

ákoue

Winter/Spring 2006, No. 55



*Ivory statuette of
Aphrodite, 3rd/4th c.
A.D., discovered in
2005 Agora excavation
season. See story on
page 5.*

Photo: Craig Mauzy

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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

Agora Excavations Celebrate 75th Anniversary

The year 2006 represents the 75th year since excavations by the American School began in the Athenian Agora in the spring of 1931. The excavations have played a central role in the work of the School, bringing to light the buildings and finds associated with the civic center of ancient Athens, where democracy was first invented and then practiced for some 200 years. Dozens of monuments and tens of thousands of objects have been uncovered, spanning many centuries of the history of one of the great cities of antiquity. The full Agora bibliography consists of over 50 volumes and more than 400 articles, contributed by 150 scholars. In the past 30 years alone, 470 students have worked at the site in a series of annual campaigns.

Various events have taken or will take place in 2006 to celebrate the history of the Agora excavations: two conferences, assorted speeches and receptions, and two volumes. First was a joint AIA/APA session at the annual meetings in Montreal in January, where a panel of papers on recent research in the Agora was organized by Steve Tracy. Agora Excavations Director John Camp spoke on the recent excavations, Kathleen Lynch on recent pottery studies, Susan Rotroff on commercial buildings in the Agora, Jim Sickinger on a new group of ostraka finds, Lee Ann Riccardi on recent sculptural finds, and Bruce Hartzler on the recent applications of new electronic technology both in the field and for the archives. In March, John Camp spoke at the Open Meeting on the recent excavations.

In June there will be further celebrations with a two-day event in Athens. June

15 marks the opening of an exhibit on the photographic history of the excavation in the upper story of the Stoa of Attalos; the exhibit was prepared by Craig Mauzy, Deputy Director and Agora Photographer, and will be accompanied by a photographic album of the excavations and the reconstruction of the Stoa, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year as well. Two memorial benches will also be dedicated, one in honor of John Travlos, longtime architect of the excavations, and the other in honor of Homer A. Thompson, Field Director from 1948 to 1968, the centenary of whose birthday also falls in 2006. Visitors will also have a chance to visit the excavations in progress. That evening there will be a celebration of the Agora, followed by a reception in the School garden.

On June 16 there will be an all-day conference in Cotsen Hall. Some of the speakers will concentrate on the last 25 years of work carried out by the School, which celebrates its own 125th anniversary in 2006. Other papers will again emphasize work in the Agora: Barbara Tsakirgis on domestic architecture, Mark Lawall on amphora studies, Richard Anderson on architectural studies and survey, and Craig Mauzy and John Camp on the history of the excavations. The Agora papers presented at Montreal in January and at Athens in June will be collected and published in a commemorative volume edited by John Camp and Craig Mauzy. A second volume, edited by John Papadopoulos and written by a team of Agora scholars, will highlight the contributions and work of the artist Piet de Jong. ❀

School Marks Many Milestones

While 2006 marks the 125th anniversary of the School, the 75th for the Agora Excavations, the 50th for the Stoa of Attalos, and the 80th for the Gennadeion, there are also a number of staff members who celebrate 25 years or more with the School this year.

Top of the list and closing in on 35 years at the School is Voula Alexopoulou, who was hired in 1971 to work as a maid in Loring Hall. Elizabeth Gignoli, Assistant Librarian at the Blegen Library, celebrates

33 years at the School this year. School Administrator Maria Pilali has been keeping the gears of the School working since 1975, and Gennadeion Head Librarian Sophie Papageorgiou recently retired in her 30th year of service. Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp has been a fixture at the Agora since 1979, and his able Excavations Manager, Craig Mauzy, celebrates his silver anniversary this summer, as does Production Manager Sara Figueira of the School's Publications Department. ❀

Maguire and Lefkowitz Join School Board

The ASCSA Board of Trustees added two members to its ranks in recent months with the addition of J. Robert Maguire, Managing Director, Global Energy Group, Morgan Stanley; and Mary Rosenthal Lefkowitz, Andrew W. Mellon Professor *Emerita* in the Humanities, Wellesley College.

Mr. Maguire is responsible for Morgan Stanley's business in the oil and gas industry. He joined the company as a generalist in the Corporate Finance Department in 1986 after practicing law with the firm of White & Case in both New York and London. Mr. Maguire later spent two years in the firm's Scandinavian Group before joining the Energy Group in 1990. He has had overall responsibility for the Energy

practice since 2000. Mr. Maguire has lived in London since 1984.

A 1977 graduate of Princeton University with an A.B. in Classics, Mr. Maguire received an M.A. in Literae Humaniores from Oxford University in 1980 and a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1983. He attended the ASCSA's Summer Session in 1975.

Ms. Lefkowitz taught at Wellesley College, her alma mater, from 1959 until her retirement in 2004. She was named Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities in 1979. Ms. Lefkowitz received her B.A. from Wellesley in 1957 (Phi Beta Kappa, with honors in Greek), and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Classical Philology from Radcliffe Col-

lege in 1959 and 1961, respectively. She was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters by Trinity College in 1996, an honorary Doctorate in Philology by the University of Patras in Greece in 1999, and an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters by Grinnell College in 2000.

A well-known classical scholar, Ms. Lefkowitz has served in various capacities with the American Philological Association, of which she was director from 1974 to 1977. Other professional associations include the National Endowment for the Humanities, Fulbright Fellowship Awards Committee, and Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities. ✱

Vanderpool Steps Down From School's EVP Position

Catherine deGrazia Vanderpool will step down from her position as Executive Vice President of the School on July 1, 2006, a position she has held with distinction since 1996. Cathy first began work for the School a full ten years before that, however, accumulating a total of 20 years' dedicated service. But her association goes back even farther, to 1970 when she became a Student Associate Member of the School while a graduate student in Classical Art and Archaeology at Columbia University. In one capacity or another, then, Cathy has been a part of the School for more than 30 years.

As a student, Cathy worked on Roman portraits from Corinth, a topic that became the subject of her doctoral dissertation. Soon after earning the Ph.D. in 1973, Cathy took up residence in Athens, where she lived continuously until 1986. It was in Athens that she raised her two sons, Nick and Jeff. In 1979 she began work for *The Athenian Magazine*, advancing from Production Assistant to Publisher and Editor over the course of five years. From 1984 to 1986, she was the Advertising and Public Relations Director of the Intercontinental Hotel in Athens. This professional experience, coupled with her first-hand knowledge of the American School, proved to be of great value when she began work for the School. Equally important was her command of modern Greek, and her deep knowledge of and dedication to Greece and to Greeks. She was, is, and always will be a true Hellenophile.

The same year she became Executive Vice President of the School, Cathy took on additional responsibilities as President of the Gennadius Library. In these dual roles she can be proud of—and the School can be thankful for—a cornucopia of accomplishments. Her initiative, leadership, and energy brought numerous grants to the School from both public agencies and private foundations. In spearheading such projects, Cathy worked closely with the School's two boards of trustees, both the School Board and Gennadius Library Board, the latter created when Cathy became President of the Library. The Gennadius Library has grown significantly under the Board's leadership during the past decade, and Cathy has been tireless in supporting and helping to guide its efforts. Two major renovation and expansion projects in particular have transformed the face of the Gennadeion: first the Library's 1926 Main Building, work on which was completed in 1999, and more recently the renovation of the East Wing and the addition of Cotsen Hall, providing for the entire School the auditorium it has needed for a generation or more.

Cathy's responsibilities have involved close contact and coordination with the Managing Committee of the School and the leadership in Athens. The Princeton office of the School, which Cathy has overseen, keeps the wheels of the Managing Committee turning. During her tenure as Executive Vice President of the School the budget process has been professional-



Catherine Vanderpool

ized and the work of the standing committees increasingly channeled through the Princeton office. Alumni outreach has also grown, through the School's newsletter, where Cathy has served as Editor since 1990, and annual appeal.

Fortunately, the School does not have to bid adieu to Cathy. While she is stepping down as Executive Vice President of the School, she has been invited to join the Board of the Gennadius Library as President. She looks forward to working with her colleagues on the Library's board and with Maria Georgopoulou, Director of the Gennadeion, to further the Library's mission, and thus to enhance and strengthen the School as a whole. Just as she has done for the past 36 years. ✱

— Rhys F. Townsend,
Managing Committee Chairman

New Head Librarian Joins Blegen Library

Charles E. Jones has joined the School staff as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library. Mr. Jones was previously research archivist and bibliographer at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute. In that position, which he held since 1983, he was responsible for the operation and development of the Research Archives, the primary research facility of The Oriental Institute and the foremost library on the Ancient Near East in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Jones' interest in the Near East has its roots in a childhood spent living in many places in Africa and the Middle East. The son of a Foreign Service officer who specialized in the Middle East, he attended school in Beirut, Aleppo, Khorramshahr (Iran), and England, with his high school years spent in Philadelphia. Mr. Jones received a B.A. in History from the University of Wisconsin–Madison and did his graduate work in Assyriology/Elamitology and Ancient Near Eastern History at the University of Chicago. His academic interests are in Achaemenid history and Elamite language and philology, and he has focused on research in the Elamite language administrative archive discovered at Persepolis in the 1930s.

Much of Mr. Jones' career as a librarian has been dedicated to the development and administration of carefully constructed and intensively used research collections, and on issues of scholarly communication at the dawn of the electronic age. His publications include numerous bibliographies and



Charles E. (Chuck) Jones

resource lists, both print and electronic.

Accompanying Mr. Jones to Greece are his wife and sons. His wife, Alexandra O'Brien, an Egyptologist specializing in Demotic Egyptian texts of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, has been enrolled in the intensive modern Greek language program at the University of Athens this past year. Son Patrick Jones-O'Brien (4 ½) is in pre-school and daughter Charlotte Jones-O'Brien (2) will be natively bilingual. Mr. Jones' two older children, Isaac Freilich-Jones (19) and Rose Freilich-Jones (16), live in Philadelphia and are looking forward to visiting Athens. ❀

New Rules for ManCom

Recent changes in School regulations now allow each Cooperating Institution to have as many as three voting members in the Managing Committee. Previously, the regulations usually limited the number of members from a given department to one or two. With the revision, an institution may send three voting members regardless of whether they belong to the same or different departments.

The new rules also permit current members of the Managing Committee who are not interested in being actively involved in the work of the standing committees to retain their membership on the Managing Committee with non-voting status. Each Cooperating Institution may therefore have non-voting members in addition to the three voting members. This provision makes it possible for members who want to remain involved in the operations of the School without the obligations of committee work to keep their membership while, at the same time, opening up voting memberships for those at their institutions who would like to play an active role.

For details on how to become a member of the Managing Committee, or to change to non-voting status, contact Mary Darlington at the ASCSA's Princeton office (med@ascsa.org).

—Jane Carter, Vice Chairman,
ASCSA Managing Committee

Managing Committee Membership Expands

A number of new or transferring Managing Committee representatives were approved at the Managing Committee meeting in Montreal this past January, bringing total Managing Committee membership to 300 people.

New Managing Committee members are Carl Anderson (Michigan State University), representing the Department of French, Classics, and Italian; former Blegen Librarian Camilla MacKay (Bryn Mawr College; ASCSA White Fellow 1995–96, Associate Member 1997–98), representing the Rhys Carpenter Library and Visual Resources; Jeannette C. Marchand (Wright State University; ASCSA Regular Member 1998–99, Capps Fellow 1999–2000,

Vanderpool Fellow 2000–01, Senior Associate Member/Solow Summer Research Fellow 2005–06), representing the Departments of Religion, Philosophy, and Classics; Alumni Association Representative to the Managing Committee Christopher A. Pfaff (Florida State University; ASCSA Senior Associate Member/Solow Summer Research Fellow 2004, Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1987–88, Corinth Research Fellow 1991–92, Regular Member 1980–81, Associate Member 1985–90), representing the Department of Classics; Pavlos Sfyroeras (Middlebury College), representing the Department of Classics; and Bonna D. Wescoat (Emory University; ASCSA Senior Associate Member/Solow Summer Research

Fellow 2003), representing the Department of Art History.

Managing Committee Secretary *Ex Officio* Carla Antonaccio (Duke University; ASCSA Student Associate Member 1984–85), representing the Department of Classics, was approved as a transferring member, replacing John Oates, who has retired and becomes a non-voting member.

In other Managing Committee business, Jane Buikstra (Arizona State University) was appointed Chairman of the Wiener Laboratory Committee for 2005–06, and Jeremy Rutter (Dartmouth College) was appointed to serve on the Wiener Laboratory Committee for a term yet to be announced. ❀

2005 Agora Excavations Yield New Clues to Old Mysteries

Staffed with a team of 42 students and supervisors from 25 universities, Summer 2005 excavations were carried out in the Athenian Agora in cooperation with the 1st Ephoreia of the Ministry of Culture and with the collaboration and support of the Packard Humanities Institute. Agora Excavations Director John McK. Camp presented the following report and preliminary conclusions.

Roman levels dating from the first to fifth centuries A.D. were the focus of excavations in Section BZ, northwest of the Stoa Poikile, supervised by Mike Laughy (south) and Marcie Handler (north). Much more of the north-south street was excavated, revealing a series of hydraulic installations that included a closed round terracotta pipeline (fourth/fifth century A.D.) and a 3-meter stretch of lead pipe. Along the east side of the street we exposed more of the large, late, deep drain known from excavations further south.

One rare find came from the fill over the southern part of the drain: a small statuette of Aphrodite carved from elephant ivory (*see cover*). She is missing her right hand and both feet but is otherwise well preserved, measuring 0.085 m. high. In her left hand she is holding a large lock of hair away from her head, apparently to dry it. This type was very popular in antiquity and is referred to as the Aphrodite Anadyomene, based on a famous painting by the fourth-century painter Apelles, showing Aphrodite emerging from the sea, wringing water and sea-foam from her hair. Similar figurines have been found in the area. As they now span four centuries (first–fourth century A.D.) and two materials (ivory and terracotta), it seems increasingly unlikely that they are all the product of a single workshop in the area, but rather of a single sanctuary; they may offer further evidence that the altar and later remains found just to the south are indeed dedicated to Aphrodite Ourania.

A large rubble wall overlying the drain was partially removed and dated to the sixth century A.D., providing a useful *terminus ante quem* for the drain and the latest Roman phase of the eastern street wall and a marble threshold block of unusual type. The threshold has a long slot into which a series of boards could be slid, one after another, with a locking device necessary only for the final board, creating, in effect, a sort of horizontal shutter. Such doors are rare in Greece, the other examples coming from the Library of Pantainos, also in the Agora; most other examples are found in Italy, at Ostia and Pompeii. This method of securing and opening a doorway is appropriate for wide doors and ones intended to

stay open (e.g., shop doors). This threshold might therefore serve to bolster our tentative conclusion that the building along the east side of the street housed a series of shops in the Roman period.

West of the street we continued excavating in mixed Roman fills. The lower fills produced numerous examples of the cone-shaped projections characteristic of *tegulae mammatae*, used in the heating systems of Roman baths. These seem to come from a Roman bath in the immediate vicinity that was remodeled in the early third century A.D. and went out of use at the end of the fourth century. The fact that we found great numbers of the corners with their cones or just the cones alone suggests that they were deliberately knocked off and discarded so the rest of the tile could be used elsewhere as building material.

East of the street we excavated areas in line with the northern continuation of the commercial building to the south. At the far north end of the trench we recovered a deposit of several amphoras, broken but *in situ*. Two of them are similar and unusual in the Agora; they have disk feet and can stand on their own, as opposed to the pointed toes of almost all our other hundreds of examples. They are best paralleled in amphora type Gauloise 5, from southern France, dating to the late first/second century A.D., so these jars would appear to have had a long journey. Other finds include a small marble head of a bearded male, perhaps from a herm, found in surface fill, and a small piece of worked bone carved with a palmette at one end, apparently a stamp for decorating pottery.

In Section BH, excavated under the supervision of Anne McCabe, we finished clearing the Byzantine levels down to the bottoms of the walls, well below floor level. For the most part we seem to be entirely in the tenth century A.D. The walls were of rubble: fieldstones and reused ancient blocks set in clay. The area is so small that no plan of any building could be recovered, and even what seem to be individual rooms rarely have four respectable walls. The fill alongside these walls has proved remarkably deep and undifferentiated, and there is little stratigraphic evidence of extended use of the area. Though one drain,



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Marble threshold block in eastern North-South Road wall.

one pithos, and some areas of deep ash or carbon were encountered, there seem to be far fewer of the installations and evidence for storage (especially pithoi) that were outstanding and common features of the contemporary buildings to the west. Also unusual, in comparison to Sections BE and BZ to the west, is the fact that none of the walls in Section BH rest on Late Roman predecessors.

Laura Gawlinski was responsible for excavating in Section Γ, just southwest of the Tholos. Here we returned to investigate a large trapezoidal building of the mid-fifth century B.C., tentatively identified in the past as the *Strategieon*, headquarters of the 10 generals (*strategoi*). The building measures ca. 20 by 25 m. and is poorly preserved. The plan is restored as several rooms grouped around a central courtyard.

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Conservation a Year-Round Pursuit at the Agora

When it comes to archaeology, excavation is just the beginning of the story. Assistant Conservator Claudia Chemello provided the following look at what goes on inside the School's busy Conservation Laboratory.

The Conservation Laboratory at the Agora Excavations is a permanent laboratory staffed by two conservators year round. The conservation team, Head Conservator Amandina Anastassiades and Assistant Conservator Claudia Chemello, are responsible for the treatment of freshly excavated artifacts from the annual excavations in the Athenian Agora. Conservation is also responsible for the ongoing maintenance and re-treatment of objects from the Agora's archaeological collections housed in the Stoa of Attalos. In addition, conservators regularly treat material to assist numerous visiting researchers in the study and publication of material from the Agora's unparalleled collections.

In the last five years the Laboratory has undergone renovations to improve layout and work space and has gained several new pieces of equipment to assist in the documentation and treatment of archaeological finds. These include a Leica stereomicroscope with digital camera attachment and a Nikon D1 digital camera. A new climate-controlled storage room for metal artifacts was added in 2002. The room enables sensitive metal artifacts to be housed in appropriate conditions following treatment, thus preventing further corrosion and loss of information. Thanks are due to the Packard Humanities Institute for their generous financial support.

During the annual summer excavation period, the Conservation Department welcomes conservation student interns who gain experience treating freshly excavated materials. In 2005, interns Kim Cullen Cobb from Queen's University in Ontario, Canada, Melina Smirniou from University College London, and Victoria Brown from Lincoln University in the UK joined the lab for their internship periods extending from 4 to 12 weeks. North American interns are generously supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. In addition to treating excavated finds, interns participate in a wide variety of tasks that include assisting with the lifting of fragile finds in the field, this season including a Byzantine-period ceramic cooking pot.

The 2005 excavation season produced many interesting new finds, including a coin hoard of approximately 400–420 Athenian silver tetradrachms of the pi-style dated to

the second half of the fourth century B.C. The conservation team are currently focusing their efforts on the photography, documentation, and treatment of some 46 of these coins that were excavated separately from the remainder of the concreted mass of coins. The hoard was probably buried in a textile sack or bag and conservators are examining the hoard closely to determine

if any textile evidence remains in the soil surrounding the coins. The combination of written and photographic documentation allows the entire conservation process to be fully recorded, an important step in the preservation of archaeological materials.

Other artifacts from the 2005 season currently being treated in the lab include

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Agora Season

continued from page 5



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Concreted mass of Athenian silver tetradrachms, part of a large buried hoard.

The identification as the *Strategieion* has been based primarily on the location and large size of the building, along with a handful of relevant inscriptions found in the general vicinity. Other interpretations are possible, however; thus, we returned to clarify the plan and also in the hopes of finding evidence that would tip the balance in favor of either a public use or a commercial one. Evidence that perhaps favors a public function includes the special effort that went into siting and constructing the building in this particular spot, as well as its large size and location close to other major public buildings.

Also part of the story is the discovery of a large hoard of Athenian silver tet-

radrachms buried under the lowest floor in the eastern part of the building. In all, 46 coins were removed separately, and the rest were lifted in a concreted mass estimated to consist of 400–420 coins. All the coins seen so far date to the second half of the fourth century B.C. Hoards of this type and size found in controlled excavations are extremely rare. Much more work will be needed by the conservators and numismatist before questions of the date of deposition and method of assembly of this hoard can be answered. Evidence gleaned from these coins will doubtless also provide fodder for speculation as to who buried them and what information that might carry for the identification of the building itself. ❧

ASCSA Work Displayed at Foreign Schools Exhibition

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was well represented at a first-ever exhibition illustrating the accomplishments of the foreign archaeological schools in Greece. Entitled “Foreign Archaeological Institutions in Greece: 160 Years of Cultural Cooperation,” and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the exhibition was on display in the Megaron Mousikis for two months in winter 2006.

The exhibition, which aimed to introduce the work of the 17 foreign schools

to the Greek public, included artifacts, photographs, and texts illustrating their multifaceted accomplishments. Emphasis was placed on the excavation, restoration, and enhancement of archaeological sites, as well as publication activities. A lavishly illustrated book in both Greek and English, entitled *Foreign Archaeological Schools in Greece: 160 Years* (Athens 2005), was produced to accompany the exhibit.

The exhibition opened with a press conference and reception, with remarks by the

General Director of Antiquities, Dr. Lazaros Kolonas, and by the Deputy Minister of Culture, Petros Tatoulis. Wolf Niemeier, Senior Director of the German Archaeological Institute, responded on behalf of the foreign schools. On November 30, 2005, as an integral part of this outreach effort, each of the directors gave a short talk on the work of his or her School. ASCSA Director Stephen V. Tracy offered a presentation entitled “The American School of Classical Studies at Athens: 125 years of work in Greece.”

Since the exhibits were arranged in alphabetical order, the School’s exhibit appeared first and had pride of place. Thanks are due to Craig Mauzy and his assistants in the Agora and to Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst and her assistants at Corinth for arranging to send the objects that were exhibited, as well as to Maria Pilali and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan for bringing together the texts and photographs for the exhibit. ✂

The Man Behind the Lens Celebrates 25

Only slightly less momentous than the anniversaries of the Agora excavations and the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos is the fact that 2006 also represents Craig Mauzy’s 25th year at the Agora. Hired as the staff photographer in 1981, Craig has had an extraordinary impact—often unrecognized—on all aspects of the excavations, as well as at the School.

In the Agora, he has been responsible for the hundreds of photos produced every year, which serve as the excavations’ window to the world. This alone would be a full-time job for most people, but Craig is the ultimate “hands-on” member of the staff. Every piece of machinery in the Stoa of Attalos has received his beneficial efforts: the aged elevator, the ice machine, an assortment of printers and copying machines, and countless pumps, used to control the Eridanos River. The only machine at the Agora to defeat him was an old IBM Selectric, which never quite worked the same after Craig disassembled it. He has built a climate-controlled storeroom for all the metal objects and rebuilt both the conservation laboratory and computer room. Together with Bruce Hartzler, he has championed the advance of digital archiving of the vast collections in the Stoa of Attalos. His mastery of digital imaging means that many Agora publications are now produced largely in-house. Ongoing demolitions for excavation have called upon his skills as a negotiator with tenants, as a consultant with engineers, and as a witness in the law courts. No single title begins to describe his job or daily activities.

Uptown, he served as general overseer on behalf of the Trustees for the last expansion of the Blegen Library in the early ’90s, and together with his wife, Marie, he arranged much of the archival and photographic space in the new wing. It was this creation of a proper darkroom and the establishment of a photo archive that led Alison Frantz to leave her collection of photographs of Greece to the School.

With the various School celebrations to be marked in 2006, the 25th anniversary of Craig’s arrival on the scene is an excellent time to acknowledge his many and varied contributions to the ASCSA.

—John McK. Camp
Director, Agora Excavations



Self-portrait of the photographer.

Marian H. McAllister, Editor of Publications with the School from 1972 to 1997 and now Editor *Emerita*, has published *The Fortifications and Adjacent Structures*, the first of two volumes issued so far in the series *The Excavations at Ancient Halieis* (Indiana University Press). Ms. McAllister’s volume includes contributions on the submerged remains by the late Michael H. Jameson (ASCSA Regular Member and Fulbright Fellow 1954–55, Visiting Professor 1965–66, and Vice Chairman of the Managing Committee 1980–84), the mint and the coins by James A. Dengate (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; ASCSA Regular Member and Fulbright Fellow 1965–66, Summer School Director 1985), and the engineering survey elevations by Frederick A. Cooper (University of Minnesota; ASCSA Regular Member 1968–69, Robert Louis Stroomer Fellow 1969–70, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies 1982–85).

The second volume is *The Houses: The Organization and Use of Domestic Space* by Bradley A. Ault (ASCSA Associate Member and Fulbright Fellow 1991–92).

Oakley Begins Term as Mellon Professor



Photo: Jeremy Ott

John Oakley at the spring in Plateia.

John H. Oakley, Chancellor Professor and Forrest D. Murden Jr. Professor in the College of William and Mary's Department of Classical Studies, joined the School staff in the 2005–06 academic year as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies. He succeeds Mellon Professor James Sickinger (Florida State University) and will serve a three-year term.

A former Whitehead Visiting Professor at the School (1997–98), Mr. Oakley has taught at William and Mary since 1980. He chaired the Department of Classical Studies from 1989 through 1992 and from 2001 through 2005. He has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Canterbury (New Zealand), Visiting Fellow at Princeton University, and Guest Professor at Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, and also directed an ASCSA Summer Session in 1986.

Mr. Oakley was awarded a B.A. with high honors in Ancient History, an M.A. in Classics, and a Ph.D. in Classical Art and Archaeology, all from Rutgers University.

He was a Regular Member at the School in 1976–77 and an Associate Member in 1978–79, both years as Lane Cooper Fellow from Rutgers.

A prolific writer, Mr. Oakley has published extensively on Greek pottery and iconography, including books on individual vase-painters, excavation pottery from the Agora, and funerary iconography. He has held a number of prestigious fellowships including grants from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, the NEH, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been an ASCSA Managing Committee member since 1982 and has served on numerous other School committees, as well as several committees of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Joining Mr. Oakley in Athens are wife Evi and sons Nick (14) and Jacob (10). Both boys are enrolled in the American Community school and are busy pursuing taekwon do and music (Nick plays electric and classical guitar; Jacob, drums). German-born Evi, who became an American citizen two years ago, is taking intensive courses in Greek, picking up where she left off last time the family resided in Greece. ❖

Publications News

In January, Publications Committee Chair Carol C. Mattusch presented a specially bound copy of *Kommos: A Minoan Harbor Town and Greek Sanctuary in Southern Crete* to author and American School alumnus Joseph W. Shaw. Mr. Shaw and his wife, Maria, were 2006 recipients of the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement presented by the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) in Montreal. The sales of this popular account of the Cretan site and the Shaws' 30 years of excavation there have started strongly, helped by some positive reviews in venues including *Archaeology* magazine and *Kathimerini*, one of Greece's most influential daily newspapers. *Kathimerini* praised the book as "an admirable crossover effort that others would do well to learn from, and a worthy testament to a life's project." Soon to also be available in Greek, French, and German, the design of the full-color book is the product of a lively collaboration between the author, editor Timothy Wardell, and designer Mary Jane Gavenda.



Editorial and production work progressed steadily throughout the spring on a num-

ber of books, including the culmination of Susan Rotroff's magisterial survey of Hellenistic ceramics from the Athenian Agora, *Hellenistic Pottery: The Plain Wares* (Agora 33). The statistics give just a partial measure of the complexity of this project: as well as almost 450 pages of text, the book contains 784 line drawings and 696 photographs—all of which have had to be scanned and adjusted by Managing Editor Carol A. Stein. Together with Ms. Rotroff's other two volumes in the *Agora* series (on moldmade bowls [Agora 22, 1982] and wheelmade table ware [Agora 29, 1997]), it will be an essential tool for scholars around the Mediterranean.



Another notable publication, brought to press by Monograph Editor Michael A. Fitzgerald, was *A Historical and Economic Geography of Ottoman Greece*, by Fariba Zarinebaf, John Bennet, and Jack L. Davis. There is a growing interest in the periods of Venetian and Ottoman occupation, and this book is one of the first sustained studies of a particular region—around Pylos in the southwest Peloponnese. It is also the first School monograph to have an electronic element: a CD-ROM containing color illustrations and a scanned version of the Ottoman tax record on which the study is based.



Other books in production include: *Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports* (Agora 32), by J. W. Hayes; *Vessel Glass* (Agora 34), by G. D. Weinberg and E. M. Stern; *The Greek Tile Works at Corinth: The Site and the Finds* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 35), by G. S. Merker; *Chrysokamino I: The Metallurgy Workshop and Its Territory* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 36), by P. P. Betancourt et al.; *The Neolithic Pottery of Lerna I and II* (Lerna 5), by K. D. Vitelli; *Castles of the Morea* (*Gennadeion Monographs* 4, rev. ed.), by K. Andrews; and *The Art of Antiquity: Piet de Jong and the Athenian Agora*, edited by J. K. Papadopoulos.



Hesperia editor Tracey Cullen has been busy handling an exceptionally broad range of articles in the School's quarterly journal this year. Topics include "snake tubes" from Late Minoan Kavousi and "tippling serpents" in Laconian iconography; Hellenistic furniture; the "uncanny" in Greek art; art and royalty in third-century Sparta; a survey on the island of Mitrou; a new look at Thucydides' account of the battle at Sphakteria; and a Trajanic road system in western Crete. From Corinth come studies of Geometric graves and a Christian epitaph; and from Athens, the discovery of the

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Student Reports

Desperate Measures?: Spolia Use in the Defenses of Late Roman Greece

JON M. FREY

GORHAM P. STEVENS FELLOW, 2005–06

In the midst of growing concern over the need for an active recycling program, modern Athenians could take solace in the fact that for centuries their city has proudly exhibited some of the earliest examples of creative reuse. Into the north side of the ancient acropolis, fifth-century builders inserted the massive columns and epistyle blocks of the original Parthenon as powerful reminders not only of the devastating Persian attack, but also of Athenian strength

and resilience in the face of adversity. Athenians of the later Roman period effectively sent the same message again when they reused marble blocks, inscriptions, and even fragments of sculpture to construct a strong defensive wall just east of the Panathenaic Way. These types of recycled materials, commonly called *spolia*, can be found in any number of buildings, and a study of their use in late antique Greece is the subject of my dissertation.

Long interpreted as a clear example of later Roman artistic and cultural decline, *spolia* have become in the last three decades a topic of ever-growing interest and importance. In the wake of innovative and influential contributions by F.W. Deichmann, A. Esch, and R. Krautheimer, art historians, archaeologists, and even legal scholars have fostered a greater awareness of the diversity, antiquity, and ubiquity of the practice of meaningful reuse.

However, in spite of the large number of important examples found in Greece, the vast majority of research continues to focus on the early Christian architecture of the Italian peninsula.

As such, I have structured my own research to serve both as a contribution to the growing list of carefully examined spoliated monuments and as an important counterpoint to current studies of the phenomenon of reuse. Instead of internally focused, explicitly religious structures in the West, I focus on fortification walls in different parts of Greece. Walls were the external image of a city, and a careful inspection of the way in which Late Roman settlements presented themselves to the outside world through the reuse of earlier monuments says much about how people perceived their own classical past.

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Corinth Architecture is Focus of Exhibition

Widely viewed as the earliest monumental temple in Greece, the seventh-century B.C. temple at Corinth was examined from all sides in an interactive, interdisciplinary, multimedia exhibition mounted at the University of Notre Dame's Snite Museum of Art earlier this year. Designed and directed by Robin Rhodes of Notre Dame and the Corinth excavations, "The Genesis of Monumental Architecture in Greece: The Corinth Project" focused on Mr. Rhodes' reconstruction of the temple and the process of that reconstruction.

In the exhibition, the temple was examined and recreated through casts of original blocks and tiles, interactive computer analysis, full-scale analytical construction models of the walls and roof, detailed analysis of the original methods of tile fabrication, a 1:25 scale model of the temple set in a video diorama of the Corinthian landscape, and, finally, a presentation of the significance of the Corinth temple for the history of Greek architecture, particularly for the origins of the Doric order. Video and three-dimensional presentations revealed the methods and tools of tile and block recreation for the exhibit.

Accompanying the opening of the exhibition was a symposium, "Issues in Architectural Reconstruction," which included papers by Managing Committee Members Frederick A. Cooper (University of Minnesota), Bonna D. Wescoat (Emory University), and Mr. Rhodes, and 2005–06



Photo: Robin Rhodes

Display illustrating methods of roof tile fabrication at Snite Museum exhibition.

Homer and Dorothy Thompson Fellow and CAORC Multi-Country Research Fellow Philip N. Sapiststein (Cornell University), among others. Charles K. Williams, II, Director *Emeritus* of the Corinth Excavations, gave the keynote address, "Corinth: Reconstructing a City's Growth and Decay."

The project received essential support from the School through its award of an NEH Senior Research Fellowship to Mr. Rhodes in 1999–2000. Generous fund-

ing for the project and exhibition were also provided by the University of Notre Dame, the 1984 Foundation, and the generous gifts of Lou and Margaret Dell'Osso and others.

The symposium papers are being edited for quick publication, and the exhibition is being prepared for travel. Anyone interested in the possibility of hosting the exhibition should contact Mr. Rhodes at rhodes.7@nd.edu. ✉

Student Reports

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Photo: Susannah Van Horn

Examining the Late Roman wall in Sparta.

In the last year, through the support of the Gorham P. Stevens Fellowship, I have been able to demonstrate through intensive case studies that far from representing desperate measures in the face of barbarian invasion, defensive walls using spolia are carefully planned and traditionally constructed monuments that exhibit a surprising diversity of approaches to the reuse of material. My research shows that, first and foremost, Late Roman architects were concerned with building strong, dependable fortifications that were responsive to the requirements of the local topography. In some settings, the spolia walls follow the same course around the city that had been followed for centuries, and in this way look much more like periodic repairs than hurried defensive works. In other locations where no walls had existed before, builders sought to take advantage of the terrain and any existing structures to erect defenses that were efficient both economically and militarily.

The diversity that characterizes the Late Roman walls of different regions is also reflected in the visible use of spolia in construction. Some sites show clear evidence of a concerted effort to hide signs of reuse in their walls. Distinctive architectural features were either chiseled away or turned to face inward. In other locations, these very

same elements were proudly displayed in arrangements that reinterpreted their original decorative function. There are even occasions where these different uses of spolia exist side by side in the same structure. Evidence for such variety not only points to the need for more detailed, location-specific studies of reuse in the future, but also demonstrates that the creative innovation characteristic of the classical building tradition continued well into late antiquity.



Manufacturing Techniques of Early Archaic Roof Tiles

PHILIP SAPIRSTEIN

HOMER AND DOROTHY THOMPSON FELLOW AND
CAORC MULTI-COUNTRY RESEARCH FELLOW,
2005–06

This year I am studying the manufacturing techniques of early Greek roof tiles, from the collection of their raw materials to their installation on a building. Despite recent interest in ceramics technology, few have investigated tiles. Roman production has benefited from comparison with ethnographic studies of Mediterranean potters, but there is still no convincing study of how the first roof tiles in Greek architecture were made.

The early monumental stone temples at Corinth and Isthmia, which date before the mid-seventh century B.C., had the first positively identified roof tiles, the so-called

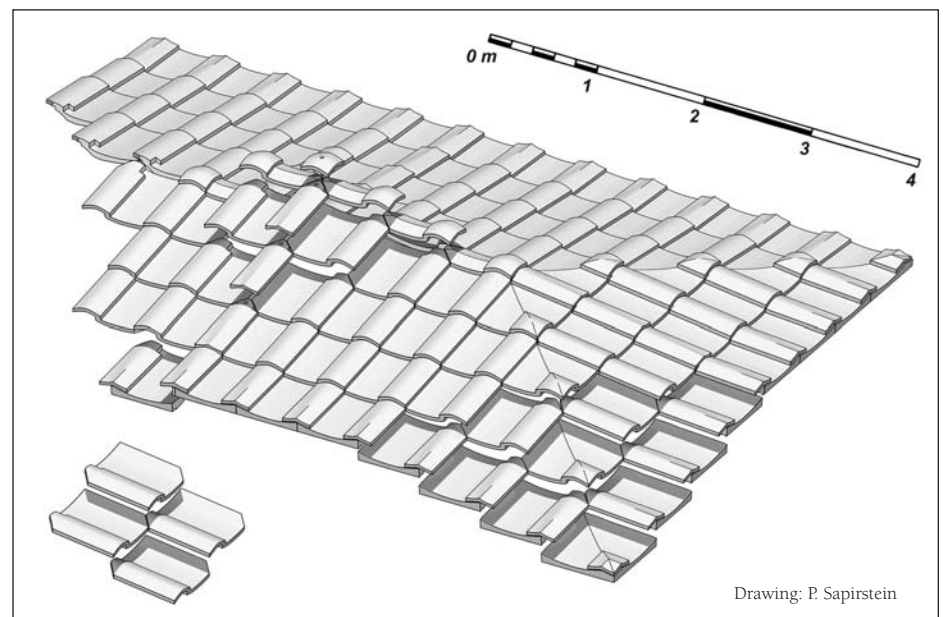
Protocorinthian system. By the end of the century, elaborate tiles appeared in Greek sanctuaries from Krotone in the west to Ephesos in the east.

Archaic tiles bear little resemblance to the plain tiles of modern Greek domestic architecture. Contrary to an expectation that technology evolves from simple prototypes, the first Protocorinthian tiles are one of the most complex interlocking roofing systems ever conceived. All early Greek tiles are astonishingly large and complex objects that tested the capabilities of ancient coroplasts and architects.

These complex mass-produced tiles required a consistent method of fabrication whose stages left characteristic marks. The groundwork for my research has been the cataloguing and analysis of these marks, ultimately revealing the ancient forming and finishing sequence. This hypothetical sequence was then tested with experimental archaeology by the successful creation of accurate replica tiles.

This year, I am looking at roofs through the mid-sixth century B.C. for surface markings diagnostic of particular manufacturing techniques. Thanks to the support of colleagues and staff at the School and elsewhere, I have finished work at Ephesos, Didyma, Sardis, Samos, Delphi, Eretria, and Calydon; work continues at Corinth, Aegina, Argos, Nemea, Halieis, Tripolis, Sparta, Olympia, Bassai, and Corfu. I will also study other roofs at 20 museums in Italy and Albania.

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Interlocking system of seventh-century Protocorinthian tiles.

Blegen Library News

AMBROSIA: American BRitish Online Search In Athens The staff of the Blegen continues to work with the Gennadeion and the British School of Archaeology libraries as well as Information Systems and Technology Manager Tarek Elemam to develop and fine-tune AMBROSIA [www.ambrosia-library.org], the School's on-line catalogue. In addition, Assistant Librarian Benjamin Millis has implemented acquisitions procedures through Aleph and all three libraries are now using this module. All new acquisitions are now catalogued electronically, which means that there have been no new cards added to the card catalogue since the beginning of 2005. The Library continues to acquire and process books and journals at a pace consistent with previous years, a notable achievement given the fact that for the past several years, until Ben Millis and I were hired, the Blegen was short two staff members. Furthermore, Library Secretary Maria Tourna and Assistant Librarian Elizavet Gignoli have been making steady progress entering missing data, in addition to their regular duties. The one outstanding component remaining to be implemented is the Serials module; I expect to begin its implementation during Winter 2006, starting with training sessions from the vendor, Ex Libris.

In Autumn 2005, all three AMBROSIA partners began a series of bi-weekly meet-

ings to coordinate efforts. These meetings have led to steady progress on the development of manuals documenting standard operating procedures as well as sharing the knowledge gained from the perspective of each of the users of this complex software package.



Electronic Resources The Blegen has been making a concerted effort to update and correct many of the lists of electronic resources on the Library website [www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/resources.htm]. There is now electronic access to nearly one hundred journals, with more to come as renewals are processed. Whenever possible, electronic resources will be available to the widest audience, including any point of access here in the Kolonaki campus as well as at the Agora, in Corinth, in Princeton, and via the members' proxy server. Members are reminded that they can gain access to electronic resources licensed by the School from wherever they have access to the web by means of this proxy server by logging in at www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen/proxy.htm. Eventually, electronic resources will be seamlessly integrated with print resources in their catalogue entries in AMBROSIA.



Inventory Conducted The Blegen staff, aided by many generous volunteers from the School's staff and Members, performed a complete inventory of the collection in late November, the first time in three years.

There were only a small number of missing items, while over half the items listed as missing in the 2003 inventory have been recovered. Thanks to the nearly forty volunteers, working five hours each, the task was completed in a single day.



Space Concerns Plans to reconfigure space in the Blegen Library are in early stages of development. There is space at the basement level that will soon be needed in order to address some pressing needs in other areas of the library space. These include work space for both Members and visitors; coordinated and centralized reference sections; better-integrated and more accessible IT/internet; integration of distributed computer lab resources; improved climate control; and simplified traffic flow patterns. Many users of the Blegen have discussed such needs with me already, and I encourage others of you who have concerns or suggestions to bring them to my attention.



Finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Blegen and the rest of the School, as well as the many members who have offered so much help, support, and advice in my transition to this institution and city. It is a wonderful place to work and live and I look forward to a long and productive relationship with you. ☘

— Charles E. Jones, Blegen Librarian

Photiadis Retires After 34 Years

akoue excerpts below remarks made by Blegen Librarian Charles E. Jones at the party in honor of Associate Librarian Demetra Photiadis on her retirement this past October.

When Mimi arrived in the School library—not yet named “The Blegen”—in 1971 there were about 33,900 entries in the accession books. As she leaves us 34 years later, there are 88,539 entries.

This means that Mimi has personally examined and catalogued 54,639 items—representing a little more than 60% of the holdings of this library. What is more, I rather suspect that she has re-catalogued a fair proportion of the remaining 40% of the library, and I know for a fact that she has checked, refined, fixed, and updated many of the records she herself originally produced. She has presided over and kept control over the contents of the public card catalogue and two versions of on-line catalogues.

This alone is an enormous contribution to the School, to the academic community in Athens, and to classical scholarship worldwide, but this is far from the whole story. Mimi is the embodiment of the best traditions of librarianship. Several times in her career (and occasionally in times of crisis) Mimi has selflessly stepped forward to assume the not-always-pleasant role of Acting Head Librarian. Countless times each week someone will walk into her office and ask a question. In the cases where she cannot provide immediate enlightenment, she unfailingly stops what she is doing and works with the person until a successful answer can be produced.

In the short time I have been here, I have come to understand how thoroughly Mimi's work in the Blegen has influenced its development, and how important her advice and care and guidance have been in shaping the library we know today. On behalf of the School and your many friends near and far, I offer you our thanks, our congratulations on a job well done, and our best wishes for a long and happy retirement. ☘



Photo: Natalia Vogelkoff-Brogan

Demetra (Mimi) Photiadis

Student Reports

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So far I have found most early tiles are manufactured using similar methods. These can be sorted into a few distinct technical approaches that do not conform exactly to the Archaic regional styles of decoration or to the later broad division into “Laconian” and “Corinthian” tiles.

I collect a broad variety of data that does more than just describe early examples of a Greek technology. Understanding manufacturing technique sheds light on Archaic workshop organization and the means of exchange of technical expertise between distant Greek centers. I am also creating reconstruction drawings of several early temples using 3-D computer software, which produces far more accurate images than formerly possible.



The Fortifications of East Lokris: Problems and Current Research

EMIL NANKOV

SCHOOL FELLOW, 2005–06

In the preface of his *Greek Fortifications*, F.E. Winter charmingly advocates—reflecting on his own experience—how the curiosity of a student of military architecture is likely to begin “with no real qualifications other than a certain willingness to climb one acropolis after another.” One could not agree more.



Photo: Valeria Bineva

Emil Nankov examining a wall at Aigina during the School trip to the site, March 2006.

For the past months, as a Regular Member of the School, I have had the privilege of not only coming to terms with his insight, but also embracing the opportunity to move one step further; but not off the cliff!

My particular interest lies in the land of the “lesser” Ajax, which undeservedly and in many aspects still remains a *terra incognita* for modern scholarship. Specifically, I am focusing on structural elements of the Early Hellenistic fortifications at Halai (known from excavations by Hetty Goldman and Alice Leslie Walker, done for the ASCSA in the 1910s and the 1930s), in addition to creating a more comprehensive database of contemporary fortified sites from East Lokris. Historically, the study of the extensive refurbishments on the Lokrian fortifications consisting exclusively of ashlar isodomic masonry, as well as the problem surrounding their exact chronology, has always been a cause for lively scholarly debates. In the absence of relevant literary evidence, however, it has been notoriously difficult to firmly associate their emergence with recorded events of Lokrian history. Very often, lack of stratigraphic evidence obtained from foundation trenches makes the precise dating of walls elusive, illustration of which is their shifting chronology within the fourth century B.C.

Now I am delighted to announce that under the auspices of the Cornell Halai and East Lokris Project (CHELP) I have already been able to complete two preliminary projects (summers 2004–05) in the region, funded by the Departments of Classics and History of Art and Archaeology at Cornell University and by grants from Mario Einaudi Institute for European Studies. Membership at the School and the rich resources of the Blegen Library have also afforded a great opportunity in developing this research further by allowing me to work on two papers, one of which was accepted for the 2006 AIA meeting, dealing with the Lokrian fortifications. I address this longstanding issue by placing the Lokrian phenomenon in a wider historical context, suggesting that the increased concern for stronger city defenses during the Early Hellenistic period is not confined within the boundaries of a single region, but originates from a widespread atmosphere of uncertainty and fear caused by the wars of the Successors. With this I also bring forward the importance of defensive artillery in the design of walls and towers—an issue that has received little attention, especially in the case of East

Lokris, even though the majority of the sites clearly demonstrate fairly advanced building schemes along with potential to house artillery engines.



The South Stoa at Corinth

DAVID SCAHILL

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBER 2005–06

When it was built at the end of the fourth century B.C. the South Stoa was the longest stoa that we know of in the Greek world, at just over 164 m. It defined the south side of the open area opposite Temple Hill and in the Roman period dominated the southern side of the Forum. For my Ph.D. dissertation in Architecture at the University of Bath I am examining the architectural phases of the building.

The South Stoa was excavated by Oscar Broneer in a series of campaigns beginning in 1930 and the results were published by Broneer in 1956 in a volume for the American School's Corinth excavation series of publications. Broneer's reconstruction of the stoa with a one-storied façade and a second story above the shops at the back, a highly unusual reconstruction with no parallel, went unquestioned until excavations at the west end of the building by C.K. Williams, II proved that a staircase existed in the colonnade dating most likely to the initial phase of the building. This would mean that the façade had a second story, making the South Stoa the earliest monumental two-storied Greek stoa and one that foreshadowed those of the later Hellenistic period. These conclusions formed the basis of a paper I presented with a preliminary new reconstruction at the AIA Meetings in Montreal.

A controversial aspect of architectural studies revolves around finding the ancient unit of measurement used in the design and construction of buildings. Knowing this ancient “foot” unit is helpful for understanding and reconstructing the design of the building. The fact that blocks vary in length suggests that architects and masons worked from a general set of measurements while allowing a degree of tolerance. Whether the South Stoa employed a Doric, Ionic, or “Corinthian” foot is a question I am addressing. This question is tied to how design proceeded. Dimensions such as those at the frieze level perhaps played a larger role in determining the length of

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Gennadeion News

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

Gennadeion Acquires Facsimile Manuscript of Nicander's Poems

The Gennadius Library recently acquired a facsimile of a Greek illuminated manuscript, *Parisinus suppl. Gr. 247*, which resides in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris and which incorporates Nicander's *Θηριακά* και *Αλεξιφάρμακα*. Although as a rule the Gennadeion does not acquire facsimiles, this is an unusually fine replica of the Bibliothèque Nationale manuscript, itself unique in that no other extant manuscript or printed edition of Nicander is illustrated.

Nicander of Colophon lived in the second century B.C. during the reign of Attalos III (138–133 B.C.), king of Pergamum. Of the different works that Nicander wrote only fragments survive, as well as two complete didactic poems in hexameter, the *Θηριακά* και *Αλεξιφάρμακα*. The first is an account of various snakes and other poisonous creatures and the best remedies for their bites. The second enumerates vegetable, mineral, and animal poisons and their antidotes.

The facsimile acquired by



the Gennadeion does justice to the original. The original manuscript, on parchment, is in a handsome hand in minuscule writing of the tenth century, and it is the oldest and only illuminated manuscript that we have of Nicander's poems. It is incomplete; the beginning and the end are missing. It has 48 leaves measuring 160 × 125 mm and containing 54 illustrations. The illustrations are in part botanical

and in part zoological, but the codex also contains a few unusual images of a narrative or mythological character. The majority of the illustrations portray animals—about half of these show poisonous snakes, scorpions, and lizards. It is likely that the original manuscript contained only the pictures that formed an integral part of the didactic poems and that the mythological scenes and the illustrations de-

The two illustrations included here come from folios 16v and 17r of the poem *Θηριακά*. On the left we see a plant called *Αλκίβιον*. Nicander informs us that when its flowers are mixed with white wine they make an antidote for snake bites. The scene is embellished with a man picking flowers from the plant and a dead snake. The opposite page, f. 17r, portrays the plant *Μελίφυλλον*. According to the text, bees (shown flying around the tree) love this tree because it helps them produce good honey.

picting people were added later. Tertullian believed that Nicander himself had illustrated his poems, and Kurt Weitzmann surmises that the mythological illustrations were probably borrowings from the mythological handbook the *Bibliothèque* of Apollodorus of Athens, who was active in the second century B.C. ❁

—Sophie Papageorgiou
Head Librarian Emerita

Trustees Added to Gennadeion Board

The Board of Trustees of the Gennadius Library recently added five new members to its ranks: businessman Nicholas G. Bacopoulos, attorney Olga Maridakis-Karatzas, businessman Anthony G. Lykiardopoulos, businessman Petros K. Sabatacakis, and University of Athens Professor Yiannis Stournaras.

Mr. Bacopoulos is former General Director of the Biomedical Research Institute of the Academy of Athens. He previously served as President and CEO, Aton Pharma, Inc., Tarrytown, New York; President, OSI Pharmaceuticals Inc., Melville, New York; and President and CEO, Anaderm Research Corp., New York, New York

and prior to that held various positions with Pfizer Inc. He currently serves on the boards of Athens College in New York and MakScientific, LLC, Mystic, Connecticut, and is a past board member of Anaderm Research Corporation, Packard Bioscience Company, Alexipharma, Inc., and Aton Pharma, Inc. Educated at Cornell College in

Iowa (B.A.) and the University of Iowa (Ph.D.), Mr. Bacopoulos has published a number of scientific papers and holds several patents.

Ms. Maridakis-Karatzas was co-founder of a law firm with her late husband, Theodore B. Karatzas. She holds a law degree from the University of Athens and is a member of the Athens

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Giovanni Gemini of Italy was the winner of the 2005 Dimitris Mitropoulos International Competition for Composition for his composition, *What Narcissus Never Said*. The competition, initiated by former Gennadeion Director Haris Kalligas and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, celebrates the life of the internationally renowned composer, conductor, and musician, Dimitris Mitropoulos (1896–1960), many of whose papers reside in the Gennadius Library. The commemorative medal awarded to the winner was commissioned by Dr. Kalligas in 1996 and was designed by the well-known sculptor Theodoros Papayannis.



Photo: June Allison

Balkan Nationalism Examined

The 2005–06 M. Alison Frantz Fellow at the Gennadius Library, Denis V. Vovchenko (University of Minnesota), is working on his dissertation, “Containing Balkan Nationalism: Pan-Orthodox Visions and the Megali Idea (1850–1900).” Mr. Vovchenko focuses on how alternatives to nationalism were formulated in late-nineteenth-century Eastern Europe, exploring the relationship between Imperial Russia, Ottoman Greeks around the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and the Kingdom of Greece. He examines the issue of the Bulgarian Church independence from the Patriarchate of Constantinople, one that posed the question of the prevalence of ethnic consciousness over religious identities for Slavic but traditionally Orthodox Russia and the Ecumenical but Greek-speaking Patriarchate of Constantinople.

During his time at the Gennadeion, Mr. Vovchenko is building on earlier research carried out in Russia (he was trained as a Byzantine and Modern Greek philologist at Moscow State Lomonosov University), seeking evidence for the Greek element of his comparative project. The study of the

archive of Constantine Mousouros, housed in the Gennadeion, has provided a unique window onto the mindset of Constantinopolitan Greeks. It has shown that a combination of political, economic, and ideological incentives enabled a significant group of the Ottoman Greek elite to continue to identify themselves as primarily Ottoman Orthodox Christians rather than “unredeemed brethren” of the Greek Kingdom. The prevalence of the religious identity was repeatedly evidenced by their opposition to Greece’s nationalist propaganda that led to the escalation in the Bulgarian and Cretan questions.

The Gennadeion’s rich archive of Stephanos Dragoumis has enabled Mr. Vovchenko to learn about the obstacles Greek irredentism had met in Russian-supported Christian Orthodox clergy in the Ottoman Empire. He is also exploring the rare printed materials such as the tracts, brochures, encyclicals, and newspapers published by the Patriarchate. The concern with the enduring ties within the larger Christian Orthodox world contributes to the theoretical debate on modernity’s effects on traditional societies. ❧

FROM THE ARCHIVES

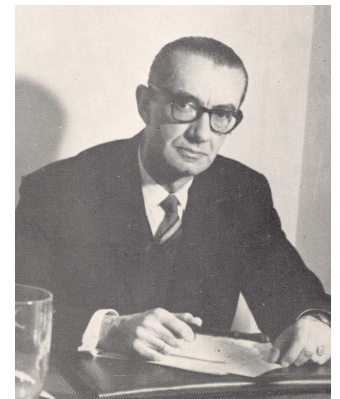
Angelos Terzakis Papers Donated

The Gennadeion Archives’ collection of materials from the so-called “generation of the thirties” continues to grow, with the addition of papers from novelist and playwright Angelos Terzakis (1907–1979). The Terzakis papers complement other holdings of the same period, most notably those of Stratis Myrivilis and George Seferis.

Terzakis was one of the main representatives of that innovative and influential group of writers living and working in Athens throughout the 1930s. Terzakis’ interests span broad historical and moral issues, as well as traditional values and agonizing personal questions. Michalis Paradisis, hero in Terzakis’ novel *Without a God*, talks about feeling “he belonged to a generation that had been sacrificed,” probably reflecting Terzakis’ own feelings.

The settings of Terzakis’ novels range from contemporary urban life to the historical past: *Princess Izambo* (1938/1945), set in the thirteenth-century Peloponnese, is the most widely known and translated. Terzakis also wrote short stories, essays, and newspaper serials and translated into Greek plays, poems, and novels. His first collection of short stories was published in 1925. His plays, including *Thomas with Two Souls*, have been produced both in Greece and abroad (United States and Germany), while his historical dramas *Emperor Michael* (1936) and *Theophano* (1948) made an impact when performed in the 1950s and again in the 1970s.

Terzakis’ career is also noteworthy for his involvement in editing literary periodicals, writing theatre reviews and philosophical essays in the newspaper *To Vima*, and teaching history of drama at the Drama School of the National Theatre of Greece. He was honored with various



prizes and in 1974 he was elected a member of the Greek Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Terzakis papers were donated by his son Dimitris Terzakis in 2001 and June 2005. The cataloguing of the first part has been completed and the finding-aid has been launched on our website, and we are cataloguing the additional material. The collection consists of manuscripts, personal documents, papers, correspondence, and newspaper clippings. There are also translations of his plays and novels, mostly in English, French, and German and often with Terzakis’ own corrections and comments. His essays and theatre reviews published weekly in *To Vima* remain surprisingly fresh and contemporary, impressive in their sheer volume. For those interested in Terzakis as a playwright, it will be a delight to explore the material related to his plays and their various performances. His unpublished notes for his drama classes display his profound thinking and knowledge of the field that will certainly stimulate future generations of researchers.

2007 will mark his 100th birthday and will offer a unique opportunity to celebrate and promote this important collection. ❧

—Leda Costaki, Assistant Archivist,
Gennadius Library Archives

Gennadius Library News

Since the papers of renowned Greek writer and folklorist Elias Petropoulos are housed in the Gennadeion Archives, fittingly the Athens premiere of the award-winning documentary “Elias Petropoulos: An Underground World” took place next door, in Cotsen Hall. The film, screened in May 2005, drew writers Vasilis Vasilikos and Katharine Butterworth, long-time friends of Petropoulos, among many others. Produced by the Greek Film Center, ERT and Portolanos Films, and directed by Kalliopi Legaki, the documentary was awarded the FIPRESCI prize at the 7th Documentary Film Festival of Thessaloniki in 2005.



Maria A. Stassinopoulou (University of Vienna) was selected as the first Cotsen Traveling Fellow for 2005–06. The fellowship was established by the Trustees of the Gennadius Library to honor Board Chair Lloyd E. Cotsen. Ms. Stassinopoulou's time at the Gennadeion was spent working on her project, “The Greeks of Vienna.”



Cotsen Hall has hosted a number of lectures over the past year. In May 2005, Thomas F. Mathews, John Langeloth Loeb Professor in the History of Art at New

York University's Institute of Fine Arts and a distinguished historian of Byzantine art, spoke on “Icons, Pagan and Christian.” Mr. Mathews is currently based in Paris, France, where he works in a collaborative project on the prehistory of religious icons; it was part of this research that comprised his May lecture. In November, Athens native Nina Athanassoglou-Kallmyer, Chair of the History of Art Department at the University of Delaware, presented a lecture on “Classicism and Resistance in the Mediterranean,” based on her recent work dealing with the cultural history of Greece in relation to the genesis of neoclassicism. In February Anna Stavrakopoulou, lecturer of Theater Studies at the University of Thessaloniki, spoke on “Mise Kozis: The Theatrical Origins of the Racist 19th-Century Greek Comedy.”



A Christmas Concert in Cotsen Hall on December 16 featured the music of the baroque ensemble Sinfonia. One of the oldest baroque ensembles in Greece, Sinfonia plays on exact copies of old musical instruments. In their Christmas concert, they played instrumental and vocal music from seventeenth-century Italy in a program entitled “Natività di Christo.” ❀



Sophia Doxiadis Zavvos, Manita Scocimara, Marinela Samourkas and Marybeth McCarty enjoying the Clean Monday festivities.

Photo: Mary Jane Gavenda

For the fifth year in a row, in what is on the verge of becoming a tradition, friends of the Gennadius Library celebrated Clean Monday '06 at Estiatorio Milos in New York City, to the accompaniment of Gregory Maninakis and the Mikrokosmos Ensemble. The benefit, marking the 80th anniversary of the Gennadeion, raised \$35,000 towards completion of the east gardens.

Sophia Schliemann Revisited

The recent publication by art historian Eleni Bobou-Protopappa of the one hundred sixty-one letters of Sophia Schliemann to her famous husband Heinrich sheds considerable light on their relationship and Sophia's often neglected personality. The letters, which are housed at the Archives of the Gennadius Library as part of the Heinrich Schliemann Papers, have also been the primary source for two other studies about Sophia Schliemann: Danae Coulmas' account of Sophia's relationship with Schliemann, published in 2001 and entitled *Schliemann und Sophia*, and Stuart Wheeler's exhaustive biography of Sophia, which is expected soon.

In her new study, *Σοφία Εγκαστρωμένου-Σλήμαν. Γράμματα στον Ερρίκο* (283 pp., 16 illus.; Kastaniotis Editions, Athens 2005. ISBN 960-03-3897-3 [paper]), Eleni Bobou-Protopappa has attempted something

different. Instead of writing another biography of Sophia Schliemann, as she originally intended, Ms. Protopappa has produced, with the consent of the Gennadius Library, a careful philological study of Sophia's letters, accompanied by comments and a detailed introduction. Sophia's letters also provide the most reliable and objective source of her complicated relationship with Heinrich Schliemann. The book, which also contains archival photographic material from the Gennadius Library, was presented to the public just before Christmas at the Iliou Melathron, Heinrich and Sophia's house, in a festive atmosphere with introductions by archaeologist Christos Doumas, art historian Aristeia Papanikolaou-Christensen, and the editor herself. ❀

—Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Archivist



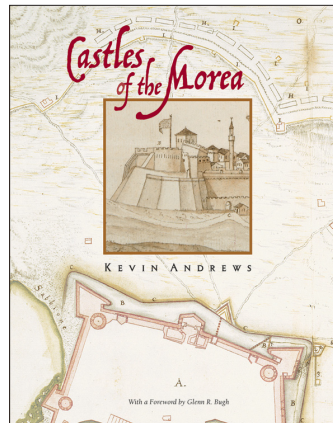
Maria Georgopoulou, Director of the Gennadius Library, center, with husband Christos Cabolis, and lecturer Anna Stavrakopoulou.

Photo: June Allison

Reprint of a Classic Forthcoming

Long out of print, Kevin Andrews' classic *Castles of the Morea*, describing medieval fortresses in the Peloponnese and first published in 1953, will be reprinted as part of the Gennadeion monograph series. The expected publication date is September 2006.

The book celebrates some of Greece's most striking, but also least studied, architectural monuments. Andrews' work was inspired by a unique collection of seventeenth-century fortification plans (the so-called Grimani codex) preserved in the Gennadius Library. After graduating from Harvard University in 1947, he came to the School on a traveling fellowship and first saw the plans in 1948. For the next four years of his life, Andrews devoted himself to a historical and archaeological investigation of the castles they depicted. Not only did he search out hundreds of obscure documentary sources; he also made a point of visiting, and personally describing and

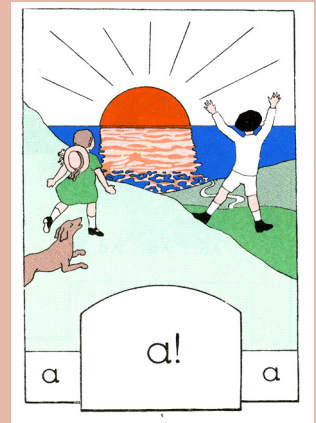


photographing, every castle—not an easy thing to do at the end of the Greek Civil War. The resulting work presents descriptions of 16 of the larger medieval fortresses in the Peloponnese.

The new edition faithfully reproduces the original text and photographs. The Grimani plans are presented in color for the first time and there is a new introduction by Glenn R. Bugh (Virginia Polytechnic University), discussing recent advances in castle studies. ❀

Gennadeion Reproduces *Alfavitario*

Thanks to an imaginative gift from Gennadius Library Trustee Lana J. Mandilas, the Library has published a replica of an alphabet book and reader printed for Greek schoolchildren in 1938. The Gennadeion's *Alfavitario* traces the lives of three children over the course of a year, beginning with the family's end-of-summer departure from the countryside to move back to the city and following them, through words and pictures,



through subsequent seasons. The book was written by a number of well-known Greek literary figures, including Alexandros Delmouzas, Pavlos Nirvanas, Zacharias Papantoniou, and Manolis Triantafyllidis, and illustrated by renowned painter Konstantinos Maleas.

Initially purchased in 1996 through a gift from Trustee Lloyd Cotsen, the *Alfavitario* probably served several grades in primary school in less affluent times. The book starts out with a very elementary introduction to the alphabet, with letters in large sizes, but gradually works up to longer stories in decreasing print size, more suitable for older children. The reprint was first presented at a children's Christmas party sponsored by the Mandilas family's company, KOSMOCAR S.A., and is now available for purchase through the American School's Publications Office.

New Trustees

continued from page G1

Bar entitled to appear before the Supreme Court. As a Fellow of the School of Law of the University of Athens, she taught civil law and published articles on civil law and history of law. Now retired, Ms. Maridakis-Karatzas is active in business and social causes in Athens.

Mr. Lykiardopoulos was a founder in 1964 of ICAP Hellas S.A., the largest business information service/consulting/market research organization in Greece, for which he served as Managing Director for 28 years and as Chairman for 6 years. He was also a founder in 1974 of International Clothing Industry S.A. (ICI). Other current positions include Chairman of the Board and Co-Managing Direc-

tor, Americanino Europe S.A.; and Chairman of the Board and Co-Managing Director, Genimex S.A. Mr. Lykiardopoulos served internationally as President of European Omnibus Survey-Gallup, Brussels, Belgium, and as President of the Federation of Business Information Services, based in Neuss, Germany. He received a B.A. from Columbia University.

Mr. Sabatacakis, a specialist in risk management for the global financial services industry, retired in 2004 from Citigroup Inc., where he had served as Senior Risk Officer and member of the Citigroup Management Committee (2000–03) and Senior Vice President Financial Services, American International Group (1992–99). Prior to that he was Senior Risk Manager

and Head of Global Treasury and Capital Markets, Chemical Bank, which he joined in 1975 in economic research. Mr. Sabatacakis served as Chairman of Plan International and is presently a trustee of Athens College in Greece. He received a B.S., M.B.A., and Ph.D. in Economics and Econometrics from Columbia University.

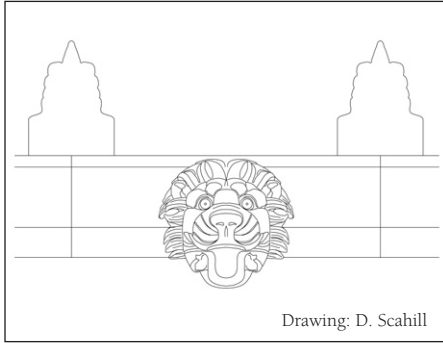
Mr. Stournaras is Professor of Economics at the University of Athens, where he teaches macroeconomics and economic policy. From 1994 to 2000 he was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, where he participated in design of macroeconomic and structural policies and represented the Ministry at the Monetary Committee of the European Union, participating

in the negotiations for the entry of Greece in the Economic and Monetary Union. From 2000 to 2004 he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Emboriki Bank and Vice-Chairman of the Association of Greek Banks. He is also Chairman of the "Forum for the Modernization of our Society," a think tank established in Athens in 1992. Mr. Stournaras has published widely in academic journals in his various fields of interest. ❀

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Student Reports

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Drawing: D. Scahill

Lion's head waterspout from the South Stoa at Corinth.

the stylobate and interaxial distances, while it is typically thought that design and construction proceeded step by step from the ground up.

Broneer placed the initial construction of the stoa in the third quarter of the fourth century B.C., suggesting that it may have been constructed for the brief Hellenic League under Philip II after the battle of Chaironea in 338 B.C. Subsequent reexamination of pottery deposits associated with the building now suggests a date around 300 B.C., raising questions about the building's function. A monumental stoa such as the South Stoa could serve as a unified public space for any number of functions. Part of my dissertation explores the function of the South Stoa and stoas in general. As monumental public architecture stoas could be secular or religious, while taking on stylistic aspects essentially rooted in a religious vernacular and in effect reflecting monumental temple architecture.

In addition to my dissertation, I have been working with C.K. Williams, II, Director *Emeritus* of the Corinth Excavations, on the phase plans for his publication of East of Theater at Corinth. We now have a substantial number of phases in conjunction with the phases of the theater and odium all mapped to a digital state plan of the area with the aid of a Total Station linked directly to a CAD program. (I have been using the same system for the past three summers with Christopher Pfaff at the Argive Heraion.) While in Athens, I have also had the opportunity to work for the Propylaia Restoration Project on the Athenian Acropolis as a draftsman and surveyor under the direction of Tasos Tanoulos. Standing on top of the building while the capitals of the east façade were being set back in place was a truly unforgettable experience. ❀

Mapping the Depths of a Cave

As ASCSA Senior Associate Member Loeta Tyree describes here, the aptly named "Skoteino Project" delves into a cave in north central Crete.

In a project tandem to the publication of the ceramics from Costis Davaras' 1962 rescue excavation of the Skoteino Cave in north central Crete, Dimitris Sphakianakis (Archaeological Museum of Herakleion) and I organized the speleological investigation and mapping of the cave. The mapping team, under the leadership of Antonia Stamos (INSTAP-East Crete Study Center) with assistance from Jon M. Frey (Gorham P. Stevens Fellow, 2005–06), worked for two weeks during October 2005. We accomplished more than expected, mapping the entire upper half of the cave, not just its mid-section where Mr. Davaras excavated. Having the upper half mapped, in addition to the excavated areas, allows a vivid impression of the descent into the cave and the location, deep within, of the ritual areas.

The mapping team faced many challenges including little natural light, very uneven terrain, slick spots on rocks, a steep descent to reach their primary working area, and more bats than usual. Furthermore, long hours in the cave in fixed positions, to take measurements and to hold the prism, intensified the effects of the cave's cool, damp atmosphere. The team's patience and persistence yielded masses of data points documenting the key features and topography of the cave in addition to the location of the excavated areas.

The mapping team's results produced publication-quality plans and images that



Photo: Jon Frey

Antonia Stamos using INSTAP's Topcon Total Station in the Skoteino Cave.

will be used in the final publication of the Skoteino Cave and in two talks I am preparing. Both talks, with their emphasis on the relationship between the natural features of the cave and the ritual areas chosen, will be well illustrated as a result of the mapping team's excellent attention to detail. The Skoteino Project looks forward to the completion of the mapping that will provide a full framework for the setting of the Bronze Age and later ritual areas. The Skoteino Project thanks INSTAP and the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust for funding that allowed the mapping to take place, and the Greek Ministry of Culture for permission. ❀

Bronze Age Forum Attracts Big Crowd

The Middle Bronze Age was the focus of a five-day conference at the School in March attended by over 400 scholars and students. Entitled "Mesohelladika," the conference featured almost 60 papers.

Caught between two periods of growth and cultural achievement, the Middle Helladic phase has been relatively neglected until recently. Thanks to a growing interest in the social and economic conditions that gave rise to the Mycenaean palaces, and new publications from important sites like Lefkandi, Aegina-Kolonna, and Lerna, this is no longer the case. Nevertheless, the large number of delegates was a pleasant surprise for everyone, above all the organizers, Anna Philippa-Touchais of the École française d'Athènes and her husband Gilles, Sofia Voutsaki of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, and James C. Wright of Bryn Mawr College.

The conference took place in Cotsen Hall, which also housed a display of posters and books. The organizers have set up a website on the conference, www.mesohelladika.com, and are planning to publish the proceedings. "Mesohelladika" was jointly sponsored by the École française d'Athènes, the American School, and the Netherlands Institute in Athens.

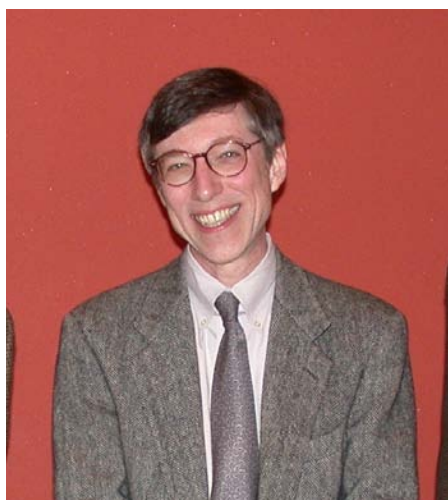


Photo, left: **Sherry Fox**, Director of the Wiener Lab, introduced **Albert Ammerman** (Colgate University), who gave the 14th annual Wiener Lab lecture, "A Tale of Two Tells." Photo, right: In October the School received a visit from the Governor of New South Wales, the honorable **Marie Bashir** (with her husband Sir Nicholas at left), and an entourage that included **Paul Tighe**, the Australian Ambassador to Greece (far right), here with School Director **Stephen V. Tracy**. The Australian visitors were in Athens to attend the 25th anniversary celebration of the Australian Archaeological Institute.



Photo: Alexander C. Shaw

Photo, left: **Jon Frey**, this year's Stevens Fellow, listens to a report at the site of Apollo Ptoon outside of Thebes on the School's Central Greece trip. Photo, right: AIA President **Jane C. Waldbaum** presents the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to **Joseph and Maria Shaw** at the AIA Meeting in January.



Photo, left: On March 7 **Brian Rose** of the University of Pennsylvania gave the annual Trustees' Lecture, entitled "Monumental Tombs near Troy: Recent Discoveries." Photo, right: The Open Meeting on the Work of the School took place in Cotsen Hall on March 1. For the first time, the Open Meeting also hosted a display of School publications, organized by Director of Publications Charles Watkinson. Here, School members **Theo Kopestonsky**, **Ryan Ricciardi**, **Angela Ziskowski**, and **Lisa Çakmak** peruse the display.



Photo: John Oakley

Keven Glowacki lecturing at the Sanctuary of Aphrodite on the North Slope of the Acropolis. (Note the modern votive statue placed in the niche!)

Gennadeion and School staff bid farewell to Head Librarian **Sophie Papageorgiou**, who retired at the end of February after 36 years of service to the Gennadius Library. Ms. Papageorgiou will be on sabbatical for the next year. Here, she poses with an engraving by Hogarth, her retirement gift from the School.



Photo, right: Inspired by a visit to the Valley of the Muses in Boeotia, the nine female Regular Members of ASCSA Class of 2006 (**Amanda Flaata, Emily Gangemi, Ryan Ricciardi, Lisa Mallen, Amy Coles, Theo Kopestonsky, Angela Ziskowski, Lisa Çakmak, and Jody Cundy**) struck a collective pose as the nine Muses.

Photo, bottom, right: In December, a Christmas event was held in Cotsen Hall, sponsored by KOSMOCAR S.A. for employees of the company and their families.

Photo, below: Former School Director **James Muhly** (with wife Polly in the background) lectures at Kultepe during the School's central Anatolia trip.



Photo: John Oakley



Photo: John Oakley



Solow Fellows Investigate Evidence Large and Small

Thanks to fellowships from the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation, two scholars spent the summer of 2005 working towards publication of material related to sites excavated under the auspices of the School.

Jeannette Marchand (Wright State University) advanced her work on the Dorati Survey Project, of which she is director. Her team, consisting of three graduate students from the University of Cincinnati and three undergraduates from Wright State University under the supervision of herself, Corinth Excavations Curator Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, and Jeffrey Kramer (University of Cincinnati), studied approximately 5000 sherds and 100 artifacts collected in 2004 as part of an intensive single-site survey at the Bronze Age site of Dorati. The month of July was spent working with this material where it is being stored in Corinth, thus giving the team access to the American School collection at Corinth for comparative purposes.

During the study season, Ms. Marchand's team concentrated on inventorying and organizing as much of the collected ceramics as possible; more than 600 individual pieces were chosen to be systematically inventoried, and the information was entered into a database designed to integrate information recorded in the field during survey with detailed inventories done in the museum. All inventoried material was digitally photographed to be integrated into the database, and representative pieces were also shot on film.

The material inventoried this summer represents the pool from which pieces for the final publication will be chosen; it consists of pottery ranging from the Neolithic period through all phases of the Bronze Age, with the Late Helladic most heavily represented. Within the Mycenaean period, early pottery is rarer, while most of the pottery belongs to characteristic shapes of LH IIIB and LH IIIC. Most exciting was the discovery of possible LH imports from both the Cyclades and Achaia.

Ms. Marchand envisions the need for a second study season, during which she hopes to travel to other collections to gather comparanda for this surface material and during which profile drawings of material selected for publication can be drawn. Nevertheless, the completion of inventorying and photographing the bulk of the well-preserved material represents a significant step in completing the project,



Photo: Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan

The Hellenistic (and later) tower on the summit of the island of Mochlos (photo taken from the northwest).

and Ms. Marchand intends to produce a preliminary report on the survey and its results based on the work done this past summer within the coming year.

Caitlin Verfenstein (British School at Athens) significantly advanced her study of the walls and towers on the summit of Mochlos. Her summer was spent focusing on direct examination of the site and making a number of site visits for comparative purposes.

On Mochlos, Ms. Verfenstein conducted a detailed examination of the plan and construction techniques of the main tower, confirming her suspicions that the tower was constructed in at least three phases dating from the fourth century B.C. to the early Byzantine period. Results of her examination also indicated that no part of the tower dates to the Roman period, a suggestion made by the original excavator, Richard Seager, in the early 1900s. While a state plan of the entire tower was not possible during the time allotted in the excavation, Ms. Verfenstein was able to draw elevations on two sides of the tower and take extensive photographs.

Ms. Verfenstein also conducted a surface survey, tracing the circuit of the wall as far as possible around the island. She found that the wall does not ring the entire island, only the northern, eastern, and southern

borders. She also located and drew one of the smaller towers mentioned by Seager in his accounts, and drew additional stretches of the wall along the north edge of the island. Detailed examination of this wall showed construction details similar to the first phase of the large tower on the summit, supporting the dating of the first phase of the tower to the fourth century B.C.

Analysis of the construction technique, dimensions, and date of construction of the circuit wall and its tower and comparison with seven other sites in Crete (Trypetos, Itanos, Xerocampas, Praisos, Lato, Gortyn, and coastal Mochlos) have led Ms. Verfenstein to conclude that these elements were not constructed for defensive purposes. Rather, she interprets the circuit wall as a "barrier" wall—a wall intended mainly to prevent accidental movement off of the steep faces of the summit of the island—and the large tower as a watchtower.

Ms. Verfenstein's research under her Solow Fellowship enabled her to clarify not only the nature of the walls and towers on the summit of Mochlos, but their place in Hellenistic east Crete. Her results and drawings (which will be inked in the course of the coming year) will provide the core material for a planned journal article concerning the fortification walls of east Crete. ❀

ASCSA Class of 2006: Men and Women of Letters

Each year, the Student and Senior Associate Members who comprise the School's student body contribute to an ever-changing corpus of knowledge as they further their research interests. Dissertation or research projects pursued by the "Class of '06" literally included topics from A to Z, beginning with the Acropolis' architectural development and ending with the zooarchaeology of the Neolithic Aegean and Anatolia.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Lisa A. Çakmak

University of Michigan
Bert Hodge Hill Fellow
Representations of women in Attic vase painting from the Classical period

Amanda J. Coles

University of Pennsylvania
James Rignall Wheeler Fellow
Roman use and alteration of Greek sanctuaries as a means of control over civic or political space

Jody E. Cundy

University of Toronto
Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow
Classics, Greek history

Amanda A. Flaata

University of Wisconsin–Madison
Fulbright Fellow
Ancient Greek and Roman art and archaeology; Material culture of ancient Greek religion

Brian L.W. Frazer

University of California, Berkeley
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Social and institutional Greek history, 4th century B.C.; Athenian attitudes towards taxation

Emily K. Gangemi

Harvard University
Heinrich Schliemann Fellow
Identity and self-expression in Ionian funerary art of the 2nd century C.E.

Theodora B. Kopestonsky

SUNY, Buffalo
John Williams White Fellow
Greek social and religious life: Women's offerings

Lisa R. Mallen

Bryn Mawr College
Honorary School Fellow, Fulbright Fellow
Religious architecture and Dark Age Greece

Emil H. Nankov

Cornell University
School Fellow
Hellenistic towns of East Lokris

Jeremy J. Ott

Institute of Fine Arts, NYU
School Fellow
Development of the Greek city, geometric polis to Roman period; study of the nymphaea and transformation of Greek cityscapes

Ryan A. Ricciardi

University of Cincinnati
Honorary School Fellow, Fulbright Fellow
The cult of Venus in the Roman empire

Ioannis Sapountzis

Boston University
James and Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Interconnections of the Cycladic islands from Geometric to Hellenistic times

Angela Ziskowski

Bryn Mawr College
Virginia Grace Fellow
Greek sites in Sicily and South Italy; relationships between Greek colonists and indigenous peoples

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Niels Henrik Andreasen

University of Cambridge
Wiener Laboratory Associate
Lithic strategies during the Neolithic and Bronze Age in South Pieria, Greece

Travis Lee Clark

Temple University
CAORC Multi-Country Research Fellow
Imaging the Cosmos: The Christian Topography by Cosmas Indicopleustes

Clay M. Cofer

Bryn Mawr College
Samuel H. Kress Fellow
Historiographic approaches to eclecticism in the art of the late Hellenistic to the early Roman period

Melissa S. Eaby

University of North Carolina
Mortuary variability in early Iron Age Cretan burials

Hallie M. Franks

Harvard University
Mellon Fellow
Late Classical Macedonia—Frieze panel from the façade of Tomb II in Aigae

Jon M. Frey

University of California, Berkeley
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow
Speaking through spolia: A study of the language of architectural reuse in late Roman Greece

Marina D. Haworth

Harvard University
Norton Fellow
The image of the athlete and its role in Greek culture

Jennifer L. Heuser

Harvard University
Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellow
Visual Epic: Roman images of the Trojan Cycle

Dimitris Kontogiorgos

University of Sheffield
Wiener Laboratory Geological Fellow
Geoarchaeological and microartifact of refuse contents from the Neolithic tell site at Paliam-bela and at Korinos, in the Pieria region

T. Ephraim Lytle

Duke University
Edward Capps Fellow
Fisheries, economies, and culture in the ancient Aegean

Evi Margaritis

University of Cambridge
Wiener Laboratory Research Associate
Agricultural history and archaeology in the region of Pieria, southern Macedonia, from prehistory to the Hellenistic period: An archaeobotanical case study

Lawrence J. Myer

Harvard University
Norton Fellow
Renunciation of blood sacrifice in the Roman Empire

Jennifer L. Palinkas

Emory University
Sacred gates: Propyla and propylaia in Greek sanctuaries

David K. Pettegrew

Ohio State University
Jacob Hirsch Fellow
Corinthian pasts: The end of the ancient landscape

Class of 2006

continued from previous page

Philip N. Sapirstein
Cornell University
Homer and Dorothy Thompson Fellow,
CAORC Multi-Country Research Fellow
*Emergence of ceramic roofing technology in
archaic Greek architecture*

David R. Scahill
University of Bath
*Corinth volume drawing on the area east of
the Theater*

Kristen E. Seaman
University of California, Berkeley
*Rhetoric and innovation in the art of the Hel-
lenistic courts*

Evangelia Sikla
INSTAP Study Center

Jonathan R. Strang
SUNY, Buffalo
Eugene Vanderpool Fellow
*Interaction between Phillip V and the Greek
cities*

Žarko Tankosić
Indiana University
*The final Neolithic in Northern Greece, and
its relations with adjacent areas*

Brian W. Trail
Florida State University
*Mycenaean Greece: The phenomenon of 'col-
lapse' and post-collapse adaptive strategies in
state-level societies*

Paraskevi Tritsaroli
National Museum of Natural History, Paris
Wiener Laboratory Angel (skeletal) Fellow
*Burial custom variations in northern and cen-
tral Greece through Byzantine times*

Denis Vovchenko
University of Minnesota
M. Alison Frantz Fellow
*Containing Balkan nationalism: Pan-
Orthodox visions and the Megali idea
(1850–1900)*

Thanos A. Webb
UCLA
Doreen Spitzer Fellow
*Zooarchaeology of the Neolithic Aegean and
Anatolia*

SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (HOLDING FELLOWSHIPS)

Hariclia Brecoulaki
Ph.D. University of Paris I
Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research
Professor
*Material, techniques, and execution: A sci-
entific investigation of the Mycenaean wall-
paintings from the Palace of Nestor at Pylos*

Elissavet Hitsiou
Ph.D. University of Sheffield
Wiener Laboratory Geoarchaeology Fellow
*Production and circulation/trade of Greek
transport amphorae from two newly exca-
vated Classical and Hellenistic sites in Pieria,
Macedonia, N. Greece*

Nancy L. Klein
Indiana University
NEH Fellow
*Architectural development of the Athenian
Acropolis in the archaic and early Classical
periods*

Sonia Klinger
University of Haifa
Solow Summer Research Fellow (Novem-
ber 2005 to January 2006)
*Study and publish the small finds of the Deme-
ter and Kore Sanctuary at Ancient Corinth*

Mait Kõiv
University of Tartu
Mellon East European Fellow
*Formation of social and political structures
in the so-called Dark Age (or early Iron Age)
and early archaic era*

Kathleen Lynch
University of Cincinnati
Kress Publications Fellow
*A preface to the reprinting of Agora XII:
Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th, and
4th Centuries B.C., by Brian A. Sparkes and
Lucy Talcott, 1970*

Jeannette Marchand
Wright State University
Solow Summer Research Fellow
*Comprehensive picture of distribution of
material across Dorati and documentation
of collected material*

John C. McEnroe
Hamilton College
NEH Fellow
The architecture of prehistoric Crete

Ian D. McPhee
LaTrobe University
Kress Publications Fellow
*Urban archaeology in ancient Corinth: A
deposit of the late 4th century from Drain
1971-1*

Fragkiska Megaloudi
University of the Aegean, Rhodes and Cen-
tre d'Anthropologie CRNS Toulouse
Wiener Laboratory Environmental Fellow
*Agricultural and cultural influences in
Thasos during the final Neolithic and early
Bronze Age: A view from the archaeobotani-
cal remains*

Richard Vaughn Nicholls
Cambridge University (retired)
Solow Research Fellow
Agora terracotta catalogue

Andrei Opaît
University of Texas at Austin
Kress Publications Fellow
*Study of the Levantine amphoras of the Agora
collection*

Alexander Panayotov
New Bulgarian University, Sofia
Mellon East European Fellow
*Jews and other natives from the Near East in
the eastern Roman Empire: A comparative
study of their social and religious status*

Stefka Parveva
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Mellon East European Fellow
*Structure of agrarian space in the settlements
in the district of Arcadia at the beginning of
the 18th century and its impact on the social
life in the region*

Elizabeth Pemberton
LaTrobe University
Kress Publications Fellow
*Urban archaeology in ancient Corinth: A
deposit of the late 4th century from Drain
1971-1*

Betsey A. Robinson
Harvard University
NEH Fellow
*The Fountain of Peirene: Architecture, art,
and archaeology*

Caitlin D. Verfenstein
British School at Athens
Solow Summer Research Fellow
East Cretan fortification walls

A Tale of Two Tells: New Evidence on the Neolithic in Aegean Thrace

ALBERT J. AMMERMAN

WIENER LABORATORY FELLOW IN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY, 2004–05

The head of the Aegean Sea has long been one of the least well-known regions of Europe when it comes to the Early Neolithic period. While a good deal was known about this period in Bulgaria, Western Macedonia, and much of the rest of Greece, Aegean Thrace remained a missing piece of the puzzle. In 2004, we set out to change the situation by taking a new approach—one based on making high-quality cores at three Neolithic mound sites in the region. The results of the new work have turned out to be quite promising; they are the subject of the Wiener Laboratory Lecture that I gave in Athens at the end of February.

Offered here is a brief report on the research that I did as the Fellow in Environmental Archaeology at the Wiener Laboratory last year. My project, “Neolithic Mound Sites in Aegean Thrace,” involved making cores in the field and then studying these cores in the laboratory. The fieldwork was done in collaboration with Nikos Efstratiou, who teaches prehistoric archaeology at the University of Thessaloniki.

In order to discover whether or not Early Neolithic remains are present at the bottom of a mound site, one would like to reach its lowest levels without having to conduct a major excavation. Starting in 1998, I had learned how to use percussion-driven cores to document the deeply buried layers at early sites in Rome and Venice. The idea came to mind that we could use the same method to investigate the Neolithic mounds in Aegean Thrace. The Cobra equipment that we employed last year makes it possible to reach a depth of five meters in the ground. A core is made in a series of entries down to the natural soil at the base of the mound. Each cut goes down one meter in depth at a time, and the soil is recovered inside a plastic tube of the same length. The tube is removed from the bit and capped. The core is then stored in this way until it is opened in the laboratory and examined in the form of a micro-excavation.



Photo: A.J. Ammerman

Team members Silas Michalakas and Kostas Zahopoulos use Cobra equipment to make one of the cores at the Neolithic mound of Krovili in Thrace.

The first step in the lab work is to photograph each of the entries and to record its stratigraphic sequence. Next, one moves on to the recovery of individual sherds, stone tools, animal bones, shells, and pieces of charcoal and the study of the respective classes of material. Using the accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) method of radiocarbon dating, it is now possible to obtain good C-14 dates from small samples of charcoal.

Several cores are usually made in different parts of a given site in order to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the mound's stratigraphy. In all, we took a total of 17 cores at three Neolithic sites—Krovili, Mesti, and Lafrouda—during the 2004 field season. Support for the fieldwork was provided in part by a grant from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. In the case of Mesti, the coring showed that the site was not a mound at all. Instead, what we found there was a thin Neolithic site that covered an area of more than 8 hectares.

The cores at the Krovili mound brought to light a wide range of structural remains and features—floors, hearths, ash pits, collapsed walls, fill deposits, and even the remains of a human burial. Almost all of the faunal remains come from domesticated animals in the so-called Neolithic package. We also encountered several layers of seashells at Krovili. This is a finding of some importance given the location of the site, some 12 kilometers from the coast. In addition, four AMS dates have now been

run for the site. The oldest determination, done by the Oxford Accelerator Unit, gives a calibrated age of about 6000 B.C. This means that we are finally back to the time of the Early Neolithic in Aegean Thrace. Below this sample, there are still lower levels at Krovili that have yet to be carbon dated.

We were somewhat surprised that the pottery recovered from the lowest part of the Krovili mound consisted of small plain bowls in a dark brown or blackish ware. The earliest pottery at Krovili appears to be made in a local tradition that continues well into the Middle Neolithic period and that has little in common with the Early Neolithic pottery found in Thessaly, Bulgaria, and Western Macedonia. In retrospect, we may have been looking for the wrong kind of pottery in our previous search for Early Neolithic sites in Aegean Thrace.

The cores taken at the Lafrouda mound produced results of considerable interest as well. The lowest archaeological levels at the site occur in a position that is some two meters below sea level today. In effect, coring was the only feasible way to get down to the base of this mound. The oldest C-14 date from the site goes back to around 5500 B.C. The mound's stratigraphy presents a combination of structural features and rich shell-midden layers. The site was located in reasonably close proximity to the coast, and the exploitation of marine resources

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was a major activity at Lafrouda. To my knowledge, there is no other Neolithic mound site quite like it in Greece.

Ken Thomas, a specialist in the study of shells at the Institute of Archaeology in London, has recently started the study of the shell samples from the cores and the ecology of the coastline near the site. In one of the cores on the seaward side of the site, there is good direct evidence (wave-rolled ceramics and thick layers of shell hash) for a marine transgression that reached the mound in the time after its abandonment. Again, this is one of the rare cases where this is documented for a Neolithic mound site in Greece. Kosmas Pavlopoulos, a geomorphologist who teaches at the Harokopio University in Athens, is now working with us in an attempt to sort out the various post-depositional events and processes that sculpted the mound into its present form.

The Fellowship in Environmental Archaeology is the most recent one at the Wiener Laboratory. This is a field of study whose broad aim is to place archaeological sites in context, which normally means bringing together multiple lines of environmental evidence in order to trace the changing character of landscapes in the past. In looking back over my year in Athens, I find the Wiener Laboratory offered an excellent environment to achieve this aim.



Plants and People in Prehistoric Greece

FRAGKISKA MEGALOU DI

WIENER LABORATORY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
FELLOW, 2005–06

Archaeobotany is a branch of archaeology that—among other things—studies the seeds and fruits preserved in archaeological sediments. The collection of those remains focuses on reconstructing the ancient plant-human interactions and their changes over time, the use of wild plants, the origins of agriculture, the beginnings of domestication, and the spread of cultivated plants.

This report is based on my Ph.D. thesis (Paris 2004) and on the archaeobotanical analysis of seven sites carried out at the Wiener Laboratory. These data concern the primary plant foods (cereals, pulses, fruits,

and nuts) recorded so far.

In Greece, available macro-fossil data indicate that the major sources of plant proteins did not change significantly through time. At the Early Neolithic the principal sources of plant protein are cereals (barley, emmer, einkorn) and pulses (lentil, pea, bitter vetch). Among the fruits and nuts, grapes, olive, cornelian cherry, acorns, blackberries, wild pears, and pistachio dominate. With the Middle Neolithic there is no significant change, as the same range of species as the previous period continues to be exploited. The Late Neolithic sees a significant increase in the number of sites represented and species present. Spelt wheat, rye, timopheev wheat, broad bean, and spanish vetchling occur for the first time, along with evidence of vine domestication and possibly fig cultivation. Flax is cultivated in Macedonia, which suggests that its cultivation was practiced in northern Greece at least since the sixth millennium B.C.

Throughout the Bronze Age most of the same species are present; olive cultivation seems to begin in southern Greece during the Early Bronze Age, but most scholars put the beginnings of olive domestication at the second millennium B.C. The main oil species for the Early and Middle Bronze Age are gold of pleasure, poppy, and flax in northern Greece and olive to the south. A new oil species, *Lalemantia*, appears as an imported oil plant at the Early Bronze Age and becomes a crop in the following periods. The Late Bronze Age sees a significant increase in the number of species. Cereals and legumes are reported nearly equal at Late Bronze Age sites. Grape, olive, and fig continue to predominate among the fruits and nuts; melon occurs for the first time. At the same time species previously recorded only in northern Greece (e.g., spelt wheat, broomcorn millet, poppy) are now reaching the south.

In Protogeometric and Geometric Greece, crops can be grouped as cereals, pulses, oil plants, and fruit trees. Free-threshing wheat, especially bread wheat, increases and becomes—together with hulled barley—the major crop. There is no significant change among pulses and the same range of species is exploited, although slight expansion of the cultivation of small-seeded varieties of broad bean can be observed in the Protogeometric period. As for oil crops, the Bronze Age species



Photo: F. Megaloudi

Pine nuts (*Pinus pinica*) from Messene, 3rd c. B.C.

persist and the main change can be seen in the case of *Camelina sativa*: the plant occurs regularly and in larger quantities in the Protogeometric/Geometric deposits. Watermelon appears around the ninth century B.C.

It is difficult to assess the small amount of plant remains that have been uncovered from the Archaic and Classical periods at archaeological sites. Available evidence indicates that hulled barley and free-threshing wheats were the main species in both periods. There are numerous references of the use of barley cakes in written sources (e.g., Athaeneus *Deipnosophistae*), suggesting that they were everyday fare. In Classical Greece barley was used in the form of *alphita* and *maza*. *Alphita* is a porridge made of roasted ground barley that Pliny describes as a typical Greek recipe and *maza* is a mash of barley and wheat. *Maza* was made of *alphita* and water and sometimes with honey and milk. This porridge was very common in Athens, at least until the end of the fourth century B.C.



Burial Customs in Byzantine Greece: Chronological or Socioeconomic Variations?

PARASKEVI TRITSAROLI

LAWRENCE ANGEL FELLOW IN HUMAN SKELETAL
STUDIES, 2005–06

Archaeological and historical research indicates that the place of cemeteries' foundation, cemetery organization, and behavior towards the dead has changed through time. These changes were accompanied by socioeconomic and demographic changes in the Greek territory, especially after the ninth century A.D. Based on the archaeo-

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logical context and the biological identity of the deceased, I am interested in the factors that could have a diachronic impact on burial customs.

The samples I am examining come from Boeotia and Attica and include more than 500 individuals. Samples are dated from the sixth to the sixteenth century A.D. My study is based on archaeological and biological data. I first undertake a general review of the archaeological characteristics from each period (grave and inhumation type, orientation and position of the remains, headrest). Then I attempt to reconstruct the biological profile of each sample (sex, age at death, metric and nonmetric traits, palaeopathological dental and skeletal lesions). Finally, I propose a cross-analysis of archaeological and biological data in order to understand if there was a differential use of each grave type through time. All data are projected on the plans of each cemetery; the aim is to define burial zones and see if cemeteries follow specific structures of organization.

So far, results show important differences between Early Byzantine burials and cemeteries after the eleventh century A.D. In the Early Byzantine period, most burials are primary single inhumations and they all come from pit graves. My results indicate a large number of young individuals with palaeopathological lesions, mostly nonspecific, indicating that people had a difficult daily life and they lived under precarious conditions. Topographic analysis shows that the burials are divided into two distinct groups and that biological characteristics follow this division. I observed that in one group, children aged between 0 and 4 years were absent and the prevalence of palaeopathological lesions was lower than in the other group. This double archaeological and biological separation of the burials probably indicates a cultural choice of the living society before a period of regional crisis.

Cemeteries dated after the eleventh century A.D. are organized within and around churches. Several grave types are used in each cemetery (pit, tile, cist, and vaulted graves). The number of individuals per grave and the type of inhumations show that the graves, especially the more elaborate, were used more than once for successive burials. The biological profile reconstruction shows the amelioration of conditions of daily life in comparison to the

Early Byzantine period. Age at death, sex, nonmetric traits, and some palaeopathological lesions with a possible genetic component show that individuals in elaborate graves (especially vaulted) have probable biological affinities that indicate family groupings. Other characteristics like occupational markers and nonspecific stress indicators suggest that people of different social groups are buried in a specific grave type. Spatial distribution of bioarchaeological data provides evidence for the topographical proximity of individuals with similar characteristics. Examples from the cemeteries I studied show single primary burials grouped in a specific part of the cemetery (Middle Byzantine cemetery of Spata), vaulted graves with possible family groupings located in close proximity to the church (Middle Byzantine cemetery of Thebes), and the majority of the graves containing child burials within and around the church (Middle Byzantine cemetery of Xironomi). I believe that burial custom variations reflect the impact of social factors.

It is likely that mortuary practices do not follow a linear chronological evolution, but they do translate choices of the living population according to the socioeconomic context they come from. Current bioarchaeological analysis of other samples from central and northern Greece will allow me to evaluate the impact of cultural factors on burial customs in cemeteries from different geographical regions. ❁

Publications News

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Prytaneion and the eagerly awaited publication of the famous “potty” from the Agora. Subscribers to the print edition also receive free online access, and further details can be found at www.hesperiaonline.org.



As well as commemorating the School's anniversary, the Publications staff celebrates a personal milestone for one of its members this year. Production Manager Sarah George Figueira has worked for the Publications Office for 25 years. In this period she has, in the words of Marian McAllister, Editor in Chief for many years, “battled the frustrations of hardware and software with cheerful equanimity,” moving the School's book and journal production from the massive Autologic typesetter, and the chemical brew used to develop the photographic pages of text in the 1980s, to electronic

Full Slate at Wiener Laboratory

The 2005–06 academic year has been by far the busiest, as well as the most crowded, in the Lab's history, with a Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor (Hariclia Breccoulaki), four Wiener Laboratory Fellows (Geoarchaeology Fellows Dimitris Kontogiorgos and Elissavet Hitsiou, Angel Fellow Paraskevi Tritsaroli, and Environmental Fellow Fragkiska Megaloudi), and three Wiener Laboratory Research Associates (Niels Henrik Andreasen, Evi Margaritis, and Anne Ingvarsson-Sundstrom) in residence this past fall.

Alongside working with Fellows and other researchers, the Lab staff is also busy helping to organize the 16th European Meeting of the Paleopathology Association, to be held in Fira, Santorini, from August 28 to September 1, 2006. Additionally, the first volume of OWLS (Occasional Wiener Laboratory Series—an *Hesperia* Supplement Series), *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece*, should be out in 2006. And there is always, and ever more, the “space problem”: with the growing demands on our space, we continue to explore the possibility of building a new laboratory.

— Sherry C. Fox
Wiener Laboratory Director



Photo: Charles Watkinson

Sarah George Figueira at work on a *Hesperia* Supplement.

systems and a greater reliance on commercial partners today. Ms. Figueira was a Regular Member of the School from 1976 to 1977 before completing her Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. ❁

In Memoriam

A Tribute to Ione Mylonas Shear

In recent years, Ione Mylonas Shear could regularly be found at the marble table outside the main entrance of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens as she smoked away on her trademark cigarette. Here, she spoke to many members and friends of the School as they passed in and out of the main door. Some of these people she had met as lecturer to the School's summer sessions, some were former volunteers from the Agora Excavations, others she had met when they were students at the School, another group had been Regular Members with her in 1959–60, others she had encountered on excavations around Greece, and still others she had met in one way or another, often at that very table. In the course of the ensuing conversation, she caught up with these friends of all generations and made new ones; she listened and asked questions and also taught.

Her interest in teaching and her close association with the School very much reflect her own career. Her first formal connection came in the summer after her sophomore year at Wellesley College when she excavated Geometric and Classical graves in the West Cemetery at Eleusis under the direction of George E. Mylonas, her father. Like so many other students at the School, that summer changed her life because, in the Saloni of Loring Hall, she met her future husband, who was also excavating at Eleusis. Greece in the 1950s was a different country: few cars, few women drivers, poor. On the excavation team's daily commute to Eleusis, they regularly drove around military convoys going to and fro. Expertly driven by Ione, the car overtook and passed army truck after army truck, much to the obvious delight and chagrin of the young Greek soldiers on board. Her father remained blissfully unaware of all the consternation his driver regularly caused on these occasions!

So began her lengthy involvement in the American School and its excavations and in scholarship. An archaeologist of international repute and a brilliant excavator, Ione was for many years a member of the excavation staff at the Athenian Agora, a Summer Sessions lecturer, and a Senior Member of the School. She taught by word and by example and, especially for many of her younger female friends in archaeology,



Photos: Courtesy Shear family

Ione Mylonas Shear at the Agora Excavations, 1981. Inset: Ione in 2000.

she was also a role model: a consummate professional who gave brilliant parties but also valued greatly and cherished her family, her husband, and her two daughters. Appropriately, she dedicated her first book to "the women in her life," the second to her husband, and the third and last to her father.

In the American School, Ione was perhaps best known as an excavator. Her regular year at the School saw a stint at Isthmia. Another season saw her excavating at Morgantina in Sicily under the direction of Richard Stillwell. In 1962, she began a long collaboration with her father at Mycenae. There, she was responsible for the exploration of private houses of the LH IIIB period on the Panagia Ridge, work that led to one of her major scholarly contributions: the systematic study of Mycenaean domestic architecture. This project led Ione to the unexpected discovery that many aspects of life in the Late Bronze Age are recollected with astonishing accuracy in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Her extensive research on the Mycenaean reminiscences in the Homeric poems occupied an important period in her scholarly life and formed the subject of her second book, *Tales of Heroes*.

Ione continued to excavate: from 1972 to 1993, she worked as an excavation supervisor at the Athenian Agora under the direction of her husband. The 1970s saw her work on sections of the Library of Pantainos and the colonnaded street of the Trajanic period, which connected the

Classical marketplace with the Agora of Caesar and Augustus. In 1980, the excavations' focus turned to the area north of the modern Hadrian Street. Proving that the best trenches are always in the shade, Ione was responsible for the discovery and identification of the Stoa Poikile, one of the most important landmarks of Classical Athens to come to light in the last thirty years. Subsequent years also saw Ione supervise the excavation of a portion of the Eridanos River.

As a trench supervisor, Ione was heavily involved with the Agora Volunteer Program from its inception in 1980 and, at this time, she really came into her own as a teacher. Her trench was always filled not only with students busily working, but also with conversations ranging from the political topics of the day to archaeological matters to the proper cooking of chicken livers. When one group of students organized "Red Day" in her honor, she was delighted and wore the red straw hat they gave her until it fell apart. Her trenches were always lively and popular places to work, irrespective of the material being excavated.

During these years, Ione took especial pleasure in lecturing to students of the School's Summer Sessions on various buildings on the Athenian Akropolis. She had first studied these monuments while in graduate school at Bryn Mawr College, when she published an article on Athenian

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In Memoriam

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temples attributed to the architect Kallikrates. She always took much delight in passing on her enthusiasm for Classical architecture to the next generation of American archaeologists and classicists.

As her friends and family well know, Ione was not only a consummate and gifted scholar, but also a determined and brave lady. When she was diagnosed with terminal cancer in September 2004, she fought bravely and tenaciously to the end. Indeed, such was her devotion to scholarship, the archaeological field, and her family that she fought and hung on until after the joint annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association in Boston in early January of 2005. Just as she had been so proud that the birth of her oldest daughter had come on a Sunday in July and had not disrupted the excavation, so too her death did not cast a shadow on the annual gathering of archaeologists and classicists that she had attended with pleasure and enthusiasm for so many years. In the last months of her life, she was much concerned with the publication of her final book on Mycenaean kingship. To her great pleasure, it arrived just at Christmastime, and she would have been even more pleased to know that one friend had already read it by the time of the meetings in Boston.

Teaching, excavating, researching, the archaeology of the Mycenaean world, the architecture and archaeology of Athens, and her family: these were Ione Shear's main interests and concerns. She also took great interest in the younger generations and in helping them make their way in the field. Commemorating such a wonderful and extraordinary woman can only be done by continuing her interests. It is our great pleasure that, from September 2006 at the American School, there will always be an Ione Mylonas Shear Fellow working on a dissertation on Mycenaean archaeology or the architecture and/or archaeology of Athens. We can think of no more fitting tribute to our beloved Ione and we ask you to join us in celebrating her life well lived.

— T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and Julia L. Shear

ROBIN R. SCHLUNK 1936–2006

Robin Rudolf Schlunk, Professor Emeritus of Classics at the University of Vermont and a former member of the ASCSA Managing Committee, died this past January. A 1958 graduate of Muhlenberg College, he earned a Ph.D. in Classics at the University of Cincinnati in 1964. During his graduate work he held the Bert Hodge Hill Scholarship at the American School in 1960 and was a Semple Traveling Fellow for study at the American Academy in Rome in 1962. He taught Latin, Greek, and Classics at the University of Vermont from 1967 until his retirement in 2000, having previously taught at Notre Dame University and Western Reserve University.

Homer, ancient Homeric criticism and literary theory, Vergil, and Greek and Latin lyric poetry were special interests throughout his career and the focus of his publications. His pioneering *Vergil and the Homer Scholia* (University of Michigan Press, 1974) continues as the standard guide to the shaping of the *Aeneid* by Homeric criticism.

MACHTELD J. MELLINK 1917–2006

Bryn Mawr archaeologist Machteld Melink, internationally known as the preeminent scholar of ancient Turkish cultures, died in February at the age of 88.

A native of the Netherlands, Dr. Melink studied at the University of Amsterdam and received her doctorate in 1943 from the University of Utrecht. She conducted archaeological investigations at the sites of Gordion and Troy, and taught at Bryn Mawr College from 1949 until her retirement in 1988. During her career she advised scores of undergraduate and graduate students, among them numerous School Members.

Dr. Mellink was President of the American Research Institute in Turkey (1988–91) and President of the Archaeological Institute of America (1980–84). She received the AIA's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement in 1991 and the University of Pennsylvania Museum's Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal for Archaeological Achievement in 1994.

Agora Conservation

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Photo: Craig Mauzy

Conservators Amandina Anastassiades and Claudia Chemello examine the coin hoard excavated in 2005 for textile remains.

approximately 200 copper alloy coins and a rare find of a small figurine of Aphrodite carved from elephant ivory. The figurine is extremely sensitive to changes in relative humidity and is being treated and stored in a controlled environment to prevent splitting and warping of the ivory. Several large Roman-period amphoras were also excavated this season, including one that may be an import from southern France. One amphora showed an area of *dipinto* inscribed on the shoulder, part of which was not visible to the naked eye. Conservators were able to reveal the illegible area of the *dipinto* using an ultraviolet light source, enabling the entire inscription to be viewed and recorded.

The conservation team is also working on numerous other projects including the on-going treatment of fragile waterlogged wood, possible staves of a bucket, excavated in 2002 and 2003; improving the storage of all non-catalogued finds; and initiating a small research project to investigate the salinity of the burial environment at the Agora and its effect on the excavated artifacts. ❀



Photo: Cathy Vanderpool

Thornton Staples, Director of Digital Library Research and Development at the University of Virginia, Corinth Excavation Director Guy Sanders, and Architect James Herbst review Corinth's data management systems.

Carol Mattusch, Chair of the ASCSA Publications Committee and Professor of Art History at George Mason University, is the recipient of the 2006 Charles Rufus Morey Book Award for her book *The Villa dei Papyri at Herculaneum: Life and Afterlife of a Sculpture Collection* (with Henry Lie). The award, given by the College Art Association, annually honors an especially distinguished book in the history of art published in the English language.



The documentary NETWORK, about the Greek antiquities trade and starring **Nancy Bookidis**, Assistant Director Emerita of the Corinth Excavations, received an airing on February 4 in Cotsen Hall.



Managing Committee Member **Thomas J. Palaima** was awarded the 2004–05 Chad Oliver Award for Teaching Excellence in the Plan II Honors Program, University of Texas at Austin. Among his recent teaching activities are a Smithsonian Institute Resident Associates All-Day Seminar on “Decoding Mycenaean Greek Heroic Culture,” presented this past September, and a five-week Association Seminar Program during Summer 2005, “War, Violence and Story-Making,” one of five national seminars sponsored by the Telluride Foundation for gifted high school juniors.



“Mysteries at Eleusis: Images of Inscriptions,” available from Cornell University Library (<http://eleusis.library.cornell.edu/>),

is a digital collection of approximately 800 images from the Sanctuary of the Eleusinian Mysteries, derived from photographs by Managing Committee Member **Kevin Clinton**. This collection is one of the largest contributions to a worldwide effort to make texts and images of all ancient Greek and Latin documents on stone available on the Internet.



Managing Committee Member **H. Alan Shapiro** (Johns Hopkins University) is the Langford Eminent Scholar at Florida State University for the Spring 2006 semester, where his Classics Department colleagues include former Mellon Professor **James P. Sickinger** and Managing Committee Members **Daniel J. Pullen** and **Christopher A. Pfaff**. Speakers at an international Langford Seminar organized by Mr. Shapiro in February, on “Greek Self-Fashioning: Alcibiades to Menander,” included Managing Committee Members **Robert Sutton Jr.** (Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis), **Richard Neer** (University of Chicago), and **Robert D. Lamberton** (Washington University) and longtime School associate **Olga Palagia** (Athens University).



“East and West: A Conference in Honor of **Glen W. Bowersock**” took place in Princeton, New Jersey, in April, marking the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Bowersock (ASCSA Managing Committee Member) from the faculty of the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study.



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