

ákoue

Summer 2003, No. 50



Parthenon from the southeast corner, 1936. This previously unpublished photo was just one of many gems to be discovered by NEH scholar Barbara Barletta at the School.

Photo courtesy of the Glass-Plate Collection, ASCSA
Photographic Archives

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ákoue!



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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ákoue, the newsletter of the ASCSA
Summer 2003 No. 50

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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; Website: www.ascsa.edu.gr; E-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org.

Newsletter Celebrates its Fiftieth Issue

With the publication of the summer 2003 issue, its fiftieth, the School's newsletter reached something of a milestone. As in human affairs, the magical number "50" represents a passage from youth to —well— maturity. We'd like to pause to mark this moment, and to thank again the enduring contribution of ASCSA Trustee *Emerita*, and newsletter editor *emerita*, Doreen Canaday Spitzer.

The newsletter debuted in Fall 1977 with a 6-page trifold issue. Elizabeth A. Whitehead, then President of the ASCSA Board of Trustees, introduced the publication as "an experiment which hopes to communicate School events in a format accessible to those with all range of expertise and curiosity about American activities in Greece."

Doreen assumed responsibility for the fledgling publication in November 1983, when she was elected to complete Betsy Whitehead's term of office following Betsy's untimely death. For the next 13 years, she actively shaped and guided

the newsletter, celebrating the achievements of the School's family in their studies of Greece and the Greek world. Thanks to her unflagging enthusiasm and interest, far-flung members of the School were able to maintain that sense of community born during their years in Athens, even as they scattered to teach, carry out research, and follow other pursuits in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Although retired from the Board since 1996, Doreen continues to infuse the newsletter with a sense of purpose, history, and an enduring interest in Greek archaeology and the ASCSA family. May her inspiration carry us ahead to many more milestones! ❀



Doreen Canaday Spitzer in 1983, the year she assumed the editor's position. In her first issue she wrote, "We who know the School are its best advocates. Together we can 'put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.'"

Photo courtesy of the Toledo Blade

Managing Committee Confirms Committee, School Appointments

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee took place in New York City on May 10 at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University with Chairman Rhys F. Townsend presiding.

Committee business included confirmation of the following School appointments: Gary Reger (Trinity College) as Whitehead Visiting Professor for the 2003–2004 academic year; Adele Scafuro (Brown University) and Glenn R. Bugh (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) as Whitehead Visiting Professors for the 2004–2005 academic year; Michael Nelson (Macalester College) as Assistant Professor of the School for the 2004–2005 academic year; and Charles Gates (Bilkent University, Turkey) as Summer Session Director for 2004.

New Managing Committee representatives were also approved, as follows: Michael Cosmopoulos (University of Missouri, St. Louis, a new Cooperating Institution), Elspeth Dussinberre (University of Colorado at Boulder, replacing John Gilbert), Aleydis Van de Moortel (University of Tennessee, replacing Geraldine Gesell), Mary Voyatzis (University of Arizona, a new Cooperating Institution), and Richard Parker (Brock University, replacing Noel Robertson).

Prior to the Managing Committee meeting, Mr. Townsend had appointed Carol Mattusch (George Mason University) to fill the position of Chair of the Committee on Publications, left vacant by the resignation

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Scholars Bridge Continental Divide at Portraiture Conference

Samuel H. Kress Fellow Craig I. Hardiman (Ohio State University) was among the attendees at a collaborative colloquium on “Early Hellenistic Portraiture: Image, Style, Context,” on which he reports here.

On November 9–10, 2002, the American School of Classical Studies, the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, and the Fritz-Thyssen Stiftung co-sponsored a two-day colloquium entitled “Early Hellenistic Portraiture: Image, Style, Context.” The colloquium’s purpose was two-fold: first, to reassess early Hellenistic portraiture in light of new finds and new approaches to the study of Greek sculpture; and second, to provide a locus for dialogue regarding the varied — and sometimes antagonistic — academic traditions that have occasionally divided European and North American art historians. The colloquium was organized by Ralf von den Hoff (Archaeological Institute, University of Munich) and Peter Schultz (Associate Member ASCSA, Fulbright Fellow 1997–98; G.P. Stevens Fellow 1998–99; Kress Fellow 1999–2000), who invited fourteen noted scholars from both continents to participate. Key to the organization was the inclusion of experts in the field of Greek sculpture along with other scholars specializing in related fields who added their own unique observations to the discussion.

The contribution of American scholars, especially those with strong ties to the American School, was noteworthy. Aileen Ajootian (University of Mississippi) discussed the seminal role of Praxiteles in the development of portraiture as a genre along with several new attributions to the oeuvre of this sculptor. Whitehead Professor 2002–03 John Kroll (University of Texas, Austin) reminded participants that portraiture should not simply be equated with sculpture, but with other media such as coins as well. After tracing the Persian origins of ruler imagery on coins, he illustrated how the Hellenistic rulers seized this idea and used the notion of divinity to transform older images of deities on obverses into those of the new kings. Andrew Stewart (University of California, Berkeley) provided the keynote address of the conference and discussed another seminal artist of the genre, the sculptor Lysippos as seen by the early Hellenistic poet Poseidippos. This poet’s epigrams illustrate how the quest for representational “truth” — whether by poet or sculptor — was of prime importance in the early Hellenistic period and that the discussion of

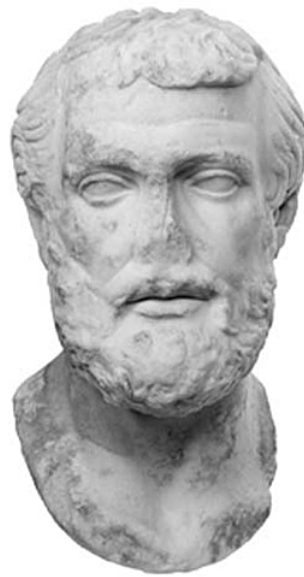


Photo courtesy of R. van den Hoff

Hellenistic portrait head from the collection of the Tirana National Museum in Albania, recently identified as Lycourgos, illustrates the trend of combining ideal elements with naturalistic features.

such truths represents an aspect of early Hellenistic art criticism that had previously been thought to be a Roman invention. Peter Schultz reviewed the vexing nature of the portrait statues erected in the Philippeion at Olympia. Among several conclusions, he showed that the monument’s statues were made of marble (possibly gilded), but certainly not chryselephantine as Pausanias states, this based on the analysis of the surviving bases. Catherine Keesling (Georgetown University) examined the inscriptions from honorific portrait statues on the Athenian Acropolis and noted the heavy use of re-inscribed bases, possibly identifying as many as five new signatures of Praxiteles.

Numerous other aspects of early Hellenistic portraiture were examined by several noted European scholars. Ralf von den Hoff examined the vexing notions of naturalism, realism, and classicism and how these ideas affected the perception of portraits in antiquity. Antonio Corso (Institute of Classical Studies, London) reviewed the position of portraiture in Hellenistic art criticism, while Wilfred Geominy (Akademisches Kunstmuseum, University of Bonn) revisited the problematic dating of the Daochos Monument at Delphi. Stephan Schmidt (University of Augsburg) examined the possible meaning of beardless portrait statues, while

Graham Oliver (Center for the Study of Ancient Documents, Oxford) provided an exhaustive survey of honors associated with portrait statues, emphasizing the role of the polis as the erecting authority. Marianne Bergmann (University of Göttingen) examined the statues of philosophers in the Serapieion at Memphis. Neil Adams (British Museum, London) provided a scientific and historical analysis of a bronze head from Libya, and to close the conference, Olga Palagia (University of Athens) reviewed the portraiture of early Ptolemaic queens, suggesting that a new head found on Samothrace is Arsinoe II and that a head from the Agora in Athens, thought to be a goddess, may in fact be Berenike II. The results of the conference, with the addition of articles by Sheila Dillon (Duke University), Geoffrey Waywell (Institute of Classical Studies, London), and Johannes Bergemann (Ruhr University Bochum), are currently being prepared for publication.

Two noteworthy elements that emerged from the conference result from a shift in methodological approaches on the part of scholars. While older, more established avenues of inquiry, such as iconographical analyses, were still employed, much was made of what could be said about early Hellenistic portraiture without having the sculptures themselves. Architectural setting, historical and cultural background, inscriptions, and the analysis of statue bases (in short, contexts) were all employed to help reconstruct ancient images and their possible meanings. In addition, it soon became clear that while Americans and Europeans may be beholden to different academic traditions, new and common approaches to the study of Greek portraiture were explored by all. This was, perhaps, the most satisfying element of the conference. One may be astounded to learn — I know that I was! — that this was the first joint conference ever held between two of the major foreign academic institutions in Athens. In an age when joint associations and buzzwords such as “interdisciplinary” are standard academic fare, it is encouraging to see such synergetic work being conducted to the mutual benefit of all. The American School and the DAI, to say nothing of the colloquium’s organizers, participants, and volunteers, are to be commended for leading the way in what will hopefully be the first in a long series of such collaborations.

The conference website (with program and published abstracts) may be viewed at www.ascsa.edu.gr/conference. ❀

Geometric Burial Uncovered at Corinth

WILLIAM S. BUBELIS

REGULAR MEMBER, 2002–2003

A moment like this may come only once in a lifetime. One morning this past May, the excavation team was ready to open a large and intact Geometric tomb in the Panayia Field of Ancient Corinth. The workmen, Guy Sanders (Director of Excavations at Corinth), James Herbst (Architect), Andrew Insua (my co-supervisor), and I planned our next step carefully.

Our challenge was to remove the sarcophagus lid, which had split into a number of pieces accidentally when the tomb was originally closed, without injury to the contents of the tomb or to the workmen. After we determined carefully in which order the lid fragments were to be removed, the first piece, a large corner section, was lifted out and set upon a wooden support, as all would be positioned in turn. The tomb was now open, but the rest of the lid remained in a precarious position above it; one particular piece near the center threatened to fall, but could not be taken out easily. Except for a single aryballos and a few pieces of bone, little was visible in the tomb itself, lightly covered as it was with the dark soil that had long ago fallen through the splits in the lid. Andrew and I meticulously cleared just enough space in the very corner for the foreman's feet as he would sit on the edge and pull away the fragment. After that piece was successfully removed, the others were carefully pulled away to reveal the whole of the tomb. Even long afterward, I am still very grateful to have witnessed the opening, and for the opportunity to aid in the tomb's proper excavation.

Andrew and I had already spent the better part of two weeks digging through layer after layer of pebbles and sand, often with only a few prehistoric and Geometric sherds to tell us the story of what had happened here. Gradually, the possibility emerged that we might encounter another Early Geometric tomb at Panayia, very close to one that had been excavated previously. That tomb had been robbed out long ago, but had still yielded a number of vessels in the cutting around the sarcophagus. As work progressed, our hunch proved correct, and the tomb, apparently undisturbed, was a reality.

As Andrew and I supervised the work, I not only learned how this grave had been

constructed, but discovered the human element in it as well. Once we unearthed the lid of the sarcophagus, a huge block of poros limestone, and found its bottom edges, we knew that it would pose a great challenge because of what happened 2900 years ago, when the grave and sarcophagus were put in place. An adult, who was evidently very important, died in the prime of life. This person was carefully laid into a large stone sarcophagus along with a few very precious objects, perhaps those which he or she had used in life, a bronze ring among them. The relatives or dependents of the deceased then slid the massive lid of the sarcophagus into the shaft-like cutting, careful not to let it slip into the open grave around the sarcophagus and in which they worked. Next, they flipped it over, pivoting it on the edge that lay between the open sarcophagus and the wall of the grave cutting. But the lid slammed shut with enormous force, splitting itself and severely cracking the sarcophagus as well. Consequently, they sealed the cracks with waterproof clay and then covered the sarcophagus and tomb with a great amount of earth.

Their dedication to the deceased is reflected not only in the great care and expenditure in quarrying and transporting the stones, digging the earth, and depositing goods in the grave, but also in how well their clay seal preserved the tomb. We are very lucky that in the 29 centuries between the burial and now, no one robbed it upon discovery. In our excavation, we have retrieved the remains only so that they may increase our knowledge of the Geometric period at Corinth, and so that this information might be available to all subsequent generations. In so doing, we have also helped to renew the memorial of this person interred so long ago in the Panayia Field.

Although the season was quickly coming to an end, Andrew and I proceeded carefully with the recording, measurement, and removal of the skeletal remains and grave goods. Once the tomb was fully cleared, we stayed on for an additional week to conclude our excavation as well as the final notebook and database entries, to ensure that we had provided the most accurate and precise record possible.

Excavation of this one tomb called upon all of the skills and subjects that I had honed in my year as a Regular Member at the

School, from the topography and landscape of Greece to the patterns of Geometric burial. Even as a student of ancient economy, not an experienced archaeologist, I have drawn an unexpected wealth of knowledge from the opportunity that Andrew and I were given to excavate this tomb. It is true, moments like these do not come often in a lifetime, and I am especially grateful to have been a part of this moment at Corinth. ❀

Managing Committee

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of Thomas Palaima (University of Texas, Austin) earlier this year.

Subsequent to the Managing Committee meeting, the following committee election results were announced: Committee on Admission and Fellowships, 2003–2007, Robert Bauslaugh (Brevard College); Committee on the Blegen Library, 2003–2007, Gerald Schaus (Wilfrid Laurier University); Committee on Committees, 2003–2005, Sheila Dillon (Duke University), Michael Hoff (University of Nebraska–Lincoln), and Elizabeth McGowan (Williams College); Executive Committee, 2003–2007, Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve University) and Robert Sutton (Indiana University–Purdue); Committee on the Gennadius Library, 2003–2007, Stella Miller-Collett (Bryn Mawr College), Glenn Bugh (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), and Glenn Peers (University of Texas, Austin); Committee on Personnel, 2003–2008, Leslie Day (Wabash College); Committee on Publications, 2003–2008, Gloria Pinney (Harvard University) and Daniel Pullen (Florida State University); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2003–2007, Timothy Winters (Austin Peay State University); Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, 2003–2008, Floyd McCoy, Jr. (University of Hawaii/Winward College and University of Hawaii/Manoa); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2003–2007, Robin Rhodes (University of Notre Dame).

In other subsequent business, Maria Georgopoulou (Yale University) was appointed to a three-year term as Director of the Gennadius Library, to commence July 1, 2004. ❀

Isthmia Prepares for the Olympics in 2004

ELIZABETH R. GEBHARD

DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
EXCAVATIONS AT ISTHμία

A special urgency marked the recent work at the University of Chicago's excavations at the Isthmus (<http://humanities.uchicago.edu/isthmia/>), now in their twenty-seventh season since Oscar Broneer's retirement and half a century after that legendary archaeologist's discovery of the Temple of Poseidon. The approach of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens has translated into a greater focus on issues of site accessibility and conservation throughout Greece. Therefore, in addition to an ongoing program of study for the final publications—six volumes in the *Isthmia* series are near completion and another two are in progress—during the 2002 excavation season the University of Chicago team devoted significant efforts addressing the critical issues of site conservation and museum enhancement.

Clary Palyvou, architect and conservation specialist, undertook an evaluation of the excavated area and, in consultation with the 4th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, prepared a site conservation proposal outlining both short-term improvements and a more extensive multi-year project. The proposal presented an innovative approach to sheltering the Early Stadium Reservoir (Palaimonion tunnel). Also included were recommendations to improve the presentation of monuments to the general public through designated paths, a raised viewing platform, and plaques orienting visitors to the site.

In conjunction with Iota Kassimi of the 4th Ephoreia, the University of Chicago team and architect Frederick Hemans prepared final plans for the reorganization of the Isthmia museum exhibits, based on an earlier proposal developed in 2000 by Peggy Sanders. The plans are included in an extensive project of the 4th Ephoreia under its ephor, Alexandros Mantis, for modernization of the 30-year-old museum building. Handicapped-accessible facilities are planned, as well as pavement for the museum terrace to convert it into an outdoor display area. The light well in the *apothēke* will become a research/office facility, and all visitors will be pleased to learn that the washrooms will be completely renewed. The proposal was enthusiastically approved by the Greek Ministry of Culture's Central Archaeological Coun-



Photo: Elizabeth Gebhard

Frederick Hemans, assisted by Jonathon Stevens, constructed a scale model to study how tiles were placed on the roof of the first Temple of Poseidon.

cil in May 2003; plans are proceeding for its implementation.

Amidst this unusual activity, study on the collection continued. The 2002 and 2003 seasons found John Hayes working on the Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery; Martha Risser on Late Archaic, Classical, and Early Hellenistic wares; and Virginia Anderson-Stojanovic on the Rachi Settlement. As well as examining the vessels used largely in relation to dining, Ivan Gatsov and two students from Sofia, Bulgaria studied the mills and grinders used for food preparation in the sanctuary and settlement. The final products of these feasts, the faunal remains, are being analyzed by David Reese. Dedications of arms and armor formed an important element among the gifts given to Poseidon in the archaic period, and, although very fragmentary, they are being studied and restored by Alastair Jackson. In the Roman shrine to Melikertes-Palaimon, Elizabeth Gebhard continued to investigate its chronology and function based on archaeological, numismatic, and literary sources.

Of continuing fascination because of their size and shape is the method used for the manufacture of the early archaic roof tiles on

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Summer Session Heads for Turkey

Summer 2004 will find the School's Summer Session students traveling throughout western and central Turkey, as the School sponsors a special program to explore the sites and monuments of this ancient land. The single, 25-day session takes the place of the two regular Summer Sessions, which will not be offered due to the 2004 Olympic Games taking place in Athens. The School will return to its regular Summer Session program in Greece in 2005.

"Summer 2004: Ancient and Medieval Turkey" will be led by Charles Gates, Professor at Bilkent University, who will share his expertise in the topography and archaeology of Asia Minor. The extensive itinerary will concentrate on the Greek and Roman sites of western and southern Asia Minor and will include visits to Istanbul and environs, Galatia, Cappadocia, the Anatolian Plateau, Pamphylia, Lycia, and the Ionian Coast. Further information about the trip is available on the School's website (www.ascsa.edu.gr). ❖

Bookidis Bids Farewell to Corinth Excavations

Nancy Bookidis, long-time Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations, retired this past June, after a 30-year career at Corinth. She had been on sabbatical since July 2002.

Ms. Bookidis received her B.A. from Pomona College and her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College. In 1964 she excavated at Mycenae under the direction of George Mylonas, followed by four seasons at the Early Bronze Age site of Karatas in Lycia under Machteld Mellink. As a student at the School she excavated in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Ancient Corinth under the direction of Ronald S. Stroud. After briefly teaching at Bryn Mawr College in 1968, she was invited to continue those excavations, which she did until 1973, followed by two seasons in 1975 and 1994. She coauthored (with Mr. Stroud) *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Topography and Architecture* (Corinth XVIII, iii), published in 1997.

Ms. Bookidis joined the staff of the Corinth Excavations in 1973, serving first as curator, then as Assistant Director. There she

curated a constantly growing museum collection based on material uncovered during seasonal excavations. In addition to her responsibilities at Corinth, she annually instructed the students of the American School on the Archaic sculpture collections in Athens, and on the sites of Olympia and Epidauros.

During her career at the Corinth Excavations, Ms. Bookidis established the highest standards of order and facilitated the research of generations of scholars. In recent years, she was an important contributor to the celebration of the centennial of the Corinth Excavations in 1996 and provided invaluable assistance in the recovery and long-awaited repatriation of the artifacts stolen from the Corinth Museum in 1990. She was co-editor (with Corinth Excavations Director Emeritus Charles K. Williams II) of *Corinth, The Centenary: 1896–1996* (Corinth XX).

Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, formerly curator of the Corinth Excavations, succeeds Ms. Bookidis as Assistant Director as of July 1. ❀



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Nancy Bookidis and Ronald S. Stroud at the January 1998 publication party for *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Topography and Architecture* (Corinth XVIII, iii).

Publications News

Submissions to *Hesperia* for 2002 were up 40 percent from the previous year (from 25 to 35 manuscripts), and recent manuscripts have reflected an increasingly broad range of articles. Among the topics in the latest issues are archaeology in Albania, medieval Panakton, and recent Hellenistic finds from Tel Dor, Israel.



The following works have been recently published by the School:

Landscape Archaeology in Southern Epirus, Greece I (*Hesperia* Suppl. 32), edited by James Wiesman and Konstantinos Zachos, is the first in a two-volume series. This book presents the results of the interdisciplinary Nikopolis Project (1991–1996), the first large-scale, systematic survey in the Epirus region of Greece.

Picture Book 25, *The Games at Athens*, by Jenifer Neils and Stephen V. Tracy, provides an introduction to the Greater Panathenaia, the week-long religious and civic festival held at Athens every four years in honor of the city's patron goddess Athena. The facilities, administration, program events, prizes, and associated monuments are illustrated and briefly described.

The Athenian Agora: A Short Guide to the Excavations, by John McK. Camp II, is intended for visitors to the site. Replacing and updating the previous short guide, Picture Book 16 by Homer A. Thompson, it presents the principal monuments in a counterclockwise tour of the Agora.



The ASCSA Publications Office announced that Kathleen “Kerri” Cox Sullivan has resigned as Editor-in-Chief of School Publications, effective June 30. Ms. Sullivan, who gave birth to a daughter in March, will continue to work for the Publications Office in a freelance capacity.

Ms. Cox has been associated with the School

since 1986, when she was a Summer Session Member. She subsequently served as an Agora Excavations volunteer in 1989 and 1990 and was a John Williams White Fellow in 1990–91. She joined the Publications Office in 1996 in the position of Managing Editor and was named Editor-in-Chief in 1997.

Under her leadership, the School's publishing arm streamlined its processes, incorporating new technology and improved marketing and distribution systems, thus boosting productivity.

Also under her guidance, a revamped format was unveiled for *Hesperia*, and efforts to clarify the journal's mission and attract new manuscripts on a wider range of topics began to bear fruit. ❀

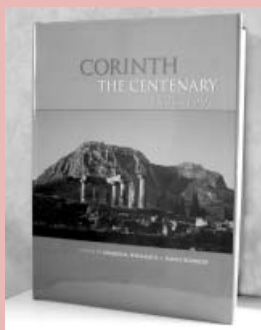


Photo: MJ Gavenda

Earlier this year, the School's Publications Office published *Corinth, the Centenary: 1896–1996* (Corinth XX), the much-anticipated collection of 25 papers from the 1996 Athens symposium celebrating the 100th anniversary of the School's excavations at Corinth. The papers explore current research on Ancient Corinth, from geology to religious practices to Byzantine pottery. Edited by Charles K. Williams II and Nancy Bookidis, the volume includes approximately 500 illustrations and a full general bibliography of articles and volumes concerning material excavated at Corinth.

NEH Fellows Study Greek Architectural, Historiographical Influences

During the second half of the 2002–2003 academic year, two scholars were able to pursue research at the School thanks to fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). They report here on their projects and progress.

My project as an NEH Senior Research Fellow was a study of Greek temples in southern Italy and Sicily. Some people expressed surprise that I would be working on such a project in Athens. My response has been, “Where else?” The ancient Greeks settled throughout the Mediterranean and established important colonies in Italy (and elsewhere). Yet scholars interested in Greek art have tended to focus their attention more on the area defined by the modern country than on that inhabited by the ancients. One aim of my project is to point out the contribution of the West to the development of Greek architecture overall. The other is to show the unique and innovative characteristics of that region.

The American School is an excellent place to do this work as it has one of the world’s best libraries for Greek art and architecture. The mission of the Blegen Library is to collect materials on ancient Greek culture wherever it existed, not just in Greece. I have long been aware of this, since much of my dissertation research on Greek sculpture and architecture in Sicily was carried out here. What I had not known about previously were the great resources offered by the Gennadius Library. My current project includes an investigation of the modern rediscovery of Greek architecture. Many of those early publications are housed in the Gennadeion.

I was also pleasantly surprised to find that others at the School are focusing their attention on the West. One Regular Member, Justin Walsh, is writing his dissertation on Greek pottery from Sicilian Morgantina, a site where I am working as well. An Associate Member, Spencer Pope, is tackling issues involving the interaction of Greeks and natives in Sicily in his dissertation on houses and town planning at nearby Palike. Having both of these “Sicilians” at the School provided me with an excellent opportunity to discuss my work—and theirs. This has always been one of the advantages of the School; as a graduate student I benefited enormously from the ideas and knowledge of my fellow students and now, as a senior

researcher, I benefited from conversations with both younger colleagues and other “seniors.”

Another reason for carrying out my project in Greece was the presence of comparative architectural material. Some of these buildings, the Parthenon for example, are in Athens; other monuments are a bit further away but still easily accessible, and I took advantage of a few of the School trips to see some of the sites in question. The on-site presentations were extremely informative and follow-up discussions with the Regular Members brought to light many new ideas as well.

Overall, my five months at the School provided me with a wonderful opportunity not only to carry out my proposed research but also to make new discoveries. Of course, that has always been the value of membership in the American School.

— Barbara A. Barletta, University of Florida



My time as an NEH Senior Research Fellow focused on an edition of the life of Augustus (*Bios Kaisaros*) by Nicolaus of Damascus. The edition will consist of an introduction, Greek text with critical apparatus, English translation, and a historical and historiographical commentary.

Nicolaus is an intriguing figure, and it is rare that we know so much about an ancient writer. Born ca. 64 B.C., Nicolaus was the tutor to the children of Antonius and Cleopatra. By the 20s B.C. he had become one of the *philoi* of Herod the Great, and he became that king’s most trusted envoy to Roman authority. In this role he seems to have developed a personal relationship with Augustus himself, who named a favorite type of date after Nicolaus, supposedly because the color and sweet taste of the fruit reminded him of the complexion and disposition of his Damascus friend. One of Nicolaus’ tasks was to explain and justify to the Romans the intrigue and murder that prevailed in Herod’s domestic life, and it may have been in conference with Nicolaus that Augustus expressed the opinion that he would rather be Herod’s pig than his son.

Despite his busy and varied public career, Nicolaus found the time to write, and he wrote a lot. In addition to his *Bios Kaisaros*, there are substantial remains of a universal

history in 144 books, the longest history known to us from antiquity. He also wrote an autobiography whose remains constitute the first significant example of that genre in either Greek or Latin; a substantial ethnographical treatise; and six commentaries on the works of Aristotle, the remains of which are now preserved only in ancient Syriac and Arabic translation.

Nicolaus’ *Bios* fills 29 pages of text in Felix Jacoby’s *Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*, and it covers the life of Augustus from his birth to October of 44 B.C., when he left Rome to raise an army among the veterans of Julius Caesar. After the letters and speeches of Cicero, Nicolaus’ *Bios* is our earliest extant account of events in Rome from 55 to 44 B.C. It thus contains information on the

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Kress Awards Major Publications Support to School

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation has granted the School \$150,000 for a five-year cycle of research fellowships. Aimed at scholars completing publications on material from the School’s excavations at Ancient Corinth and the Agora, the first fellowships will be awarded for the academic year 2004–2005. The School will award up to a total of \$30,000 per year, either all to one scholar or divided among several.

With this grant, the Kress Foundation joins the National Endowment for the Humanities as the School’s most significant source of grants for senior researchers. The Foundation has long supported many aspects of the School’s programs. Since 1966, it has funded an annual Kress Art History Pre-Doctoral Fellowship. The Foundation has also given generously to the Gennadius Library, including a professorship in the early 1980s and assistance in matching the Library’s 1997 NEH Challenge Grant. Kress Conservation Fellows have worked and studied in the Agora, and for the last eight years a Kress Athens/Jerusalem Pre-Doctoral Fellow benefited from a year divided between study at the Albright Institute for Archaeological Research in Jerusalem and the School.

Deadline for applications is January 15, 2004. For information on applying, see the School’s website at www.ascsa.edu.gr or contact the School’s Princeton office at (609) 683-0800. 🌸

Encountering the *Arche* in Athens

In her year as Elizabeth Whitehead Visiting Professor, Lisa Kallet (University of Texas, Austin) examined the arche from all angles, as she reports here.

The *arche*—the rule the Athenians exercised over Greeks under their control—was alive and well in fifth-century Athens! Such was the verdict that emerged out of the seminar on the Athenian Empire that I offered in the 2002–03 winter term and which aimed, in part, to explore the various milieux in which Athenians (and foreigners) experienced the *arche* at home in Athens. We devoted sessions to tragedy, comedy, inscriptions, and architecture (among other topics) and posed the general question, what do any of these have to do with the *arche* and vice versa? Such a seminar was made possible only by being in Athens: our session on inscriptions was supplemented by a visit to the Epigraphical Museum, and meetings on tragedy, comedy, and architecture made use of the site visits to the Acropolis and the south slope.

Being able to visualize the physical appearance of stelae, the proximity of the Theater of Dionysos to the Odeion, and the Parthenon and its setting made the topic come alive in ways that would have been impossible in a seminar given at home. The visit to the Epigraphical Museum in conjunction with our discussion of inscriptions was perhaps the most effective pairing: considering the stelae up close, we thought about how much care went into their inscription and overall appearance, whether they were set up at the expense of Athenians or of the allied city, and what was projected through both the appearance and the language of the documents. Thinking about the Lapis Primus (the stele set up in 454 B.C. recording the first 15 years of the tribute quota lists) and the construction history of the Parthenon prompted an additional consideration: when the Lapis Primus was set up, the Parthenon did not yet exist, only the ruined remains of the earlier temple of Athena. So would it have been even more imposing than when the Parthenon stood?

In general, we found that it was much easier to ask questions than to arrive at answers—but what became very clear was the omnipresence of the *arche* in a wide variety of settings. Comedy was especially interesting to consider in this regard, though with varying interpretations again: were allusions to the *arche* to be viewed merely a part of the topical setting, or as evidence of the significance of the *arche* in the minds of spectators? Despite the difficulty of drawing concrete

conclusions, I came away with an ability to visualize the *arche* in ways I had not before.

The *arche* was also alive and well in my own research in Athens. Last fall, I spent many pleasurable hours at the Epigraphical Museum examining fragments of tribute quota lists assigned to the years of the Peace of Nikias. My interest in this particular set of fragments stems from their position in the years that immediately preceded the Athenians' decision to abolish tribute and substitute an empire-wide maritime tax, and from my desire to understand what underlay this radical decision (about which we know nothing except a passing reference to it in Thucydides). Autopsy of the fragments proved invaluable, though largely in a negative respect, for it made clear how problematic current ascriptions of date and association were, in almost every case. For example, in some lists, it was clear that the hands were distinctly different; in other cases, alleged joins proved illusory. My overall conclusion was that we *know* very little about tribute collection in the Peace of Nikias, not a conclusion that makes me very happy.

My main research this past year, however, was devoted to beginning a project on the economic nature and function of the Athenian *arche*. I have been examining the early activities of Athens and the Delian League,

and Athenian behavior abroad in the sixth century B.C., focusing especially on the northern Aegean. I was able to devote the bulk of my time to this project, assisted by the collections of the Blegen Library, which exposed me to the extensive archaeological work that has been done in Thrace (much of it in publications not easily accessible at my home institution). My work so far suggests a picture that departs from typical views of the early Athenian empire, namely, that it began with "legitimate" aims (that the Athenians were hegemon of an autonomous alliance striking at Persia and protecting Greeks and only gradually "transformed" it from "League" to "Empire," whose goal was political and military control). It appears rather that the Athenians used the League in pursuit of economic control of the northern Aegean, immediately wresting control from Greeks, and then moved to expand their power further. Such behavior, I suggest, is but a continuation of the same kind of strategic thinking about the north that Athens had in sixth- and early fifth-century B.C., a situation which helps to explain how the Athenians could have been primed to exploit the League in this way from the start.

No historian interpreting the past can escape her contemporary world, whether consciously or unconsciously. I gave a lecture at the University of Cyprus in Nicosia in April based on my research, with a new wrinkle prompted by current affairs: I began to prepare the talk in tandem with the outbreak of

continued on next page

Summer Excavation Season Concludes

In addition to continuing work at the Athenian Agora, a total of six archaeological projects were carried out in Greece during the summer of 2003 under the auspices of the School. Following the usual training sessions for field excavators, excavation work at Corinth proceeded once again under the direction of Guy D.R. Sanders. The Azoria Project, a five-year excavation of an Early Iron Age and Archaic site on the island of Crete, entered its second season, directed by Donald C. Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Margaret S. Mook (Iowa State University). Brad Ault (SUNY-Buffalo) directed a geophysical survey in an initial session of fieldwork at Halieis. Synergasia represented the balance of the projects: Philip Betancourt (Temple University) directed the second and final year of ex-

cavation in a Bronze Age burial cave near Hagios Charalambos; Curtis Runnels led a one-year survey of Mesolithic sites at Kandia in the Argolid; and James C. Wright (Bryn Mawr College) and Evangelia Pappi (4th Ephoreia) completed a two-year exploration of a Mycenaean cemetery in Parnavos, Nemea.

The reduced number of active projects this summer was a result of a new antiquities law, which the Greek Ministry of Culture has interpreted as limiting to six the number of projects allowed to each foreign school. Previously, each school was permitted a total of nine projects: three excavations, three surveys, and three synergasia.

Permission to excavate in the Athenian Agora was granted in 1929 by a special act of Parliament; thus, the Agora was excluded from the total projects allowed to the School. ❀

Thessaloniki Conference Highlights Latest Discoveries

School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan reviews some of the notable discoveries presented at this highly regarded conference.

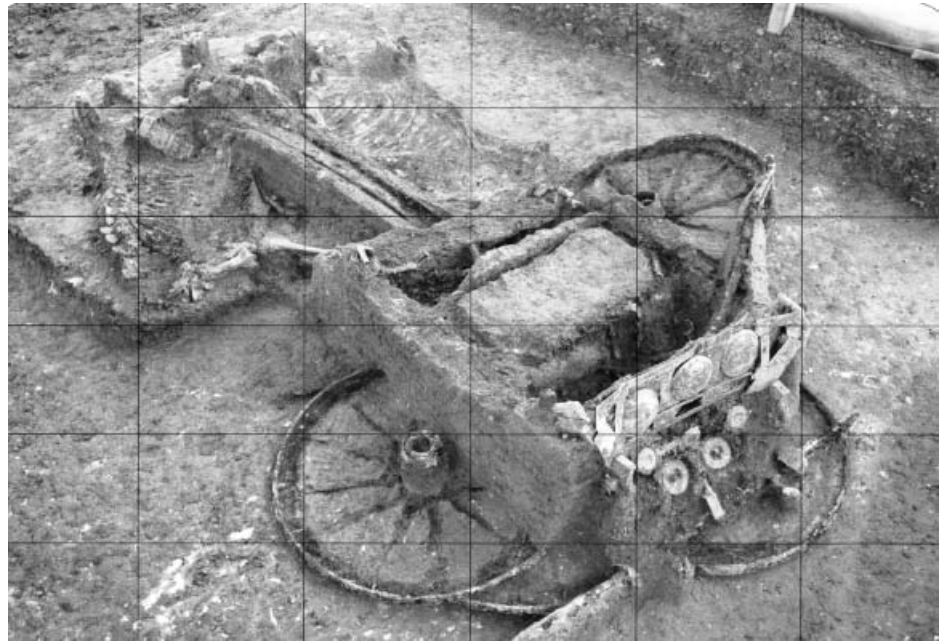
The 16th Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace took place at the University of Thessaloniki on February 13–15, 2003. The highlight of this year's conference was archaeologist Diamantis Triantafyllos' recent discovery of four well-preserved "chariots" made of bronze, iron, and wood found in a large tumulus near Orestiada, not far from the Bulgarian border. In addition to the four funerary carts, the excavations unearthed the cremations of a man and a woman. The bronze vessels found in the tumulus suggest a Roman date for the carts. The excavation is still in progress and more finds are expected.

The discovery by archaeologist Nikos Efstratiou of a workshop for the production of early Neolithic celts in Makri (near Alexandroupolis) is a rare and important find, and may indicate the presence of specialized craftsmen in the social structure of Neolithic Makri.

Also of great interest were the different interpretations offered by Reinhard Jung and Stylianos Andreou concerning Late Bronze Age pottery in Macedonia. On the basis of the pottery from Kastanas and Agios Mamas (Olynthos), Jung argued that the production of Mycenaean pottery in central Macedonia, as well as the appearance of open shapes in the local matt-painted pottery, was connected with the introduction of a Mycenaean wine tradition into the drinking habits of the Macedonians. Andreou argued instead that the production of Mycenaean pottery in Macedonia was accompanied by a decrease in the production of matt-painted pottery and that the use of Mycenaean pottery is an indication of a new social class that differentiated itself from the existing classes by using, among other things, a new type of pottery, whose production was more complicated and distribution more limited. The introduction of open shapes into the matt-painted pottery was not so much the result of new drinking habits, but more of an effort to imitate new, prestigious types of pottery.

According to Marktis Kohl and Arthur Muller, the recent excavations of the École Française d'Athènes in seventh-century B.C., pre-Parian levels on the island of Thasos leave little doubt that the Thasians were already exploiting the island's mineral resources when the Parians arrived.

There were several presentations on the



Courtesy of poster from the 16th Annual Conference on Archaeological Work in Macedonia and Thrace

One of four well-preserved "chariots" found in a large tumulus near Orestiada.

work of archaeologist Ioakim Papangelos on Mount Athos, but those concerning the Classical antiquities on the peninsula deserve special mention. Very little is known about pre-Christian Athos, mostly because the construction of the large Byzantine monasteries incorporated older foundations and employed all available building stones. It is certain, for example, that Moni Vatopediou was built on top of an ancient site using the ancient blocks as building material. Moreover, several monasteries own collections of Classical antiquities gathered from their territories, such as the two bronze helmets found in the sea and now on display in the Skete of Agia Anna. Mr. Papangelos would like to associate the helmets with the shipwreck of the Persian fleet near Athos in 492 B.C. His excavations on Moni Zygyou, a monastery built in the tenth century (located near modern Ouranoupolis) and destroyed in 1190, offer a rare glimpse at early stages of monastic life on Mount Athos.

Finally, Yannis Akamatis reported on recent work on the south side of the agora in Pella, which revealed burials of the late fifth/early fourth century B.C. below the rooms of the south stoa. On the east side of the south stoa, the excavations brought to light evidence for a mint. It is obvious from the

recent finds that late Classical Pella was located more to the south, near the harbor. During Hellenistic times, the polis expanded northward, taking over the area of the north cemetery. Excavations beneath the road south of the stoa yielded a considerable number (27%) of amphora handles with the stamp "Parmeniskos," a discovery that reinforces the suggestion that Pella was the production center for the Parmeniskos amphorae. ❖

Arche in Athens

continued from previous page

war in Iraq. As both the war and my talk progressed, I was struck by how "my" Athenians were becoming increasingly similar to the Americans in Iraq, along the lines of many popular European interpretations of American goals in the Middle East. By the time I gave my talk, the Athenians were intent, at all costs, on getting rid of hostile governments (Persians and Greeks) in order to secure the north for control and exploitation of resources; gradually, as is well known, they imposed democracies on cities in order to make them more like themselves and therefore better disposed. Doubtless, greater complexity will creep into this project in its final form! ❖

Solow Fellows' Research: Corinthian Statuary, Cretan Complex

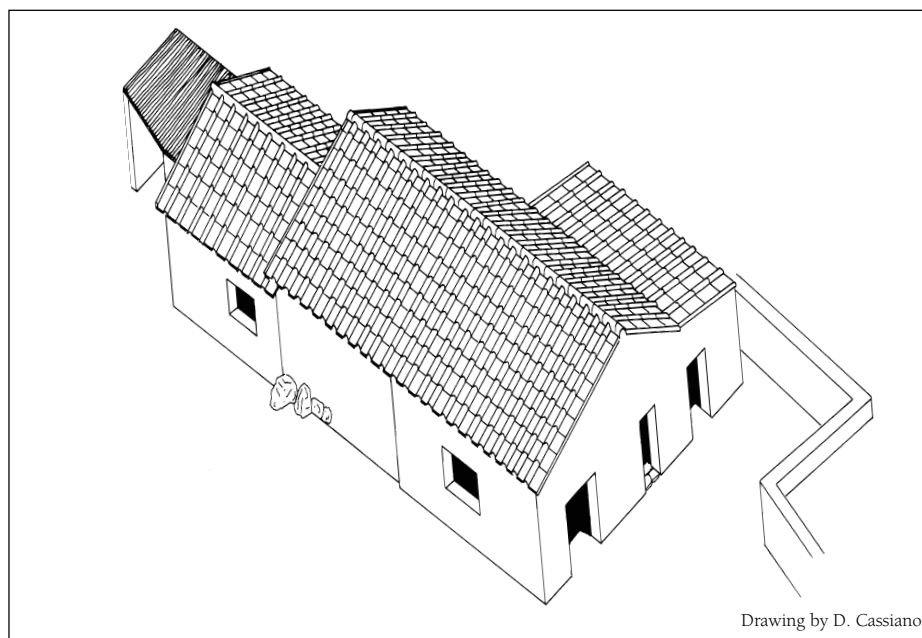
Two senior scholars recount productive summers spent working towards publication of material from sites excavated under the auspices of the School, thanks to fellowships from the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation.

A major thrust of my research during summer 2002 was analysis of the content of the statuary assemblage from the Panayia Villa, with particular attention to the date, style, and iconography of each piece. Research on the Roma revealed two fairly specific sets of iconographic parallels—some Neronian representations of Roma (and Virtus) on coins and statuary, and a number of fourth-century coins and contorniates that resurrect this seated Amazonian Roma—as well as an iconographic curiosity involving her seat, a cushioned “backless throne” rather than a pile of armor or a full-fledged throne.

I also evaluated the display and meaning of the Panayia assemblage within the context of the Panayia Villa. The small, earth-floored room where the nine statuettes were found was clearly not a suitable primary location for display of such expensive items. Furthermore, the absence of bronze attachments for the Roma, seated Asklepios, and both statuettes of Artemis suggests that their removal was meant to be long term. While some of the figures are arguably allegorical or decorative, even in late antiquity, the enthroned Asklepios would clearly evoke a cult statue. Thus, the statues may have been removed for religious reasons, such as a change of owner or a response to a predominant social climate.

The context of fourth-century Corinth was another area of research, and I sought archaeological evidence, inscriptions, and literary sources to illuminate this context. While there are not other well-preserved late-antique domestic contexts at Corinth with which to compare the Panayia Villa assemblage, it is still possible to gain a picture of contemporary society and events through such sources as Libanius' *Oration 14*, which depicts a society harshly divided along religious lines, with a pagan cult waning in influence and under attack by Christian partisans.

I also evaluated the Panayia assemblage within the context of the region, comparing it to assemblages in Athens and Cyprus, among others. Several domestic assemblages of statuary from houses in Athens date to relevant time periods, and these reveal several points of similarity that may reflect a



Reconstruction of roof of the Hellenistic beam-press complex at Mochlos.

koine of sculptural collecting in mainland Greece. Viewing the Panayia assemblage in light of other late-antique domestic statuary collections also highlighted regional differences: the interest in Asklepios is typical of the East Mediterranean; and enthroned figures and detailed copies of presumed cult statues seem to be a particular taste of mainland Greece. Roma, found in the Panayia Villa, is an unexpected choice in a domestic context; as other examples of luxury goods depicting Roma are usually associated with holders of high office, it seems likely that the patron of the Panayia statuette had held high office or, at the very least, aspirations to move in the governing classes.

— *Lea M. Stirling,*
University of Manitoba



Last summer, I was able to make substantial progress toward the publication of the “Beam-Press Complex at Mochlos.” Ultimately, the scholarly benefits from this project will be substantial in furthering our understanding of the poorly documented Hellenistic period in East Crete.

Chief among the goals achieved was the preparation of the pottery catalogue. I studied pottery from each of the six rooms for a third and final time in order to reach an un-

derstanding of the overwhelming presence of prehistoric (Minoan and Mycenaean) sherds in the Hellenistic levels, as well as to establish a statistical relationship between those two categories of pottery. The Hellenistic levels at Mochlos are peculiar in that the prehistoric sherds outweigh the Hellenistic sherds even at floor level. I reached the conclusion that this peculiarity does not reflect a later disturbance of the site, but rather that the Hellenistic inhabitants of Mochlos dug the foundations of their buildings into the Minoan/Mycenaean levels and used soil that was full of prehistoric pottery for construction of the walls and floors.

I was also able to complete a study of the architectural remains of the complex. The architectural description of each room was completed following the standards set for the publication of the Mochlos excavations. In collaboration with architect Damian Cassiano, three elevation drawings of the building were executed. In addition, the careful study of the preserved tiles allowed us to proceed to the “reconstruction” of the roof system. Small finds were also studied, with INSTAP Post-Doctoral Fellow Tristan Carter reexamining the stone tools and preparing a detailed catalogue to be included in the publication of the building. 𐤀

— *Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, ASCSA*

Hunters and the Hunted in the Bronze Age Aegean

FREYA R. EVENSON

2001–2002 SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW IN ART HISTORY

The sudden proliferation of hunting imagery in the Eastern Mediterranean cultures of the Late Bronze Age reflects a new strategy for representing the powerful forces of the Eastern Mediterranean rulers. In the contemporary Aegean, Minoan and Mycenaean iconography shows a similar pattern: the beginning of the Late Bronze Age sees the rise in popularity of hunting scenes. While clearly part of the wider eastern Mediterranean phenomenon, Aegean hunting imagery stands apart. Different and purely Aegean ideals are expressed in the iconography and do not necessarily reflect a dramatic change in actual hunting practice.

My doctoral research brings to light evidence that shows that Aegean hunting iconography, rather than expressing royal prowess in subduing natural and human wildness, is used in the construction of elite identity. This is especially connected to the maturation of young elite males and is fundamentally different from the iconography of Egypt and the Near East in its emphasis on group participation rather than a hierarchical system where the ruler is always the supreme hunter. Moreover, I demonstrate that certain iconographical motifs, which become part of the eastern Mediterranean pictorial *koine*, appear in the Aegean at least as early as, and possibly earlier than, in the more powerful

neighboring cultures. I thus show that the previous assertion that Aegean hunting iconography was heavily influenced by Egypt and the Near East can no longer be used to explain its abrupt appearance in the Aegean.

My doctoral work, supported in part by the Kress Foundation, seeks to explain Aegean hunting in terms specific to the region. I use the iconographical evidence in context with a full spectrum of archaeological data, and I draw on later mythological and ethnographic accounts of hunting to generate a full picture of the activity and its social and ideological significance in the Late Bronze Age Aegean. This new approach differs from previous scholarship, which has either focused entirely on hunting iconography as it relates to the arts of war, or has assumed that its superficial similarity to Egyptian and Near Eastern motifs indicates that it is derived from these older cultures. In a few rare cases, hunting has been discussed in the context of sacrificial ritual. I have taken this last approach as my starting point, for it gives to the activity of hunting a social significance beyond that of the legitimization strategies of a particular ruler. In exploring this significance, I suggest that hunting as an ideal must be separated from hunting as an actual activity. Indeed, a study of the faunal remains from domestic and ritual contexts shows that wild animals were very rarely consumed, and therefore the relationship between the ideal hunt, repre-

sented in iconography, and functional hunting itself requires its own set of interpretations. It is this relationship that is the key to understanding Aegean hunting and that has further significance for the interpretation of broader Aegean social and ideological structures.

My dissertation examines the ancient environment and available wild-animal resources; the wild faunal remains from Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Aegean sites; the tools of the hunter; the iconographical evidence for hunting; and finally the ideology and symbolism of the hunt in the Bronze Age Aegean, and its possible connection to the ideology of the Near East and Egypt. An appendix giving a full catalog of Bronze Age Aegean hunting imagery will follow the main discussion.

This thorough and interdisciplinary study of hunting in the Late Bronze Age Aegean will not only provide a rich picture of an aspect of Aegean society, but will enhance our understanding of the ideological structures at play in the construction and maintenance of Aegean elite identity. These structures, seen in the larger context of the eastern Mediterranean region, help elucidate the similarities and differences between the Aegean and its neighbors and will contribute to the discussion of the complex mechanisms of cultural, social, and ideological interaction during the Late Bronze Age. ❀

Mellon Scholar Advances Research on Ancient Hero Cult

Vasilica Lungu (Institute of Southeastern European Studies, Bucharest) describes how her three-month Research Fellowship under the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program benefited her research.

My project, "Ancient Hero Cult and Greek Colonization," proposes a new interpretation of the archaeological finds related to funeral practices in the Greek cities of the colonial Pontic area, focusing mainly on the relationship between the hero cult and colonization. As the recipient of a Mellon Research Fellowship, I was able to advance my research via three avenues: documentary trips, professional discussions with other specialists, and study of the literature resident in the School's Blegen Library.

To challenge the comparison of Pontic archaeological evidence with evidence from the Aegean areas, I made some trips to Crete and Eretria to trace the relationship between the position of the hero-tomb within the city and the position of the hero-cult within the complex social and religious interactions between common necropoleis, dated before and after the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. The School's trip to Crete was a very good opportunity for me to develop my interpretive method and to propose a new model of analysis of this theme. Critical to this development were presentations by Tom Brogan on the evidence of the necropolis of Mochlos and the presentations at Gournia and Agia Triada. A later discussion with a colleague at the French School of Athens

about the Heroon of Eretria added new dates. Some of the traces of the death rituals in the Archaic necropolis at Orgame could be identified on the Greek mainland, but there are many particularities, too. These visits and discussions helped me understand the changes in ancient urban and social structures imposed by the new social and religious norms, which were occasioned by the installation of the hero cult.

Visits to museums in Athens, Piraeus, Chios, Iraklio, and Ierapetra helped me to analyze the substantial archaeological findings of the hero-tomb of Orgame (seventh-third century B.C.), particularly the ceramics. In addition, discussions with members of the School community assisted in my

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Photo, left: At the School's December tree trimming party, Mellon Professor **James P. Sickinger** and family relax after trimming the tree. *Photo, right:* From left to right: **Hilda Westervelt** (Edward Capps Fellow), **William Caraher** (Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow), and **Robert Bridges** (ASCSA Secretary) preparing the projector for Ms. Westervelt's Tea Talk presentation "The Wedding in the South Metopes of the Parthenon."



Photo, left: **Yannis Lolos** (Senior Associate Member, Jacob Hirsch Fellow) and **Leslie Threatte** after Mr. Lolos' Tea Talk presentation "Tracing Settlements in the Sikyonian Countryside: Preliminary Remarks from the Extensive Survey of 2001–2002." *Photo, right:* **Irini Liappa** (Domestic Staff) and **Maria Voltera** (Assistant Archivist, Gennadius Library) show off good-luck coins from the New Year's pita at the January pita cutting ceremony.



Photo, left: **John Cherry** and wife **Susan Alcock** (both University of Michigan) at the February 25 Annual Trustees' Lecture. Mr. Cherry spoke on "Thirty Years of Regional Survey and Aegean Prehistory: Achievements, Problems, and Prospects." *Photo, right:* **Freya Evenson** (Student Associate Member) and **Stavros A. Paspalas** (Deputy Director of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens) at the reception following the March 14 Open Meeting on the Work of the School.



Stephen V. Tracy, Director of the School, and **Guy D.R. Sanders**, Director of the Corinth Excavations, at the Open Meeting on the Work of the School, March 14, 2003.



Photo: Craig Mauzy

The Stoa of Attalos provided the backdrop for the historic April 16 signing of the European Union Accession Treaty. The enlargement ceremony, hosted by EU Council President and Greek Prime Minister Costas Simitis, was attended by the leaders of the 15 current and 10 new member-states, as well as UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Greek President Kostas Stephanopoulos, Foreign Minister George Papandreu, and other leading Greek officials. The acceding countries will officially join the EU in May 2004.

Photos left to right:

Jennifer L. Palinkas (Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow) before her Tea Talk presentation “Sacred Gates: Propyla and Propylaia in Greek Sanctuaries.”

In April, **Ruth Siddall** (University College, London) gave a Wiener Laboratory Seminar on geoarchaeology and archaeology in the Corinthia.

Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve) at the reception following the Open Meeting on the Work of the School, March 14, 2003.



J. Lawrence Angel Fellow **Eleni Stravopodi** gave a talk at the school in May on “Porotic Hypoerostosis: The Disease of Early Agricultural Societies in Greece; No Easy Answer.”

Rosalia Christidou (Wiener Laboratory Fellow in Faunal Studies) before her Tea Talk presentation “Studying Bone Tool Production in Neolithic and Chalcolithic Settlements in Northern Greece and Central Anatolia: Search for *Ad Hoc* Systems of Production and Alternative Practices.”

At the Twenty-Second Annual Walton Lecture, March 4, 2003, **Sergei Karpov** (Moscow University) spoke on “Pontic Hellenism and the Empire of Trebizond in the 13th–15th Centuries.”





Gennadeion News

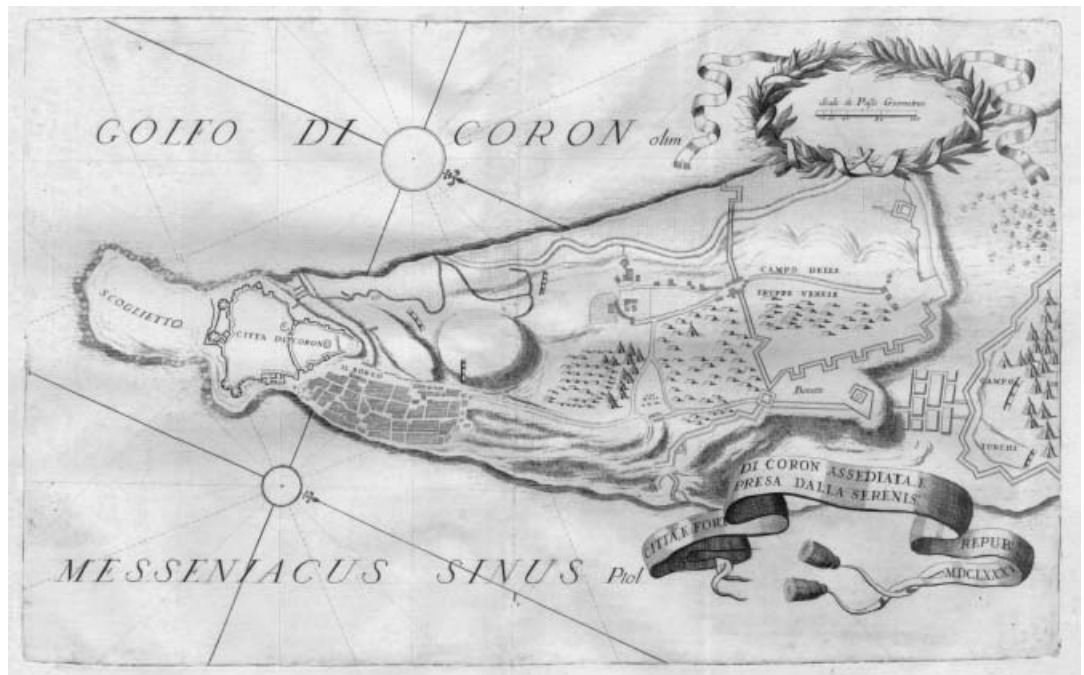
A SPECIAL INSERT TO THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Both 2004 NEH Scholars to Pursue Research at Gennadeion

For the first time in the 10-year history of the School's NEH Senior Research Fellowship program, both awards have gone to scholars who will carry out their research at the Gennadius Library. The researchers will reside at the School for the 10 months of academic year 2003–04.

Mark Bartusis (Northern State University) will reassess the institution of *pronoia*, an imperial grant of fiscal and economic rights, in his "Pronoia: A Byzantine Fiscal and Agrarian Institution, Twelfth—Fifteenth Centuries." In addition to a close scrutiny of the institution's origins in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Mr. Bartusis will also examine its appropriation by other Balkan cultures and its similarities to western European and Muslim institutions.

Stathis Gougouris (Columbia University) plans to examine the archives of poet and essayist Demetrios Kapetanakis, whose papers are housed at the Gennadeion. With the aim of bringing Kapetanakis' *Collected Works* to publication, Mr. Gougouris will identify those manuscripts most appropriate for publication and translate them from their various original languages into Greek. He will also explore the significance of Kapetanakis in the relationship of modernist Greek literature to European intellectual and literary circles. ❁



Gennadius Library Embarks on Map Cataloguing Project

In collaboration with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, the Gennadius Library has embarked on a project that aims to inventory, catalogue, and selectively digitize its extensive collection of early maps. With the working title "Traders and Travelers, Scholars, Soldiers and Sailors: Mapping Mediterranean Lands in War and Peace," the umbrella project will assess and ultimately make more accessible important early and unique maps in the libraries of American overseas research centers around the Mediterranean.

The Gennadeion is in possession of a remarkable and little-known collection of maps and engineering surveys of Greece as well as the entire Mediterranean

basin, some dating as early as the fifteenth century. Many of them were produced by and for the Republic of Venice. The Library also possesses a rare selection of maps by Greek cartographers of the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. These pre-modern maps document the shifting tides of political fortunes, preserving early place names as well as information on flora, fauna, and human habitation altered by development and modernization.

However, these materials in the Gennadeion have been underutilized. Many of the items form part of what are known as John Gennadius' scrapbooks, a collection of works on paper put together over many years by Gennadius. As part of his collec-

Map of the Besieged Corone by the Venetians (1685), after Coronelli.

tion of books by early travelers, Gennadius bought important manuscript portolans, such as William Henry Smith's *Directions for navigating the Black Sea and a Description of its ports*, 1818. He was also able to obtain Nicholas Kephala's three nautical charts of the Mediterranean, published in 1818, possibly the first issued by a Greek. Others, such as the unique Grimani folio of survey maps produced in 1699–1701, acquired after John Gennadius' time, would also reward more thorough study and publication.

The Mediterranean maps project is under the leadership of cartographer Leonora Navarri, a bibliographer and cartographer with extensive experience work-

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Spring Opening Set for Library's East Wing Renovation

With construction proceeding apace, May 25, 2004 has been set for the grand opening of the Gennadeion's renovated East Wing and the unveiling of Cotsen Hall, the wing's new 375-seat lecture hall. The celebration will mark the successful conclusion of Phase II of a four-phase, multi-year program of renovation and expansion to the Gennadius Library.

Construction on the current phase of the Gennadius Library building project began on February 9, 2002 and is expected to conclude in late winter of 2004. As the construction effort winds down, the focus has shifted to refinement of the interior design of Cotsen Hall, named for Gennadeion Board Chairman Lloyd E. Cotsen. To augment the cutting-edge physical, structural, acoustical, and lighting design produced by project architect

Ioannis Vikellas (in consultation with British theater design experts Arts Team, European engineering firm Ove Arup & Partners International Ltd., and London audiovisual/lighting experts Theatre Planning and Technology Ltd and Lightmatters), Mr. Cotsen recently retained the services of interior designer Gere Kavanaugh to develop a concept for the interior of Cotsen Hall as well as its lobby.

Ms. Kavanaugh's concept is tied to the nature and mission of the School and the Library, as well as to the School's other historic buildings. Her proposed color palette is inspired by both the existing building and colors that appear in the neo-classic, which have their origins in the rediscovery of Pompeian painting in the late eighteenth century. Key to her design is a canvas hanging, showing an historic map of Greece and the eastern

Mediterranean, to be selected from the Gennadeion collection. Throughout, carefully selected colors, textures, and decorative elements create a unique sense of place and an elegant public space.

Also to be dedicated on May 25 are the new Rare Book Reading Room, which will be named in honor of the late John B. Mandilas thanks to the generous support of KOSMOCAR S.A. and Mr. Mandilas' family; the extension to the Main Reading Room, to be named the Dory Papastratou Reference Room in memory of the late Dory Papastratou, due to the generosity of her family; and the Seminar Room in the Main Building, which will memorialize Mary and Stratos Athanassiades, thanks to a generous gift from Elaine and Ted Athanassiades and family.

As the completion of the wing and the hall draws near, planning also focuses on the Hall Terrace

and East Gardens. These areas were addressed in a Master Plan produced by renowned Philadelphia landscape architecture firm The Olin Partnership. The East Gardens will be modified to provide an outdoor area for receptions and space for public gatherings. The basic planting schemes developed by The Olin Partnership are being adapted to incorporate native flora and plants capable of thriving in a Mediterranean climate. Greek architect Alexander Kalligas has donated his time and talent to the design of the hardscape, incorporating pavements and walls that utilize native materials and design styles indigenous to the region, and M.I.T.-trained landscape architect Thomas Doxiades is contributing his advice and expertise on plant selection, placement, and installation methods appropriate to the region. ❧

Kalligas Featured Speaker at Award Ceremony

Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas delivered the keynote address at the presentation of the International Carlo Scarpa Prize in Treviso, Italy this past May. The award, given annually by Fondazione Benetton to honor an outstanding work of landscape architecture, was conferred on the late Greek architect Dimitris Pikionis for the system of pathways he designed beneath the Acropolis and the Philopappou hill more than 40 years ago. The week prior to the ceremony, the Gennadeion hosted a discussion and reception for guests of the Fondazione, who had come to Athens to visit the pathways, along with several of Pikionis' colleagues and students.

Among her many other duties as Director, Ms. Kalligas currently serves on a committee to develop a plan and strategy for integrated library and information systems at the School.

Recently, Ms. Kalligas edited issue number 5 of the *New Griffon, New Series*, published by the Gennadius Library in June. The issue, dedicated to the memory of the acclaimed historian Sir Steven Runciman, is a collection of texts presented during the November 2000 memorial event held in his memory.

Ms. Kalligas, a Byzantinist and architect of note, enters her ninth and final year as Director of the Gennadius Library, having played a crucial role in transforming the

continued on page G3



Photo: Anthony Lykiardopoulos

In May, the Gennadius Library organized a concert of baroque music in memory of Trustee Constantine Leventis, who died last July. In the photo, Mrs. Edmee Leventis, widow of Mr. Leventis, and their son, Anastasios, greet guest Thanos Veremis before the concert. In the background is Stephen V. Tracy, Director of the School, talking with Ambassador Achilles Exarchos, Executive Director Emeritus of the Leventis Foundation.

Mapping the Mediterranean

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ing on the Gennadeion collection as well as on Mediterranean maps in general. In the first phase of the project, Ms. Navarri will work at the Gennadius Library with Assistant Archivist Alexis Malliaris to create a preliminary inventory of the entire collection. The next step will involve selective cataloguing and, eventually, digitization of the most important examples. She will also survey the collections in the School's sister overseas research centers in Rome, Istanbul, Ankara, Amman, Jerusalem, Tunis, Tangier, Cairo, and Nicosia.

French Map of the Peloponnese, 1715.

From John Gennadius' Collection of Scrapbooks, no. 47

The project is funded by a grant to the Council on American Overseas Research Centers from the Bureau of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. The ultimate goal is a searchable web-based catalogue of these materials enriched with selected digitized images and texts. These materials form a component of the American Overseas Digital Library, a web-based catalogue of the holdings of American overseas research centers. ❀

Philoi Close Out Busy Year

The year 2003 began on a festive and eventful note for the *Philoi*, as a crowd of more than 200 came together on January 13 to hear Linos Benakis, specialist in the history of philosophy of Byzantium, speak about the great intellectual achievements of the fifteenth century. His talk focused on three important personalities at the end of the Byzantine Empire: philosopher Georgios Gemistos Plethon, Cardinal Bessarion, and Patriarch Gennadios. The New Year's *vassilopita* was cut that same evening, and ASCSA Director Stephen V. Tracy made a special presentation to Mrs. Pothoula Kapsambeli, translator and one of the most senior members of the Society of the *Philoi*, for her many contributions to the Society.

The Annual Lecture in Memory of John Gennadius was held in the Gennadius Library on February 19. Thanos Veremis, Constantine Karamanlis Professor in Hellenic & Southeast European Studies at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, spoke on "The 'Virtuous Materialism' of the United States," an examination of the core elements of U.S. foreign policy.

In March, Aristophanes Pappas, president of the

Dolianites, donated to the *Philoi* a copy of a letter that John Gennadius had sent to the residents of Doliana, native town of Gennadius' father, announcing the founding of the Gennadius Library by the ASCSA in 1924. The letter presents a fascinating glimpse into John Gennadius' feelings about his heritage.

At April's annual meeting of the *Philoi*, President of the Gennadius Library Catherine deG. Vanderpool summarized the status of the on-going renovation and expansion to the Library's East Wing and showed slides of the garden plans. The meeting featured speaker Loukia Droulia, *Emeritus* Director of the National Hellenic Research Foundation's Institute for Neohellenic Research, who discussed the influence of certain nineteenth-century European writers' anti-hellenic sentiments on Greek national self-awareness.

The year concluded with an April visit to the Cartographical Exhibition organized by the National Bank of Greece, and a May lecture, "George Gennadius and the Student Uprisings in Aegina's Central School during 1831," given by Greek educator Alexis Dimaras at the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece. ❀

Clean Monday Cookbook Available



Guests who attended the third annual Clean Monday celebration at New York City's Estiatorio Milos this past March took home a recipe booklet compiled by Diane Kochilas, one of the world's foremost authorities on Greek cuisine. Copies of the booklet, which includes recipes for traditional Lenten fare, are available for the cost of postage and handling from the ASCSA's U.S. office (e-mail:

ascsa@ascsa.org).

Kalligas

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Gennadeion into an internationally renowned study and research center for students and scholars of post-antique Hellenic civilization. She has also continued her active role in preserving Greece's cultural heritage as President of the Architectural Committee of the National Trust of Greece.

At the end of her term on July 1, 2004, Ms. Kalligas will be succeeded by Maria Georgopoulou, currently Associate Pro-

fessor of Art History at Yale University. A profile of Ms. Georgopoulou will appear in an upcoming issue of *akoue*. ❀

This publication of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is produced semiannually. Address all correspondence to Newsletter Editor, ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232. Tel: (609) 683-0800 or e-mail: ascsa@ascsa.org.

Gennadeion Inaugurates Annual Trustees' Dinner

The Gennadius Library's Main Reading Room was the site of the inaugural Trustees' Annual Award Dinner, held on June 10 to honor noted writer, translator, and philhellene Edmund M. Keeley for his contributions to the study of post-ancient Greece. Professor *Emeritus* at Princeton University, trustee of the Gennadius Library, member of the Academy of Athens, and recipient of numerous awards, Mr. Keeley has devoted his life and art—poetry, novels, translations, and works of nonfiction—to the world of Hellenism. Most recently, he has been writing about his thirty-year friendship with Greece's Nobel Prize-winning poet, George Seferis.

The roster of distinguished guests from Greek business and society included U.S. Ambassador to Greece Thomas J. Miller and Mrs. Miller; El. Andonakopoulos, Managing Director of OTE; journalist Eleni Bistikas of *Kathimerini*; film director Michael Cacoyiannis; Sofia Kalantzakou, Member of Parliament, Messenia; Kostas Karatzas, Chairman, ASPIS Bank; Mrs. Iro Kivas, wife of George Kivas, Managing Director, Violex-Bic S.A.; Alexander Makridis, President and CEO of Chryssafidis SA; and Th. Sarantopoulos, Chairman and CEO, Sarantopoulos SA.

Each guest at the dinner received as a gift a copy of *George Seferis: Collected Poems* (translated, edited, and introduced by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard), autographed by the honoree.

The Trustees' Annual Award Dinner was organized by the Athens Trustees and designed by Helen Philon, and was supported by generous contributions from KOSMOCAR and Loucas Kyriacopoulos. The event was established to celebrate the contributions of individuals who foster an understanding of Greek culture and civilization. ❀



Photo, above: Honoree Edmund "Mike" Keeley (left) and Chairman of the Library Board Lloyd E. Cotsen. Photo upper-right: Catherine de G. Vanderpool, President of the Library, and Mrs. Helen Philon, Trustee, flank Trustee Loucas Kyriacopoulos. Photo, bottom-right: Mrs. Theodoti-Artemis Mandilas and her daughter, Lana Mandilas, Trustee of the Library.



Photos: H. Akriviadis

School Wins Grant for Electronic Catalogue, Library Management Software

The Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation has awarded the School a grant of \$157,780 for the purchase and implementation of electronic catalogue and library management software. The grant will underwrite the School's share of Ex Libris' ALEPH 500, purchased in consortium with the British School at Athens, as well as hardware and training costs. Adopted by numerous educational institutions throughout Europe and the United States, ALEPH has been installed successfully at the new

library of the National Technical University and the Agricultural University of Greece, among other institutions in Greece.

The new catalogue and library management software is a basic building block in the School's plans for an integrated library and information system incorporating all the information resources under the School's management. A planning grant from the Mellon Foundation will assist the School in mapping out a long-term, integrated information management program, an

effort that is currently underway.

The Niarchos Foundation has a long history of generous support for programs devoted to the study of Hellenism. Its assistance to JSTOR made possible the inclusion of many journals pertinent to scholars of classics, art, and archaeology, including the School's own *Hesperia*. The Foundation also helped the Gennadius Library in its campaign to match a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant in 1997. ❀

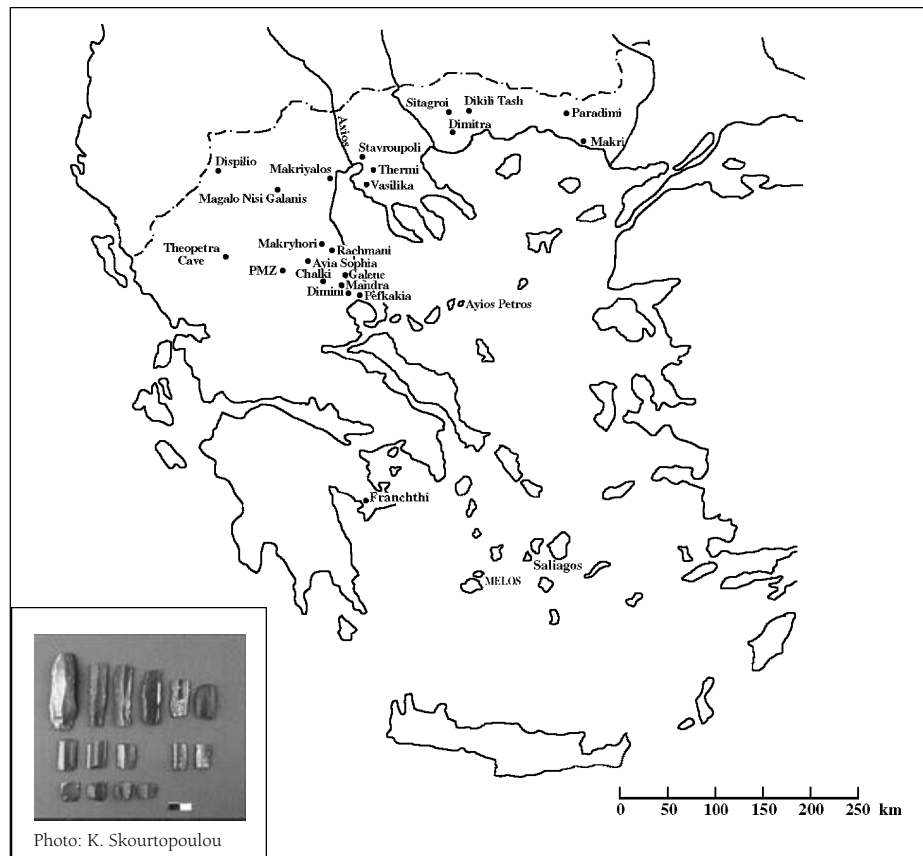
Wiener Laboratory Reports

New Evidence on Knapped Stone from the Late Neolithic of Northern Greece

KATERINA SKOURTOPOULOU
GEOARCHAEOLOGY FELLOW, 2002–2003

My fellowship at the Wiener Laboratory enabled me to widen my research on the production and use of knapped stone tools during the Late Neolithic of northern Greece. My main target was the refinement of the bodies of evidence for patterns of production and the association of this evidence with possible patterns of use, tool handling, and intrasite scale. During the last few decades, extensive research on the production and circulation of stone tools in the areas of Thessaly and southern Greece has revealed much information concerning rock sources, procurement routes, technical strategies for the manufacture of tools, and networks of exchange. The study of similar networks in northern Greece, however, has received less attention. But emerging evidence from excavations and surveys now gives us the opportunity to combine previously published information with these new lithic assemblages. Although this pattern has been mainly reconstructed with regard to Late and Final Neolithic, it also opens up new possibilities for the investigation of craft practices in general.

The study of lithic industries from sites in Macedonia and Thrace indicates that the area was characterized by strong regionalization in the systems of production and circulation of knapped stone tools, a pattern also sought for other types of artifacts, primarily pottery. The technical characteristics of northern Greek industries broadly correlate with manufacturing strategies and tool types from Thessaly and southern Greece, focusing largely on the manufacture of blade or bladelet tools by the use of indirect or perhaps soft percussion and direct pressure, and the manufacture of flake tools (usually small round scrapers or perforating tools) using direct percussion. But unlike the long-distance regional and inter-regional procurement networks that seem to characterize lithic assemblages of Thessaly and southern Greece, the northern Greek assemblages show rock procurement systems that mobi-



Research on the production and use of knapped stone tools during the Late Neolithic of northern Greece involves the sites shown here. Inset: Blade tools of thessalian radiolarites, most of them bearing silica gloss and resharpening retouch.

lize along smaller scales, at least for some of the most basic tool production. At the same time, the presence of the same high-quality materials in the Thessalian industries demonstrates the concomitant functioning of long-distance, inter-regional tool networks for some areas. In this regard, we might contrast the horizontally extending sites of central Macedonia (Thermi, Stavroupoli, Vasilika) and Pieria (Makriyalos), which are characterized by the use of lower-quality and locally available quartz, jaspers, and cherts, with the industry of the tell settlement of Makri in Thrace, which is distinguished by the use of regionally available flints of volcanic origin. At the same time, the concomitant functioning of long-distance networks of materials identical to those of Thessalian industries is also observed for settlements situated in central Macedonia and in Pieria (Makriyalos, Thermi, Stavroupoli). It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary petrographic analysis has also shown that some of the higher-quality flints from the site of Makriyalos that macroscopically resemble Thessalian radiolarites are in fact volcanic origin and thus may come from sources

in the mountains of Pieria.

While further progress on the sourcing of high-quality flints is expected in the near future, I also focused on the association of procurement systems with tool use practices, in an attempt to bring forth a more complete picture of knapped stone production, circulation strategies, and the behavioral schemes of craftsmanship implied through them. Interestingly, the three sites examined so far exhibit the same differences in tool procurement as those seen in tool use. Tool assemblages in Thermi and Makriyalos are typified by high percentages of cereal-cutting blades, with strong evidence of intense use, reuse, and recycling into other types of tools such as perforating tools and scrapers. Makriyalos seems, on the whole, to be characterized by higher variability in tool type “microstyle,” a tendency that seems to go hand-in-hand with the higher variability of raw material at this site. Other types of tools recognized in Makriyalos include small thick drills (*becs*) as evidenced on flakes that show a repetitive pattern of use on hard materials, possibly stone or shell. In contrast, the tell settlement

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Blegen Library News

By the time this newsletter is published, the Blegen Library should be back to normal following the completion of the earthquake repairs. Not only will the new construction and renovations be completed, but readers will see several technological changes in the coming year as well.

The contract for the new library management software has been signed, and the staffs of the Blegen, Gennadius, and British School libraries began training this summer. After much debate, we chose Aleph, a product developed by the Israeli company Ex Libris. Ex Libris has a long history of supporting non-Roman character sets (it was originally developed for Hebrew characters), and we felt it was the best choice for representing the Greek holdings of the three libraries. The joint catalogue will contain the integrated holdings of all three libraries and can be expanded to include other departments of both schools (archival holdings, for instance).

Our decision with the British School to create our own catalogue does not mean that we are withdrawing from the ARGOS project. The ARGOS union catalogue of the foreign schools in Athens is continuing and we will contribute our records to their database. With Aleph, however, the catalogue will be maintained in-house and thus will always be up to date.

Internet access in the Blegen Library will also improve. Wireless networking will be expanded to include both the main reading room and the New Extension and, during the course of the following year, we will wire the Davis Wing for ethernet access. Members who want to take advantage of these new internet connections from their tables or carrels should bring computers equipped with wireless network cards.

We continue to expand access to electronic resources in classics; the online version of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* is our latest purchase, and the new JSTOR Arts and Sciences II collection has added many classics and archaeology journals to our online holdings. Check the Blegen Library website at www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen to see what is available. We welcome all suggestions! ❀

— Camilla MacKay, Head Librarian

Wiener Lab

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of Makri is characterized by altogether different tool types, such as cereal-cutting blades (although the precise use of these blades is still being explored since they do not present the technomorphological or microstructural characteristics typically associated with cereal cutting).

The differing tool procurement and use patterns that have emerged from northern Greece readdress the model already suggested for Thessaly and southern Greece for the activation of part-time craft specialists, “itinerant knappers” traveling between communities. In general, mobility for the procurement and manufacture of tools by skilled people in the regions of northern Greece appears to be on a smaller scale when compared to the long-distance schemes suggested for Thessaly and the South. The potential involvement of these craftsmen or women within schemes of socioeconomic affiliation is evidently another issue to be explored further. The correlation of tool manufacture with their use in the specific daily practices of the communities offers new avenues for advancing the discourse on this question. In contrast to the considerable geographical as well as “sociocultural” distance that might have separated exchange partners in the case of obsidian and, to an extent, some high-quality flints in Thessaly and southern Greece, northern Greek industries offer alternative coexisting systems of tool production and exchange that work in “close distance” within regional cultural groups, thus implying different mechanisms of socioeconomic negotiations.



Neolithic Bone Tool Assemblages from Eastern Macedonia

ROSALIA CHRISTIDOU

RESEARCH FELLOW IN FAUNAL STUDIES, 2002–2003

My project was based on the techno-functional analysis of bone tool assemblages from three Neolithic sites in eastern Macedonia: Limenaria, Dikili Tash, and Promahonas-Topolnica. These sites date between ca. 5500 and 3800 B.C.—in other words, to the Middle, Late, and Final Neolithic periods.

Primary examination of the archaeologi-

cal material included characterization of the bone materials and reconstruction of the methods and techniques of tool manufacture. To accurately define the patterns of bone wear during the tool manufacture and use procedures, high-power micro-wear analysis of selected samples temporarily transported to the Wiener Laboratory was also undertaken. The Laboratory is unique in Greece in that it provides archaeologists with the optical equipment and software necessary for this type of analysis.

In addition to the archaeological material, experimental samples were examined both within the framework of my tool analysis and as a means of providing the Wiener Laboratory with a series of digitalized images of worn bone surfaces. These images form the beginning of a reference collection of experimental items exhibiting the wear and tear of the bone at different stages of the various manufacture and use procedures.

Integration of the results of the current year's analysis with the results of previous analyses of bone tool assemblages from eastern Macedonia shows local, regional, and chronological variability in the bone tool production and use systems. At Limenaria, the data point to the predominance of a simple system based on refuse bone utilization in a makeshift way or by means of simple techniques, the manufacturers' attention being directed toward the tools' immediate use. Only a few tool types indicate use of relatively elaborate manufacture methods; these exhibit less morphological and functional variation but longer use-life cycles than those related to the simple production system.

The site of Limenaria is located on Thasos and represents an isolated niche in an island environment. Therefore, reliance on a simple system for the production of multipurpose tools could be a relevant point when exploring the strategies adopted by the settlers of such a locality wishing to satisfy basic practical needs. Indeed, one could propose that in order to satisfy their needs in tools, the Limenaria settlers opted for the wide exploitation of easily accessible materials, such as local quartz and the long bones of animals slaughtered at the site. Nevertheless, whether (or to what extent) this choice is evidence of adaptation to local conditions is an issue that needs to be examined further. A num-

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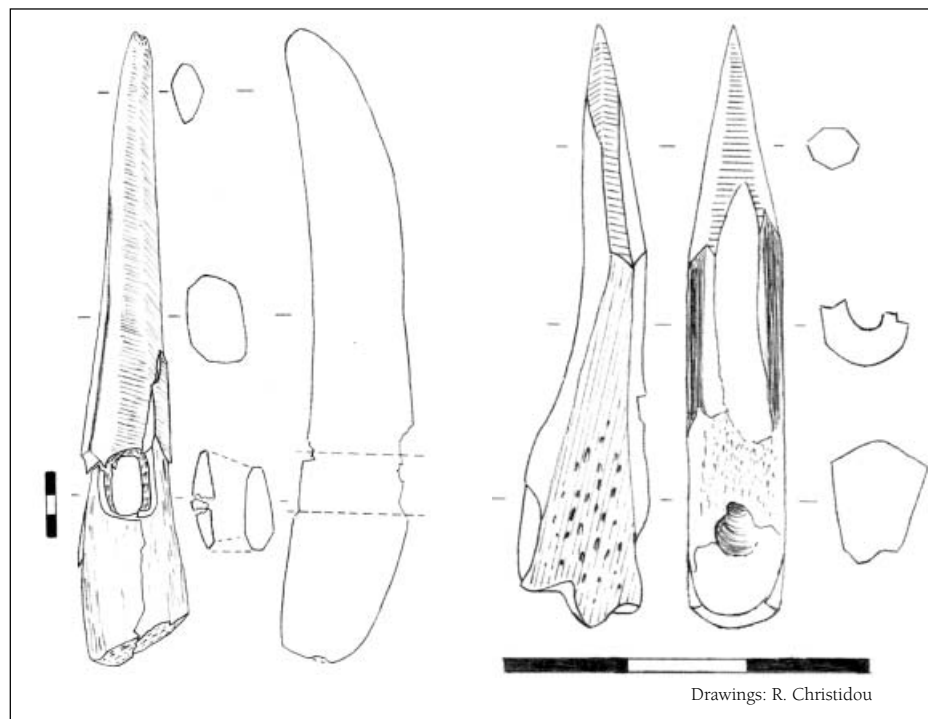
ber of tool types and technical procedures (or stages of them) suggest interesting parallels between the Limenaria bone tool assemblage and those of Anatolia, thereby leading us to question not only the issue of local adaptation but also the relation of Limenaria with the mainland sites.

Unlike those at Limenaria, the bone tool assemblages analyzed from the plain of Drama (where Dikili Tash is located) indicate reliance on a more diversified range of bone materials. They also demonstrate a choice of tool production techniques and methods that are demanding in terms of both technical investment and skill. The tools made from deer antler offer the best examples.

In the plain of Drama, deer antler was the second most important raw material used for tool manufacture throughout the site's Neolithic occupation. Generally, the procurement, working, and use patterns of the deer antler differ significantly from those associated with the other bones. Furthermore, at the end of the Late Neolithic there was a shift in the use patterns of this material: a variety of hafted tools, such as hammers and sleeves, which were not produced in the previous Neolithic phases (at least not from bone), were now produced from deer antler; while long and large chisels, which were previously the focus of the production from deer antler, gradually disappeared. This represents a major technological change—one that seems consistent with changes in other activities, such as large-scale woodworking, with which the use of the chisels was related during the previous Neolithic phases.

Overall, the forms of exploitation of bone materials in the plain of Drama are difficult to apply outside the confines of this area. When one looks at the Struma Valley, where Promahonas-Topolnica is located, one has the impression that deer antler use was a comparatively late phenomenon. In addition, available data suggest that its use was not clearly separated from the use of other bones, long bones in particular.

Different lines of inquiry are already suggested by the data presented above. First, we need to know more about the technical traditions underscoring the systems of bone tool production and use recorded in eastern Macedonia. Second, an understanding of how, and to what extent, local or regional environmental and socioeconomic factors can affect the organization and goals of pro-



At left: Example of hafted tool produced from deer antler, typical of Dikili Tash. At right: Example of a bifacially abraded caprine metapodial typical of the Plain of Drama.

duction seems crucial to the interpretation of the forms and degree of variability of the technical data. Perhaps it is not accidental that both the most marked synchronic variability in bone tool production and use and the most marked technological change are observed within the limits of the plain of Drama. In this area, settlement choice and distribution, as well as related site territory and occupation duration, indicate relative stability and, probably, integration of the communities for the greater part of the period under study. In addition, it would be profitable to correlate variability in tool types and their uses with the various technical activities performed at the sites and investigate their possible relations. It appears then that techno-functional analysis is rewarding in pointing to various parameters that might be crucial in the formation of and transformations in ancient technical systems, bone tool production and use being one of these.

Application of techno-functional analysis in the study of prehistoric bone tools is a rather new but rapidly developing field of archaeological research. A workshop was organized at the Wiener Laboratory in March to bring School Members up to date on bone artifact analysis process and techniques, and my April tea talk presented results of recent work conducted on Neolithic and Chalcolithic bone tool assemblages from Greek Macedonia and Cappadocia, Turkey.

More Human Skeletons, More Dead Ends: The Paradox of Scientific Advancement in Paleopathological Research

ELENI STRAVOPODI

J. LAWRENCE ANGEL FELLOW IN SKELETAL STUDIES,
2002–2003

Besides the investigation of biological micro-evolution of ancient societies, the most intriguing motive in studying the health of ancient societies is the impulse of scholars to establish a biocultural scenario. This impulse was more pronounced for the prehistoric periods where archaeological research was challenged by issues such as decision-making processes, adaptive strategies, group identity, and ecosystem variability. The attempt to associate paleopathological data with those social mechanisms, in a cause-effect relationship, developed as a convenient trend.

In the last decade, however, the intensification of research on newly discovered human skeletal collections of prehistoric periods and the integration of bio- and geosciences into anthropology put the prevailing schemes in dispute. A need to revisit con-

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Wiener Lab

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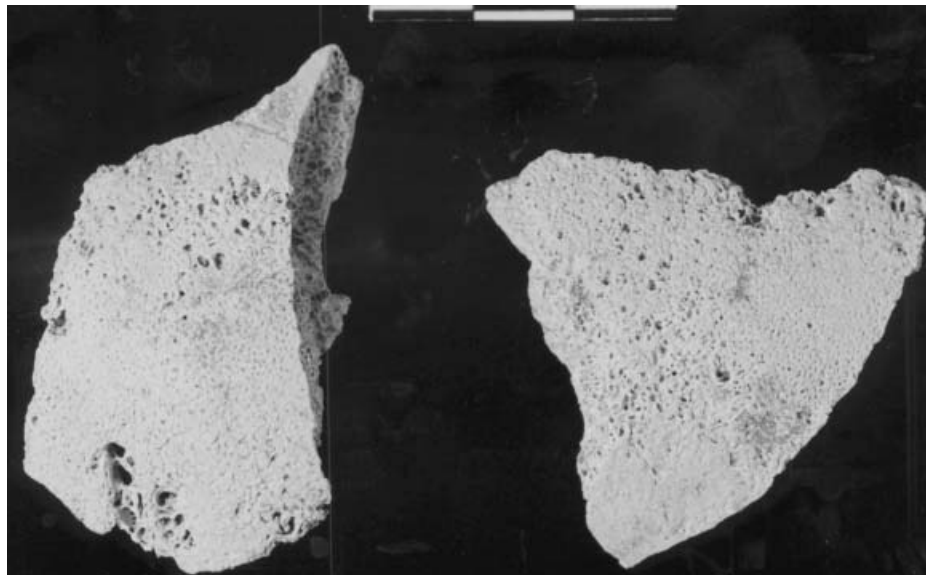
cepts and methodologies under a different perspective became inevitable.

Within the framework of a need for a new paradigm, a project was designed in order to investigate the identity, biogeographic evolution, and possible etiology of a particular bone pathology, porotic hyperostosis, which was prevalent in prehistoric societies in Greece. The pathology is manifested as a pitting/porosis on vault and/or orbital areas with, occasionally, expanded lesions in post-cranial skeleton and specific radiological features. Porotic hyperostosis and its possible association with the advent/adoption of agriculture and the consequent socioeconomic changes in the Neolithic period has been a topic of much debate. Regarding its etiology, ongoing research indicates a number of diseases, for example, congenital or acquired anemias, metabolic disorders, diet deficiencies, and even inflammatory/infectious responses.

The working hypothesis of this project suggests that porotic hyperostosis is a morphological feature of a multifactorial etiology and exposes an idiopathic character, developing an unpredictable frequency distribution pattern in various microregional settings, through early Holocene (ca. 9000–3000 B.C.), in Greece. Samples from prehistoric sites of different geomorphological relief in southern, central, island, and northern Greece are also studied.

In comparison with the macroscopic and radiological analyses (conducted at the Wiener Laboratory), a microscopic investigation is being attempted in order to establish the paleohistopathological profile of porotic hyperostosis and provide a data bank of lesions on hard tissue of ancient bone. Thin sections are being produced using biological and geological technical protocol (conducted at both the Wiener Laboratory and the Fitch Laboratory of the British School in Athens). Polarized light microscopy, micro-radiography (Agiros Savvas and Evangelismos Hospitals, Athens), confocal laser microscopy (Department of Electron Microscopy and Biochemistry, University of Athens), and scanning electron microscopy (Department of Electron Microscopy, University of Athens) are also being conducted.

Preliminary results provide evidence that the frequency distribution pattern of the prevalence/severity of the pathology is unpredictable between groups of “similar” economic/societal profile through prehistory. In



Porotic hyperostosis lesions.

Photo: E. Stravopodi

fact, the data show that in many regions in sites with presumed “intensified agricultural practices” there was no sign of the pathology, while in societies expected not to be affected, the curve is high. This evidence calls into question the argument that the pathology developed as an endemic phenomenon through “Neolithization” in Greece. In contrast, it seems it hit prehistoric groups of varying social structures, some of which operate in favor of the pathology and some not. Furthermore, no statistically significant correlation of the prevalence of the pathology with social/demographic variables, except for age, is observed. Conversely, environmental variables (e.g., marshy areas) seem to be a significant factor in the outbreak of porotic hyperostosis in prehistory.

The incompatibility of macroscopic and radiological findings and the absence of testable distribution frequencies of lesions on different anatomical elements emphasized the necessity of microscopic study. Patterns of defined processes in microstructure are evaluated as diagnostic of the pathology: stages of resorption and remodeling of bone, mineral deposition, new bone apposition, regional destruction of outer or inner table, and confined infrastructures. An algorithmic formula for assessing histological remodeling patterns of hard tissue in “agricultural” versus “pastoral” groups is being tested. Pilot tests on diagenesis indicate that macroscopic and microscopic preservation of bone are frequently independent variables.

Trace elements and carbon/nitrogen isotope analyses are also in progress (conducted at the Accelerator Unit, Oxford University,

Institute of Nuclear Technology, and NCSR Demokritos), so that pathological markers for porotic hyperostosis might be detected. Further research on biochemical analysis to screen the samples for the mutated genes responsible for anemias (as a possible etiology) is at the laboratory processing stage (at the Department of Genetics, University of Sheffield).

My project pursues a shift of research toward multi-level laboratory analyses of archaeological pathological bone in order to provide physical evidence. To theorize on the etiology of ancient disease borrowing *a priori* concepts from archaeological record is no longer reliable. As deterministic as it may sound, for anthropological research to cooperate with archaeology it needs to function apart from it. ❀

Isthmia

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the first Temple of Poseidon. Two approaches have previously been suggested for creating the S-shaped upper surface: a gabarit or template (Ch. Le Roy, *Fouilles de Delphes* 2:9, 1967) and a press mold (W. Rostoker and E. Gebhard, *Journal of Field Archaeology* 8, 1981). In the 2002 season Mr. Hemans, with the help of Jonathon Stevens, showed that the template method was feasible. In order to understand how the tiles were in fact placed on the roof, Mr. Hemans constructed a scale model of the timbers at one corner of the building. ❀

In Memoriam



Joan Jeffery Vanderpool, Eugene Vanderpool, and children (from left) Liza, Joan, Eugene, and Ann in Maroussi, Greece, 1945. Inset: From a letter Joan Vanderpool wrote in Athens in 1942 to New York's Near East Foundation in order to raise money for her soup kitchen.

JOAN JEFFERY VANDERPOOL (1910–2003)

Joan Jeffery Vanderpool, widow of Eugene Vanderpool, died in Athens this past February. In 1933–34, she served as photographer for the Agora excavations, but her passion for Greece had taken hold well before then. An aspiring sculptor who studied with Alexander Archipenko and knew Paul Manship; a devotee of poetry and theater who befriended Katharine Cornell and whose translation of the “Bacchae” was once presented at Bryn Mawr; described by artist Tamara De Lempicka—who painted her portrait sometime around 1930—as one of the most beautiful women she had ever seen, Joan Jeffery left a dazzling, late Jazz Age New York art and social scene and traveled to Delphi in the early 1930s, where, on the edge of the village, she bought a simple stone house that later became one of her and EV’s favorite retreats. There she became involved in the Delphic World Peace Movement and there, as at Bryn Mawr, she took part in preparations for the second Delphic Festival organized by her friend Eva Palmer Sikelianos and the poet Angelos Sikelianos.

After her marriage to EV in 1935, Joan settled permanently in Greece. In the early 1940s, as an already suffering and starving Greece was drawn into World War II, she set

up—with the aid of funds raised in the United States and until supplies became impossible to obtain—a soup kitchen for children in the Athens suburb of Maroussi. In 1943, when EV was sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, Joan remained in Athens with their four children. In later years, Joan and EV, who died in 1989, divided their time between Athens and Pikermi, where she had transformed an abandoned seventeenth-century monastery into a home for their family.

—Catherine Vanderpool

KAITI ZIKOU (1909–2002)

Kaiti Zikou, our beloved teacher of modern Greek, passed away on December 23, 2002 at the age of 93.

For decades, Mrs. Zikou taught modern Greek to students at the American School, conducted individual lessons at her home, and also taught with the Aegean Institute on Poros. One of her favorite pupils was Anne Marie of Denmark, who, when she came to Greece to marry King Constantine II in the 1960s, was unable to speak Greek. Mrs. Zikou kept a photograph of the Queen prominently displayed on her wall, and proudly told later students the story of her role in the Queen’s education.

Students of Kaiti Zikou, from 1928 until 2002, share common, vivid memories. One of the most exhilarating moments we experienced was writing our name in Mrs. Zikou’s signature book. As we read through the pages of that book, which began with Blegen, we passed former directors of the School, respected archaeologists, and professors. We were honored to become part of this distinguished record.

Mrs. Zikou taught us well, drilling verbs and grammar. We kept verb notebooks, which, years later, some students still use. Even until my last lesson, five days before her death, Mrs. Zikou’s mind was as sharp as ever. She still knew every book and poem by heart. Many students also recall that Mrs. Zikou often diverged from the lesson, recalling tales of Greece during World War II, local Kolonaki history, and stories about archaeologists and past students. Effortlessly, Mrs. Zikou would return to the text or grammar issue at hand, leaving the minds of her students reeling from the rich stories just related. We struggled to keep up with her agile mind.

Finally, Mrs. Zikou passed on to us her love of literature and poetry, especially the poets Seferis and Kavafy. Remembering Ithaka, the Kavafy poem much loved by Kaiti Zikou, one cannot help but remember her.

As do I, her friends and former students still expect Kaiti Zikou to be waiting for our next visit or lesson. She lived a long and blessed life, and yet we are still surprised that she is gone. I think most of us will continue to look down to the end of Souidias and recall, with love, our friend and teacher.

—Jennifer Palinkas



Photo: Jennifer Palinkas

Kaiti Zikou

LUCY TAXIS SHOE MERITT
(1906–2003)

Internationally known classicist and archaeologist Lucy Shoe Meritt died April 13, 2003. A distinguished academician and Fellow of the ASCSA (1929–1934), she also founded the School's publications office and became its editor from 1950 to 1972.

A tribute to Dr. Meritt will appear in the Winter issue of *akoue*.

NEH Fellows

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early life and career of Augustus not found in other sources. Because the extant *Bios* is preserved only through extensive excerpts in a Byzantine encyclopedia of the tenth century, a particular advantage for my work on the history of the text was the collection in the Gennadius Library.

It is clear that Nicolaus was a subtle author with a distinct style. He used traditional motifs from both the Greek and Roman biographical genres in novel ways to address issues that were difficult for the Augustan regime, e.g., how to depict the figure of Julius Caesar, how to present the undistinguished military career of Augustus, and how to address the violent triumviral career of Augustus. Furthermore, Nicolaus was an "outsider" whose perspective was unaffected by such parochial concerns of the Roman senatorial elite as *libertas*, the *res publica*, or even *dignitas*. Nicolaus' outsider perspective, combined with his chronological proximity to the events he describes, makes the *Bios* a unique source within the larger historiographical tradition on Augustus.

The majority of our evidence for Augustus and his era is found in Greek authors. Nevertheless, despite their number and their significance for our understanding of the era, such writers as Nicolaus, Strabo, Appian, and Cassius Dio are generally seen as dull, second-rate authors who are useful only for "factual" material. As such, they are not generally accorded serious attention as literary artists in their own right. An analysis of the *Bios Kaisaros* in relation to the Greek historiographical tradition will, I hope, provide a useful contrast to the focus on Latin sources that dominates the discourse in modern scholarship on Augustus and thus be a contribution to the important subject of Greek historiography and literature in the Augustan age.

— Mark Toher, *Union College*

Ancient Hero Cult

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analysis of the chronology and distribution areas of Aegean ceramics production. While on Chios to research the workshops of the Chian amphorae discovered in the herotomb at Orgame and dated to Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods, I also initiated a new project in conjunction with Pierre Dupont of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris, France, and Aris Tsaravopoulos, manager of the Chios excavations. The goal of this project is to develop a new classification of the Chian workshops' amphorae and their distribution in the Pontic areas.

The rich collection and expedient operations of the Blegen Library enabled me to realize more progress in my research than I had thought feasible. For example, access to these resources, augmented by valuable discussions with members of the School community, enabled me to challenge a linguistic analysis of the etymology of Orgame, and I completed a work ("Note on the origin of the name Orgame. A Greek city on the Black Sea") that will soon be published.

Thanks to the Mellon Fellowship, I was able to refine my work methods and disseminate some new ideas on ancient Greek society. I intend to follow up this productive period of research with the completion of a monograph. ❀

Keene Scholarship Aids Tomorrow's Classicists

As in previous summers, a high school teacher was able to attend a Summer Session at the School thanks to a scholarship generously funded by Katherine Keene.

Byron Browne, a teacher of Latin and history at LBJ High School in Austin, Texas, was the recipient of the Katherine Keene Summer Session Scholarship for 2003. The scholarship is awarded to a public high school teacher who teaches social studies or has shown interest in aspects of the Classics, and has been able to include that material in his or her classroom offerings.

Mr. Browne has a B.A. in English from Texas Tech and a B.A. in Latin/teaching methods from the University of Texas at Austin, and is pursuing an M.A. in Classics from the University of Florida.

Donor of the scholarship, Katherine Keene was herself a teacher in public high school and an intrepid traveler, and remains an active member of the political and intellectual community in Seattle, Washington.

The Summer Sessions, open to undergraduate students, high school teachers, graduate students, and college professors in a variety of fields, are designed to introduce participants to the most relevant archaeological sites and museums in Greece. Further information is available on the School's website. ❀

Two CAORC Fellows to Study at ASCSA

Thanks to fellowships granted by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), two scholars will visit the School during the 2003–04 academic year to pursue research of regional significance.

Following a two-month stay at the American Research Institute in Turkey, Janet Jones (Bucknell University) will be at the School this fall to advance her work on a book-length study of the glass vessels recovered from 50 years of archaeological investigation at Gordion (central Turkey), the capital of ancient Phrygia. Ultimately, she plans to produce a volume on the glass and its cultural and economic context for publication in the Gordion Final Reports series.

In Spring 2004, Brandie Ratliff (Columbia University) will spend two months at the School working on her Ph.D. dissertation, "Image and Relic at Byzantine Pilgrimage Sites." Her research at the School's Gennadius Library will augment an extended visit to the Monastery of St. Catherine at Mt. Sinai, as well as site visits to Hosios Loukas in Boeotia and the Basilica of St. Demetrios in Thessaloniki.

CAORC Multi-Country Research Fellowships are funded by a grant from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State. The fellowship program is open to U.S. doctoral candidates and scholars who have already earned their Ph.D. in fields in the humanities, social sciences, or allied natural sciences and who wish to conduct research in more than one country, at least one of which hosts a participating American overseas research center such as the American School. For more information, see the School's website at www.ascsa.edu.gr or contact the School's Princeton office at (609) 683-0800. ❀

What's New?

akoue's "News and Notes" column is devoted to items of interest about ASCSA alumnae/i, trustees, Managing Committee members, and friends.

Announcements about honors, publications, achievements, new appointments, etc. are always welcome. If you have news to share, please send it to the Newsletter Editor, ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.

Managing Committee Member **Mary C. Sturgeon** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) was appointed Professor-in-Charge of the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome for 2004-05 (a position she held previously in 1979-80). The Center, which is supported by U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities, is well known for its "City Course," which focuses on the art and archaeology of Rome and Italy. Earlier this year, Ms. Sturgeon organized an exhibition, "Journey into the Past: Ancient Mediterranean Art in Context," at UNC's Ackland Art Museum. Her book on the sculptural assemblage from the theater in ancient Corinth has been accepted for publication by the ASCSA.

Gennadius Library Board Member **E. Leo Milonas** was elected president of the Association of The Bar of the City of New York (ABCNY), one of the oldest and largest bar associations in the United States, with over 22,000 members. He has taken a leave of absence from the global law firm Pillsbury Winthrop, in which he became a partner in 1998 following a 26-year judicial career.

Lana J. Mandilas, Gennadius Library Board Member, was elected to the board of the Greek Telecommunications Organization (OTE). One of Greece's biggest companies, OTE is the largest telecommunications company in Greece and among the top 10 in Europe. OTE is a member of the NYSE and London Stock Exchange.

In May, **Lloyd Cotsen**, Chair of the Gennadius Library Board of Trustees, received a Creative Patronage Award from the Cranbrook Academy of Art, a world-renowned graduate school for the visual arts, architecture, and design. The award is given in recognition of philanthropy in the arts.

Martha J. Payne (Ball State University and Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; ASCSA Associate Member 1978-79) presented a paper at the 2003 meetings of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South (CAMWS). The paper, "The Milk of Birds: An Ancient and Modern Proverbial Expression," discussed a modern Greek expression with predecessors in ancient Greek literature. Ms. Payne is the CAMWS Vice President for Indiana.

"Coming of Age in Ancient Greece: Images of Childhood from the Classical Past," an exhibition curated by **Jenifer Neils** (Case Western Reserve University; Managing Committee Member) and **John Oakley** (College of William and Mary; Managing Committee Executive Committee Member), opened at Dartmouth College's Hood Museum of Art in August 2003. The first major exhibition to explore childhood in ancient Greece, it will subsequently travel to the Onassis Cultural Center, New York City; the Cincinnati Art Museum; and the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles.



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