runs from October 15, 2006 to October 15, 2007. Please join in supporting the ASCSA by making a gift today! Checks may be made payable to the ASCSA and mailed to the Princeton office.

A New Kiln in Ancient Corinth

Philip Sapirstein (Cornell University), Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow at the School in 2005-06, describes an experimental and informative building project undertaken at Corinth during Summer 2006, part of a joint venture of the Corinth Architecture Project, directed by Robin Rhodes and sponsored by the University of Notre Dame, and Guy Sanders.

This summer at Corinth we built a large kiln as part of an experiment with the clays of the Corinthia. This project stemmed from investigations in 2004 into the manufacture of the enormous Protocorinthian roof tiles from the seventh-century B.C. temple that preceded the well-known Apollo Temple of Corinth. As one of the first generation of tile roofs, the Protocorinthian roofing system reflects an important step towards permanence and monumentality in early Archaic Greek architecture, so the technical origins of these roof tiles are part of my dissertation research. Knowledge of the clays in the Corinthia has expanded greatly thanks to recent compositional analyses, but we wanted to tackle the practical difficulties of working with local clays to create full-sized replica tiles. This was no easy task, given their complexity and size—up to 35 kg per tile—but we were encouraged by the successful creation of similar replica tiles at Isthmia 25 years ago (Rostoker and Gebhard, *JFA* 8, 1981, pp. 211–27). John Lambert, a recent M.F.A. from the University of Notre Dame who creates large-scale terracotta sculpture, arrived as part of the Corinth Architecture Project. My wife, Allison Trdan, was in Corinth for the summer and provided assistance with kiln building and tile firing. Guy Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations, offered not only his expertise on local clay sources, but also a workspace in Ancient Corinth and the all-important supplies for making the tiles. Our investigations eventually developed into a full experimental archaeology project, and lately we successfully fired several replica tiles in Guy's custom-built kiln.

After the 2004 season I had produced replica tiles, but with measurements up to 65 cm across, they were too large to fit inside a conventional electric kiln. This summer's goal was to build a kiln big enough for several Protocorinthian tiles. It happened that John already had built a few wood-fired kilns in the United States. His design for a horizontal-draft chamber, while not identical to the traditional Mediterranean updraft kiln, created atmospheric conditions similar to an ancient kiln.

John started by leveling a building site and coating the floor with crushed stone insulation. The construction is relatively

simple. John stacked refractory bricks capable of withstanding high temperatures for the inner walls and the barrel-vaulted roof of the chamber. A tall chimney at the back creates a draft, spy-holes are built into the sides, and the front is left completely open for access. The fire burns right inside the chamber with the ceramics, so to protect the wares from damage by the intense flames there is a low divider wall called a bag wall. The outside of the kiln is sheathed in inexpensive aerated bricks. As a finishing touch we coated the vault's exterior in a lime cement, which gave the kiln a more attractive look, if not better insulation.

Then Guy, Allison, and I were left to produce some goods to fill up the roughly two cubic meters of space inside the new kiln. We mined clay from a number of sites below the ridges between Acrocorinth and Penteskouphia village, all within a few kilometers of Temple Hill and the ancient Potter's quarter. One of the best spots for mining a workable buff clay was only a few hundred meters from the findspot of the famous Penteskouphia plaques. We produced a number of test bricks with various kinds of tempering and carefully charted the quality of the clay and the dimensions of the bricks at various stages of mixing and drying. Besides the bricks, we made more replica roof tiles as well as a few animal and Psi figurines with the ceramic and terracotta specialists who were working at the museum at the time. Guy's terrier Norma watched over the whole process and kept the neighborhood kitten from leaving too many paw prints on our bricks as they dried.

After a long, hot summer we were ready to load the kiln. We stacked nearly 500 kg of objects inside, set up the bag wall, and sealed the chamber with a front wall built of more refractory bricks. The firing lasted nearly 24 hours, beginning with a low-temperature pre-firing to remove completely any lingering atmospheric moisture, and we found the best way to gradually raise the temperature afterwards was by pitching a handful of small logs into the kiln door every few minutes. Fortunately the chimney never belched enough smoke to attract the fire brigade over to our operation, although by 500°C we were beginning to wish we had more fire-proof gear. Toward the end of the



Photo: Philip Sapirstein

John Lambert measures and cuts bricks that would eventually seal the front of the kiln vault during firing.

cycle we rapidly brought the temperature from 600°C to just short of 800°C, which we believed would be high enough to low-fire the contents. The kiln was sealed up to cool off gradually, and after two days we were delighted to discover the batch had survived. The wares were fired with only about 125 kg of wood. The results of the study are in preparation for a preliminary publication, and we hope to fire the kiln many times again in future investigations into the art of ceramics at Ancient Corinth. ✱

Upcoming School Conferences

"Athenian Potters and Painters II" will be held at the American School of Classical Studies on March 28–30, 2007, in Cotsen Hall. Co-organized by John Oakley and Olga Palagia, the conference will feature 35 international speakers who will talk about various aspects of Athenian painted pottery. Attendance is free. The proceedings are expected to be published by the School as an *Hesperia* Supplement.

"Half a Century on the Isthmus: A conference to celebrate over fifty years of excavation and survey on the Isthmus of Corinth," will take place at the School's Cotsen Hall, June 15–17, 2007. The event is being organized by Elizabeth Gebhard, and Timothy Gregory, long-time directors of the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia and the Ohio State Excavations at Isthmia, respectively.

Publications News

The June 2006 celebration of 75 years of excavations in the Athenian Agora was accompanied by the publication of *Agora Excavations, 1931–2006: A Pictorial History*. Written by Craig A. Mauzy, Manager of the Agora Excavations, with contributions by Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp II, the book describes the first season of fieldwork and then moves on to focus on some key moments in the Agora's recent history—from the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos to the landscaping of the archaeological park. While many of the illustrations are from the archives, the more recent, color photographs were taken by Mr. Mauzy himself. Copies of the book were eagerly consumed by visitors to a commemorative exhibition held on the upper floor of the Stoa, and it remains on sale through both the Publications Office (www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications) and the shop in the Agora museum.



Photo: Craig Mauzy

The 75th Agora anniversary crowd peruses copies of *Agora Excavations, 1931–2006*.

Another beautifully illustrated book was printed in October to accompany an exhibition of watercolors by the archaeological illustrator Piet de Jong, which opened at the Benaki Museum's Pireos Street annex in Athens on November 13. John K. Papadopoulos's *The Art of Antiquity: Piet de Jong and the Athenian Agora* is, however, far more than just an exhibition catalogue. With short essays on different periods and types of material by several Agora staff and affiliated scholars, the book places the artist in the context of the discovery of the political and civic center of Athens. A number

of Piet de Jong's affectionate caricatures are also included, representing famous School figures such as Virginia Grace and Carl Blegen. The complex, full-color book is the product of truly international teamwork. It was designed and edited in Princeton by Mary Jane Gavenda and Carol A. Stein, with the editorial input of Timothy D. Wardell. The printing, as well as the publication of a Greek-language edition, was supervised in Athens by Kostas Papadopoulos of the Greek publisher Potamos. He was assisted by Craig Mauzy, who was also responsible for the photography and scanning of Piet de Jong's watercolors.

Although the focus has been on the Agora this year, other book projects have moved steadily to completion. *The Greek Tile Works at Corinth*, by Gloria S. Merker, and *Chrysokamino: The Metallurgy Workshop and Its Territory*, by Philip P. Betancourt, both appeared in the *Hesperia* Supplement series, while the publication of a revised edition of *Castles of the Morea*, by Kevin Andrews, makes available again (over 50 years after it was first published) a famous study of the Grimani codex, the collection of seventeenth-century plans of Venetian fortifications in Greece that is one of the treasures of the Gennadius Library. Many more books are in development, and Editor of Monographs Michael A. Fitzgerald has been working with the Publications Committee to handle the review of a record number of new submissions.

Article submissions to *Hesperia* have also been flooding in, keeping Editor Tracey Cullen and Production Manager Sarah George Figueira extremely busy. To ensure that each issue contains at least three or four papers, a limit of 75 printed pages has been imposed on each article. Subscribers have welcomed the range of subjects that are covered in each issue, and authors have generally found that the length limit helps them focus their arguments. Innovations in the online edition of *Hesperia* (accessible via www.hesperiaonline.org) continue. In September, the journal joined the CrossRef reference citation linking service, a cooperative of over 1600 publishers. This system allows live links to be created between bibliographic references in *Hesperia* articles and online versions of the books and journals cited. Readers of the online edition can now seamlessly follow themes of interest through the literature, saving valuable re-

search time in the process. The initiative also increases the number of readers for articles published in *Hesperia*, which is already one of the most highly cited journals in classical studies and archaeology.



In July, the Publications Committee welcomed a new Chair, Daniel J. Pullen, Professor of Classics at Florida State University. As well as being an active excavator and field surveyor, Mr. Pullen has an impressive publications record, including a major monograph entitled *The Early Bronze Age Village on Tsoungiza Hill*, which is now entering production in the Publications Office. He replaces Carol C. Mattusch, Mathy Professor of Art History at George Mason University, who has served as Chair of the Committee with great skill for a number of years. Ms. Mattusch continues her service to the School as a member of the Executive Committee. ❀

— Charles Watkinson
Director of Publications

Student Reports

continued from page 5

and has its closest parallel in art to the Ara Pacis of Augustus. It seems clear that the Romans continued and further developed an already established tradition of vegetal decoration with strong roots in Asia Minor and especially Pergamon.

The second part of my research concentrated on eclectic art of the first century B.C. in Greece, especially Neo-Attic sculpture. Neo-Attic art best expresses the Roman appropriation of Greek artistic forms and styles and their adaptation into something Graeco-Roman. It is assumed that there were two centers of Neo-Attic production: one in Athens and the other in Italy. But while Neo-Attic art is well represented in Italy, relatively few attestations survive from Greece. It was thus necessary for me to clarify the nature of Neo-Attic art as it is represented in Greece in order to better understand Neo-Attic art in general. My study included the Lesser Propylaia at Eleusis, the sculptural corpus from the Antikythera shipwreck housed in the National Archaeological Museum, and individual works such as marble kraters and pinakes found in museums throughout Greece and Turkey. I tried to distinguish patterns in the processes of selecting elements of style and composition from earlier sources and

continued on next page

Students and Teachers Sing Praises of Summer Sessions

*"Fasouli to fasouli, gemizei to sakouli."
(Bean by bean the bag gets full.)*

Summer Session I students learned this traditional Greek phrase at the beginning of their exploration of Greece, and indeed, little by little, site by site, museum by museum, beach by beach, the trip unfolded to become a fulfilling experience for all.

Participants consisted of two teachers, eight undergraduates/new graduates, and ten graduate students, and formed a cohesive, enthusiastic, and appreciative group that made the Director's task a pleasure every day.

The range of knowledge the Members possessed was wide and deep, with strong backgrounds in art history, literature, language, prehistoric and classical archaeology, osteology, music, and ancient and near eastern history. Throughout the program,

Members contributed to discussions at sites, wearing their knowledge lightly and generously.

We visited 98 sites and monuments, and made 39 museum visits. We enjoyed 40 member reports and presentations by 53 invited speakers, 7 of whom gave multiple presentations to our group. This generosity of time and energy is what makes the Summer Session the unique and outstanding program that it is. In addition, we were fortunate to be in Athens to attend papers at the Symposium on the Anniversary of the 125 years of Work at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the 75 Years of the Agora Excavations.

Members loved living (and eating) in Loring Hall, and often sang its praises. On the road, we had several memorable out-

continued on page 18



Photo: Charles Muntz

Summer Session I students visit the Stadium at Messene.

Student Reports

continued from previous page

their subsequent combination and transformation into new artistic idioms that have long-lasting effects and can undergo further processes of combination and transformation. Such processes are fully realized in the metaphor of grafting: an engrafted tree, like the ones described in Virgil and Pliny, is the result of a multiplicity of sources unified into an enduring creation. Like the tree, Neo-Attic forms are forever mutable.

On April 6, I presented a lecture as a part of the ASCSA Tea Talk series, entitled "Grafting Styles in Neo-Attic Art." About 25 people attended the lecture and I received good and helpful comments from many fellow students and professors.

I am grateful to the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for this wonderful opportunity. My research and experiences have provided me with solid foundations for continued work and the writing of my dissertation.



Corinth, Albania, and Romans in China

AMELIA R. BROWN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY
EDWARD W. CAPPS FELLOW, 2006-07

What do these things have in common? I am currently residing in beautiful Ancient Corinth as an ASCSA Associate Member.

Daily I witness the sunset migration of swallows, tiny white boats on the deep blue gulf, and enthusiastic local electioneering, complete with roving campaign cars broadcasting slogans. At night, the old familiar owls hoot below moonlit (and now also artificially lit) Acrocorinth. My main occupation is my dissertation on Late Antique Corinth: history, epigraphy, sculpture, and civic institutions of the city in the shadowy era from Diocletian through the end of Antiquity. My research ranges from headless chalmydati to the barbarian invasions that continue even today, as the crowds file on and off their buses.

This summer I also experienced the first international conference organized by the Institute for Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at Peking University in Beijing, China. This gathering of scholars was optimistically titled "Building a Harmonious and Sustainable Society, Message from the Ancient Near East." As soon as I heard about this, I just had to go and see the state of the field in the Far East, on a campus hewn from the Qing Dynasty Summer Palace. I found a quite illustrious array of Chinese professors and students, along with a selection of curious western academics from a dizzying range of specialties: priests, professors of Classics, dirt archaeologists, medical doctors, and even the odd cultural anthropologist. After the papers, and trips to medieval Ming tombs and a snaking section of the Great Wall, we made a visit to a marble workshop. Hadri-

an, the Muses, Augustus, and Apollo with Daphne: they were all for sale in imported Italian marbles. It seemed Roman villa culture reborn, but with today's aristocrats going even further east than Cicero to find a proper suite of sculpture for their homes, hotels, and gardens.

Earlier in the year, I took part in another first: the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in Albania. Jack and Shari Davis, along with several Albanian colleagues, took a busload of archaeologists to sites and museums from the border of Montenegro to the Straits of Corfu. Alongside a trickle of other tourists, we stayed at modern hotels and tavernas, drove along truly terrible roads, and hiked up many a castle-crowned peak. In the capital of Tirana we dined with the American Ambassador among a colorful series of ex-communist apartment blocks, now painted in pink, green, and yellow. We saw villages little changed from the days of Lord Byron, donkey-drawn plows and Mercedes, ruined churches and reopened mosques, rows of concrete pillboxes, too many car washes, and spectacular mountain views. A Chinese-built submarine base nestled under the castle of Ali Pasha; statues of the national hero Scanderbeg reared their goat-horned heads at every turn. I found too that quite a few ancient friends from Corinth had been there before me. Albania is indeed a long-missing piece of the Balkan puzzle, now gradually welcoming more visitors every day, like China, or Corinth long ago. ❀

School Members Visit Albania

Jack L. Davis reports here on last spring's School trip to Albania.

The first-ever ASCSA trip to Albania, April 11–17, 2006, was an enormous success! Sixteen members of the School, including School Director Stephen V. Tracy, flew from Athens to Tirana, where they were met by hosts Iris Pojani (Director of the International Centre for Albanian Archaeology in Tirana [the “Packard Center”]) and Shari Stocker and Jack Davis (University of Cincinnati). In a whirlwind excursion, the group crossed the country from north to south, visiting many of its most famous archaeological sites: the Castle of Rozafa in Shkodra/Skutari, the Archaeological Museum and amphitheater at Durrës (ancient Dyrrachium), the Onufri Museum in the Castle of Berat, the ancient Greek colony of Apollonia, and the National Park of Butrint (including the ancient city of Buthrotos).

Among natural splendors enjoyed were the remarkable Syri-i Kaltër (or “Blue Eye”), a supposedly bottomless geyser near Mesopotam, and a breathtaking descent through the Llogora Pass through Greek-speaking villages in the district of Himara. Along the



Photo: Phyllis Graham

Albania trip participants at the archaeological museum of Vlorë.

way, time was found for a grueling hike to the summit of the acropolis of ancient Phoinike, capital of the Hellenistic Epirote league, and to go “off-road” to Pyrrhus of Epirus’ new city Antigone/Antigoneia, in the Dropull (the valley of Gjirokastra/Argyrokastro). On the return journey north to Tirana, Ali Pasha’s fortress at Tepelena offered a special attraction, in that its interior remains inhabited to this day.

The group enjoyed extraordinary hospitality offered by Albanian archaeologists, who guided us through sites and museums and described their recent fieldwork. The School is especially grateful to Ols Lafe (M.A., University of Cincinnati), an archaeologist in the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana, who accompanied the group on the entire trip and shared with its members a considerable knowledge of the history of his country. ❀

Digital Initiatives

continued from page 2

to talk with staff about their ambitions for the site. Feedback was also solicited from members of the Managing Committee, Trustees, Members of the School, and Alumni/ae. MStoner aims to complete the planning stage by the end of 2006, at which point design work will start with the aim of launching the new website in May 2007.

One of the most complex activities in the grant proposals is the design of the School’s digital library. While many institutions now have “institutional repositories,” in which faculty and staff can store computer files, these are only searchable to a limited degree and the types of digital material that can be stored in them is limited to relatively common file types. The School’s responsibility for archiving archaeological data, including preserving the web of interrelationships between finds, context, and interpretation, requires the design of a more complex digital content management system, and the ASCSA is fortunate to have secured the consultancy services of Thornton Staples, one of the leaders in digital library devel-

opment. Mr. Staples is Director of Digital Library Research and Development at the University of Virginia and, in September, he organized the first of three workshops in Athens with the aim of presenting a prototype information architecture for the School by November 2007.

During the two-week workshop, Mr. Staples worked intensively with Tarek Elemam, Information Systems Manager; Bruce Hartzler, Agora IT Manager; James Herbst, Architect and IT Coordinator at Corinth; and Carol Stein, Managing Editor and IT Coordinator in Princeton. This “information architecture team” visited all departments of the School to inventory the types of electronic material that the digital library would be expected to hold, documented the technical standards to which various types of material should be digitized, and began designing the prototype software. They also met with Michael Stoner, Patrick DiMichele, and Pantelis Nikolaidis, the EU grant consultant, to make sure that all the digital initiative projects were proceeding in a coordinated way.

Together, the Mellon and EU grants provide a solid basis for further development of the School’s electronic resources. Implementing the digital library system will require further technological innovation and reorganization of staff duties, and opportunities for Phase 2 funding are already being sought. While there are many challenges to overcome, digital technologies have the potential to help the School achieve its mission even more effectively: students who increasingly live and work online will find a stimulating electronic, as well as physical, environment when they arrive in Athens; the option to search across databases and materials traditionally kept separate will open up new research avenues to scholars, not only when they are in Greece but also from their home bases; archaeological projects will find a solution to the problem of where to store the irreplaceable digital records of fieldwork in the same secure environment as they currently store their paper materials; and publications of the School’s research can become more interactive and reach an even wider audience. There are exciting times ahead. ❀

Excavations at Mt. Lykaion Underway

David Gilman Romano and Mary E. Voyatzis, co-directors of the Mt. Lykaion excavation project, outline their project goals and report on their inaugural season.

A new excavation and survey project was launched this summer at the Sanctuary of Zeus on Mt. Lykaion, high in the mountains of Arcadia. A collaborative venture under the auspices of the ASCSA, this *synergasia* project (website: <http://lykaionexcavation.org>) is under the direction of Mary Voyatzis of the University of Arizona, Anastasia Panagiotopoulou of the Fifth Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and David Gilman Romano of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

The project was conceived as a multi-disciplinary excavation and survey project. The site, located to the west of Megalopolis on the mountain of Agios Elias, held fascination for the ancient Greeks and continues to be important for modern-day scholars of archaeology, classics, and Greek religion. Pausanias described the sanctuary of Zeus in great detail, mentioning that there was a stadium and hippodrome on Mt. Lykaion, in which there were athletic games for the Lykaion festival, a sanctuary of Pan, and at the summit, a formidable *temenos* and open-air ash altar of Lykaion Zeus. Several ancient authors (Plato, Theophrastus, Pausanias) mention that human sacrifice took place at this famous altar. The ancient Greeks considered the whole mountain sacred, and Greek mythology identifies the site as the birthplace of Zeus (at Cretea).

Scientific exploration of this important and early religious site in a remote and little-studied part of Greece presents a unique opportunity to examine a host of research questions. These relate to the origins of Greek religion and cult practices, including the nature and role of sacrifice, both animal and human, and athletic competitions as performances for the gods; regional historical developments; the relationship between religion and politics; and the rationale for the locations of ancient Greek cult sites. The site also has several unique architectural structures, including the only hippodrome that can be visualized and measured in the entire Greek world, the only stadium that is situated within a hippodrome, and a well-preserved fourth-century bath building.

The sanctuary was investigated by the Greek Archaeological Society under K. Kontopoulos briefly in 1897 and by K.

Kourouniotes in 1902 and again in 1909. The upper sanctuary at the southern peak of the mountain is about 0.5 square kilometers in area and includes the open-air ash altar as well as a large *temenos*. The lower sanctuary is approximately 2 square kilometers where the hippodrome, stadium, xenon[?] stoa, fountains, and bath building are located. Kourouniotes also tentatively identified the location of the sanctuary of Pan, mentioned by Pausanias, in the area to the southwest of the hippodrome. In 1996 David Romano and a team from the University of Pennsylvania Museum, through the ASCSA, conducted a computerized topographical and architectural survey of the entire site, which resulted in the first accurate modern map of the area.

Due directly to the assistance and good will of our Greek Archaeological Service colleagues, current work at the site began in the summers of 2004 and 2005 when we were able to carry out limited architectural, topographical, geological, and geophysical work. Under the auspices of the Fifth Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in conjunction with the village of Ano Karyes, and with the support of several foundations and individual donors, work was begun to prepare the

site for further research. With the support of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, architecture students from the University of Pennsylvania School of Design initiated an architectural documentation project for the site. The topographical survey is also working towards creating a new detailed topographical map of the site. The geological survey is under the direction of George Davis of the University of Arizona, who is working towards an understanding of the structural geology of the region, posing the question of whether or not the geological history of the area influenced the selection of the location of the sanctuary. Geophysical work at the site was carried out in 2005 under the direction of Apostolos Sarris of the Institute for Mediterranean Studies of Rethymno, Crete.

The *Syllogos* of the tiny village of Ano Karyes (population 23) has been instrumental in the success of this project. We have received much support from the President of the village *Syllogos*, Kyriakos Karagiannis, and Vice-President Sophia Kakolidou, as well as from Secretary Christos Koumoundouros and former president Nikos Kostopoulos. The *Syllogos* has generously provided us with the use of the

continued on page 26



Sanctuary seats after cleaning.

Photo: David Romano

Blegen Library News

Staff In early 2006 the Blegen Library team welcomed a new member when Panagiota Magouti joined us as our cataloguer. With her in place, the Library is fully and appropriately staffed. In July 2006 Benjamin Millis was promoted to the position of Acquisitions Librarian. Together with existing librarians Maria Tourna and Elizabeth Gignoli, and with the essential partnership of Tarek Elemam as Systems Librarian, we have in place an energetic and creative team, of which I am pleased to be a part.



Catalogue (<http://ambrosialibrary.org/>) The staff of the Blegen has been working hard to assure that all of the holdings are properly represented in AMBROSIA. We have been working through the missing records, updating and repairing and augmenting additional records as we go. In Summer 2005 we implemented the automated generation of monthly acquisitions lists. It is now possible to see such list for each month beginning with February 2005 (follow the link from the Blegen home page at: www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/b_index.htm). The link to "New Books" from the AMBROSIA home page: <http://ambrosialibrary.org/> yields monthly acquisitions lists for all three libraries combined. We expect that these lists will be of use here in Athens, but also at a distance, to allow anyone planning shorter or longer visits here to prepare in advance. By the time this report appears we will have completed the final component of the initial ALEPH training—for the Serials Module—and will have commenced entering our serials data in AMBROSIA.



Electronic Resources (www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/resources.htm) We are working to develop the suite of publications and resources we provide electronically. We now offer access to more than 360 periodicals online [<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/data/alljournals.asp>]. Many of these are open access, others are by subscription. Subscription-based periodicals are accessible at the Souidias Street campus, the Agora, and the offices in Princeton. Members of the School not physically present at those locations can nevertheless use the electronic resources we license from wherever they happen to have access to the web by means of the proxy server by logging in at www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/proxy.htm. We are also working to integrate links to digitally accessible versions of publications we

hold within their records in AMBROSIA. Several hundred of these have been added in recent months.



Coordinated Service Model During the January 2006 meeting of the ASCSA Managing Committee in Montreal, senior management, in consultation with staff present at the time, made a commitment to develop a Coordinated Service Model for the School's library collections, as recommended by the Mellon Foundation's Visitors' report. The School has concluded that this process will require the creation of a Library and Information Services Unit drawing on staff from its libraries, archives, and IT departments. This new unit, to be chaired by the Head of the Blegen Library, is developing the Coordinated Service Model to manage the library and archival collections and to facilitate research through the integration of IT services. Recognizing that this kind of redeployment of resources and personnel is not a trivial task, the School successfully applied to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to support

consultancies in collection assessment and technical and IT services workflow. (*For a report on other components of the Mellon grant, see the report by Charles Watkinson in this issue.*) In a parallel track, the Director of the Gennadius Library, the Head Librarian of the Blegen Library, the Director of the School, and others have been working to clarify existing policies and procedures in each of the libraries; to analyze existing and historical staff functions; and to understand and articulate workflow issues. We expect to make substantial progress on this effort in the coming months.



News Dissemination We have revived the News feature of the Blegen Library website. We expect also to soon be providing information on the Library to anyone interested in joining a mailing list. For the time being, click on "Library News" at www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/b_index.htm. ☘

— Charles E. Jones, Blegen Librarian

School, Agora Anniversaries

continued from page 5

speakers: John Camp, on the Agora Excavations 1931–2006; School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, on the history and organization of the Archives; Sherry Fox, Director of the Wiener Laboratory, on the work of the lab; Maria Liston (University of Waterloo), on the Bone Well of the Agora and the nature of the deaths of the infants found there; Olga Palagia (University of Athens), on Gorham Stevens and the Athena statues on the Acropolis; Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, on recent developments at the Library; and Barbara Tsakirgis (Vanderbilt University), on houses in and near the Agora.

The afternoon session was chaired by John Camp. Speakers were Susan Rotroff (Washington University in St. Louis), who spoke on commercial buildings in the Agora; Alkestis Choremi, Director of A' Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, who addressed the development of the whole Agora area and its museum from 1998 through 2005; Mark Lawall (University of Manitoba), who discussed amphoras and developments since Virginia Grace; Agora Architect Richard Anderson, who spoke on new technology for plotting monuments; and Craig Mauzy, Photogra-

pher and Manager of the Agora Excavations, who presented a pictorial history of the Agora Excavations.

Celebrations concluded with a dinner in the lower garden for the symposium participants, academic staff, and visiting trustees.

To mark the occasion the School produced, in both Greek and English, a commemorative book authored by Craig Mauzy: *Agora Excavations 1931–2006, A Pictorial History*. Craig sifted through thousands of photos from the Stoa archives to put together a pictorial narrative of the progress of the excavations, the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos and of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and the landscaping of the Agora. Included also are memorable photos of the excavators, staff, and students and a listing of the names of all the volunteers for the last twenty-five years. This is a book to keep—providing a treasure of reminiscences for many of the School's older members and staff, and for the younger generation, a loving memorial of the dedication and hard work that has made the site what it is for them today. ☘

— June Allison

NEH Fellows Examine Architecture, Art, and Archaeology

Thanks to support from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), three scholars were able to advance their research at the School during the 2005–06 academic year, as they report here.

I spent this past year in Athens as an NEH Fellow and a Fulbright Senior Scholar studying the small limestone buildings on the Acropolis of Athens. In the sixth century B.C., the first monumental temples were built on the Acropolis, the so-called H-architecture that stood on the south side from about 570 B.C., and the late-sixth-century temple of Athena Polias on the north. In addition to these temples, several other limestone buildings of modest dimensions but elaborate decoration adorned the sanctuary. They were designated Buildings A, B, C, D, and E by Theodor Wiegand in *Die Archaische Poros-Architektur der Akropolis zu Athen* (Leipzig 1904) and were subsequently studied by Rudolf Heberdey in *Altattische Porosskulptur. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der archaischen griechischen Kunst* (Vienna 1919). While the buildings have been known for over a hundred years, the ambiguity of the published evidence regarding their number, appearance, and dates of construction has precluded a general understanding of their importance.

My work has concentrated on making a complete catalogue of the extant architectural and sculptural elements. Wiegand's and Heberdey's conclusions still have relevance but were not based upon a complete catalogue. The best pieces are on display in the Acropolis Museum, others are in the Propylaia foundations, and the majority is currently stored in basement storerooms on the Acropolis. Most pieces were recovered in the late-nineteenth-century excavations of the fill to the south and east of the Parthenon. The architectural and sculptural elements seem to have been intentionally broken up into small pieces, since most can be moved by one or two people and a considerable number of them are even smaller.

My study of these remains will contribute to our understanding of the Acropolis in many ways. For example, it will be possible to propose a reconstruction of each building and to consider its association with the extant architectural sculpture. At least four Doric buildings, A, B, C, and E, were built between 560 and the end of the sixth century. To these must belong the well-known pedimental composition of Herakles fighting the Hydra, as well as other sculpted compositions and a few tantalizing fragments of a pediment with



Photo: Nancy Klein

Architectural blocks from the small poros buildings B and C, reused in the foundations of the Propylaia, as seen in a 1988 visit by the Regular Members of the ASCSA.

light-on-dark painted decoration. Additional architectural fragments suggest the presence of other buildings with Ionic characteristics. My detailed observation of individual blocks allows me to document the craftsmanship that went into each building's construction and repair as well as evidence for dismantling or destruction. This provides a life history of each building from its design to its demise and greater insight into the architectural history of the Acropolis from the sixth century onwards. By considering this fundamental evidence against the backdrop of Acropolis studies, my research will shed light on many other subjects: it can tell us about the development of an Athenian architectural style in the sixth century, it can address the function of the buildings (treasuries or predecessors to later buildings such as the Pinakothek?), and it can even surmise who might have been responsible for their construction.

My work on the Acropolis would not have been possible without the permission of the First Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the assistance of Dr. Christina Vlassopoulou and her staff, as well as the guards who have been my constant companions in the storerooms. I am grateful to these individuals as well as the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Fulbright Foundation, and

the American School of Classical Studies in Athens for their support.

— Nancy L. Klein, Texas A&M University



Thanks to the American School and the National Endowment for the Humanities, I was able to spend six months in Greece during 2005–06 working on a book on the architecture of Minoan Crete from the Neolithic period to the Early Iron Age (ca. 6000 B.C.–1100 B.C.). Without the facilities at the School and the research funds to do the necessary fieldwork, the project would have been impossible. In Athens I had access not only to the unparalleled Blegen Library, but also to conversations with colleagues, fascinating Tea Talks and lectures at the School, and important presentations at the Upper House Seminars at the British School and the Minoan Seminar at the Danish Institute. Research trips to Crete allowed me to see important new excavations and to reconsider familiar sites in light of recent publications. As much as I love teaching at Hamilton College in rural upstate New York, it is clear that this past semester “We’re not in Kansas anymore.”

As busy as the semester was, the project is more or less on schedule and is turning out to be even more exciting that I had

continued on page 14



Illustration: John McEnroe

The EM II hamlet at Myrtos (left) compared with the EM III/MM IA city at Malia (right).

hoped. While the aim of the book is to provide the first overall history of Minoan architecture, the act of considering hundreds of individual buildings within the context of “the big picture” has led to some unexpected findings. To cite just one example, the Early Minoan III–Middle Minoan IA period (ca. 2200 B.C.–1900 B.C.) is generally regarded as a sort of ghost in terms of architecture. This was the period that immediately preceded the construction of the first Palaces, yet it was known mainly for a few magnificent tombs and a handful of decidedly odd buildings (e.g., the Oval House at Chamaizi, the small fort at Aghia Photia). My research is beginning to show that we know much more about this period than we thought we knew, and we have simply been overlooking a great deal of readily available information. The settlement at Malia, in particular, is emerging as a very large town with distinctively designed houses, a public shrine, and what may be the earliest monumental architecture in Crete. During this period Malia was exponentially larger and more complex than the small 30- to 40-person hamlets that had characterized the preceding Early Minoan II period. This in turn raises important questions about how and where the first Minoan palaces came about. So far nearly every chapter has produced similar surprises.

I am grateful to the School and the NEH for having had this opportunity.

—John C. McEnroe, Hamilton College



I am very grateful to the National Endowment of the Humanities and to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the generous support during my sabbatical leave from Harvard University. The year brought opportunities to travel for serious research and more general exploration, from the Black Sea littoral to Corfu and across northern Greece, around the sites and sanctuaries of Attica to the Coin Cabinet of the Staatliche Museen, Berlin.

My main activity this year was the preparation of a book manuscript, “Histories of Peirene.” This work focuses on the pre-eminent fountain of Corinth, tracing its development from a nameless spring to renowned monument and poetic source of inspiration, and from a Roman-era “marble magnificence” to a quiet Medieval churchyard. The book explores three themes: the architectural history of Peirene within the evolving cityscape of Corinth, artistic and literary representations of the spring, and finally, the history of excavation and study of Peirene from 1898 to the present.

The historiographic chapters have yielded some of the most interesting discoveries. After chronicling the discovery and early exploration of the Peirene fountain, I’ve followed Bert Hodge Hill’s efforts to piece together the complex history of the monument, to understand how it functioned in antiquity, and to restore it to working order. Under Hill’s direction, a new generation of archaeologists, among them C.W. Blegen and W.B. Dinsmoor, learned the ropes at Peirene. Their Corinthian exploits make great storytelling. Hill and his students supervised the removal of tons of earth; they surveyed choked-up tunnels, sometimes nearly over their heads in water and mud; like so many of the villagers around them, they suffered bouts of malaria and typhoid fever. And they left behind a remarkably detailed record, one that not only allows us to reconstruct their working methods, but to query their data anew and to make new discoveries.

Hill included stratigraphic sections in his own notebooks as early as 1902, and within a decade they were standard practice for his protégés. In fact, it is the re-analysis of the stratigraphic evidence from Ashton Sanborn’s 1910 excavations beside Peirene that provoked my redating of the Peirene “of Herodes Atticus” to the fourth or fifth century A.D. Also extraordinary

is Hill’s lifelong devotion to the antiquities of Corinth. Well known are his efforts to secure the site and museum at Ancient Corinth on the eve of World War II. Less so are his Herculean hydraulic labors at Ancient Corinth, which culminated in his collaboration with the Athens School of Hygiene to cure Peirene, and Ancient Corinth, of typhoid in 1932–33. This work, never published *per se*, included the clearing of hundreds of meters of water-collection tunnels and the sealing of wells against surface contamination. Along the way, Hill and his tunnelers discovered the system of wells belonging to the South Stoa, of which only the ends had then been excavated. Noting the even spacing of the wells, Hill predicted that excavation would reveal that the stoa was divided into a series of rooms, each approximately five meters wide and boasting a well of its own. Laying the stoa bare in subsequent seasons, Oscar Broneer would prove him right. ❀

—Betsey A. Robinson, Harvard University



Photo courtesy Betsey Robinson

Betsey Robinson and Paul Scotton (California State University, Long Beach) “wearing” Peirene after an afternoon of exploring the spring-fed tunnels behind the fountain façade, summer 2006.



Gennadeion News

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



Grave stele of the early 20th c.
from the First Cemetery of Athens.
From the papers of Elias Petropoulos.

Archives Add to Collections

The Gennadius Library Archives has received a valuable addition to the Elias Petropoulos Papers from his companion Mary Koukoule. Consisting of 2075 photographs illustrating "Ellados Koimeteria" (Greek Graveyards), the material was collected, along with much else on modern Greek cemeteries, by Elias Petropoulos (1926–2005) over a period of more than thirty years. For Petropoulos, mapping the graveyards was a "life-long project" aimed at depicting all cultural aspects of death in modern Greek society, although he did not live to see his work published. Petropoulos viewed the cemeteries as a type of city, "with its public squares and its lower class districts...its funeral processions, its own architecture and planning."

—Maria Voltera, Reference Archivist
continued on page G4

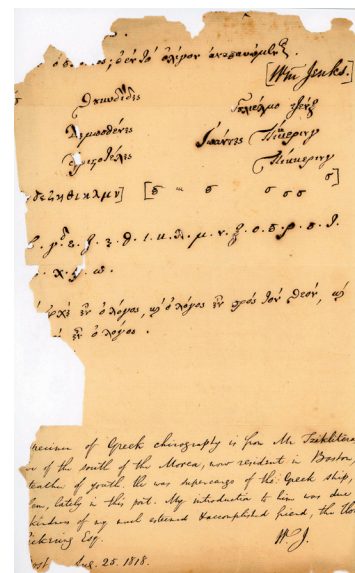
Gift to Gennadeion Illustrates Pronunciation of Greek

The Gennadius Library has recently received a gift of four Greek manuscripts donated by Curtis Runnels, Professor of Archaeology at Boston University, as he describes in the following note.

Four Greek manuscripts that I obtained from a Boston antiquarian book-seller in the 1990s, connected with Nicholaos Tziklitis, William Jenks, and John Pickering and exploring the pronunciation of Greek, would have been of great interest to John Gennadius himself. These manuscripts, once belonging to Jenks (1778–1866), may be the only independent records of Tziklitis' contribution to the study of Greek in the United States and will throw light on a largely forgotten episode.

Tziklitis, a native of Navarino (modern Pylos) in the Peloponnese, was the officer in charge of the cargo on the ship "Jerusalem," which arrived in

Boston in 1813 and was reported to be the first Greek ship to reach that city. He was educated, intelligent, and willing to instruct Pickering (1777–1846) and his fellow Bostonians in modern Greek. Pickering, having learned "Oriental" languages as the secretary to the American Minister in Portugal in the 1790s, became a noted philologist and was particularly interested in the pronunciation of ancient Greek. After being convinced by Tziklitis that it was similar to modern Greek, he published a monograph on the subject in 1818. William Jenks was an accomplished linguist and co-founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the



One of the Tziklitis manuscripts,
dated August 25, 1818.

American Oriental Society, and was reputed to have had the largest private library in Boston.

The first manuscript is a single piece of paper, with written

continued on page G4

Pausanias Symposium, Exhibition Planned

The Gennadius Library, in collaboration with the National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF), is organizing in late spring an international symposium, exhibitions, and public lectures illuminating the work of Pausanias. Entitled "Pausanias's Three Epochs," the events will focus on the development of the impact of Pausanias's *Hellados Periegesis* on travelers, pilgrims, antiquarians, and archaeologists during the Roman, early modern, and modern periods.

The symposium is scheduled for May 3–5, 2007, with working sessions taking place at the NHRF and the Gennadius Library. Some twenty speakers will focus on the political and cultural conditions that nurtured Pausanias's work; investigate his influence on the "revival" of Ancient Greece in the early modern era; and examine how modern historians, archaeologists, and art historians regard and evaluate Pausanias's work.

Also on the schedule are two exhibitions, one at the Gennadeion and the other in the atrium of the NHRF. These will remain open throughout the month of May. The Gennadeion exhibition, opening May 4, will feature manuscripts and early modern books of travelers profoundly influenced by Pausanias. Public lectures will be given at the NHRF on May 9, 16, 23, and 30.

The Pausanias events are sponsored by the European program "Open Doors II." ❁

Gennadius Library News

Library Enhancements

The Gennadius Library has redesigned its website front page to provide more up-to-date information about its operation and programs, and is participating in a School-wide program that will restructure the ASCSA's website to accommodate new technologies as well as new digital content generated by the School. Meanwhile, some physical restructuring has occurred as well. This past June, approximately one-third of the space in the second basement of the East Wing was outfitted with new mobile shelving that will soon house the books currently stored in the West Wing.

The New Griffon Volume 8 Published

The New Griffon, volume 8, "Mapping Mediterranean Lands," focuses on the MedMaps project that was spearheaded by Catherine deGrazia Vanderpool, President of the Board of the Gennadius Library and Chair of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. Five articles describe the scope of the project and highlight maps from the collections of the Gennadeion. Leonora Navari and Alexis Malliaris describe the project and its significance for the large map collection of the Gennadius Library, and discuss the parameters and

goals of the project. Former Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas discusses the Grimani codex, a cartographic treasure acquired by Shirley Weber for the Library in 1938. George Tolia of the National Hellenic Research Foundation presents Greek cartography in the eighteenth century; and Veronica della Dora, 2004–05 Alison Frantz Fellow at the Gennadius Library, writes on the imaginary cartography of Mount Athos. The volume contains color illustrations of some of the most intriguing maps in the Gennadeion and seeks to promote further interest in the Library's map collection.

Staff Addition

Maria Smali joined the Gennadeion as the Director's Secretary in November 2005. Ms. Smali, a graduate of the Department of Classics of the University of Ioannina, comes to the library with valuable administrative

experience, most recently from the AKTO School of Art and Design, where she was in charge of the central office for the past seven years.

Galavaris Donation

The Gennadius Library has received a donation of some of the books of George Galavaris, a prominent Byzantinist who taught Byzantine art history on both sides of the Atlantic. The donation, from Mr. Galavaris's sister, Maria Damianou-Galavaris, also included a complete list of offprints of the famous Byzantinist, Kurt Weitzmann.

Cataloguing News

The online union catalog of AMBROSIA and the four public terminals in the Reading Room have changed the way patrons of the Library conduct their research. The familiarization of staff with the new library management system and the extra training that some of them have received

through the generosity of the Demos Foundation has affected the existing workflow. Librarian Irini Solomonidi is currently responsible for the selection of books and the checking of records, subjects, and call numbers. Orders and accession of books, as well as the creation of pre-cataloguing records, are in the hands of Assistant Librarian Gavriela Vasdeki. Giannis Valourdos is responsible for cataloguing. Retrospective cataloguing is being done *ad hoc* by temporary staff; the Library was lucky to have a very capable assistant, Ms. Eleutheria Daleziou, in the spring of 2006. In preparation for the training in the Periodicals Module in ALEPH and the electronic cataloguing of all journals in AMBROSIA, desk attendants Euphrosyne (Soula) Panagopoulou and Mary Stavropoulou are compiling an inventory of all Gennadius serials, which will be combined with the data from the local database that Assistant Librarian Andreas Sideris has ably maintained over the years. ❀

New Librarian Joins Staff

Irini Solomonidi has joined the Gennadeion staff as Librarian. Trained at the University of Paris V–René Descartes, where she earned a library degree, Ms. Solomonidi has worked at a number of academic libraries in Paris, including the École Normale Supérieure, the Library of the University of Paris X–Nanterre, the Library of Byzantine Studies at the Collège de France, and the Medical Research Library of the University of Paris VII. Most recently, she served as assistant librarian at the École Française d'Athènes since 2003.

Ms. Solomonidi brings to the Gennadeion valuable expertise in cataloguing of monographs, journals, and old and rare books as well as her knowledge of various electronic library management systems and the electronic conversion of bibliographical records.



Photo: Mary Stavropoulou

In her previous posts she has been in charge of the reference desk and other public services.

Since joining the staff of the Gennadeion last year, Ms. Solomonidi has taken on a leading role in collections development as well as in the overall management of technical and public services at the Library. In July

2006, with the support of a grant from the Mellon Foundation, she attended the renowned Rare Book School of the University of Virginia, where she refined her skills on the care and cataloguing of rare books and manuscripts as well as on the management of Special Collections.

In addition to her library degree, Ms. Solominidi pursued her undergraduate and graduate studies at the University of Paris IV–Sorbonne, where she is currently a doctoral candidate. Her academic interests lie in French and Byzantine literature.

Born in Alexandria, Egypt, Ms. Solomonidi lived in the Sudan as a young child before moving with her family to Greece, where she received her primary and secondary education. She is also a certified translator. ❀

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

This publication is produced semi-annually. Address all correspondence to Gennadeion News, ASCSA, 6–8 Charlton St., Princeton, NJ 08540-5232. Tel: (609) 683-0800 or e-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org. This issue is reproduced in color at: www.ascsa.edu.gr/newsletter/newsletter.htm.



At the May lecture, speaker Alex Nagel, Mary Constantoudaki-Kitromilides, Maria Georgopoulou, and Maria Kazanaki-Lappa.

Photo: Haris Akriviadis

Noted Scholars Lecture at Library

The Gennadius Library has expanded its lecture series, thanks to a generous gift from Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chair of the Gennadius Library Board of Trustees.

In April, Peter Mackridge of the University of Oxford, an authority on the modern Greek language, gave a lecture (delivered, appropriately, in Greek) on “Katharevousa, demotic and Greek national identity from the 18th century to the 1976 language reform.” He is currently preparing a book on language and national identity in Greece since the eighteenth century.

A May lecture featured renowned archivist David B. Gracy II, Governor Bill Daniel Professor in Archival Enterprise at the University of Texas at Austin, who presented the lecture “Archives begin at ‘A’ but where do they end?” The following day he gave a seminar to a small group of archivists on the topic of appraising archival material. His lecture will be published in the 2006 issue of the journal of the Greek Archival Society, *Αρχειακά Νέα*.

Also in May, Alex Nagel, Professor of Renaissance Art at the University of Toronto, spoke on “Presentations of the Byzantine

icon in Renaissance art,” introducing new material about the impact of Byzantine forms and techniques on the Italian Renaissance and exploring the influential position that Byzantine icons played in framing the historical notion of things Greek in Italy.

Tony Molho, professor in the Department of History and Civilization of the European University Institute in Florence, visited the Gennadeion in June to present a lecture on “Merchants and discoveries,” focusing on the networks of Italian merchants in the early modern Mediterranean.

Lectures scheduled for academic year 2006–07 include a November talk by Speros Vryonis, Jr., Professor Emeritus, New York University, “Μέρες του 1955: τα Σεπτεμβριανά και η καταστροφή της ελληνικής κοινότητας της Πόλης”; “The Virgin Mary and the War of Independence: Religion and nationalism on Tinos in the 1820s” by Mark Mazower, Professor of History, Columbia University (26th Annual Walton Lecture); February lectures by Slobodan Ćurčić, Professor of Art and Archaeology and Director, Program in Hellenic Studies, Princeton University, on “Divine light:

continued on page G4

Gennadeion Celebrates with Mozart

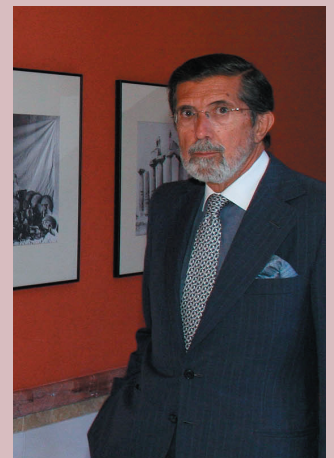
On June 8, the Gennadius Library celebrated its 80th birthday with a benefit concert and dinner in the newly landscaped East Gardens. Under the honorary patronage of H.E. the Ambassador of Austria to Greece, Dr. Herbert Kröll, and Mrs. Kröll, the evening also celebrated the 250th anniversary of Mozart’s birth.

The program was organized by the Greek Mozart Society, founded in 1925 by Loris Margaritis. The society is dedicated to exploring the relationship of Mozart’s work with the spirit of Hellenism. Pianist Ai Motohashi, flutist Panagiotis Drakos, violinist John Lamos, violist Paris Anastasiadis, and cellist Isidoros Sideris performed the flute quartet in D major, KV 285, and the piano quartet in G minor, KV 478.

The event, sponsored by Nova Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Samourkas, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Zagoreos and supported by many other generous patrons, raised funds for the acquisition of flat storage shelving and cabinets to hold rare folio volumes from the Geography and Travel and Art and Archaeology sections of the Gennadeion’s collection. 🌸



At the concert, Mrs. Kröll, wife of Ambassador Herbert Kröll, Helen Philon, and Haris and Alexander Kalligas.



Left, Mrs. Theodoti-Artemis Mandilas and Catherine Vanderpool. Right, Ambassador Christos Zacharakis.

Photos: Haris Akriviadis

Symposium Examines Context of Modern Greek Conflicts

War and Identities,” a symposium organized in May at Cotsen Hall, focused on three key moments in Greek history: the “struggle over Macedonia” at the dawn of the twentieth century, the resistance and civil war during the 1940s, and the Cyprus conflict in the 1950s and 1960s. These conflicts shaped the country’s boundaries, transformed its internal divisions and the political identities of its citizens, impacted its politics, and helped define what it means to be Greek. Though different from each other in many respects, these three moments share a number of intriguing parallels, and also display some continuities.

The goal of the conference was to allow, for the first time, the formulation of explicit comparisons between these three conflicts by exposing researchers

of each conflict to recent work on the other two. The hope is that this unusual comparison will stimulate the research agenda of all three conflicts, while contributing new comparative perspectives. The program comprised presentations, constructive dialogue, and lively roundtable discussions featuring thirty-two speakers from universities and research institutes from Greece, Cyprus, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Masterminded by Stathis Kalyvas of Yale University, the symposium was co-sponsored by the Hellenic Studies Program at Yale University, the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics, the Kokkalis Foundation, the Network for the Study of Civil Wars, and the Gennadius Library. ❧

Archives

continued from page G1



Novelist Stratis Myrivilis at an army camp during the Greek–Turkish War of 1919–1922.

The Stratis Myrivilis Papers in the Gennadeion Archives have been enriched by a donation of 78 photographs from Mrs. Kaiti Myrivilis. In black and white, the photographs include portraits of the writer, family photos, and photographs that document his army service in various wars of the early twentieth century. Among the portraits is one by the famed photographer Nelly, dating to 1962. Among the army photographs are several showing him directing a military theatrical group for the entertainment of soldiers at the front.

— Leda Costaki, Research Archivist

Latin American Ambassadors Visit the Gennadeion

In July, Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou gave a tour of the Library to the Ambassadors of the Latin American Group, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The visitors were shown some of the Library’s most prized possessions as well as archival material related to Latin America, such as newspapers of the Greek community of Buenos Aires from the Mavris Archives, the Cuban notebook of Heinrich Schliemann, and the correspondence between Nobel laureate Odysseus Elytis and the Chilean translator, Pedro Vicuña. The Gennadeion hopes to collaborate with the Latin American Ambassadors in co-organizing cultural events that will focus on the impact of Hellenism in Latin America.

Lecture Series

continued from page G3

Symbol and matter in Byzantine art and architecture,” and by Traianos Gagos, Associate Professor of Greek and Papyrology, Archivist of Papyrology, and Director, Advanced Papyrological Information System, University of Michigan, on “*Ἡ Πέτρα στον 6ο αιώνα. Νέα δεδομένα και νέες ερμηνείες*”; a March talk by

Robert Nelson, Professor of the History of Art, Yale University, on “The light of icons at Mt. Sinai”; and “Silent voices, shifting tongues: Reconciling idioms of sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire,” by Christine Philliou, Assistant Professor of History, Columbia University, scheduled for May. ❧

Greek Manuscripts

continued from page G1

names (including “Tziklitas” and “Jenks” in Greek), a Greek alphabet, and a quotation from the Greek New Testament. At the bottom, in English, there is a note introducing Mr. Tziklitas, and signed “WJ.” for William Jenks. It is dated “Boston, August 25, 1818.”

The second manuscript is a letter in Italian signed (in Greek) by Nicholaos Tziklitas. It is addressed to the “Honorable John Pickering Esq.” In the letter Tziklitas asks Pickering to give the enclosed manuscripts, with proverbs and other quotations in idiomatic Greek, to Jenks when he sees him. The letter is also dated “Boston, 25 August 1818.”

The third manuscript, with the same date, has a text in Greek on one leaf written and

signed by Tziklitas consisting of Greek alphabets, proverbs, and Biblical quotations. Italian translations of the Greek texts on a second leaf is signed “il peloponnisio Greco, Nicola Ciclitira.”

The fourth manuscript is a letter in Greek addressed to “Ioanni Zugomala (Chiote) in America” from “his mother” and dated “Smyrna, June 15, 1830.” The Greek text has a note in English keyed to a word with a correction to the spelling, suggesting that this manuscript is a copy of an original letter. An English translation on the back, and in another hand, has inscriptions in English stating “The above transl. by a Greek, probably” and “Tr. Dec. 3rd. 1830.” ❧

Examining Changing Burial Practices

Leslie P. Day (Wabash College) reports here on fresh perspectives on burial practices gained during her tenure as Elizabeth Whitehead Visiting Professor in 2005–06.

My wonderful year at the School allowed me to finish much of my work on the final publication of the excavations at Kavousi, Crete, which were conducted by Geraldine Gesell, the late William D.E. Coulson, and myself. These excavations focused on two sites investigated by Harriet Boyd in 1900: a large settlement inhabited continuously from the twelfth through seventh centuries B.C. on the high peak of the Kastro, and a settlement of Late Minoan IIIC (twelfth–eleventh centuries) on the lower ridge of Vronta that was used for burials after the abandonment of the settlement down into the early seventh century.

After attending to details relating to the publication of the LM IIIC settlement at Vronta, I turned to the Geometric cemetery. To help in my research, I designed the winter seminar “Death in Transition in Prehistoric Crete” to focus on mortuary theory and the changing patterns of burial practices on Crete in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, a topic I thought would be interesting for students and which would be helpful to me in preparation for my publication of the Vronta graves. These graves present an interesting problem because they show a clear change in burial practices from the inhumations in tholos tombs in the Subminoan-Protogeometric period at Vronta to cremations in stone-lined cists in the Geometric era, a time when elite burials in tholos tombs continued around the Kastro. Although cremation was widely practiced in Early Iron Age Greece and was customary in central Crete from the eleventh century on, the people of eastern Crete continued to bury in tholos tombs. When cremation was introduced at Vronta, it came late and in a highly unusual form: repeated primary cremations rather than secondary interment of remains removed from a pyre elsewhere. Only at Eleutherna and perhaps at nearby Vrokastro were similar burial practices found. My goal during the year was to uncover new ways to understand the introduction of this new type of burial at Vronta, and the place these graves hold within the complex pattern of burial in the area; did the change result from shifting social structures, new ethnic groups, outside influences, or other factors?

The seminar proved fruitful for my own research, although (like excavations) it did



Photo: June Allison

Group photo taken at Kavousi on the Kastro during the Cretan trip. From left to right: Jeremy Ott, John Leonard, Angela Ziskowski, Amanda Coles, Ioannis Sapountzis, Lisa Çakmak, Lisa Mallen, Leslie Day, Brian Frazer, Alison Wise, Theodora Kopestonsky, Emil Nankov, Amanda Flaata, Emily Gangemi, Jody Cundy, Ryan Ricciardi, and Susanne Hofstra.

not quite turn out the way it was planned. The students who took the course wanted to investigate burials, but only one had any real interest in either prehistory or Crete. So we looked at approaches to mortuary analysis, then used Crete as a case study for assessing the way in which changes in culture play out in the burial record, and finally the students applied the theory and the case study to areas of particular interest to them. The first part of the course utilized the library, the resources of the Wiener Lab for biological anthropology, and actual burials—including both those encountered on the trip to Crete that I co-led, and modern Greek burial practices in the First Cemetery. Then we looked at Crete in major periods of transition: from Prepalatial to Protopalatial, from First to Second Palace periods, from Minoan control to Mycenaean domination of the island, and from the Postpalatial period into the Protogeometric era. We discovered that these major transformations in culture were not necessarily accompanied by changes in

burial practices, although the nature of the material record did not always allow for clear conclusions. For example, a new type of warrior graves at Knossos shows a major change in burials at the time of the Mycenaean occupation of the island, but the paucity of burials from the previous second palace period makes it difficult to evaluate their significance.

In the final part of the course students reported on areas or sites of their own choosing, from the Knossos North Cemetery to Phrygian tumuli at Gordion, and applied what we had learned from Crete to their areas, making some surprising observations about burials in other periods of transition. This diachronic look at Cretan burials stimulated my own thought about changes in burial practices during the Dark Ages at Kavousi and will lead to a paper on the topic at a conference next year in honor of William Coulson—a fitting conclusion to a marvelous experience. 🌸

People & Places γεγονός και γεγονός

This page:
The Agora and School anniversaries are celebrated.
At right: The Stoa of Attalos was transformed into an exhibition and reception space for the events.
(Event photos by Haris Akriviadis, except as noted.)



Photo: Carol Stein



Photo, left: **Mary Zelia Philippides**, Blegen Librarian *emerita*, with Agora Excavation Director **John Camp**. Mrs. Philippides, at 100, is the sole survivor of the original excavation team at the Agora. *Photo, right:* School Director **Stephen Tracy**, American Ambassador **Charles Ries**, and School Trustee **Robert McCabe** chat in Cotsen Hall.



Photo, left: **Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan**, Archivist, speaks at Cotsen Hall. *Photo, right:* **Elizabeth Gebhard** and **James Ottaway**, Trustees of the School, with **Wolf Dietrich Niemeier**, Director of the German Archaeological Institute, and **Alexander Zagoreos**, Gennadius Library Trustee.

A visit from Athens in July by Gennadeion librarian **Irini Solominidi** was good reason for an impromptu lunch at the Princeton office. *Seated: Timothy Wardell, Mary Darlington, Sarah George Figueira, and Jane Goble. Standing: Carol Stein, Irene Bald Romano, Mary Jane Gavenda, Michael Fitzgerald, Linda Ferry, Richard Rosolino, Tracey Cullen, Robin Bentley, Charles Watkinson, and Irini Solomonidi.*



Photo: Mary Jane Gavenda



Trip photos: June Allison

School trip I to northeast Greece was the largest trip the School has ever sent out, with a total of 30 participants. *Above, **Erika Zimmermann Damer** at the city wall of Thasos. Above, right, the group at Abdera.*



Participants in the Summer Session II program on the terrace at the School campus. *Left to right: **Chris Peñarubia, Jessica Vahl, Rhonda Deussen, Kristen Morrison, Melissa Gold, Diane Johnson, and Mark Clauser.***

Summer Sessions

continued from page 9

side dining experiences, including a pleasant picnic on the grass outside the Theater of Epidauros prior to the performance of Aeschylus' *Persians*, a luncheon under the trees at the Menelaion (generously provided by Nigel and Stefanie Kennell), and a lovely hillside dining experience in the shade above the Roman-era tombs at Kenchreai, sponsored by Joe Rife and his diggers.

On the initiative of one of the Members (M. Pearsall), Summer Session I created a "Travel Book," in which Members wrote highlights, thoughts, observations, and memories as the program progressed. Its dozens of pages constitute an unofficial record of what Members found memorable. An excerpt from the final day:

"We've had a good run of it. By the end, we've all become Philhellenes—even those who fought against it the most. For some it's a love of the prehistoric. Others love the antique, the classical, the Roman, the late antique or the Byzantine. For most it's a combination of several or all of them. In the end, we've all come to appreciate (+ love) the modern as well. This was clear on the night of the last ouzo hour (which ran well past midnight) as we crowded on the porch drinking wine and ouzo with rebetika music blaring, arguing (loudly and affectionately) about philosophy and Homeric verse to the staccato clicking of komboloi. Opa!"

It has been a pleasure and an honor to serve the School as Director of another Summer Session. I directed ASCSA Summer Session programs in 1987 and 1995 and am delighted to say that the experience gets better every time. I encourage others to apply for the Gertrude Smith Professorship and to reap its professional and personal rewards.

— Daniel B. Levine, Director
2006 ASCSA Summer Session I



From the height of the Mt. Lykaion, one can see out over an impressive swath of the Peloponnese. The contours of the valleys, mountains, and streams make plain the connection between history and the land—how one city's safety depended on protecting a pass, or a temple's wild surroundings underscored its sanctity. The participants of the American School's Summer Session II, a mixed crew of graduates, undergradu-

Summer Session II participant Melissa Gold, a special student at the University of Toronto in Classics, reports that the efforts of session leader Bill Hutton and his wife Martha Jones, and of all those who spoke to Summer Session participants, made a lasting impression. She wrote the following poem as a tribute to all archaeologists and researchers of Greek antiquity, past and present, of whom she notes: "[Their] work and dedication is amazing and inspiring, and we were thrilled and even at times awed to be allowed to learn directly from so many of them."

THE CYPRESS TREES

The cypress trees rise up from Earth's soft grey-green vales
like exclamation marks. Look here! they say. Look there!
For something happened once, we cannot tell you what.
But come explore! Among our musty roots we hold
the Past. We guard the bones of ancient men who once
traversed these craggy peaks pursuing goats or gold
or foe with brazen-pointed spears or swords of iron.
We store their wealth, their pain, in long-forgotten mounds.

Look here! Look there! the cypress trees insist once more.
We crowd the meadows where the epic battles surged,
where girls once sang sweet hymns to fertile Earth and youths
beneath the forceful Sky defended sacred caves,
where mothers birthed and nursed and wove and whispered myths
and fathers tilled or herded sheep or fired their pots.
But by what names the gods and kings and towns were called
we cannot tell, we have no mouths, but only wind-swept boughs.

The herd-like olive and the spiny shrub conceal
and Earth would gladly hug her secrets deep within.
But we the cypress trees confess the evidence.
We point the way! We mark the spot! Look here! Look there!
Come browse our sacred groves, unearthing fragile clues.
And don't despair if truth escapes your grasp like dew
in day's harsh light; for you who long to know what was
we line the path, for you who seek because, because.

ates, high school teachers, and university professors, often found themselves traveling through territory crumbling under the pressure of so much history. Whether at the ash altar on Lykaion's peak, or in the depths of Skoteino cave on Crete, in the Pheidias' workshop at Olympia or the house of Atatürk in Thessaloniki, picking our way through the (supposedly!) snake-infested high grasses of Gla or listening rapt in a synagogue snatched back from ruin in Chania, we found ourselves where the rhythm of building, decaying, and reclaiming had been ancient long before anyone thought to write about it.

Time is an odd companion, who makes a bus ride in the Argolid last longer than imaginable but presents us with millennia-old frescos beautifying the final rest-

ing place of the inhabitants of Kenchreai. Treks up mountains and through museums (matched in number only by the amount of gyros and glasses of ouzo consumed in the welcome evening cool) were as constant for us as the presence of each other's company. The immense variety of lovely places or remarkable artifacts we saw made us witnesses to the depth of Greece's history.

This was a fantastic trip; from a few hundred words only the vaguest or most specific details can be gleaned. We are all especially grateful to the American School and the many archaeologists who lent us their expertise for the opportunity to see firsthand such wonderful treasure.

— Marcos Gouvêa
Member, 2006 ASCSA Summer Session II

Kress Publications Fellows at Work on Agora, Corinth Material

Amphoras from the Agora, 4th c. B.C. drain deposits from Corinth, and revisions to a previous Agora publication were the focus of work by the 2005–06 Kress Publications Fellows, summarized here.

It is with gratitude that I acknowledge the support of the Kress Foundation of research towards a revision of *Agora XII: The Black and Plain Wares of the 6th, 5th, and 4th Centuries B.C.*, for the American School of Classical Studies Publications Office. I split my Kress Fellowship into two separate visits to Athens. In Summer 2005, University of Cincinnati graduate student Jed Thorn and I examined pottery from 45 newly excavated deposits with the goal of identifying forms not described in *Agora XII*, and refining hesitant descriptions of formal development provided in *Agora XII*. We are able to offer a few additional forms and more nuanced understandings of shape development, but the most significant observation is that many of the conclusions reached by *Agora XII* for pottery of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. continue to hold after 30-plus years of continued excavations.

During my first visit, all profile drawings from *Agora XII* were scanned and vectorizing was begun by the staff of the architect's office. The goal is to provide readers with a CD of all drawings, printable and scaleable to their own needs. These drawings will also be available on the Agora Excavations website (www.agathe.gr), keyed to both the publication volume and the individual object.

In Spring 2006, I returned to Athens with the goal of sorting out the necessary revisions to fourth-century B.C. chronology. When Sparkes and Talcott discussed the fourth century, they frequently lamented the absence of good closed contexts with external chronological markers in the first half of the fourth century B.C. Unfortunately, this situation still pertains, but we now have many more deposits from this period, albeit floating and dependent on sequencing on the basis of assumed stylistic development. One large deposit, U 13:1, provides an important view of the first quarter of the fourth century. Abundant red-figure from the deposit suggests a date to the middle of the first quarter, not much later than 380 B.C. Only one piece of pottery shows rouletting, and there are no classical kantharoi. This is significant for dating the introduction of rouletting, and argues for a date of 380 as opposed to 390 B.C. Recent publication of the fineware from the Mausoleum of Halikarnassos (L. E. Vaag, et al. *The Mausoleion at Halikarnassos: Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to*

Bodrum, Vol. VII: The Pottery, Copenhagen, 2003) provides further evidence to associate formal development with the latter part of the first half of the fourth century. Finally, Susan Rotroff's recalibration of dates for many shapes, working backwards from the Koroni material, with the assistance of increasingly understood stamped amphora handle chronology, helps to refine the second half of the fourth century.

My contribution to the reprinting of *Agora XII* comprises an introduction describing the goal of the revisions, discussing new forms or variants, and introducing recently excavated deposits; a brief discussion of the use and limitations of *Agora XII*; shape studies, which will proceed in the same order as the *Agora XII* chapter of the same name and provide new information as necessary; a visual guide to stamping techniques, to help associate stamped fragments with their original forms on the basis of the regularity of stamping patterns for various shapes; chronological revisions, including a chart and a discussion of fourth-century revisions; and deposit summaries.

In sum, I have made great progress towards the completion of the introductory essay for the reprinting of *Agora XII*, and I have greatly enjoyed becoming acquainted with the many fascinating deposits excavated since 1970.

— Kathleen M. Lynch,
University of Cincinnati



I spent my second season as a Kress Publications Fellow in Athens between February and April 2006, during which time I catalogued, photographed, and drew 199 complete amphoras and 55 fragmentary amphoras from the Athenian Agora. While my focus was on Late Roman amphoras, I continued to pay attention to some Late Hellenistic and Early Roman amphoras, which will be included into my typological seriation. This year a better picture of the Athenian imports emerged, complementing last year when I studied only the Aegean and Pontic amphoras.

continued on page 22

Identification of Cutters Goes High-Tech

In May, KERA (Center for Greek and Roman Antiquity) of the National Research Foundation in Athens sponsored a presentation entitled "Towards a digital approach to identifying hands on Greek inscriptions," at which ASCSA Director Stephen V. Tracy and Constantine Papaodysseus of the National Technical University of Athens presented a groundbreaking method for identifying the hands of cutters.

After Miltos Hatzopoulos, Director of KERA, gave an overview of the importance of inscriptions for archaeology and history, Mr. Tracy outlined his method, developed over the last thirty years, of isolating characteristic individual features of a cutter's letter shapes to identify the hands of individual inscribers. The method has been validated by the numerous joins Mr. Tracy has made, and its reliability for dating inscriptions has been demonstrated by the many scholars who use his data to establish the dates of events and officials such as the Athenian archons. He has written four books that make use of the method to establish the careers of the cutters and to date the inscriptions.

Mr. Papaodysseus, a renowned mathematician and computer scientist, outlined the process he and his team used to create the program that is able to determine whether inscriptions are by the same or a different hand. Computer analysis of images of a letter from an inscription produce mathematical formulae that represent the variables of that letter shape in order to acquire a "Platonic" idea of that letter. The program can then "recognize" other instances of the letter. The math is complex and the technical stuff difficult for the humanist, but the projected outcome is exciting for the field of epigraphy and history in general.

A Productive Summer for Solow Fellows

Recent fellowships from the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation supported studies of the small finds of the Demeter and Kore Sanctuary at Ancient Corinth, the Minoan Ceremonial Building at Mochlos, and remains from Kenchreai, as detailed here.

A 2005–06 Solow Summer Research Fellowship enabled me to make progress on the research and publication of the minor finds excavated in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Ancient Corinth from 1961 to 1975. This fellowship provided the invaluable opportunity for me to understand the finds in their natural habitat.

Gloria S. Merker wrote the provisional catalogue of the finds. Based on inventory cards and photos, she described finds of gold, silver, bronze, iron, lead, stone, bone, glass, blue frit, coral, and terracotta as well as the terracotta looms, altogether more than 400 objects. I spent some of my three months at Corinth studying these finds and revising the catalogue, especially with regard to details that were unclear or missing in the inventory cards. The catalogue descriptions of ca. 300 of these objects are now complete and ready for publication.

A good portion of my time at Corinth was also devoted to the identification and description of ca. 100 additional objects excavated in the Sanctuary and stored in the Museum of Corinth, which had not been included in Dr. Merker's provisional catalogue. These include terracotta, bronze, and bone objects. Additional finds of iron, lead, stone, glass, blue frit, and coral, as well as terracotta looms, are still awaiting study.

Additionally, I examined the published and unpublished minor finds from other areas in Corinth also stored at the Museum, which proved profitable for my understanding of the finds' local manufacture and for the identification of some of the very fragmentary objects. For example, my familiarization with the terracotta toys uncovered in other areas at Corinth allowed me to identify two cone-shaped, previously unidentified objects as the two perfectly joined parts of a terracotta top. In turn, this detection allowed me to identify the function of additional, similar but even more fragmentary tops found in the Sanctuary. This identification may be helpful not only in the detection of similar previously unidentified objects from Corinth and elsewhere but, above all, in the discussion of the character of the votives offered in the Sanctuary.

The fellowship also permitted me to spend useful hours at the Blegen Library



Photo courtesy Corinth Excavations

Terracotta top (MF-14329 A-B), one kind of toy that was offered as a dedication in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth.

in Athens viewing comparative published material from other sites, including recent publications relevant to the study that are unavailable at my home institution in Israel. Because some of the publications often included material better preserved than the very fragmentary material from the Corinth sanctuary, this was also very valuable for the progress of my work.

The next stage of the project is a joint study, by Dr. Merker and me, of the material in detail; the discussion of selected groups of finds; and the presentation of a synthetic analysis of the finds with respect of the sanctuary and its rituals, and their place with respect to other sanctuaries dedicated to the same deities.

— Sonia Klinger, University of Haifa



A 2006–07 Solow Summer Research Fellowship helped me to study and prepare the publication of the Minoan Ceremonial Building at Mochlos, where we excavated in 1989–94 and 2004–05 and where I was Co-Director of the Mochlos Excavations.

I spent most of the time from late May

to mid-August of 2006 in Crete at the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center in Pachyammos. I stayed at Mochlos so I could visit the site daily before driving up to the Study Center, where I did most of my writing and library research.

In the field I was mainly occupied with the drawing of architectural plans for the building, and the recording and measuring of architectural details like the size of individual rooms and the dimensions of fixed features. I decided that we should also focus our summer's site conservation efforts on the building. This work is being conducted by a local conservator and uses pozzolana imported from Thera to consolidate walls and other architectural features. Our goal is to make the building accessible to visitors and to preserve it for centuries to come, and I was pleased that we completed the conservation of the building's southeast wing where its ashlar facades, pillar crypts, and lustral basin are located.

At the Study Center, where we keep copies of our excavation notebooks, I worked mainly on creating locus lists for each of the building's excavated rooms, writing an account of the stratigraphy and architecture of each room, and cataloguing small finds from the building. We excavate with a locus system that records layers of occupation and architectural features in a numerical sequence tied to each trench. Building B.2 was excavated in 32 trenches, each 5 meters square, and each trench has multiple loci, all of which must be located and identified. The first loci in each trench belonged to a Hellenistic building that lay on top of the Minoan building and the last loci to Prepalatial buildings that lay beneath it. The Ceremonial Center was sandwiched between the two, but it also has multiple loci, some of which belong to upper-story collapse within a room, others to earlier and later floor deposits. The most interesting discovery in making these lists was that the building preserved evidence for three Late Minoan IB floor levels in some rooms, suggesting that it stood nearly a century later and that the LM IB period was quite lengthy.

Once the lists were compiled and the architectural information collected from the field, it was possible to begin writing

continued on next page

Mellon Fellowships Support Scholars from Central and Eastern Europe

Thanks to Mellon Research Fellowships offered by the School, scholars from countries throughout Central and Eastern Europe continue to benefit from the opportunity to advance their areas of classical or post-classical study in Athens. The fellowships, available to scholars who have had little or no opportunity to study in the West, are funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

During the 2005–06 academic year, Alexander Panayotov (New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria) worked on a comparative study of the social and religious status of Jews and other natives from the Near East in the eastern Roman Empire. During his three months in Athens, he was able to acquire first-hand experience with archaeological and epigraphic material relating to his topic. His productive fellowship contributed to articles on the circumcised Odomanes in Aristophanes' comedy *Acharnians*, ancient Jewish tombs in the Balkans, and Jewish inscriptions from the Balkans.

Also in Athens during 2005–06, Mait Kõiv (University of Tartu, Estonia) advanced his research on the formation of social and political structures in the Early Iron Age and Archaic Greece. This work attempts to combine archaeological and literary evidence with research on the general lines of social development, based on the reading of the Homeric epics. Mr. Kõiv's time in Athens combined library research with extensive travel and topographical observations in the field.

During the current academic year, the School will be hosting three Mellon Research Fellows. Kyrill P. Pavlikianov (University of Sofia, Bulgaria) will study twenty-eight unpublished post-Byzantine documents from the archive of the Athonite Monastery of Vatopedi; Tomasz Markiewicz (University of Warsaw, Poland) will research credit in the Greek and Egyptian papyri from Egypt; and Peter A. Dimitrov (New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria) will investigate Thracian onomastics in Greek inscriptions from Greece. 𐤀

Solow Fellows

continued from previous page

up a description of each room. Probably the most intriguing part of the building that I was able to describe is the "Theatral Area." This is a term that I have introduced partly as an homage to Sir Arthur Evans, who identified such an area at Knossos, perhaps incorrectly, but also because it describes the use of the area rather nicely. It served as a center for ritual performance against the building's south façade. Among our most interesting discoveries here were supports for an awning or baldachino that extended out over an altar placed against the south façade of the building.

Finally, I was also able to catalogue some of the objects from the building. The objects included cooking and drinking equipment from feasting that occurred in the Theatral Area and a small seal stone that was carved with a two-handled vase with a flowering plant, which may be identified as rock rose, a plant depicted in Thera frescos and used as an aromatic in the production of perfume.

There is still much work to be done on the building before it yields all of its mysteries, but we made significant headway on the project.

—Jeffrey S. Soles,

University of North Carolina, Greensboro



My project as a 2006–07 Solow Summer Research Fellow focused on the identification, description, photography, study, and interpretation of a collection of inscriptions from Kenchreai, the eastern port of Corinth. I also began the study of records and excavated evidence from an area ca. 1 kilometer north of the ancient harbor that has produced a monumental tomb and a Christian basilica. This work led to important conclusions about society and religion at Kenchreai during the Roman Empire. The study of the inscriptions will provide the core of a lengthy publication on the epigraphic corpus from the site, while the study of the monument and basilica will contribute significantly to my ongoing study of the landscape north of the ancient settlement, particularly its main cemetery.

Early travelers to and past and present explorers of the site of Kenchreai have recorded ca. 60 discrete texts there, including inscriptions on both stone and graffiti or dipinti on the walls of subterranean structures. A few inscriptions noted by travelers

to Kenchreai were found in farm buildings in the modern village and through private excavations. But most of the surviving texts were discovered by excavations under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies in 1962–69, which extended beyond the harborfront into the broader zone of ancient settlement. A few texts, including several important epitaphs, dipinti, and graffiti, have been recorded during the investigations of the Kenchreai Cemetery Project in 2002–06 on the Koutsongila Ridge immediately north of the harbor. The earliest text is a tombstone written in Corinthian script of the late sixth to early fifth centuries B.C.; the latest inscriptions belong to the Byzantine era.

In addition to my progress in understanding the epigraphic corpus from Kenchreai, I began to compile evidence for two major structures located north of the Koutsongila Ridge that were excavated in the mid-1960s: a massive funerary monument and an Early Christian basilica. The location and compilation of excavation notes and saved artifacts, as well as numerous long visits to the overgrown site, has improved my understanding of the landscape in the area and the topographic situation of the buildings. It seems clear from the terrain and surface remains that a coastal road probably approached the harbor southward on the east side of these buildings. The proximity of the Christian Church to the Early Roman tomb is also noteworthy: an identical topographical association exists at the site of a marble-clad mausoleum and the adjacent

continued on page 26



Photo: Joseph L. Rife

Epitaph for Tettia Eupraxia and her family, Early Roman, found in chamber tomb north of harbor at Corinthian Kenchreai.

Impressive is the Italian wine presence on the Athenian market, as it seems to continue a trade with roots in the Late Hellenistic period. Cretan, Cilician, Lebanese, Palestinian, and Egyptian wines are also present, the latter in modest quantities. Quite a small proportion of this trade in wine is occupied by North African producers. The olive oil amphoras are less frequent than the wine amphoras, as olive oil probably would have been supplied by local producers. The fish products have been imported mainly from the Aegean, but modest quantities arrived from Spain, North Africa, and the Black Sea, especially during the third century A.D.

I emphasize that these are only preliminary observations based on completely preserved jars. It is possible that the large number of complete amphoras of small capacities stored in the Stoa has shaped our perspective. Only a complete study of the fragments stored in tins will provide us with a complete picture of the Athenian trade.

Another priority will be to check every amphora with dipinti and graffiti published by M. Lang in *Agora XXI*. I believe there is much more information to add, as the author limited her study only to the epigraphic information. This epigraphic information must be correlated with the amphora type and origin. For example, I was surprised to discover that an amphora fragment, which I immediately recognized as being North Pontic, bears dipinti mentioning the name of Herakleia. This epigraphic information is an important clue that helps us locate for the first time the production of this amphora type at Herakleia Pontike.

In spite of the limited time, I had some opportunities to explore the area. A visit to Sikyon during the last week of my season was especially productive. Together with the local archaeologists Yiannis Lolos, who undertook extensive surveys at Sikyon, and Aris Tsaravopoulos, I was able to visit the ancient city, to see the landscape and the local museum. I am grateful to Dr. Lolos for giving the permission to analyze, draw, and take pictures of the amphora wasters discovered at the outskirts of the ancient city. It was excellent confirmation of an observation made based on completely preserved amphoras stored at the Stoa of Attalos that these olive oil amphoras were made in the Peloponnesos starting with the

second half of the second century B.C. This discovery shows that Peloponnesos was not a *terra deserta* after 146 B.C.; in fact, the Peloponnesos seems to become, gradually, one of the most important producers of olive oil during Roman and Late Roman times. I will try to demonstrate this through a careful analysis of amphora morphology and fabrics. Preliminary observation on these Peloponnesian olive oil amphoras and Italian and Pontic wine amphoras will be presented at three colloquia in Batumi (Georgia), Thessaloniki (Greece), and Pula (Croatia).

The second season proved to be a very fruitful period, as in total over 400 amphoras have been analyzed, drawn, and photographed. More work lies ahead, as I have to enter these data into a database.

—Andrei Opait, University of Texas at Austin



We were pleased to be awarded a Kress Publications Fellowship for academic year 2005–06, to assist us in revising a draft text of a monograph on the pottery, stone, and metal artifacts from Drain 1971-1 in Ancient Corinth, representing a deposit of the late fourth century.

Most of the work of revision was undertaken in Corinth during the period from September to early December 2005, with the exception of a number of day trips to Athens to consult the School's Blegen Library.

During our stay in Corinth we checked and revised all the catalogues of pottery, as well as the catalogue of stone and metal

objects. For each type of vessel or object, this required restudy of the examples in the museum in Ancient Corinth as well as those (the majority) kept in store. Many of the general discussions of the pottery types were rewritten, as additional comparative material was discovered and incorporated. New profile drawings were made of vessels in the catalogues that had not been drawn, and of comparative material used in the general discussions of types. The negative numbers of objects chosen for illustration in the final publication were obtained and given to the excavation photographers, I. Ioannidou and L. Bartzioti, who were responsible for making suitable prints. Some objects were also chosen for new photography. We also began a complete rewriting of the Introduction that deals with the excavation of the drain, its contents and their date, and the relationship of the drain to the neighboring buildings, and that places the drain in an historical perspective.

After our return to Melbourne we completed the revision of the Introduction. We have also made mock-ups of the plates of drawings and photographs. The typescript of our monograph now includes over 600 entries in the catalogues, and extends to some 157,000 words, with about 650 profile drawings and 246 photographs. After the text has been approved, we will submit the monograph to the ASCSA Office of Publications in Princeton. ❧

—Ian D. McPhee and Elizabeth Pemberton, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Broneer Fellow on the Move

Jennifer Ledig Heuser (Harvard University)—shown here in a rare moment of repose at Ephesos, one of the stops on the School's Spring 2006 Turkey trip—reported a fast-paced itinerary as 2005–06 Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellow. Her travels during the Athens-based portion of her fellowship took her to Turkey, Pompeii, Thessaloniki, and Cyprus, among other destinations, and provided her with the opportunity to examine and document images relevant to her dissertation on Roman images of the Trojan Cycle.



Photo: Denise Demetriou



Photo courtesy ASCSA Archives: Charles H. Weller Papers

School Director Rufus Richardson and students in their sleeping bags, 1900.

Bugs and the Student Body

Ever since the School's founding in 1881, student travel to visit archaeological sites and to learn about the land and its culture has been strongly encouraged. On early trips student enthusiasm for learning, however, was frequently dampened by the discovery that many accommodations on the road were nothing like their more comfortable quarters in Athens. The problem was the bugs.

Karl Baedeker's *Greece. Handbook for Travellers* (1894) described the conditions on the Greek mainland that students had to face: "The inns...are usually miserable cottages....The traveller must bring his own coverings with him, as the rugs presented him for bed-clothes are almost always full of vermin. For a similar reason a sleeping-bag of linen or cotton cloth, tying tightly round the neck, will add to his comfort.... The pests which render nights hideous include not only the flea (*psillous*)...but also bed-bugs (*koreous*), lice (*psirae*), and other disgusting insects, winged and wingless" (pp. xii–xiii).

The wise traveler had a bug bag. Some daring souls chose not to use them, however. Three School members, Carl Blegen, Richard Dean, and Emerson Swift, came to

regret their decision to "simply live off the country" when traveling in Arcadia in 1915. Swift records in his diary: "the lady of the house spread a bed for us on the floor.... But before we were even ready to blow the lamp out we knew we were in for a night of it....We simply had to spend the night holding the fort; so Blegen and I sat on our blankets in the middle of our room with our feet drawn up, smoked cigarettes, and slaughtered bedbugs as they came up over the edge to the assault!...we had kept accurate count of all our kills, and the following was the result: Dean, twenty bedbugs; Blegen, forty-two; and myself, one hundred and six!" (E. Swift, *Youthful Rambles on the Trail of the Classics 1912–1915*. Gilroy, CA: 1975, p. 86).

Today Baedeker's *Greece*, like most guidebooks, doesn't mention insects. We all know they really should. Bed bugs may no longer be common, but the modern student traveler soon learns of the ever-present possibility that mosquitoes will gain entrance to one's room and proceed with their whines to "render night hideous." ❄

— Priscilla Murray, Boston University

Conference Examines Health of Ancient Populations

The 16th European Meeting of the Paleopathology Association was held in Fira, Santorini, Greece at the Nomikos Conference Center from August 28 through September 1, 2006. One hundred eighty-four scholars involved in reconstructing patterns of health and disease in ancient populations came to the island from 31 countries in order to communicate their recent research. Approximately 90 papers and 70 posters were presented during three days of scientific sessions. Conference sponsors included the Institute for Bioarchaeology, the Hellenic Ministry of Culture, the Wiener Laboratory, the University of Athens, the U.S. Embassy, and the Municipality of Fira. All four of the conference organizers (Sotiris Manolis, Anastasia Papathanasiou, Chryssi Bourbou, and Sherry Fox) had been previously funded by the Wiener Laboratory, including three J. Lawrence Angel Fellowships.

The conference began with a workshop on pathological skeletons from the Modern Human Skeletal Reference Collection of the University of Athens, curated by Sotiris Manolis. This collection was begun by University of Chicago graduate student Anna Lagia (another former Angel Fellow) as the Wiener Laboratory Collection. Opening comments were made by Anastasia Papathanasiou, which included a welcome address by Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika. The plenary address was presented by bioarchaeologist Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University), former Wiener Laboratory Committee Chair, on J. Lawrence Angel's contributions to eastern Mediterranean skeletal biology, and another Wiener Laboratory Committee member, volcanologist Floyd W. McCoy (University of Hawaii), presented a lecture on the Late Bronze Age eruption of Thera. On the last day of the conference he also led a tour of the volcano.

The final dinner was held at the Koutsoyanopoulos Winery, where the conference participants enjoyed the Wine Museum, wine tasting, and a meal of traditional foods with Greek music and dance. All in all, it was a very productive conference made so, in part, by a spectacular venue, my co-organizers' efforts, the participants, and the numerous volunteers that assisted in countless ways. ❄

— Sherry C. Fox, Wiener Laboratory Director

Ah, to be Young and in Athens!

Katherine Babbitt was 16 years old when her father, Frank Cole Babbitt, a professor of Greek at Trinity College, was appointed professor at the ASCSA in 1931–32. She recently shared some reminiscences about life in Athens. They are included here alongside reflections of current Athens residents Nicholas (age 14) and Jacob (age 9) Oakley, sons of Mellon Professor John H. Oakley, who provide a twenty-first-century perspective on what it's like to be a kid at the School.

My mother and I were at the American School with my father for eight months, from September to May. We lived in West House Gennadion and took our lunches and dinners in Loring Hall. We had a very nice maid, who supplied our breakfast and did all the housework and was paid \$30 a month. Another occupant of the house was a friendly gray tiger cat, who spent every day with me the week I was in bed with the flu.

It was an early season of the Agora excavations, and I used to go down to the workroom and wash potsherds or do anything else I was allowed to do. Homer Thompson and Dorothy Burr (later Thompson) each had a section. Dorothy found a well in hers and went down into it on a windlass. I immediately asked to do the same and was given permission. When I got down to 20 meters with 10 more to go, I decided I wanted to be hauled back up. Both up and down had looked a long way off!

There was space for my mother and me to go on the school trips taken in the fall. We went in three large touring cars, which held six passengers each. The northern trip went as far as Thermopylae, but we stopped (sometimes overnight) at Eleutherae, Thebes, and Delphi. We also stopped at Gla and the Copaic Basin. I recall going into a cave and coming out covered with fleas. From Delphi we went by mule to Arachova and to Hosios Loukas (wonderful Byzantine mosaics), also up Parnassus, a fairly long, hot trip. The woman leading my mule gave me a pomegranate because I was so thirsty (it was the first I had ever seen).

On the southern trip I remember visiting Mycenae, Tiryns, Kalamata, Mistra, Monemvasia, and Sparta. I rode a mule over the Langada Pass.

We went on a separate trip to Corinth at the time they were laying the cornerstone of the Museum. In a ceremony a priest blessed it and sprinkled the blood of a black cock, which I believe was intended to prevent earthquake damage.

We later took a trip to Olympia by train and stayed at an inn at Megaspilaion to which we also went by mule. As I recall, there was a church above a kitchen in the Great Cave and we attended a service in the church.

Rhys Carpenter was the Director of the School that year and Richard Stillwell was the Assistant Director. Mrs. Carpenter was the only person who could cope with the chef. He had done cooking in Paris and had a high opinion of himself. He was reputed to chase his assistants around the kitchen with a knife. In spite of this the food, which was Greek, was awfully good. I gained 20 pounds!

When my father was a student (he had been the first Archaeological Fellow at the School in 1895–96 and did some excavation at Corinth), Mme Schliemann lived in Athens and entertained the Fellows from the various archaeological schools. Soon after we arrived in Athens, my father went to call on her. She invited the three of us to come to tea. She told us the famous story of her husband's dismissing the workmen, and the Schliemanns putting all the gold things in her apron and removing them from the site where they were found. We were very lucky to have met her because she died later that year.

In the spring we went by ship to Mykonos and Delos, spending the night at an overnight shelter on Delos. In the morning I got up early and walked up to Mt. Cynthos to see where Apollo was born. Not long after that our family and that of another professor, as well as two or three students, took a ship to visit Crete. John Pendlebury showed us around Knossos and talked about the excavations. I have often wondered if he agreed with the restorations done by Sir Arthur Evans.

—Katherine Babbitt



My first reaction to learning that I was going to move to Greece was anger because I didn't want to leave my friends. After a month or so I realized that it was good for me to move and see other places. I was happy about the move as soon as I stepped into the house and learned that we were going to get a new computer. I also liked the dryness of Athens' climate.

After living in Athens for one year I really enjoy that there is so much to see and do here. In Williamsburg there was nothing to

do because it was a small town. In fact, my favorite thing about living in Athens is probably the amazing variety of things to do. The coolest thing I've done since arriving at the American School was going to Thasos.

The first thing that struck me about Athens was that people are much more laid back and relaxed here. I also noticed how olive oil is used a lot more here in Athens.

The thing I miss most about home is not being able to ride my bike over to my friend's house. The worst thing about living in Athens is that most of my friends live so far away. But I stay in touch with friends from home with e-mail and AOL instant messenger. Since coming to Athens, I have made many new friends at school, and I'm sure I'll keep in touch with them when I leave to go home.

I think I will definitely want to live in another country besides the United States again. Coming here to Greece has made traveling to Europe much faster and easier, so I was able to visit many other countries and have decided that living in Germany next would be fun!

—Nicholas Oakley



I dreaded my family's move to Greece because I did not want to leave my friends and was afraid that I could not make new ones. Now that we have been here for over a year I do not feel like a foreigner so much now, so I like it a little better. I still do not like it very much because we are in a city and it is very crowded.

My favorite thing about Athens is that the food is good and that there are so many places to go, but basically I think the food is the main reason. The worst thing about Athens is that my best friend Bobby has moved to China and that, as I said before, I don't like living in a city.

There are only three differences that I notice about Athens from the United States: the food, the language, and that in some places we see traditional Greek houses.

I always e-mail my friend Aric and tell him what's going on here. One cool thing we've done is go to a gaming cafe called Bits and Bytes.

—Jacob Oakley

Investigating Color in Ancient Greek Painting

Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor for 2005–06, Hariclia Breccoulaki (University of Paris I) presents a colorful report on her year of research and teaching at the School.

My Visiting Research Professorship at the Wiener Laboratory allowed me to advance significantly my investigation on color in ancient Greek painting, on both a theoretical and an experimental level. During the first months of my professorship I gave three lectures to the new School Members, relevant to their trips in the Peloponnese and Macedonia, on the wall paintings of the “Palace of Nestor” in Pylos, on Macedonian funerary painting, and on the Great Tumulus Museum of Aigai. I also worked in the Blegen Library preparing a lecture on the use of green in ancient Greek painting, presented together with Professor of Geology V. Perdikatsis, at the Second International Conference on Ancient Greek Technology at Athens (now published in the proceedings of the conference, “Το πράσινο χρώμα στην αρχαία Ελληνική ζωγραφική” Athens 2006, p. 179–188).

The seminar I offered in January consisted of six lectures about color theories and color practices in Greek art, as well as on the written evidence provided by Greek and Roman sources, and the specific vocabulary of color used in various contexts. Fruitful discussions took place among the students and the scholars from other academic institutions related to the study of ancient polychromy who were invited to attend the seminars. The participation of Professor of Classical Archaeology A. Rouveret; Professor of Philosophy K. Ierodiakonou; Dr. S. Sotiropoulou; and painters A. Levidis and K. Kostouros contributed to the stimulating exchange of ideas.

Aside from the theoretical part of my seminar, two sessions were devoted to more technical matters. A demonstration of the painter's materials from the permanent pigment collection of the Wiener Laboratory took place at the laboratory, touching on their properties and various uses as well as on analytical matters related to the methods of their identification. Dr. A. Karydas from “DEMOKRITOS” was invited to perform in-situ non-destructive analysis on ancient pigments with his portable X-ray fluorescence equipment. At last, with a group of students more interested in artistic matters we visited the studio of a modern Greek painter, K. Papanikolaou, who kindly offered us a demonstration of the true fresco technique.

In my scholarly work, the research I un-



Photo: Hariclia Breccoulaki

A demonstration of the painter's materials from the permanent pigment collection of the Wiener Laboratory, part of Visiting Research Professor Hariclia Breccoulaki's January seminar.

dertook focused on the technology of the Mycenaean wall paintings from the Palace of Nestor in Pylos. My priority was the selection and collection of samples from the Chora Museum. Successively, the samples were prepared as cross sections and were studied under the microscope. Analysis of the pigments by means of scanning electron microscope, X-ray fluorescence, and X-ray diffraction allowed me to identify a number of mineral pigments already known from other Aegean paintings, such as red and yellow ochres, Egyptian blue, calcite, kaolinite, charcoal black, manganese-based black, and copper-based green, but also materials that have never been documented before. The analysis of brown areas confirmed the use of umbers, containing manganese dioxide as well as hydrous ferric oxide, and a pale green hue was identified to the rare mineral Chrysocolla, a green-blue copper silicate ($\text{CuSiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) already identified among Egyptian painting materials, but not previously in Aegean painting. The macroscopic detection of purple and pinkish hues on numerous fragments, considered by previous scholars either to be red or to

be weathering products of blue, encouraged me to inquiry on their composition by means of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, high-pressure liquid chromatography, and FTIR. The above analysis would give information on the nature of both the pigments and binders used for the application of the paint layer. Such a systematic analytical investigation for the detection of possible organic materials had never previously been carried out for prehistoric Aegean wall paintings.

The analytical data demonstrated that all of the pigments examined are of organic origin. Particularly interesting is the detection of murex purple on twenty-five samples taken from various rooms of the palace, testifying for the first time such an abundant use of this precious dye in a pictorial context. The results of the analysis on the binders suggested that the term “fresco” is inappropriate. The presence of two organic binding materials has been attested, confirming the practice of sophisticated tempera techniques: egg and gum tragacanth.

continued on page 26

Wiener Lab Report

Archaeobotanical Remains from the Agora's Byzantine Contexts

EVI MARGARITIS

2005–06 WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH
ASSOCIATE

As part of my exploration of evidence of ancient Greek agriculture at the Athenian Agora and Corinth Excavations, I focused my research associateship on some soil samples taken at the Agora Excavations during the 2005 season. In total, 11 soil samples were collected for further analysis and the retrieval of archaeobotanical remains. Some samples were particularly rich in plant remains, represented by charred olives, while others did not reveal any archaeobotanical material. The numerous olive remains were preserved through carbonization, most likely because they were burned as fuel. Taphonomical factors explain the absence of other plant species. For instance, the fill of two amphorae did not contain preserved plant remains because the amphorae and their immediate surroundings were unaffected by fire or intense heat.

The richest sample derives from the ash layer beneath wall 6, which contains several hundred complete and fragmented olive stones, as well as a few animal bones. Olive stones are the most common *Olea* element retrieved at archaeological excavations. Stone fragments have been connected with olive production since the crushing of olives is one of the basic procedures of oil extraction. However, their fragmentation can also be the result of post-depositional damage or breaking during excavation and processing of soil samples.

Following from the results of my experimental work on similar assemblages, the fragmented olive stones retrieved from the Athenian Agora sample fall in two categories: pits broken in antiquity (recorded as “original” fragments) and pits fragmented as a result of post-depositional mechanisms (recorded as “modern” fragments). The vast majority of the fragments belong to the original fragment category, suggesting that they represent the by-products of olive oil production. Such by-products were an important source of fuel, animal fodder (especially for cattle), and fertilizer.

The rest of the samples contained olive stones in various quantities, mostly of the fragmented original fragment category.



Photo: Evi Margaritis

Carbonized olive stones from the Agora.

The samples from Room C are of particular interest. Apart from the olive stones, they included pressed olive epidermis, a rare element of *Olea* to be found in archaeobotanical samples.

Samples deriving from the brown fill of an underground vessel and from the fill of the drain in wall 3 contained large amounts of charcoal and some original fragments of olive stones. For the underground vessel, however, the taphonomy of its specific context should be considered carefully before making associations between the archaeobotanical remains and the vessel.

Summarizing the taphonomic issues at the Byzantine layers of the site, it becomes clear that differential use of olive and its by-products led to differences in preservation. The olive remains reflect residues of olive oil production used as fuel and discarded at various locations throughout the site. ❧

Solow Fellows

continued from page 21

Kodratos basilica below the northern terrace at Corinth. A preliminary study of context pottery from excavated deposits near the funerary monument and over the basilica suggests that activity in this area reached a high point in the sixth century.

The next stage in my research will be the completion of my commentary on the inscriptions and their final publication; I plan to continue work on the funerary monument and basilica in summer 2007. These studies are not only elucidating the religious and social history of Roman Kenchreai, but also providing important new insights into the topography of settlement at this thriving provincial port town. ❧

— Joseph L. Rife, Macalester College

Excavations at Mt. Lykaion

continued from page 11

Pneumatiko Kentro, the Cultural Center of the village (and former school house), a wonderful modern and bright two-floor building that we use for labs, museum, and apotheka, as well as for lodging. We live in rooms in village houses, and this summer we also made use of another former school house and modern *xenona* in the neighboring village of Xastanochoroi to solve our growing housing needs.

During the summer of 2006 a team of 25 students and staff worked in the lower sanctuary, where excavation was begun. Four trenches were opened in and around the area of the hippodrome. We were able to complete our investigation of these trenches, which have already told us a great deal about where the ancient hippodrome and stadium were located (and where they could not be!). We continued our topographical and architectural work at the site and also initiated some cleaning work in the area of the seats and statue bases. We are looking forward to at least two additional seasons of excavation in the summers of 2007 and 2008.

We recently made a proposal to create a national park in the area of Mt. Lykaion, to include an area of approximately 300 square kilometers. This park would unify and protect a number of significant ancient cities and sanctuaries in the mountainous area of southwestern Arcadia, including the area of the ancient Parrhasia. This cultural landscape proposal includes the creation of trails and signs to guide the visitor between sites, as well as presentation of information about the flora, fauna, geology, history, and archaeology of the area. ❧

Color in Greek Painting

continued from page 25

The range of colors selected for the decoration of the palace was no doubt influenced both by the availability of pigments and by relative values attached to them. Like most societies, Mycenaeans used color to represent things both as they were classified by social and individual cognition, and more symbolically. In due course, following full recording and study of all fragments of wall paintings from the palace, we hope to be in an even better position to evaluate the uses and functions of color in the Mycenaean Palace of Pylos. ❧

In Memoriam

KEITH ROBERT DEVRIES
1937–2006

Keith DeVries, Associate Curator *Emeritus* of the Mediterranean Section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Associate Professor *Emeritus* of Classical Studies at Penn, died in Philadelphia on July 16, 2006, at the age of 69. He was an internationally known scholar of ancient Greece and Anatolia.

Professor DeVries was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and after graduating from the University of Michigan in 1958 with a degree in English, he worked in publishing in New York and Rome for several years. In 1965, he began graduate study in Classical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania where he received his Ph.D. in 1970. At Penn, he worked with Rodney Young, the renowned discoverer of King Midas's Phrygian capital at Gordion in central Turkey. His two years at the American School from 1967 to 1969 established a relationship with Greece, and especially with ancient Corinth, that would continue throughout his life. In 1969, Professor DeVries began teaching at Penn, where he remained for his entire career. He offered a broad range of courses in Greek archaeology from the Bronze Age through the Classical period, and generations of students remember him as a devoted and generous teacher and mentor.

A longtime member of the Archaeological Institute of America, Professor DeVries also served on the Managing Committee of the ASCSA. He represented the University of Pennsylvania from 1976 to 2004, and thereafter served as a non-voting member of the Managing Committee. He was a Regular Member (John Williams White Fellow) at the School in 1967–68, and a Student Associate Member (Edward Capps Fellow) in 1968–69.

A specialist in Greek material culture, his dissertation and several subsequent articles were devoted to fibulae. His work on Corinthian Geometric pottery led him to propose a chronological adjustment for the initial Greek colonization in the central Mediterranean; this study appeared in the Corinth Centennial volume. Professor DeVries also published several articles on the important assemblage of Greek pottery from Phrygian Gordion. Other publications reflected his research on homosexuality



Keith DeVries in a lighter moment, 1980s.

and its representation in Greek art. Professor DeVries was a consultant for the Greek Gallery at the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and he also served as co-director of the Museum's Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum project.

But it was Gordion that became his life's work, even as his health deteriorated. A staff member of the excavation for some 30 years, Professor DeVries also served as its director between 1977 and 1987. He wrote a series of significant articles that clarified the historical sequence of the site. Most recently, his highly perceptive analyses of the artifactual and architectural developments and of the pertinent textual sources made a singular contribution to the radical revision of the Gordion chronology. The famous Iron Age destruction level at Gordion, spectacularly rich in artifacts, was formerly attributed to a Kimmerian incursion of the early seventh century B.C., but is now known to have occurred a century earlier, with widespread implications for the interpretation of Iron Age Anatolia. This work will be published posthumously.

His many interests included astronomy, ornithology, the performing arts, and politics. For over a decade, he made an annual pilgrimage to Mount Athos, where his love of Greece and his Christianity came together. Professor DeVries was scholarly, courteous, and gentle, possessed of an impressive mind and a distinctive sense of humor. His company, humanity, and intellect will be greatly missed.

— Ann Blair Brownlee
Gareth Darbyshire

Generous Bequest Benefits School

Keith DeVries has bequeathed the School a generous portion of his estate, and a fund has been established in his memory for Blegen Library acquisitions. The School would be pleased to accept any additional contributions to this fund. Please contact the Princeton office for more information.

RICHARD H. HOWLAND
1910–2006

Richard H. Howland, Trustee *Emeritus* of the School, died peacefully in his home in Washington D.C. on October 24, at the age of 96. Mr. Howland was a student at the School from 1933 to 1935 and an Agora Fellow from 1936 to 1938. He served as Chairman of the Managing Committee from 1965 to 1975, trustee from 1965 to 1995, and trustee *emeritus* from 1995 to 2006. Among Mr. Howland's many contributions to the School, he secured the gift of Mayer House in New York, which for many years housed the School's U.S. office and whose sale proceeds contributed significantly to the School's endowment.

A fund is being established in memory of Richard Howland at the American School. Please send any contributions to the Princeton office.

New job? New address? Keep us informed! We want to remind our subscribers that we are always trying to update contact information for alumni/ae & friends of the School. Please ask your ASCSA friends (fellow alums we might have lost track of) to send us their mailing address and e-mail. Please send any updates to the ASCSA Princeton office, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232 (e-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org) or visit the School's website (www.ascsa.edu.gr/) and update there by clicking on the "Contact" link.



Photo: June Allison

ASCSA Trustee **Mary R. Lefkowitz** (Wellesley College) received the 2006 National Humanities Medal from President Bush in a November 8 ceremony at the White House. She was at the School in October to present a lecture in Cotsen Hall on "The Black Athena controversy: final reflections" (see photo above).



Former Blegen Assistant Librarian **Phyllis Graham** has been appointed Head, Acquisitions Units at the University of California, Davis's Shields Library. During her tenure at the Blegen, from 1998 to 2004, Ms. Graham was a major contributor to the implementation of new technologies in the processes of acquisition and cataloguing, and helped keep the Blegen running smoothly during the challenging periods following the departures of Head Librarians Nancy Winter and Camilla MacKay.



In collaboration with the Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski," the American Research Center in Sofia, directed by Managing Committee member **Kevin Clinton** (Cornell University), sponsored the first of a series of annual lectures in honor of humanist and friend of Bulgaria, Eugene Schuyler. The inaugural lecture, entitled "The East-West Conflict: some Greek literary perspectives," was given by ASCSA Director **Stephen V. Tracy** in October at Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski."



On November 8, **Jack L. Davis** (University of Cincinnati), Managing Committee Member and Chair of the Committee on Excavation and Survey, visited the Finnish Institute in Athens to deliver a lecture on the Palace of Nestor, launching a series of lectures at the Finnish Institute in memory of the great Finnish archaeologist Johannes Sundwall. After the inaugural lecture, Director of the Finnish Institute Björn Forsén presented Mr. Davis with a diploma, hand-lettered in ancient Greek, declaring his enrollment as a Friend of the Finnish Institute.

Plan for the future by making a contribution to the ASCSA. Please consider planned gifts, such as bequests, life insurance policies, or annuities. For more information, please contact Irene Romano in the School's Princeton office at 609-683-0800, ext 23. Thank you for remembering the School!



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 185
Princeton, NJ