

# ákoue

Winter/Summer 2005, Nos. 53/4



*Aerial photo of Azoria excavation project, page 5*

Photo: Donald Haggis

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

This issue of *ákoue* combines Winter 2005 and Summer 2005. The newsletter will return to its normal schedule of two issues per year beginning with Winter 2006, scheduled for publication in February.

## "The American School of Castle Studies"

Although "classical studies" is part of the School's official name, students and scholars working here have long since branched out into other directions, preclassical as well as postancient. This past year, under the inspired guidance of Whitehead Professor Glenn Bugh, the Whitehead Seminar introduced School Regular Members and others to a significant aspect of the Greek world after the end of antiquity: its centuries-long relationship with the city-state of Venice.

Beginning with the sixth century A.D., the seminar examined the relationship between Venice and Byzantium leading up to the catastrophic events of the Fourth Crusade (1203–1204), the emergence of Venice's maritime empire, and the *Venetokratia* (1204–1669, 1687–1718), which saw Venetian settlements and presence spread throughout Greece.

On School trips, most of which Mr. Bugh

joined, he didn't miss an opportunity to—as he says—"give a running commentary on the Byzantine, Frankish, and Venetian material," so much so that students began to refer to the "American School of Castle Studies" thanks to the ubiquitous presence of *kastra* and *pyrgoi* from each of these cultures. As a finale, Mr. Bugh led students to Naxos and Paros, where they examined firsthand Venetian *kastra*, terracing, and tower-houses, as well as the rich ancient and Byzantine remains on the islands.

The seminar also enabled students to familiarize themselves with the resources of the Gennadius Library, thanks to the close collaboration of Director Maria Georgopoulou in planning and executing the seminar. Participants were able to access a reserve list of books housed in the Library's Main Reading Room, and the seminar itself met in the newly renovated Athanassiades Seminar Room. ❦

## Managing Committee Confirms Appointments; Makes Committee Selections

At the Managing Committee meetings in Boston in January and New York City in May, members tackled a full slate of appointments and committee selections.

### Appointments

In May, the Committee confirmed Charles E. Jones as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library, effective July 1. Mr. Jones, who comes to the School from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, where he was Research Archivist, will be profiled in a future issue of *ákoue*.

Also confirmed were the appointments of Whitehead Visiting Professors Leslie P. Day (Wabash College) and Kent J. Rigsby (Duke University), Rhys Carpenter Fellow Susanne U. Hofstra (Rhodes College), and Summer Session Directors Daniel B. Levine (University of Arkansas) and William E. Hutton (The College of William and Mary).

Ms. Day, a Managing Committee member since 1979, has excavated at Kavousi, Crete, for more than 20 years. She was a Regular Member of the School and a George Henry McFadden Fellow in 1969–70, Associate Member in 1971, and Senior Asso-

ciate Member in 1981, 1984–85, 1990–91, 1994, 1997–98, and 2000–01. Mr. Rigsby has been a member of Duke's Department of Classical Studies since 1971 and is currently Professor of Epigraphy and Ancient History. His areas of research interest include the Hellenistic world, the Roman Empire, religion, law, epigraphy, and numismatics.

Ms. Hofstra, who specializes in Greek and Roman archaeology (specifically Mycenaean texts and economy), was a Regular Member of the School in 1996–97 and an Associate Member (Thompson Fellow) in 1997–98.

Mr. Levine has extensive Summer Session experience, both as a participant (Summer Session 1974) and as a director (1987 and 1995). He was also a Regular Member and Thomas Day Seymour Fellow in 1978–79. Mr. Hutton was a James Rignall Wheeler Fellow at the School in 1986–87 and an Associate Member in 1988–89 (as Jacob Hirsch Fellow) and in 1989–90.

As the result of a new rule allowing up to three Managing Committee members per institution, the Committee added a number of new representatives in May. Stephanie L.

*continued on page 20*



# Excavations Launched at Mitrou

*With support from the University of Tennessee, the Institute of Aegean Prehistory, the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, the 14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Lamia, Colby University, and Cornell University, as well as from private donors, a new excavation began in the summer of 2004 at the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age site of Mitrou in East Lokris (Central Greece) under the auspices of the ASCSA. Co-directors Eleni Zahou of the Lamia Ephorate and Aleydis Van de Moortel (University of Tennessee) report on the inaugural season of this synergasia excavation.*

The inaugural season of excavation at Mitrou took place from June 21 through July 30, 2004, followed by a short study season. Our team consisted of almost 50 people from 11 different countries, representing more than 20 different institutions.

Mitrou is a small tidal islet on the North Euboean Gulf. For most, if not all, of the Bronze Age, Mitrou was the largest and most important settlement of East Lokris, and it is in an excellent state of preservation. It is situated not far from the Thermopylai on the main passageway, both by land and by sea, between northern and southern Greece. At several times in Greek prehistory, major cultural changes have been attributed to migrations or cultural influxes from the north. Mitrou promised to be an ideal site to investigate those claims.

During the 2004 season, architectural remains ranging in date from the Late Helladic I through the Middle Protogeometric phases (roughly the sixteenth through tenth centuries B.C.) were uncovered, providing us with the opportunity to investigate the crucial period of transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, which experienced the fall of the Mycenaean palaces and the emergence of a new society that eventually led to the rise of the polis. Unlike in southern Greece, occupation at Mitrou does not show a break at the Bronze Age–Iron Age transition. On the contrary, the similar orientation of its Bronze Age and Iron Age walls testifies to a surprising degree of continuity.

Most of the excavated remains date to the Late Helladic IIIC and Protogeometric periods (twelfth–tenth centuries B.C.). The most important architectural find of the final Bronze Age is Building B, which was partially exposed over a length of 9 m in the southeast part of the excavated area. Its rubble walls are the most substantial ones found at the site so far. Two rows of roughly cut rectangular stone bases, 30 to 60 cm long, for wooden supports, probably belong to this building. If this is confirmed, Building B would be the first example in Central Greece of a new class of Late Hella-

dic IIIC elite buildings identified until now only in the northeastern Peloponnese.

The most important Early Iron Age structure at Mitrou is the large apsidal Building A. It was constructed inside the final Bronze Age Building B, and reused its support bases. This arrangement is another remarkable example of architectural and spatial continuity across the Bronze Age–Iron Age divide. The construction date of Building A is not yet known, but a large deposit of broken vases on the floor shows that this elite building came to a violent end in the Middle Protogeometric phase, sometime in the early or mid-tenth century B.C.

Building A's floor deposit of cups, bowls, kraters, jugs, amphoras, and pithoi include a large painted krater, which was obviously a display item and compares very well to the famous krater from the large apsidal "Heroon" at Lefkandi. The Lefkandi building is about twice the width of the Mitrou building and its krater much larger than the Mitrou krater. If size is any indication, it seems that the elite at Mitrou were less important than the elite at Lefkandi.

Among earlier walls in the north and west of the excavated area, five Early Iron Age cist tombs were found containing child inhumations. Most remarkable was a tomb with three successive child burials separated by pebble layers, all disturbed by the



Photo: Kostas Xenikakis

**Balloon photo of the 2004 excavation trenches. In the lower right corner is Early Iron Age Building A, which was constructed inside final Bronze Age Building B.**

fourth burial of a fetal cranium. The best-preserved burial was that of a 6- to 9-year-old child accompanied by four complete Middle Protogeometric clay vases and a polished stone. An iron dress pin with a bronze globe found in the left thigh area may have held a burial shroud.

Mitrou has thus far yielded the strongest evidence for continuity between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age of any mainland Greek site. Together with the evidence from nearby sites such as Kynos Livanaton, Kalapodi, and Elateia, this suggests that, unlike southern Greece, the North Euboean Gulf did not experience a major cultural break at the transition from the final Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, but remained quite flourishing. 🌿



Photo: Winn Burke

**Middle Protogeometric cist tomb with the body of a 6- to 9-year-old child.**

# Tombs and Tomes at Corinth

The 2004 and 2005 seasons at Corinth saw the continuation of excavations in the Panayia Field, while study and publication of the dig continued apace. Sarah James, Regular Member 2003–2004, who supervised the excavation of two tombs of the Geometric Period, reports on their discovery in the first part of this article.

During the 2004 season, the excavation team at Corinth, under the direction of Guy D.R. Sanders, uncovered an early Middle Geometric tomb partially destroyed by Roman building activity in the Panayia Field. A niche in the south side of the grave contained an amphora, an oinochoe, a pitcher, and a cup, all beautifully painted and completely intact.

Since similar niches had been found in recent rescue excavations north of the village, we returned to a grave excavated in 2003, located immediately to the south of the newly discovered tomb. Its carefully cut sarcophagus, weighing 3.5 tons with its lid, is one of the largest of any date known from Corinth. A niche was found hidden in the west scarp of the tomb cut. It contained 14 well-preserved Early Geometric I (ca. 900–875 B.C.) vessels, ranging from large table amphorae to small aryballoi, as well as a complete iron spear point. The pottery demonstrates that the sarcophagus is one

of the earliest at Corinth.

On the north side of the Panayia Field, Mr. Sanders also opened three test areas, which yielded evidence that pointed to the existence of earlier Roman and Hellenistic structures under the garden of the fourth-century urban *domus*.

Mr. Sanders' analysis of an assemblage of Hellenistic pottery found in a cistern excavated in the Panayia Field in 2003 indicates that Corinthian Hellenistic pottery chronology urgently requires reexamination. The pottery was found with a coin of Ptolemy III (247–232 B.C.). The material suggests that many published contexts may have to be reexamined with a view to dating the material, in some cases, as much as 100 years later. This will potentially have a wide-ranging effect on the chronology of the monuments in the area of the Roman forum.

— Sarah James  
University of Texas, Austin

## Other Corinth News

Publication of the Panayia Field discoveries is moving hand in hand with the excavation. Mr. Sanders' "Problems in Interpreting Rural and Urban Settlement in Southern Greece, AD 365–700," which appeared in N. Christie, ed., *Landscapes of Change* (2004), describes major changes made to the chronology and urban history of Corinth as a result of the Panayia Field excavations and of recent remote sensing work in the area around Ancient Corinth. "Archaeological Evidence for Early Christianity and the End of Hellenic Religion in Corinth," also by Mr. Sanders and derived from the same material, has appeared in Daniel Schowalter and Steve Friesen, eds., *Urban Religion of Roman Corinth: Interdisciplinary Approaches* (Harvard Theological Studies, 53), 2005. This discusses the sculpture and wall paintings in the fourth-century Panayia *domus* and the late-fifth- and sixth-century appearance of Christian burial practices and sixth-century basilicas at Corinth.

Kathleen Slane joined with Mr. Sanders to write "Corinth: Late Roman Horizons," which appears in *Hesperia* 74, 2005, issue 2. The article, down-dating Late Roman pottery at Corinth, was inspired by finds immediately above the Panayia *domus* and includes the largest of the Panayia Field's post-*domus* contexts. "A Summary of Excavations in the Panayia Field at Corinth to 2004: Prehistoric to Hellenistic," by Mr. Sanders and James Herbst, was recently accepted for publication in *Hesperia*, as was Christopher Pfaff's "Geometric Graves in the Panayia Field at Corinth." "A New Group of Mosaics from Corinth in their Domestic Context and in the Context of the City," by Rebecca Sweetman and Mr. Sanders, is forthcoming in H. Morlier, ed., *La mosaïque gréco-romaine*, 9th International Colloquium on Ancient Mosaics, Rome. Arthur H. Rohn, Ethne Barnes, and Mr. Sanders have completed "An Ottoman Period Cemetery at Ancient Corinth," while "Excavations in the Panayia Field at Corinth to 2005: The Panayia *Domus*" was completed by Mr. Sanders and Mr. Herbst, both articles for submission to *Hesperia*.

Other publications related to the Panayia excavations and currently in preparation include studies of the frescoes, by Sarah Lepinski for her dissertation at Bryn Mawr Ph.D.; sculpture, by Lea Stirling; and the early modern phase in the Panayia Field as revealed by excavations up to 2005, by Mr. Sanders and Mr. Herbst. ❀

## School Publications Office Receives Award

The Association of American Publishers (AAP) honored the School's publication *Propylaia II: The Classical Building* by William B. Dinsmoor and William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., with an award for Outstanding Achievement in Professional and Scholarly Publishing in the fields of Classics and Archaeology. On hand to accept the award at the February 2005 ceremony in Washington, D.C., were Michael Fitzgerald, the ASCSA editor who worked on the book; Carol Mattusch, Chair of the Publications Committee; and Tessa Dinsmoor, who labored long and hard to bring the outstanding architectural scholarship of her husband and father-in-law to publication. James H. Ottaway, Jr., Chairman of the Trustees' Publications Committee, generously underwrote the production of such a complex book.

Award winners, selected by an eight-member panel consisting of librarians, academics, and working publishers, were chosen from hundreds of books submitted. The ASCSA Publications Office was, by far, the smallest of the publishers selected, competing against university presses such as Princeton, Oxford, Johns Hopkins, and Yale, and commercial publishers like Elsevier and John Wiley. Further details about the book are available at [www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications).



Photo: Anthony Watkinson

**Michael Fitzgerald, Tessa Dinsmoor, and Carol Mattusch after accepting the AAP award.**



# Excavations at Azoria Clarify Function of Civic Buildings

Halfway through a five-year excavation program at Azoria (which was recently awarded an NEH grant for collaborative research), Project Director Donald C. Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Field Director Margaret S. Mook (Iowa State University) report on recent progress and review the evolving picture of this Cretan site.

The third season at Azoria, in 2004, focused on the Archaic civic buildings on the South Acropolis, concentrating efforts on the *andreion*, the agora, and the southwest terrace. The excavations established the essential form of the *andreion*, a series of rooms that extends across two terraces on the west slope of the South Acropolis. The lower terrace consists of three storerooms, which are connected directly by doorways to a series of kitchens. A corridor linked the kitchens to a wide staircase that led to a porch and vestibule providing access to two separate areas of the main building: on the south a large dining hall; on the north a paved room with stone-built platforms, and beyond it the room with the concentration of terracotta krater stands, recovered in 2002.

We can now distinguish three main components of the *andreion*: storage and food processing on the lower level to the west and north, and ceremonial consumption on the upper level to the south. Furthermore, the porch and vestibule appear to separate and differentiate areas of consumption. A large dining hall with remains of terracotta stands was accessible directly from the porch; it is capable of seating a large number of people, and perhaps functioned as a general dining room serving the routines of the *syssitia*—accommodating guests and *agelai* as well as formal members. The rooms to the north, on the other hand, are accessible only through the vestibule via a narrow bedrock ramp; their special function is indicated by the presence of pavers and platforms and the assemblage of krater stands. The north rooms could therefore have had a more restricted access and specialized function, suggesting a segregation of participants in various activities of dining, drinking, and libation.

On the south slope of the acropolis, the eastern branch of a wide north-south street was followed into the agora, where it runs along the east side of a monumental building: a single room (12 m x 5.0 m) with a large rectangular cut-bedrock platform in the center, a wide hard-packed clay platform against the north wall, and parts of stone-built benches on the east and west sides. South of the bedrock platform, a stone-lined pit supported a large upright



Photo: Chronis Papanikolopoulos

## Various vessels from the kitchens and storerooms on the southwest terrace.

terracotta amphora with an aperture at the bottom, effectively creating a rhyton-like installation within the center of the room. A fragmentary terracotta votive plaque was recovered in the northwest area of the room.

Excavation continued in areas along the southwestern terrace, west of the agora, where in 2003 a large kitchen and storeroom had come to light. It now seems that these rooms form part of a series of food preparation and storage areas—including pithoi, strainers, lekanae, amphorae, and cookpots among other finds such as weaving equipment and terracotta and bronze stands. Adjacent to the buildings on the north is a monumental structure that has a south wall extending for some 8.0 m from west to east where it forms a corner, turning north for about 20 m. A narrow test trench was excavated at the southern end of the building, exposing a section of the building's clay floor, the south wall, a section of the east wall, and a series of steps

lining the interior wall faces. The building's interior has an even and hard-packed clay floor and a double row of dressed limestone steps runs along the base of both south and east walls. The excavated floor area revealed a very uniform hard-packed clay surface under a deep layer of burned ceiling debris which had, especially in the eastern half, considerable amounts of ash and carbon, evidently fallen roof beams and other elements of the building's flat-roof superstructure. On the floor itself were found a deep plain coarse bucket (*situla*); a fine painted lekane; a large number of burnt animal bones, including meat bones of pigs, rabbit, sheep, goat, and cow; and top shells.

Although the function of this building remains uncertain, the size (at least 180 m square), internal refinements such as the interior rows of dressed blocks forming stepped seats, the use of megalithic construction (large boulders) in the south

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# Roman, Byzantine Levels Main Focus of 2004 Agora Season

Agora Excavation Director John McK. Camp II recounts progress made by his team of 42 students and supervisors during last summer's six-week excavation season. Primary funding for the excavations was once again provided by the Packard Humanities Institute.

In Section BH, we continued to expose the Byzantine remains that lie behind the Painted Stoa. As usual, these consisted of rubble walls of fieldstones set in mud. Assorted walls were exposed, representing several buildings and phases, though the area is too small to have allowed us to recover the full plan of any one building. The unglazed, very coarse pottery indicates that the main period of habitation is around 1000 A.D. and slightly later. A single pithos was found, containing a fair amount of fragmentary pottery and several coins. The fact that it was the only one found, however, suggests that the character of the remains in this area is somewhat different from that found farther west. That area, with its numerous pithoi in almost every room, has a distinctive domestic feel to it, whereas the BH remains, with signs of extensive burning, chunks of slag, and a crudely fashioned water channel, seem more industrial. Further work will be needed to determine whether this is a real distinction in the use of the two areas or simply an illusion.

In the northern part of Section BZ, having already stripped off most of the Byzantine fills, we took off the last of the Byzantine foundation walls. Very often they follow—and are occasionally built right on top of—the lines of Late Roman walls. It would appear as though the area, lying outside the line of the post-Herulian fortification wall, was largely abandoned after the attack by the Slavs in 582/3 A.D. and was left in ruins and neglected in the succeed-



Agora photos: Craig Mauzy

**A gold solidus of Leo I, recovered from a layer of rubble and debris in Section BZ, may be associated with a vandal attack on Athens ca. 470 A.D.**

ing two or three centuries. When the area was reoccupied, the builders could apparently see the stumps of earlier walls still exposed and in many cases simply reused them. That the earlier remains were visible and available for reuse is also suggested by the fact that three Late Roman wells and at least one pithos in the area were cleaned out and reused, with new raised well-heads or mouths added to function at the upper, Byzantine floor levels.

Several threshold blocks give the approximate floor levels of the Late Roman remains, though here, too, the plan of the building is incomplete and its function unclear. A series of as many as four drains was found, each cut through the long western street wall, conducting water out of the building and into the street itself or, more probably, into a deep street drain not yet uncovered. The numerous drains, operating independently, suggest that several of the rooms may have functioned as independent units, each with direct access to the street.

The Late Roman walls are themselves set into earlier fill that seemed to be predominantly Early Roman in date, mostly first centuries B.C./A.D. Finds from this Roman fill included the usual array of terracotta figurines and moulds similar to others found earlier in this area. Also recovered was a gold pendant in the form of an elongated wishbone, decorated with three 6-petalled rosettes and two triangles of gold grains. The technique, style, and somewhat

worn appearance of the piece suggest that the pendant may predate its archaeological context by a couple of centuries.

In the southern part of Section BZ, we continued to work in the north-south street and in the buildings along its west side. In the street, we stripped away assorted layers of the Late Roman period, many of them dating to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. Among the finds at these levels was a bronze beam from a steelyard or scale; cleaning revealed a series of incised markings to indicate different weights. Along the eastern side of the street the surfaces were not well preserved, dissolving into a series of almost contiguous pits. The street surfaces were better preserved in the middle and along the west side of the road. Along the west side a round, terracotta pipeline for fresh water, broken by several later pits, was traced for much of the length of the excavated street.

Further clearing in the buildings west of the street did little to clarify the situation, though the chronology is now better understood. Still enigmatic are the two courses of extensive conglomerate foundations supporting several handsome limestone blocks. An anta block with narrow steps showing heavy footwear, found built into a late wall nearby, may also be associated. It would appear that we have some good Classical architectural blocks reused on an early Roman foundation, though the function of the structure is unclear.

To the south, more of a layer of rubble



**Gold pendant recovered from Early Roman fill in Section BZ of the Agora Excavations.**

and debris found last year was cleared and in its midst was recovered a gold solidus of Leo I (457–474 A.D.). This coin, the debris itself, and a hoard of some 431 bronze coins of the same date found less than 10 meters away should perhaps be associated with an attack on Athens by the Vandals in the 460s–470s A.D.

In Section BE, final clearing of Rooms 1 and 2 of the Classical Commercial Building was completed at last. Under the original floor in the northwest corner of Room 1 two handsome red-figured stemless cups were recovered in a small deposit of pottery dating to the fifth century B.C.

We also took advantage of the drying out of the whole area as a result of the continuous pumping of the Eridanos River by the Metro in Monasteraki Square. The general lowering of the water table allowed us to excavate more deeply than ever before into the lower levels of the road that passes by the west end of the Painted Stoa. Here, in a trial trench, we encountered several very hard-packed cobbled road surfaces of the Classical period. Beneath them, we hit a layer of densely compacted pottery of the sixth century B.C., with many pieces clearly smashed in situ into tiny fragments. There were fragments of cups and kraters and several black-figured pieces, including a handsome cup tondo of a man on horseback. Beneath this layer was another very hard, very worn cobbled road surface, clearly indicating that the road is one of the earliest and more important features of the urban landscape in this area, before



**A trial trench in Section BE revealed pottery fragments from the sixth century B.C., including a cup tondo of a man on horseback.**

it was developed monumentally with the construction of the altar of Aphrodite (ca. 500 B.C.) and the Painted Stoa (ca. 470 B.C.). Why the road is so heavily traveled and what, if anything, it tells us about the elusive early fortification walls of Athens are questions that remain to be answered. With Iron Age graves to the west of it and Bronze Age graves to the east, it may be supposed that the line of the road is very early, but if so it must have been a simple track, as we encountered bedrock immediately beneath the cobbled surface.

Further excavations in Sections BH and BZ are planned for 2005, as well as the extension of work in Section BH with the removal of several modern houses overlying the area. ❁

## Summer Session Breaks New Ground with Turkey Trip

*With the Olympics looming in summer 2004, the School decided to postpone the traditional Summer Sessions in Greece for the year and replace them with a session focusing on “Ancient and Medieval Turkey.” Charles Gates, Professor at Bilkent University, reports on his experience as Director.*

The School’s 2004 Summer Session was historic, the first ever in Turkey, and I was honored to have been asked to lead it. School Secretary Bob Bridges prepared an itinerary of just under one month (as opposed to the six weeks typical of the Summer Sessions in Greece) consisting of a circular route that started in Istanbul and headed southeastward into the Anatolian plateau as far as Hattusha and Cappadocia. Then the route descended south to the Mediterranean coast at Antalya, proceeded westward along the coast of Lycia, then north along the Aegean coast to Troy and Canakkale before returning to Istanbul.

The aim of the program was to introduce the participants to a broad range of sites and monuments, including major Greco-Roman as well as pre-Greek (Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age) and post-Roman imperial (late antique, Byzantine, Seljuk, and Ottoman) sites. In addition, the group was able to experience the rich variety of landscapes in western Turkey.

Our diverse group of enthusiastic participants consisted of 19 M.A./Ph.D. students, two advanced undergraduates, two university professors, and three primary/secondary school teachers. All had good backgrounds in Classical archaeology, ancient history, and/or Greek and Latin literature. Four, interestingly, were specializing in late antique/early Christian studies; their knowledge of religious history contributed much to our tour. The common background in Classical studies and shared interests lent a special atmosphere to our journey.

In addition to my regular lecturing at most sites, the student presentations, and occasional talks by our guide, we were given detailed tours of four sites by the excavators. Although June is rather early in the excavation season in Turkey, the three American projects on our route were well under way. At Gordion, Kenneth Sams and Richard Liebhart took us around the city

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## Position Openings and Application Deadlines

- Director of the School. Two- to five-year appointment beginning July 1, 2007. Applications are due by January 8, 2006.
- Associate Librarian of the Blegen Library. Review of applications begins immediately and will continue until the position is filled.
- Directors of the Summer Sessions (Gertrude Smith Professors) for Summer 2007. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 2006.

See the School website [www.ascsa.edu.gr/positions.htm](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/positions.htm) for further details on these positions.

- Two permits are available for excavation or survey projects in the summer of 2007: one regular and one synergasia. Applications should be submitted in electronic form to Jack L. Davis, Chair of the Excavations and Survey Committee, by November 15, 2005, and must follow the guidelines described at [www.ascsa.edu.gr/Excavations/EXCSURVEY.htm](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/Excavations/EXCSURVEY.htm).





Photo: Chronis Papanikolopoulos

**Bronze tripod stand (podanipter) fragment from the north kitchen on the southwest terrace.**

wall, and the building's proximity to the centralized food storage and processing areas of the southeast terrace all point to a formal civic function associated with public dining. On analogy with the *prytaneion* at Lato—the best-preserved and best-attested building of Classical-Hellenistic date (fourth–third century B.C.) on the island—the size, features, and finds of the Azoria building indicate a *prytaneion* function. While it has been suggested that the risers at Lato were used for standing (observing formal sacrifices) rather than sitting, the individual steps at Azoria are sufficiently high to have easily accommodated either function.

Work at Azoria in 2004 confirms the urban character of the site, presenting evidence of at least three civic buildings of sixth-century date on the South Acropolis—the *andreion*, a shrine on the edge of the agora, and a *prytaneion*—which can help us to start unraveling the complexities of the political economy of the nascent city. Work in 2005 concentrated on clearing the *prytaneion*, exploring more of the agora, and examining the habitation areas of the settlement on the lower slopes of the South Acropolis, as will work in 2006.

The Azoria Excavations are being conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the Archaeological Service of Eastern Crete. Funding for the 2004 season was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities; the National Geographic Society; the Loeb Classical Library Foundation; the College of Arts and Sciences, the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research, and the Department of Classics of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and the Institute for Aegean Prehistory. Interim reports can be read online at [www.azoria.org](http://www.azoria.org). ❀

## Fellowship Funding Benefits School

In memory of Ione Mylonas Shear, who died this past spring, her family has made a generous pledge to the School to establish a fellowship for Associate Members, to be awarded beginning with the 2007 academic year. The fellowship will benefit students in Mrs. Shear's fields of interest—Mycenaean archaeology or Athenian architecture and/or archaeology. In case there is no one eligible from these fields, the fellowship may be awarded for dissertation research in any aspect of Aegean prehistory. In the event there are no suitable candidates in any of these areas, the money will be used to fund fellowships for outstanding undergraduates or graduate students to attend one of the Summer Sessions, with priority given to undergraduates.



The family of Paul Rehak has endowed a Memorial Traveling Fellowship in his honor. The fund will generate awards of up to \$1,000 per year to senior scholars or graduate students requiring travel funding for work associated with their projects.



The National Endowment for the Humanities has granted the School \$172,000 to renew the NEH senior research fellowship program for the years 2006 and 2007, with a third year promised for the next grant cycle. The funds will cover two to four fellowships of five or ten months; the stipend for the full-year fellowship has risen from \$35,000 to \$40,000.



The Gennadeion Trustees have donated the revenues from the June 2 benefit in Athens to endow a travel-to-collections fellowship

in honor of Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chairman of the Board. The grant of \$1,800 will be made to a graduate student or senior scholar whose project requires travel to Athens to work at the Gennadius Library.

### Other Gifts and Grants

Another gift from the legacy of Lucy Shoe Meritt brings the total received by the School from her estate to \$470,000, which funds have been placed in Publications endowment. The School is one of three institutions (the others being Bryn Mawr and the American Academy in Rome) sharing her bequest.



Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chairman of the Gennadeion Board, has donated \$25,000 toward a five-lecture series at Cotsen Hall in the 2006 academic year, to be organized by the Gennadius Library. In other Gennadeion development news, additional generous gifts from Elaine and Ted Athanassiades and from Lana Mandilas and the Mandilas family have made it possible to furnish the Athanassiades Seminar Room and the John B. Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room, respectively. The Seminar Room's elegant oak tables and chairs and the Mandilas Room's fine oak cabinetry, tables, and chairs were inspired by the 1920s furnishings in the Library's Main Reading Room.



Thanks to Gennadeion Trustee Tod Sedgwick, a gift in memory of Dennis Skiotis made it possible to plant an old olive tree in the East Gardens. Uprooted from its home "somewhere in Attica" by construction work last year, the tree came to the Gennadeion gardens in April. ❀

### Summer Session

*continued from page 7*

mound and the Midas Monument. Christopher Ratté and several colleagues showed us Aphrodisias, including the high-security storeroom where the Sebasteion sculptures are currently stored. And at Sardis, Crawford Greenewalt and Nicholas Cahill spoke about current work, with a climb down long ladders to view the amazing preservation of the Lydian fortification walls. The fourth project that welcomed us was Sagalassos, excavations of the Catholic University at Leuven, Belgium. Jeroen Poblome, associate director, led us on a fascinating visit at this upland Hellenistic-Roman city.

We also spent an evening at the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT)-Ankara, where the Friends of ARIT prepared a reception for us, with director Bahadır Yildirim speaking about ARIT's aims and activities. Our trip ended with a festive dinner and nightclub show at the Galata Tower.

Looking back, I feel confident that everyone on this trip had a rewarding experience, and I hope that, for them, Turkey has been demystified and that they will be able to return and travel around comfortably by themselves to pursue research, visit sites, or simply have a nice vacation. ❀



# Kress Fellows Pursue Wide Range of Research at School

Over the years, student and senior scholars alike, representing a variety of interests, have benefited from School fellowships supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. Here, recent recipients report on the work they achieved during their fellowship tenure.

My Publication Fellowship from the Kress Foundation was intended for completion of my work on the large-scale terracotta sculpture from my excavations in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Ancient Corinth. In particular, I had requested support in order to complete work on the catalogue. This required considerable technical assistance in the form of draftsmen to provide section drawings of the most important pieces, and completion of photography. In addition, I had wished to see some comparable material now stored in the Museum of the Villa Giulia in Rome.

This year, I completed the catalogue and essentially all of the initial, explanatory chapters that deal with the excavations, description of the material, detailed discussion of the technique of making such statues, and the place of this material with respect to other sanctuaries dedicated to the same deities. It was and still is my intention to submit this manuscript for publication to the American School of Classical Studies before the end of the year. It will

appear as a fascicle of *Corinth XVIII*.

All of the technical drawings will be completed by the end of the summer; these include simple outline drawings of a schematic figure in which have been placed photographs of specific fragments of the more fragmentary statues, in order to assist the reader, as well as cross-sections of specific details such as hair styles, faces, anatomy, or drapery. I have taken the necessary photographs (some 500 in all) and also have scaled prints of all of them.

In Rome, I was able to study a group of comparable statues from the Etruscan site of Veii that is not on public view. These are not typically Etruscan but very close to Greek work. Because they are largely unpublished but far better preserved than my material, it was very useful for me to be able to examine them closely.

The Kress Publication Fellowship made all the difference in my ability to complete this work more quickly. It also allowed me to do something different in the way of publishing sculpture. By introducing many cross-sections, a method that is not generally used, I hope to show other scholars the usefulness of such drawings in better understanding how one statue differs from another.

— Nancy Bookidis  
2004–05 Kress Publications Fellow  
ASCSA



From February to April of 2005, I was in Athens as a Kress Publications Fellow, working toward the publication of the Late Roman and Byzantine amphoras (267–600 A.D.) stored at the Stoa of Attalos. My long-term objective is to produce a catalogue of the amphoras followed by a presentation of the main Athenian economic trends that can be deduced from the amphora collection. My strategy is to study amphoras from different areas of production, and to divide them according to the products they transported.

Most of the Late Roman amphoras from the Athenian Agora collection were made in the Aegean. During this study season it was possible to process (clean, draw, and photograph) over 170 Aegean amphoras



Photo: Andrei Opaît

**Aegean amphora from the mid-third century A.D., one of nearly 200 analyzed by Kress Publications Fellow Andrei Opaît.**

and 14 North Pontic amphoras, which date mainly between the middle of the third century and the end of the sixth century A.D. However, working on this typology required the study of earlier forms first produced in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. Although these amphoras must be included in our typology, they will be represented only by individual, albeit well-chosen amphoras, my main focus being on the bulk of Late Roman amphoras and on the economic information they provide.

In addition to working with the amphora collection in the Stoa, I paid close attention to understanding the local environment and viewing other amphora collections. A visit to the amphora collection of the School's excavations at Corinth clarified my ideas about Peloponnesian amphora production. A trip to Sparta provided perspective on the Peloponnesian landscape and an opportunity to visit the local museum. Working with the amphora

*continued on page 10*



Photo: Nancy Bookidis

**Terracotta statue, draped male, 550–525 B.C. Votive offering to Demeter and Kore.**

collection of the local museum on the island of Kythera was extremely profitable for my understanding of the ancient trade practiced around this island. Here it was also possible to study complete amphora types, which are represented in the Athenian collection only by fragments.

Having completed a fruitful two months at the Stoa, my work will continue in Canada, as I scan and scale the pictures and enter all the information I have gathered into a database.

— Andrei Opait

2004–05 Kress Publications Fellow  
Chersonesos Excavations (consultant)



As a Kress Agora Publications Fellow, my aim was to complete, as much as possible, the study and publication of the Early Iron Age pottery and other small finds from the area of the later Athenian Agora. The material in question spans the so-called Final Mycenaean/Submycenaean, Protogeometric, Early, and Middle Geometric periods from about 1200 to 750 B.C., and was excavated by members of the ASCSA in continuing campaigns since the early 1930s. The material derives from over 100 tombs and some 35 non-funerary contexts, the latter primarily, though not exclusively, well deposits. The quantity of material numbers into the tens of thousands and represents the single most important collection of Athenian pottery and other small finds of the period, not least because it derives from such varied contexts.

I intend to publish the material as two *Agora* volumes: the first on *The Early Iron Age Cemeteries*, the other on *The Non-Funerary Deposits*. Work on the first volume was largely completed thanks to the Kress Publication Fellowship, which allowed me to complete all of the necessary study in the Agora Museum working with the objects themselves, as well as to check all the relevant drawings and photographs. It also enabled me to work in close collaboration with a physical anthropologist, Wiener Laboratory Visiting Professor Maria Liston, who will contribute an appendix to the volume on the physical remains of the deceased. More than this, the fellowship permitted me to read all the recent Greek publications on subjects relevant to my study (including numerous publications



**Watercolor by Piet de Jong of the decoration of a Geometric oinochoe from the area of the Athenian Agora (P 4885). This and other such finds are the focus of work by Kress Agora Publications Fellow John Papadopoulos.**

that are simply not available in the United States), as well as to travel around Greece in search of comparative material.

To date, all of the work with the material relevant to this study has been completed and a significant portion of the manuscript has been written. With some continued work in Greece this summer, I anticipate that the first of the two volumes can be submitted for publication by the end of the year.

— John K. Papadopoulos

2004–05 Kress Agora Publications Fellow  
University of California at Los Angeles



This past year, I had the good fortune to conduct research in Athens (at the American School) and Jerusalem (at the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research) as the Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow. During this time, I made significant progress on my dissertation on the famous sixth-century Byzantine illustrated manuscript known today as the *Vienna Genesis*.

While in Athens, I used the incomparable resources of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries on Greek art, palaeography, and codicology to examine the question of the unusual palaeography of the *Vienna Genesis* as well as to consider the word and image relationship between the Greek Septuagint text of the codex and its iconographically complicated miniatures. As a result of my work in Athens, I am now arguing in my dissertation that the changes in the manuscript's text, palaeography, and miniatures most likely indicate that the manuscript is a composite codex of two manuscripts rather than a unified whole. I was also able to decipher and analyze several miniatures in the manuscript that were previously thought by scholars to be unexplainable.

In Jerusalem, I worked on the chapter of my dissertation that addresses the issue of the place of production of the *Vienna Genesis*. There is currently a division in scholarly opinion on the manuscript's prov-

enance, with German-language scholarship heavily favoring Syro-Palestine (Antioch or Jerusalem) and English-language scholarship raising instead the possibility of the imperial capital of Constantinople. Much of my time at the Albright Institute was spent considering the case for Syro-Palestine, first made by Austrian scholars in the 1930s. In addition to offering a critique of previous German-language scholarship, I compared the imagery in the *Vienna Genesis* miniatures to new publications and finds in Israel of artwork from the sixth-century Byzantine empire. I was able to visit a number of mosaics in Israel on site and also traveled to Jordan to view the sixth-century Byzantine mosaics excavated on the other side of the Jordan River over the past few decades. My research at the Albright indicates that the manuscript does not have any strong connection to art of the time period from the Byzantine Near East, but has some similarities to art produced in the Western half of the empire. While I don't believe there is enough evidence to assign the manuscript firmly to Constantinople, I argue in this chapter of my dissertation that the *Vienna Genesis* was most likely made in a scriptorium in the West and that there is little to support and much to criticize with regard to any attempt at localization of the codex in Syro-Palestine.

My year as the Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem fellow was an enjoyable and productive one, and I am happy to report that I will be finishing my dissertation next year as a Junior Fellow in Byzantine studies at Harvard University's Dumbarton Oaks Research Institute in Washington, D.C.

— Maureen O'Brien

2004–05 Samuel H. Kress Joint  
Athens-Jerusalem Fellow  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill



Supported by a generous fellowship from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, I spent nine months at the School working on my dissertation, which focuses on images of



symposia on Late Archaic and Early Classical Athenian vases. Although these images are usually understood to refer to the symposia of the painters' own time, close examination reveals numerous details foreign to those symposia; more importantly, the suggestion that the images provide a window into the symposia of this period is grounded in the erroneous belief that Archaic and Classical daily life is the subject of any image whose content is not obviously mythological. In a series of five case studies (two of which I focused on this year), my project attempts to locate more precisely the discourses about the symposium to which the images belong and thus to further our understanding of how these images helped to shape the ancient Athenians' perceptions of one of the defining institutions of their polis.

Much of my research this year focused on the figure of the nude wine-pourer, a handsome youth who often attends the symposiasts on the vases and who has divine counterparts in Ganymede, Oinopion, and (in Boeotian iconography) the son of Kabeiros. This figure is alternately identified as an idealized slave or a future Athenian citizen and has therefore played a significant role in discussions of both slavery and coming of age in Athens. In fact, neither identification is correct: his *eromenos*-like beauty precludes his identification as a slave, while his dignified status excludes him from service at Archaic and Classical symposia. An examination of the well-born wine-pourer in his clearly understood contexts, both literary and visual, reveals him to be a figure the Athenians associated with the symposia of primitive societies; he belonged to a social order that did not depend on a servile work force and that was thus, in Athenian eyes, innocent and utopian.

This concern with the primitive symposium is also evident in the second group of images I have begun to examine this year, which show symposia on the ground. The banquet on the ground, like the well-born wine-pourer, carried heavy connotations of primitivism in Greek thought, and its frequent representation on the vases raises questions about the Athenians' understanding of the prehistory of the symposium. Specifically, it suggests that the modern understanding of the reclining symposium as an Orientalizing import that replaced

the indigenous seated banquet may not have a perfect parallel in ancient Athenian thought, for many pictures of symposiasts reclining on the ground seem to preserve a tradition that defined the reclining symposium as an institution native to Greece. Later authors such as Athenaeus certainly understood the reclining symposium as an import rife with connotations of Eastern luxury, but it remains to be seen how this notion, if current in Archaic and Classical Athens, cohered with the understanding evident on several of the vases of the symposium as indigenous.

The images of the nude wine-pourer and of the symposia on the ground suggest that notions of the primitive figured more prominently than has previously been

recognized in the sixth- and fifth-century Athenian discourse about the symposium. They do not provide us with an Athenian image of the polis and its customs but show us worlds beyond the temporal and geographical borders of civilization, inhabited by people whose customs the Athenians understood to be, in many ways, antithetical to their own. The relocation of these images from a discourse about the polis to one about primitive societies encourages a broader reconsideration of the images normally thought to show the symposia of Archaic and Classical Athens. ❀

— Kathryn Topper

2004–05 Samuel H. Kress Art History Fellow  
Harvard University

## Exchange Fellowships Fund Greek Scholars in Turkey

Thanks to funding from the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), the School and the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT) have initiated an enriched program of scholarly exchanges between Greek and Turkish nationals. The short-term fellowships make it possible for Turkish scholars to pursue their research interests in Greece through the School, and Greek scholars in Turkey, through ARIT.

Formerly known as the Aegean Exchange Program, the fellowships are now named after the late W.D.E. Coulson, Director of the School from 1986 to 1996, and the late Toni Cross, Director of ARIT in Ankara. Their interest in promoting scholarly exchanges between the two countries was born at a meeting of CAORC that took place at the School in 1989. In subsequent years, the scholarships were awarded occasionally, depending on funding. It wasn't until 2004 that CAORC secured a permanent source of revenue to support the exchange program.

Both predoctoral graduate students and senior scholars alike, from a wide range of fields, benefited from the program in 2005. Athina Boleti, who is a Ph.D. candidate in Aegean Prehistory at the University of Paris, used her grant to visit sites known to be the sources of emery as part of researching her dissertation, "The Exploitation of Emery in Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze

Age." Maria Tsouli of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens visited the museums and archaeological sites of Ephesos and Aphrodisias to study gladiatorial monuments, the subject of her thesis for the University of Athens, "Gladiatorial Monuments in the Greek-Speaking Provinces of the Roman Empire." In the social sciences, Ioannis Papadopoulos, who is writing his thesis at the Panteion University, carried out research in the Ottoman Archives in Istanbul and the Archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boğaziçi University for his study of emigration from Ottoman Asia Minor to the United States of America from the beginning of the nineteenth century to 1929.

Senior researchers also benefited from the fellowship program. Despina Ignatiadou, who works as Curator at the Archaeological Museum in Thessaloniki, visited Gordion and Labraunda, among other sites, to examine glass vessels as part of her research in the history of the production of colorless glass vessels. Christina Kokkinia from the Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity, who is publishing new epigraphic finds from the town of Boubon in Lycia, used the grant to spend several weeks this summer at the site and its surrounding territory to explore the architectural remains and to determine the possible functions of the inscriptions' find-spots. ❀

## Publications News

Individual subscribers to *Hesperia* are receiving new benefits with their renewals. As well as receiving the usual four print copies, 2005 subscribers have free online access to every issue published since *Hesperia* began in 1932. By special arrangement with JSTOR, the online archiving initiative founded by the Mellon Foundation, they also now receive complimentary access to electronic versions of *Hesperia* Supplements. *Hesperia* is still one of the least expensive academic journals available, and new subscribers are always welcome. Further information is available at [www.hesperiaonline.org](http://www.hesperiaonline.org) or by contacting the School's Princeton office.



The Editor of *Hesperia*, Tracey Cullen, returned from sabbatical in June, working on her publication of the prehistoric burials from Franchthi Cave (to be published by Indiana University Press). Ms. Cullen was a Research Associate at the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at the University of California Los Angeles while on leave. The Publications Office was fortunate indeed that Molly Richardson, Assistant Editor of *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, agreed to serve as interim editor in her absence, working from Athens.



Carol Stein, who joined the Publications Office in 2002 from University of Michigan Press, was promoted to the new post of Managing Editor in July. As well as having substantial publishing experience, Ms. Stein has academic qualifications in archaeology from Boston University and the University of Michigan, and was an Associate Member of the School in 1992–93. Among many accomplishments over the last three years, she has been responsible for the introduction of new technology that has substantially increased the efficiency of the publishing office.



Ms. Stein, her fellow editors, Michael Fitzgerald and Timothy Wardell, and Production Manager Sarah George Figueira (who also typesets *Hesperia*) are keeping busy, as the *Publications Catalogue* makes clear. The catalogue is available from the Princeton office, or it can be downloaded from the Publications website at [www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications). A record number of books are in production:

*Pottery of Roman Date: Fine Ware Imports* (Agora 32), by J. W. Hayes  
*Hellenistic Pottery: The Plain Wares* (Agora 33), by S. I. Rotroff  
*Vessel Glass from the Athenian Agora, ca. 450 B.C.–A.D. 1800* (Agora 34), by G. D. Weinberg and E. M. Stern  
*The Neolithic Pottery of Lerna I and II* (Lerna 5), by K. D. Vitelli  
*A Historical and Economic Geography of Ottoman Greece: The Southwestern Morea in the 18th Century* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 34), by F. Zarinebaf, J. Bennet, and J. L. Davis  
*The Greek Tile Works at Corinth: A Description of the Site and the Finds* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 35), by G. Merker  
*The Chrysokamino Metallurgy Workshop and Its Territory* (*Hesperia* Suppl. 36), by P. P. Betancourt  
*Kommos: A Minoan Harbor Town and Greek Sanctuary in Southern Crete*, by J. W. Shaw



Working closely with Craig Mauzy at the Agora Excavations, the Publications Office will also produce two new Agora Picture Books: *Women in the Athenian Agora* (Picture Book 26), by Susan I. Rotroff and Robert Lamberton, and *Marbleworkers from the Athenian Agora* (Picture Book 27), by Carol Lawton. Mr. Mauzy and Irini Marathaki have also been producing colorful Greek editions of the most popular Picture Books, beginning with John Camp's *Short Guide to the Athenian Agora* (Picture Book 16).



Thanks to the Trustees of the School, the Publications Office was able to purchase four new Macintosh G5s in 2004, loaded with the latest design and production software. These are now in constant use and place the Office in a good position for future electronic experimentation in a rapidly changing publishing environment. ❧

— Charles Watkinson  
Director of Publications

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## Google Links Publications, Researchers

Members of the School's Publications Office joined Google managers in New York this past December to celebrate the launch of Google Print, a new initiative by the search-engine giant to make the world's information universally accessible and useful. ASCSA books are among the first to be incorporated in this virtual library of the future.

Google scanned the entire contents of one hundred American School books. Not only will these texts be searchable online; people will also have the opportunity to purchase them. To ensure that the program does not undermine book sales, the engineers at Google have made it impossible to print out or copy the pages displayed, and users can browse only a portion of each book.

Surveys made public at meetings of librarians and publishers in recent months suggest that most researchers turn to freely accessible online search engines before visiting their libraries, and that senior faculty are as likely to do this as undergraduates. In this changing environment, the Publications Office is involved in a number of programs with organizations like Google to make sure that books and journal articles published by the School are as easily discoverable as possible.

Early usage reports suggest that School publications are not only cited more regu-



Photo courtesy Mickey Kataria

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**Carol Stein and Charles Watkinson from the Publications Office discuss electronic publishing with John Lewis Needham of Google at the Campbell Apartment in New York City.**

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larly by North American classicists than in the past, but are also being found and used by the wider academic community. In the online world, *Hesperia* readers are almost as likely to be based in Beijing as in Berkeley, and to practice anthropology as study epigraphy.

Readers of *ákoue* are encouraged to search Google for recent titles such as *Ceramicus Redivivus* by John Papadopoulos to see the innovative technology at work. ❧



## Student Reports

### The Mysteries of Andania: Sanctuary and Cult

LAURA GAWLINSKI

EUGENE VANDERPOOL FELLOW, 2004–05

The essential requirement for creating a sanctuary in antiquity was demarcated space, but it was the human action that occurred in the set-off area that truly defined the site. Recent studies involving sanctuaries have sought to see them not simply as settings for temples, but as locations created by people's various needs, activities, and agendas.

For my Ph.D. dissertation, I am using the inscribed rules that governed one of the most important festivals in Messenia, the Mysteries of Andania, to explore the issues that were important in the routine management of cult (IG V, 1 1390). Although the sacred law concerns one specific, annual festival, it imparts information relevant to the general nature of sanctuary activity. It is particularly important for the evidence it contains about the kinds of things that did not leave a clear mark in the archaeological record, such as religious costume, oath-taking, and the impermanent tents and booths used for shelter and markets. The inscription shows just how much work was necessary to produce and maintain what later would be preserved only as remains in the ground. My work has three major components: a new edition of the inscription made from autopsy, a commentary focused on ritual and cult, and a reconsideration of the topography of the area where the site was most likely located.

I was able to carry out much of this work in Greece with the support last year of a Sage Fellowship from Cornell University, continuing as Eugene Vanderpool Fellow in 2004. I have been able to view much of the comparanda for my commentary, discovering things I would not have known about otherwise; but the greatest impact came from examining the inscription and exploring the region of Messenia. The inscription was uncovered in 1858 and built into the wall of a church in the small village of Konstantini in Messenia, where it remains today. The last time an edition was made from autopsy was 1868, before the standardization of epigraphical notation, and few accessible images of the stone exist. The improvements I have brought to



Photo: Jennifer Palinkas

**Laura Gawlinski beside the inscription of the Sacred Law of Andania, now built into the wall of a church in the village of Konstantini in Messenia.**

the text include the accurate measurement of unreadable spaces (which affects restorations) and a new recognition of how the layout of the stone implies the intended organization of the law.

The Mysteries regulated in the inscription were linked to Andania, the original capital of Messenia, and were held at a sanctuary called the Karnesian grove. According to Pausanias, the founding of Messene was joined to the rebirth of the Mysteries, and that city eventually took on a major role in the coordination of the festival. Although Andania and the Karnesian grove have never been excavated, a convincing argument for their location about 16 km from Messene has been made. Because of my interest in ritual space, I am incorporating an examination of the unexcavated site and its surrounding landscape into my commentary on the inscription. The spring that was in the Karnesian grove has been identified with the modern Divari spring, the size of which indicates the rich resources of the ancient sanctuary. Last spring I walked from Messene to the grove, the route that may have been used for the Mysteries' procession, under the gaze of the looming Mt. Ithome. One cannot get these details from just reading the inscription.

Fritz Graf noted in a recent article that the so-called lesser Mysteries are no less worthy of study, and I hope to shed new light on this important cult and its sanctuary while exploring the rules that governed them.



### Examining Early Democracy in Athens

GREGORY SHANE JONES

BERT HODGE HILL FELLOW, 2004–05

The School is an ideal setting for scholars conducting research on virtually any aspect of antiquity, but its allure for those of us specifically interested in Athenian art, archaeology, and culture is especially strong. I was quite eager to return to the School as a Regular Member, and since arriving in September 2004, my zeal to conduct further research for my dissertation has only intensified, despite the current trend in scholarship to move away from topics focused on "the A-word." Perhaps even more surprising to some, I am researching the period of the early democracy, exploring the intricate relationship between class, politics, religion, and art in the initial decades of the fifth century, or, as one professor here put it, "taking on the sacred cow" of Classics.

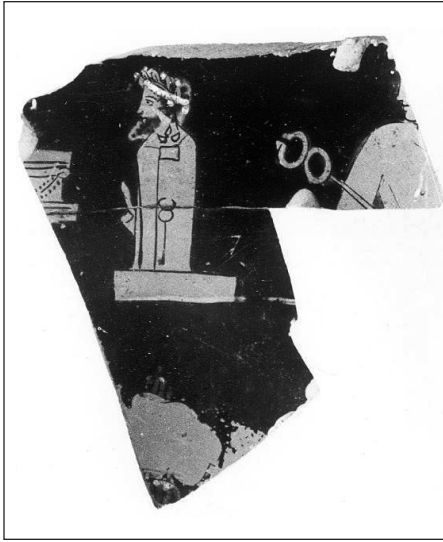
I enjoy relating these tongue-in-cheek concerns for my academic well-being because they are really reflections of the enormous level of interest, support, advice, and general goodwill that emanates from the faculty, staff, and members of the School, which allowed me to conduct my own research while participating in all that the Regular Program demands. In fact, rather propitiously, our autopsy of sites in and around Athens served doubly as research opportunities, allowing me to talk with the experts and bounce ideas back and forth among the entire group.

During the Fall term, thanks to the wonderful resources of the Blegen Library and the feedback I received from scholars at the School, I was also able to improve upon and expand a paper I was to deliver at the APA in Boston that presented some of the research I have done in the past year. In my paper, I argued that the Attic *skolia*, the so-called drinking songs, originated among the non-elite rural classes of Attica and were performed at public festivals and sacrifices rather than aristocratic symposia,

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## Student Reports

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**Herm on a red-figure sherd from the Agora.**

thus giving us a firsthand expression of the middling ideology of the common citizen. These short verses (prayers and invocations to gods and heroes, which seem rather more religious than bibulous) became objects of ridicule for the oligarchic classes in Athens. For in those few instances in Aristophanes when the Attic skolia are related to upper-class symposia, the songs are distorted and turned into jokes deriding the Tyrannicides Harmodios and Aristogeiton, who figure so prominently in these songs.

In my dissertation, I develop these ideas further by focusing on the concept of *isonomia*, which makes its earliest recorded appearance in the Harmodios skolia. This and other early “democratic” principles, with roots in popular religion, may then be associated with a widespread ideology that emerged organically from the soil of the rural masses, with a voice of its own, independent of competing aristocrats and elite politicians such as Kleisthenes, who surely rode the bandwagon of egalitarian reform but may not have had such a firm grip on the reins. In my dissertation I also plan to examine related images and iconography, including the ostensible “Kimonian monuments,” whose images and narratives express popular tenets and the budding egalitarian spirit of the time, rather than individual ambition. We have a great deal of testimony attesting to popular control over individual aristocrats and their activities in this early period, especially regarding public art and display. The conflict and

negotiation between these two competing political forces within the city, with their respective values and traditions, finds expression in the art, mythology, and traditions of Athens.



## A Productive Year of Work on Panaghia Street and Propylaia

JENNIFER PALINKAS

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05

On January 8, 2005, I was pleased to accept the Poster Grand Prize Award at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston, for a poster created in collaboration with James A. Herbst, architect of the Corinth Excavations. Our project, “Road Works in Roman Corinth: A Newly Excavated Street in the Panaghia Field,” presented an early colony road that was established just after 10 B.C. Second in width only to the Lechaion Road, Panaghia Street was a major artery in the Corinthian road network.

Excavations from 1998 to 2004 revealed the complete width of Panaghia Street, 7.4

m, as well as over 23 m of its length, has been revealed. Considering Panaghia Street within the context of Corinth’s road system, and using data gathered from topographical and archaeological research, our poster presented a revised city block unit for the centuriation of Roman Corinth: a city block in the area of Panaghia Field is 81.0 m wide by 148.4 m long.

Systematic excavation of Panaghia Street has uncovered a complex stratigraphy that illustrates the development and engineering of Roman roads in Corinth. Boundary walls were introduced to define the limits of the road soon after its foundation. By the end of the first century A.D., the first utilities, such as drains and water pipes, were installed at the street’s edges. As a result, over time the sidewalks became congested with water pipes but the road at the center was free from disruption. Later, a heavy central drain was constructed and curb walls were sliced through the road, further delineating road from sidewalk. Numismatic and ceramic evidence indicates that Panaghia Street continued in use until at least the fourth century A.D.

In addition to a great variety of small finds, including stamped amphora handles,

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**Panaghia Street after excavation.**

Photo: James Herbst





# Gennadeion News

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

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

### *The Skouloudis Papers and the Greek Political Landscape*

*The finding-aid for the papers of Stephanos Skouloudis, a prominent Greek politician and former Prime Minister, was recently revised by historian Eleutheria Daleziou (University of Glasgow), who describes here his contributions to modern Greece.*



**Stephanos Skouloudis**

*Photo courtesy Gennadeion Archives*

The archive of Stephanos Skouloudis (1838–1928), which was donated to the Gennadius Library in 1986 by Skouloudis' nephew, George Athenogenes, is an important primary resource for students and scholars of modern Greek history and politics. A successful businessman and one of the co-founders of the Bank of Constantinople, Skouloudis became involved in Greek politics after he moved to Athens in 1876. Following the outbreak of the Eastern Crisis in 1875, when ethnic uprisings against the declining Ottoman Empire started in the Balkans, he was appointed as the Greek delegate to the negotiations with the Albanians.

This was the starting point of his memorable political career.

A close friend, both politically and personally, of Charilaos Trikoupi (Prime Minister of Greece 1875, 1878, 1880, 1882–85, 1886–90, 1892–93, 1893–95), Skouloudis served in Trikoupi's cabinets as Minister of Education and Minister of the Marine. During the first government of Prime Minister Dimitrios Rallis (1897), he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the peak of his career, in the midst of the Great War and the crisis in the Greek political scene stemming from the break between King Constantine and Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos, Skouloudis was summoned by the King to head the

government for a short period of time (1915–1916). This was to be his last service to his country. With the return of Venizelos in 1917, he was accused of treason and imprisoned. Released two years later, he died on August 19, 1928, in Athens.

Skouloudis was an ardent lover of the arts and an important collector of paintings, which he left to the National Gallery of Greece. He was also a philanthropist, and among his most important benefactions was the Ophthalmology Clinic at Baloukli in Constantinople. He was also involved with the ambitious project to drain Lake Copais in

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### *Gennadeion Director Wraps Up Busy First Year*

Maria Georgopoulou, who assumed her post as Gennadeion Director in August 2004, oversaw a busy inaugural year, including the launching of a new program in Medieval Greek.

With a Ph.D. from UCLA, a Maitrise from the Sorbonne, and a B.A. from the University of Athens, Ms. Georgopoulou taught at Yale University in the Department of the History of Art for twelve years before taking up her position at the Gennadeion. During her time at Yale, she founded

Yale's Program for Hellenic Studies, which focuses on the study of post-Classical Greece from the Byzantine through the modern period. Funded by the Niarchos Foundation, the program incorporates the teaching of Modern Greek along with courses in several departments as well as public lectures, cultural events, symposia, and research scholarships. As head of the program, among her many other activities she organized the conference "Modern Greece and Its Monuments."

Ms. Georgopoulou's scholarly

research centers on the artistic and cultural interaction of peoples in the eastern Mediterranean, particularly during the Middle Ages, encompassing Byzantine, European, and Islamic art. In addition to the colonies of Venice, she has studied the significance of the Gothic style in the architecture and sculpture of Greece, and the material culture of the thirteenth century. In 2001, she published *Venice's Mediterranean Colonies: Architecture and Urbanism* (Cambridge University Press), which exam-

ines the architecture and urbanism of Venetian Crete in the later Middle Ages. In 2004 she edited the electronic publication *Byzantium: Faith and Power, An exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art* ([www.greekworks.com](http://www.greekworks.com)), due to appear as a book by the end of the year. She is currently writing a book on portable objects in the thirteenth century in their economic and social context, and this past spring organized at the Gennadeion the conference "Material Culture in the Medieval Mediterranean." ❁

## Mandilas Room Dedicated

To honor John B. Mandilas and to formally dedicate the Rare Book Reading Room named in his memory, the Gennadius Library hosted an evening of music and poetry on April 6. The Library's



Trustee Lana Mandilas

Photo: Haris Akriviadis

own Gavriela Vasdeki, who has served the Gennadeion since 1998 as Secretary, recited poetry of Cavafy, Engonopoulos, Eliot, Embiricos, Seferis, and Shakespeare set to music by composers from Debussy to Villa-Lobos, performed by harpist Maria Bildea and flautist Panagiotis Drakos. Following the concert in Cotsen Hall, guests were invited to a dinner in Loring Hall as guests of Mrs. Theodoti-Artemis Mandilas, her daughter and Gennadeion Trustee Lana Mandilas, and other family members.



The John B. Mandilas Rare Book Reading Room, set up for a small exhibition for the April 6 event.

Photo: Nikos Daniilidis

## Medieval Greek Summer Session

The Gennadius Library inaugurated a new four-week Summer Session in July 2005 designed to familiarize participants with Medieval Greek. The brainchild of Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, the seminar was led by Professors Alexander Alexakis and Eustratios Papaioannou. In addition to daily intensive instruction and tutorials, the Summer Session introduced the eight participants to sites and monuments in Thessaloniki, Athens, and Boeotia.

Mr. Alexakis, currently Associate Professor of Byzantine Literature at the University of Ioannina, is the author of *Codex*

*Parisinus Graecus 1115 and its Archetype*.

Mr. Papaioannou, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at The Catholic University of America, is a member of the Steering Committee for the Medieval and Byzantine Studies Program and the Executive Committee of the Center for the Study of Early Christianity.

Made possible by the generosity of Lloyd Cotsen, Chairman of the Gennadeion's Board of Trustees, the Summer Session will take place biannually, alternating with Dumbarton Oaks' summer program. ❀

## Frantz Fellow Receives Getty Postdoctoral Fellowship

Veronica della Dora, M. Alison Frantz Fellow this past year at the Gennadius Library, has been awarded a Getty postdoctoral fellowship for 2005–06 within the framework of the Getty Scholars Program, "The Persistence of Antiquity." The fellowship will enable her to continue working on themes evolving from her work at the Gennadeion for her dissertation, which focuses on visual and written representations of Mount Athos from the early eighteenth century to World War II. A graduate student in UCLA's geography department, Ms. della Dora used her time at the Gennadeion to complete her thesis, exploring the contexts in which Mount

Athos has been constructed as a place of myth since Classical antiquity.

Ms. della Dora will use her stay at the Getty Research Center to expand her project by examining the eastern Mediterranean conceived as a "Classical region" and how this affected its mapping during the western Enlightenment, when the perception of Greece and the Levant underwent a radical shift. She plans to expand the boundaries of her dissertation to include physical remains such as those at Ephesos, Delphi, or Troy, as well as landmarks of pure memory such as the Tower of Babel or the Pharos of Alexandria. ❀

## Gennadius Library News

In February and March, the newly opened Athanassiadis Seminar Room in the Main Building of the Gennadius Library hosted the second part of Whitehead Professor Glenn Bugh's seminar "Venice and Greece," offered to the Regular and Associate Student Members of the School. Library Director Maria Georgopoulou also presented a lecture to the class on Venetian Crete.



On May 18, the Gennadeion sponsored the presentation of the documentary "Elias Petropoulos. An Underground World," directed by Kalliopi Legaki and produced by Maria Gentekou. The film was awarded the FIPRESCI Prize at the 7th Documentary Film Festival at Thessaloniki.



Denis Vovchenko (University of Minnesota) has been selected as the M. Alison Frantz Fellow for 2005–06. Mr. Vovchenko's project

is "Containing Balkan Nationalism: Pan-Orthodox Visions and the Megali Idea (1850–1900)."



AMBROSIA—the computerized union catalogue of the holdings of the Gennadius, Blegen, and British School Libraries—and other bibliographic electronic resources can now be accessed from the Gennadeion's Main Reading Room. AMBROSIA is designed to enable users to search for books in all three libraries simultaneously.



Friends and benefactors of the Gennadius Library celebrated Clean Monday for the fifth year in a row at Estiatorio Milos in New York City with a special treat—a concert by Grigoris Maninakis and the Mikrokosmos Ensemble. Under the patronage of H.E. The Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. George V. Savvaides, the event raised \$35,000 for the renovations to the Library's East Garden. ❀



## Material Culture in Middle Ages Topic of Symposium

Issues of artistic exchange, technological innovation, and cultural assimilation focusing on the material culture of the medieval Mediterranean were the topics of a symposium organized by Library Director Maria Georgopoulou in April 2005 at the Gennadius Library. The symposium convened archaeologists and art historians expert in Latin European, Byzantine, and Islamic cultures to examine issues of production and consumption in the multiethnic Mediterranean during the Middle Ages.

Symposium speakers included Vaso Penna (Center for the Study of Early Modern Pottery and University of the Peloponnese), Demetra Papanikola-

Bakirtzi (Archaeological Institute of Macedonian and Thracian Studies), Guy D.R. Sanders (Corinth Excavations), Scott Redford (Georgetown University), Robert Ousterhout (University of Urbana-Champaign), and Anna Ballian and Anastasia Drandaki (Benaki Museum). They explored artistic encounters and the industrial arts, focusing on specific artifacts and media from an archaeological, technological, and stylistic perspective. Papers and discussions alike highlighted problems transcending traditional disciplinary boundaries and raised awareness of issues of cultural translation within the context of the medieval Mediterranean. ❀

## Conference Honors Manousakas

Manousos I. Manousakas (1914–2003) was honored in a day-long conference at Cotsen Hall this past January organized by the Research Center for the Study of Medieval and Modern Hellenism of the Academy of Athens and the Hellenic Institute for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies in Venice, with the support of the Gennadius Library. A member of the Academy of Athens and an expert on the history and literature of Venetian Crete, Mr. Manousakas was also active in promoting the intellectual profile of the Gennadeion and its treasurers during his tenure as Member and then as President of the *Philoi* of the Library in the mid-1980s.

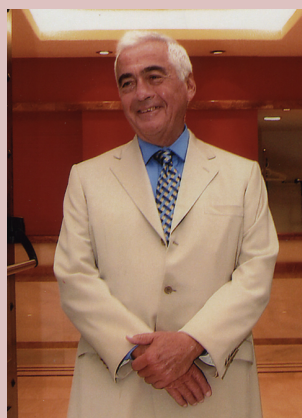
In an illustrious academic career that spanned much of the second half of the twentieth century, Mr. Manousakas was Director of the Medieval Archives section of the Academy of Athens, Professor at the University

of Thessaloniki, Director of the Hellenic Institute for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies in Venice, Director of the Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies at the National Research Foundation in Athens, President of the committee that established the University of Crete; and a Member of the Academy of Athens (1982–2003) and its President until 1996.

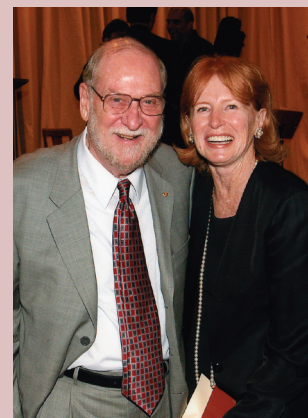
In 1986, Mr. Manousakas edited and presented the book *History of Athens* by John Benizelos (+1807), a work closely related to the founder of the Gennadius Library, John Gennadius. Benizelos, an intellectual and a teacher from Athens, was Gennadius' great-grandfather. After discovering Benizelos' unpublished manuscript in England in 1926, Gennadius prepared an edition for publication in 1930, but it was Mr. Manousakas who initiated its publication and incorporated Gennadius' introduction into the text.

## Benefit Honors Lloyd Cotsen

It took more than a cloudburst to dampen the enthusiasm of 200 friends of the Gennadius Library, who turned out for a concert and dinner in honor of Gennadeion Board Chair Lloyd Cotsen on June 2. Grigoris Maninakis joined with singer Argyro Kaparou to present "A Musical Journey," performing the poetry of Seferis, Elytis, and others set to music by some of Greece's greatest composers. After the concert in Cotsen Hall, the skies opened, but the party went on, with dinner served under tents in the Gennadeion East Gardens. Thanks to generous underwriting, the benefit earned some \$40,000 towards establishing a travel fellowship in Mr. Cotsen's honor.



Photos: Haris Akriviadis



Clockwise from upper left: Lloyd Cotsen at the entrance to Cotsen Hall; Gennadeion Trustee and speaker Edmund "Mike" Keeley with Margit Cotsen; Director of the Gennadeion Maria Georgopoulou, Director of the American School Stephen V. Tracy, and Gennadeion President Catherine deG. Vanderpool after their tributes to Mr. Cotsen.

At the conference, ten students and colleagues of the late academician spoke on his intellectual and academic contributions to the study of medieval and early modern Hellenism. ❀

### CORRECTION

An article about the acquisition of a book on astronomy by Dionysios Pyrrhos (Summer 2004 *Gennadeion News*) incorrectly listed the publication date as 1896. The work was published in Athens in 1836.

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

## Chronicles of Modern Greece: Myrivilis Papers

Leda Costaki, Special Cataloguer in the Archives of the Gennadius Library, recently completed the finding-aid for the papers of Stratis Myrivilis, donated in 1999 by his widow Eleni Myrivili, daughter-in-law Kaiti Myrivili, and children Haris Myrivili and Drosoula Angelopoulou, following on Myrivilis' own wishes. Ms. Costaki describes here the collection and its importance.

One of the most important figures in Modern Greek literature, Stratis Myrivilis is perhaps best known for his novels *Life in the Tomb* (Η ζωή εν τάφω, 1930), *The Schoolmistress with the Golden Eyes* (Η Δασκάλα με τα Χρυσά Μάτια, 1933), and *Vassili* (Βασίλης ο Αρβανίτης, 1943), which have been widely read by several generations of Greek readers. Most of his writings, however, consisted of newspaper articles (*chronographemata*) and texts for his radio programs, evidence of another side to Myrivilis—active journalist and broadcaster.

There are hundreds of such articles, some reworked for publication in collections of short stories. In them, Myrivilis covers a variety of themes, ranging from the relationships of people living close together in the neighborhoods of Athens to those of characters in rural areas, and from the beauty of nature or the change of seasons to the moral values and political situations of the time. These writings capture the atmosphere of a period and society now lost, and display the same lyrical yet realistic qualities of Myrivilis as a novelist.

Myrivilis' life, closely tied with the history of modern Greece, is itself like a novel. Born on the island of Mytilene in 1892, he died in Athens in 1969. During his lifetime, he witnessed world wars and war in Greece, the liberation of his native island, rebellions and disillusionment, and the despair and hope that followed World War II. As an ardent young patriot, Myrivilis volunteered twice for war service, serving in the Balkan Wars as well as the campaign in Asia

Minor, and he also worked as a reporter at the Albanian front. A revolutionary idealist, Myrivilis was a supporter of *demotike* (the popular form of Greek now written and spoken throughout Greece, in opposition to the more formal *katharevousa*) and a pro-Venizelist. Eventually he became known as one of the greatest prose writers of modern Greece.

The Gennadeion collection includes personal documents, manuscripts, papers delivered on various occasions, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and a press collection, including newspapers that Myrivilis himself published or directed (Καμπάνα, Σάλπιγξ, Ταχυδρόμος) as well as underground publications that circulated during the German Occupation (παράνομος τύπος). Among the earliest documents in the collection are Myrivilis' notebooks from elementary school, various school certificates, and picture postcards that he exchanged with his friends. His military career is also well attested, not only by documents related to his service (φύλλα πορείας, απολυτήρια), but also by awards, medals, and even the official record of the wound he received in the battle of Killis in 1913. Of particular interest from the perspective of cultural and social history is the material relating to his activities as director of a military theatrical group for the entertainment of the soldiers at the front. His correspondence with relatives, friends, intellectuals, and fans also reveals information about the cultural and political concerns of his time.

The collection also includes a significant section of transla-



**Stratis Myrivilis and his family.**

*Photo courtesy Gennadeion Archives*

tions of his work and reviews published in Greece and abroad, as well as secondary materials compiled by his son, Lambis, including newspaper clippings, studies on Myrivilis and his work (especially his novels), and material from exhibitions and public events in his honor. Myrivilis' work also has been translated into many languages, and the Myrivilis family has donated to the Gennadeion a number of his books in translation. ❧

### Skouloudis Papers

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Boeotia in the late nineteenth century; his papers relating to the project were catalogued by N. Melios and A. Papadopoulos in 1989.

The papers, comprising six linear meters, include Skouloudis' official correspondence, scrapbooks of press clippings, and books from his private library. They provide a wealth of information about Skouloudis' political career and the history of modern Greece in the last part of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. ❧

## Walton Lecturer Focuses on Byzantium

Helen Evans, Curator of Medieval Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, presented her "Visions of Byzantium: Past, Present, and Future" in the twenty-fourth annual Walton Lecture, organized by the Gennadius Library at Cotsen Hall in early February. Since 2005 marks the 100th anniversary of the first Byzantine exhibition at Grottaferrata, Italy, Ms. Evans spoke about the history of Byzantine exhibitions in the last 100 years, including those she has organized at the Metropolitan Museum, as well as her future projects in the field of Byzantine art.

An expert on Armenian illuminated manuscripts and their artistic relationships with Byzantine and Western medieval art, Ms. Evans has been instrumental in showcasing Byzantium as a major component of medieval culture. In 1997 she planned the exhibition "Glory of Byzantium" as a sequel to the "Age of Spirituality" that had taken place 20 years earlier. The show reached a wide audience and its catalogue has since become a standard reference book. Following on this success, in 2004 Ms. Evans organized an equally significant exhibition on Late Byzantine art, "Byzantium. Faith and Power (1261–1557)," encompassing the last centuries of Byzantine art and culture. Ms. Evans' presence at the Metropolitan Museum and in the museum world in general has been a catalyst for the promotion of Byzantine studies in the United States. ❧

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## Student Reports

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glass vessels, obsidian cores, bronze objects, a gold earring or pendant, and an ivory figurine, Panaghia Street has produced an outstanding assemblage of coins. Among the highlights of the collection are many coins of the *duoviri*, as well as Julio-Claudian, Flavian, Antonine, and Severan coins, including especially noteworthy examples of a coin of Domitian and one of Julia Domna. Our favorite type of object from Panaghia Street, however, is the water pipe. We have excavated some twenty-plus water-pipe lines, installed, repaired, and replaced over the centuries, and revealed in a complicated but decipherable stratigraphic sequence. We are currently engaged in producing a typology of these water pipes.

As our research on Panaghia Street progresses, I continue work on my dissertation, considering the propylaia of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Eleusis, under the direction of Bonna D. Wescoat of Emory University. I examine the architecture and space of the entrances to the sanctuary within the context of the festival and procession of the Mysteries, in order to show that every aspect in the design and decoration of the propylaia shaped the experience of the pilgrim. Owing to the unparalleled resources of the Blegen Library, and to the easy proximity of Eleusis, I made great progress this year, in both research and writing, and I plan to submit my dissertation by the fall of 2005.



## Art, Rhetoric, and a Soggy Hike

KRISTIN SEAMAN

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05

Recently, while preparing my 2005 AIA paper on Hellenistic and Roman personifications of Oikoumene (the Inhabited World), I visited the Porto Raphti Colossus with ASCSA Mellon Professor Jim Sickinger and three fellow Associate Members, Sarah Bolmarcich, Maureen O'Brien, and Chris Welser.

As the photograph accompanying this article only hints, the trip was a quintessential School outing. It included driving rain, an old salt of a fisherman, and a slippery, uphill hike on an uninhabited island. The fun-but-muddy day trip reaffirmed Stephen

Miller's conclusion that the Colossus cannot be associated with Oikoumene. But it did more than suggest that the statue is better identified as a seated emperor or other prominent man in militaristic clothing; it highlighted the diversity of the School community: Professor Sickinger, Sarah, and Chris are philologists and ancient historians, Maureen's specialty is Medieval art, and I study Classical art and archaeology. Most importantly, it demonstrated the usefulness of being at the School when writing a dissertation.

My AIA paper is an excerpt from my dissertation about the influence of rhetoric on Hellenistic art. Through the generous support of a Fulbright Scholarship and a Brittan Fellowship from the Classics Department of the University of California at Berkeley, I've been able to work on my dissertation as a Regular and an Associate Member at the School. My research combines close readings of texts with close autopsies of artworks, and so I've benefited from visits to the Blegen and the Gennadius Libraries, the other foreign archaeological schools in Athens, and Greek sites and museums.

My dissertation seeks to explain why Greek art looks so different in the Hellenistic period. The art of the Hellenistic courts experienced dramatic changes in description, characterization, and narrative as well as an increased awareness of style. Explanations for these innovations often look to such factors as Alexander the Great's conquest of the Near East or the cosmopolitanism of Hellenistic cities. My research, however, focuses on internal developments in Greek cultural production—specifically, advances in rhetoric that, I argue, transformed both literature and art in the Hellenistic age.

The introduction of *progymnasmata*, or preliminary rhetorical exercises, into the standard curriculum changed the nature of rhetorical education. *Progymnasmata* are preserved in handbooks attributed to four Greek authors—Theon, Pseudo-Hermogenes, Aphthonios, and Nikolaos—and to one Latin author, Priscian. Although the earliest surviving handbook dates to the first century B.C., other ancient sources suggest that *progymnasmata* were part of educational practices by the very start of the Hellenistic period. These *progymnasmata* consisted of ten or more exercises that were arranged in order of increasing



Photo: James Sickinger

(Clockwise) ASCSA Associate Members Chris Welser, Kris Seaman, Sarah Bolmarcich, and Maureen O'Brien at the Porto Raphti Colossus.

difficulty, including *ekphrasis* (descriptive speech), *prosopopoiia* (imitation of the character of a person or a thing), and *diegesis* (narrative). I trace the educational impact of these widely used exercises on, for example, the hyperrealism of Sosos's Unswept Room Mosaic, the personifications on the Archelaos Relief, and the narrative techniques of the Telephos Frieze from the Great Altar at Pergamon.

Rhetorical theorization also grew increasingly sophisticated beginning in the fourth century. Treatises devoted much space to the concept of *lexis* (style), constructed style-based histories of rhetoric, and compared the styles of orators with those of artists. Using old standbys like the *Rhetorica ad Herennium* and recent additions like the new Poseidippos papyrus, I explore analogies of art and rhetoric as well as the birth of a new genre in the Hellenistic period: the history of art and art criticism.

In one history of art that was written during the Roman Empire, Pliny famously said that art ceased after Alexander. For the sake of my dissertation, I'm certainly glad that he was prone to exaggeration!

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Photo, left: ASCSA Assistant Professor **Michael Nelson**, and Senior Associate Member **Albert J. Ammerman** (Colgate University) at the September 2004 garden party to welcome the class of '05. Photo, right: James Rignall Wheeler Fellow **Paul Salay** (California State University at Long Beach) and wife Marie at the party.



Attending the reception for new Gennadius Library Director Maria Georgopoulou, held in the School gardens in September 2004. Photo, left: Associate Member **Christine Smith** (Washington University), Eugene Vanderpool Fellow **Laura Gawlinski** (Cornell University), Associate Member **Jennifer Palinkas** (Emory University), and Regular Member **Alicia Carter** (University of Texas, Austin). Photo, right: **Wendy Porter** (Metal Storage Supervisor, Agora Excavations) and Mellon Professor **James P. Sickinger**.



Photo, left: School staff gathered at the Director's house in December 2004 for a festive holiday party. From left: **Maria Tournia** (Blegen Library Secretary), **Tarek Elemam** (Information Systems and Technology Manager), **Dina Zissopoulou** (Assistant Accountant), **Demetra Bakodima** (Accountant), **Elena Kourakou** (Secretary), and **Amalia Zaharaki** (Receptionist). Photo, right: Attending the November 2004 lecture "H.S. Robinson and the Modernization of the Corinthian Excavations," **Andrew Siebengartner** (Philip Lockhart Fellow, University of London) and **Seth G. Bernard** (Fulbright Fellow, Amherst College).





Photo: Catherine Vanderpool

**John Younger** donated five benches with memorial plaques in honor of **Paul Rehak**, Secretary of the School's Alumni/ae Association 2000–04, who died in June 2004.



Photo: June Allison

The School's Fall 2004 trip, led by Mellon Professor **James P. Sickinger** and Director of the School **Stephen V. Tracy**, included a visit to Pherai in Thessaly.



School members gather in the theater at ancient Orchomenos during the School's Fall 2004 trip to the Peloponnese.



On hand to mark the official opening of Cotsen Hall on January 24, 2005: President of the Hellenic Republic, **Constantine Stephanopoulos**, and **Lloyd E. Cotsen**, Chair of the Gennadius Library Board of Trustees.

#### ASCSA Receives Medal of Athens ►

In a December 2004 ceremony at the Byzantine Museum, ASCSA Director **Stephen V. Tracy** accepted the Medal of the City of Athens from Mayor **Dora Bakoyannis** on behalf of the School. The medal honors institutions founded before 1900 that have contributed to the intellectual and cultural growth of Athens.



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## Some Thoughts on the Placement of Soaring Votives

PHOEBE SEGAL

STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05

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On January 7, 2005, at the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston, I delivered a short paper based on my dissertation, “Soaring Votives: *Anathemata* in Archaic and Classical Greek Sanctuaries” (Columbia University, under the direction of C. Marconi, R. Brilliant), which addresses a crucial aspect of votive practice in Greek religion, the practice of elevating three-dimensional sculpted images above eye level in the Greek sanctuary. I argue that the ostentatious method of displaying votive statues on columns, pillars, and tall pedestals served dual purposes: to please the gods and to enhance the status of the dedicator in the eyes of his community. The Greek impulse to one-up one’s neighbor appears to have functioned as a driving force in the design and placement of elevated votive statues, which were visible to gods and worshipers alike from a wide range of points both inside and outside the boundaries of the sanctuary. Although soaring votives are found all over the Greek world, from the Athenian Acropolis to Cyrene, from Olympia to Thasos, I limited my discussion to two case studies from the first half of the sixth century B.C.: the sphinx-column from the sanctuary of Aphaia on Aegina and the Naxian sphinx dedicated in the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi.

In both instances, I contend that the sphinx-column functioned as both a beacon, drawing worshipers to the sanctuary and symbolizing its prosperity to the world outside, and a guardian, protecting the sanctuary from the world of the profane by its commanding presence. Although the sanctuary of Aphaia is at first glance a rural, local sanctuary, I posit that the gargantuan sphinx-column, reconstructed by Gottfried Gruben at twelve m in height, most likely could be seen below from the Saronic Gulf, and that, therefore, the dedication functioned not only as a votive but also as a symbol of Aeginetan piety and prosperity to a wide audience of merchants and seafarers. In discussing the visual and psychological effects of the sphinx-column, I argue

that the statue engaged the worshiper in a tantalizing game of appearance, disappearance, and reappearance, in which its full majesty was revealed only upon entry into the temple precinct.

As the literal and symbolic center of the Greek world, Delphi stands out as a place where private citizens and city-states self-consciously presented themselves to each other through lavish dedications. I contend, therefore, that the height and position of the Naxian sphinx maximized the potential of the sloped topography of the site, resulting in a visual feast in which the sphinx statue was seen from above and below, in frontal and in profile view, never leaving the sight of either the community of worshipers or Apollo himself. The sphinx, a monster whose mystifying smile simultaneously intrigues and repels the viewer, seems ideally suited to act as both a beacon for and guardian of Greek sanctuaries.

This past year I was an Associate Member at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens thanks to a fellowship from the Department of Art History and Archaeology, Columbia University. I am currently assembling a catalogue of Archaic and Classical soaring votives out of which my dissertation will take shape. I am grateful for the opportunity to visit so many of the Greek sanctuaries at which soaring votives appear and to be surrounded by colleagues so knowledgeable and eager to share their ideas and experiences with me.



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## Worker Protection: Applications of Industrial Cult in Antiquity

CHRISTINE A. SMITH

GORHAM PHILLIPS STEVENS FELLOW, 2004–05

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In antiquity, industrial activity was dangerous business, in which even highly skilled workers could encounter personal dangers or the unplanned failure of the industrial process. To ensure success in their work, as well as their personal well-being, many workers relied on religious measures, such as prayers and apotropaic devices, which can be collectively referred to as workers’ or industrial cult. In my dissertation, “Controlling *Miasma*: The Evidence for Cult Practices of Greek Craftspeople from



**This Attic red-figure kylix is the name-piece of the Foundry Painter: Berlin, Staatliche Museen (Antikensammlung, inventory number F 2294).**

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the Archaic to the Hellenistic Period,” on which I was able to work at the School through the generous support of the Gorham P. Stevens Fellowship, I examine the archaeological and iconographic evidence for workers’ cult, a previously neglected aspect of ancient Greek popular religion.

Workshop sites provide much of the important material regarding workers’ cult. As early as the Bronze Age, there is evidence linking craft, particularly metallurgy, with religious rituals designed to protect production, and similar conclusions have been reached regarding cult practices at potters’ quarters and quarry sites. A general overview of cult activity at workshop sites may also help shed light on specific, and sometimes unexplained, religious practices, such as the “ritual pyres” found in Athens. As many of these deposits were found beneath floor levels in buildings devoted to industry in the commercial areas surrounding the Agora, they may have served in ritual cleansing of structures, ultimately implemented to protect the workshop.

Painted scenes of workshops on black- and red-figure vases also provide interesting clues regarding industrial cult. Especially interesting are scenes with votive objects, plaques, or masks in the background of the action, which seem to serve an apotropaic function, an attempt by workers to protect production processes. That this sort of imagery was required to ensure the safety of the workers and their shops is suggested by several depictions in which demonic figures wreck workshops and torture their employees, as well as an episode from a *Life of Homer*, known as the “Kiln Poem,” in which demons threaten to destroy a ceramic workshop if not appeased.



I am also examining religious dedications placed in sanctuaries by the workers themselves. Although the surviving examples undoubtedly represent only a fraction of the original corpus, enough examples remain to indicate that these dedications, many of which were “first-fruit” offerings, were given to the gods both as prayers for future good fortune and as thankful gifts for past favors.

Greek craftspeople employed various methods and rituals in their attempt to maintain divine favor through sacrifices, offerings, festival participation, or the elimination of dangerous sources of *miasma*. The threat of *miasma* was a dominating concern for the ancient Greeks; literary evidence indicates that they believed religious danger was contagious, and that the consequence of pollution was divine anger. I believe that pollution was a particular concern for craftspeople because many of these jobs brought them into contact with chthonic deities, who represented the ultimate form of pollution. Ancient Greek industrial activity resulted in “matter out of place”—to borrow Mary Douglas’ classic definition of pollution—which resulted from interaction in areas between the worlds of men and the divine. Workers’ cult practices demonstrate a desire to exercise control over an economically vital process, and an appeal to the divinities that craftspeople felt were capable of offering protection from the dangers inherent in their work.



## Love and Marriage in Plutarch’s *Erotikos*

GEORGIA TSOUVALA

DOREEN C. SPITZER FELLOW, 2004–05

Marriage was as fundamental and controversial an institution in the past as it is today. Often intertwined with issues of gender and the role of the state, marriage is viewed as the traditionally legal institution through which humans have procreated and bestowed their values and valuables upon their legal heirs. The role of *eros* and conjugality in Plutarch’s *Erotikos*, and the historical context of the work in the societies of imperial Greece (and Boiotia in particular), are the main foci of my dissertation “Plutarch’s *Erotikos*: A Social and Historical Commentary” and of my research

at the School as the Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow this past year. Plutarch’s dialogue is a philosophical discussion among the author and his friends about pederastic and conjugal love, and arises out of a scandal that breaks out at Thespiiai (possibly the most important Boiotian city of imperial Greece) during the festival of Eros: Ismenodora, a wealthy widow, kidnaps Bacchon, a handsome and younger ephebe, and proceeds to marry him.

What the impact of Rome had been on the traditions and thought of the Greeks concerning marriage in the socially and ethnically diverse world of the Empire has been a question that is guiding much of my research. I have been able to conclude that the society of Thespiiai, a longtime friend to Rome with a prosperous Roman community of its own, had merged Greek and Roman wedding practices at the end of the first century A.D. After a century of close contact between the Greek and Roman communities, one should not be surprised to find Roman traditions and practices infiltrating a very traditional institution such as marriage. My paper at the APA meetings in Boston, titled “Ismenodora at the Gymnasium: Plutarch’s *Erotikos* and IG VII 1777,” has now become part of a larger project that includes a new edition of the inscription. Having “married” philology and epigraphy, I argued for the identification of Plutarch’s heroine in the *Erotikos* with M(arkia) Ismenodora of the inscription. This identification affirms intermarriage between Greek and Roman citizens at the end of the first century.

Marriage as a civic institution that aims at both personal and social harmony was the topic of my paper “The Role of Mar-

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Photo: Georgia Tsouvala

**Squeeze of IG VII 1777.**



**Archival photograph of Virginia R. Grace**

More than ten years have passed since the death of legendary School Member Virginia R. Grace, but her lifetime of work on stamped amphora handles remains uniquely important. This spring, the amphora archive and the rest of the Virginia Grace papers were transferred from her office in the Stoa of Attalos to the Archives of the American School, where they have been placed in an area that will be named after her. Tania Panagou, a graduate student in the Department of History and Archaeology at Athens University, author of an M.A. thesis on “Stamped Amphora Handles from a Cistern in the Area of Theseion,” and a great admirer of “Miss Grace,” has been hired on a part-time basis to process and catalog the papers.

The School’s Archives received two donations of note this past year. On the initiative of Professor James C. Wright, longtime Member of the School and the Managing Committee, Bryn Mawr College donated the excavation notebooks of the 1922 ASCSA/Fogg Museum excavations at Colophon directed by another archaeological legend, Hetty Goldman. Professor Mark Usher (University of Vermont) has donated the papers of Samuel Elliot Bassett (ASCSA student in 1901–02, professor of archaeology in 1932, and Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships from 1917 to 1936).

The bulk of the Lerna Excavations records (notebooks, drawings, photos, and notes concerning the publication) were sent to the School’s Archives by the Lerna Publication Committee. The latter has received an INSTAP grant to cover the cataloging expenditures of the Lerna records at the Archives. ❖

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan  
Archivist

## Managing Committee

*continued from page 2*

Larson (Regular Member 1997–98; Associate Member 1998–99), classical archaeologist Janet D. Jones, and Kevin F. Daly (Vanderpool Fellow 1998–99; Hirsch Fellow 1997–98; Norton Fellow 1993–94; SS 1990) were elected to represent Bucknell University, following the resignation of Managing Committee Member Greta Ham. Linda C. Reilly (Abby Leach Fellow 1966–67; Senior Research Associate 1986–87, 1995–96) and newly appointed Summer Session 2006 Director William E. Hutton will represent The College of William and Mary, while John W.I. Lee (Wheeler Fellow 1996–97) and Brice L. Erickson (Bert Hodge Hill Fellow 1998–99; honorary Schliemann Fellow 1997–98) will represent the University of California, Santa Barbara. Classicists Dimitrios Yatromanolakis and Nancy Felson were elected to represent Johns Hopkins University and the University of Georgia, respectively. Former Geoarchaeology Fellow (1999–2000) James M.L. Newhard will represent the College of Charleston; recent Wiener Laboratory Visiting Research Professor Maria A. Liston (Wiener Lab Senior Research Associate 2002; Associate Member 1989–90) represents the University of Waterloo in consortium with Wilfrid Laurier University; and longtime School Member and former Summer Session Director (1990) John G. Younger was elected to represent the University of Kansas.

Previously, at the January Managing Committee meeting in Boston, five representatives had been elected to Committee membership, including a second representative from Grand Valley State University. Assistant Professor of History William S. Morison, who was the George Henry McFadden Fellow at the School in 1993–94 and an Associate Member in 1996–97, joins fellow faculty member (and spouse) Melissa Morison in representing the University.

Among those elected to fill vacancies on the Managing Committee were Sarolta A. Takács, elected to represent Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, replacing Jack L. Cargill, who resigned; and Michael A. Tueller, elected to fill the position left vacant by the death of Brigham Young University representative Nanci DeBloois. David G. Romano (Regular Member 1976–77; Vanderpool Fellow 1979–80; Secretary of the School 1977–78; Whitehead Professor 1994–95) will represent the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, replacing retired representa-

tive Keith DeVries. Hector Williams of the University of British Columbia (John Williams White Fellow 1968–69; Edward Capps and Canada Council Fellow 1969–70; Publications Committee Member 1992–97 and Chair, 1994–97) was chosen to replace Phillip Harding, who has also retired.

### Committee Elections

The following committee election results were announced subsequent to the May Managing Committee meeting: Committee on Admission and Fellowships, 2005–09, Katherine A. Schwab (Fairfield University); Committee on the Blegen Library, 2005–09, Celina Gray (McMaster University) and Jeremy J. McNerney (University of Pennsylvania); Committee on Committees,

2005–07, David G. Romano (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) and Kathleen M. Lynch (University of Cincinnati); Excavation and Survey Committee, 2005–10, Timothy E. Gregory (Ohio State University) and Margaret S. Mook (Iowa State University); Executive Committee, 2005–09, Barbara Tsakiris (Vanderbilt University) and James C. Wright (Bryn Mawr College); Committee on Personnel, 2005–10, Susan I. Rotroff (Washington University); Committee on Publications, 2005–10, Diskin Clay (Duke University) and Jon D. Mikalson (University of Virginia); Committee on the Summer Sessions, 2005–09, Elizabeth A. Fisher (Randolph-Macon College) and Marjorie Venit (University of Maryland). ❧

## Trustees Travel to Crete



Photos: Catherine Vanderpool



With a rigorous hike through the Samaria Gorge, a group of School and Gennadeion Trustees brought to a close their five-day visit to Crete in late May and early June. Under the leadership of Thomas Brogan, Director of the INSTAP/East Crete Center, Trustees received an intensive introduction to the archaeology of Minoan and post-Minoan Crete, starting with sites excavated by Americans and their Greek colleagues in eastern Crete.

**Photo, top:** Margit Cotsen, wife of Lloyd Cotsen, Gennadeion Board Chair and School Trustee; Tom Brogan; and Alan Boegehold, in the Samaria Gorge. **Photo, bottom:** School Trustee Emeritus and Gennadeion Trustee Andre Newburg and School Trustee Judith Thomson take a break at the 15th century Venetian villa of Etia, in eastern Crete.



# First Wiener Visiting Research Professor Forges New Links Between Lab and School

Serving in the newly created position of Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor, Maria Liston (University of Waterloo, Ontario) reports on her goals and aspirations, and ultimately her achievements, for her year at the School.



Photo: Alicia Carter

## Wiener Lab Professor Maria Liston dives into the job (ASCSA Trip I, Abdera).

This past year I had the privilege of being the first Wiener Visiting Research Professor, and it was a marvelous experience indeed. Many years ago, when I was a Student Associate Member of the School, the Wiener Laboratory existed only as a series of architect's plans and drawings. During that year, I did not need a lab as much as I anticipated, since I didn't have a study permit until late February. As a result I spent much of that year participating in the Regular Program rather than conducting my own research on the human skeletal remains from Kavousi, Crete. Little did I realize how useful that would be to me, both in my future teaching and in developing this new position at the School!

One of my goals for the year was to make the Wiener Laboratory and its facilities more accessible to the students in the School's Regular Program. Participating in the fall trips seemed the best way to begin that process. I participated in Trip I to Northern Greece and Trip IV to the Deep Peloponnese. I had forgotten how fun and exhausting School trips can be, but the experience certainly got me involved. We found bones, either human or animal, at nearly every site we visited, and that pro-

vided a starting place for many conversations and subsequent visits to the Lab's library and collections. I also reported on Greek skeletons ranging in date from Hellenistic (Phillip II?) to Lower Paleolithic *Homo heidelbergensis*. I continued to join the students on some of the morning trips in Athens, and I tried never to miss the Friday trips into Attica. In February I had the chance to lead the group through the sites I have worked on at Kavousi and Azoria in Crete.

During the Winter term I offered a seminar entitled "The Use and Abuse of Physical Anthropology." The response was enthusiastic, with nine Regular Members, two Student Associates, and one Senior Associate participating in the course. The purpose of this seminar was to enable non-specialists to interpret reports on human skeletal and mortuary data, since students with little background in biological anthropology may have difficulty in applying anthropological data from cemeteries to their own work. Specific topics included a brief history of bioarchaeological research including the successful (and unsuccessful) techniques of analysis, evaluation of biological categories (age, sex, race, etc.), and the use and

appropriate application of laboratory analyses such as isotopic and trace-element studies. Using readings drawn primarily from reports on skeletal remains at Greek archaeological sites to illustrate these topics, the students acquired a familiarity with the research done in Greece by anthropologists associated with sites they would probably visit during the year. Using the collections of the Wiener Laboratory, we were able to spend much of our class time in hands-on practice, developing a basic knowledge of anatomy and trying out various techniques of analysis.

The class included guest lectures by 2003–04 Zooarchaeology Fellow Thanos Webb and Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox, and field trips to examine the skeletal collections in the Athenian Agora. By the end of the term I believe that the students were equipped to make better use of the available skeletal data, and to understand the potential and limitations of that data.

While trying to keep up with the Regular Members, I also worked on a number of research topics. A manuscript on the analysis of the human remains for John Papadopoulos' volume on the Early Iron Age graves from the Athenian Agora is nearing completion. The project involves the re-analysis of many skeletons first studied by J. Lawrence Angel, as well as the initial study of more recently excavated graves. As my primary new research project, I am also currently reconstructing and analyzing skeletons from 103 graves at the site of Liatovouni in Epirus. The project is interesting in its own right, offering some contrasts with Early Iron Age sites to the south, and it provided a useful immediate source of examples for the student seminar as I strove to bridge the traditional program of the School and the activities of the Wiener Laboratory. 🌿

### NEW this issue!

A color edition of this newsletter can now be viewed online at [www.ascsa.edu.gr/newsletter/newsletter.htm](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/newsletter/newsletter.htm).

# Solow Fellows Study Argive Heraion, Animal Bones

Fellowships from the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation helped two scholars make significant progress on their research in summer 2004. Christopher Pfaff (Florida State University) spent six weeks mapping architectural remains at the site of the Argive Heraion, while David S. Reese (Yale University) used his time at the School to study for publication the animal bones and shells from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth and from Lerna.

Mr. Pfaff and assistant David Scahill continued their project of mapping the architectural remains of the Argive Heraion site using a computerized global positioning system (GPS). A Leica Total Station was employed to complete a detailed survey of the grand staircase that lies below the fifth-century B.C. portico known as the South Stoa. Also surveyed were a series of retaining walls on the hillside behind the South Stoa and nearly all of the Stoa itself. In order to record the context of the Stoa within the larger terraced complex of the site, they also surveyed two section lines through the entire site.

Although the work carried out by Mr. Pfaff and Mr. Scahill focused on data collection rather than analysis, Mr. Pfaff reports one significant new finding: the z-coordinates of points measured on the treads of the steps of the grand staircase revealed that the horizontal courses of the steps were de-

signed with a subtle curvature reflecting a previously observed curvature in the South Stoa positioned above the staircase. The existence of curvature in both the staircase and Stoa attests to a remarkable degree of integration of the Stoa with its architectural setting. Mr. Pfaff notes that he knows of nothing else quite like this phenomenon in Greek architecture and observes that the only comparable situation is the relationship of the west façade of the Parthenon and a series of rock-cut steps below it.

Mr. Reese spent his time at the School completing a study of all the food and burned (sacrificed) animal bones and shells from the 1961–73 and 1994 excavations of the Corinth sanctuary. He was also able to study all the worked bone objects as well as the bronze animal figurines, terracotta animal figurines, and terracottas of priestesses or votaries carrying young pigs. Mr. Reese's work will be published as a chapter in a forthcoming volume of *Corinth XVIII: The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore*. Results of his related study of specific shells and worked bones from other Corinth excavations will be published as comparanda to the Demeter and Kore material.

Mr. Reese also completed work on all the Lerna faunal remains stored in the Argos Museum and first studied by the late N.G. Gejvall in 1958. Further, he studied the inventoried objects made of animal

bone and shell, most of which Gejvall never saw. His research will be published as a chapter on the Lerna IV (Early Helladic III) animal bones and shells in E. Banks' *Lerna, A Preclassical Site in the Argolid V*, to be submitted to Princeton University Press. Also planned are chapters to appear in volumes on Lerna I and II (Neolithic) by Banks, Lerna V (Middle Helladic) by C. W. Zerner, Lerna VI (Late Helladic I) by M. Lindblom, and Lerna VIII (post-Bronze Age) by B. Erickson.

For Lerna III (Early Helladic II) and Lerna VII (Late Helladic II-III), the final excavation reports have already been published by M. Weincke (1998, 2000). After completing chapters for the other Lerna volumes, Mr. Reese plans to republish the Lerna III and VI material as one or two *Hesperia* articles.

Meanwhile, the work of other researchers promises to yield new material to augment Mr. Reese's studies. In the course of republishing the Lerna human bones (originally published by the late J. L. Angel in 1971), Sevasti Triantaphyllou found unwashed animal bones and shells among the human bones. Having had a first look at the material she extracted in 2003 and 2004, Mr. Reese anticipates the discovery of more nonhuman faunal remains, and he plans to include all this material in his future publications. ❧

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## Whitehead Professor Focuses on Ancient Law

As one of 2004's Whitehead Visiting Professors (along with Glenn Bugh of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), Adele Scafuro (Brown University) spent her year at the School focusing on legal matters.

Among Ms. Scafuro's contributions to the Regular Program was an epigraphy seminar, "Law and Dispute Settlement in Athens and the Greek World," which focused on disputes about boundaries, demarcation of sacred land, leases of sacred and public property, and cultic practices and membership requirements in civic and religious groups. The seminar also incorporated epigraphical texts related to sites that the students were to visit during the Regular Program (for example, the Gortynian law code, and *poletai* inscriptions prior to the trip to Laureion). Highlighting

the advantages of study at the School was the opportunity to study a Hellenistic Attic lease that resides in the ASCSA Archives collection.

Ms. Scafuro's year as a Whitehead also gave her the opportunity to advance her work on several scholarly projects. She wrote and revised chapters for a book on "Prosecutors at Risk and Athenian Legal Procedure" and examined inscriptions and investigated interstate arbitrations for her work on the "Contexts of Judgment and Dispute Resolution in Athens and the Greek World." Several journal articles and reviews in various stages of production were also advanced during Ms. Scafuro's time in Athens, and she delivered papers at the Università degli Studi di Milano, Istituto di Diritto Romano; at the University

of Utrecht; for College Year in Athens; at the University of Crete; and at a conference on the island of Rhodes. ❧

### NEH Fellowships 2006-07

Two to four awards are available for postdoctoral scholars and professionals in the humanities who are U.S. citizens or foreign nationals and who have been U.S. residents for three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Applicants must hold their Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree at the time of application. Terms: Maximum stipend of \$40,000. **Deadline: November 15, 2005.** Application information at [www.ascsa.edu.gr/forms/nehapplication06.pdf](http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/forms/nehapplication06.pdf).



## Wiener Lab Reports

While one may think that life on earth today bears little resemblance to that of long-ago eras, studies undertaken by Wiener Laboratory Research Associates touch upon aspects common to the human condition, and, at the same time, enhance our interpretation of the past. Here, archaeologists Paraskevi Elefanti and Stamatis Chatzitoulousis and seismologist Tatyana Novikova offer, respectively, an examination of the exploitation of environmental resources in the Paleolithic, an analysis of Neolithic tree species, and—tragically—a topical report on the effects of the Late Bronze Age tsunami on Minoan civilization.

### Raw Material Procurement as an Indicator of Hunter-Gatherer Mobility Strategies

PARASKEVI ELEFANTI

ASCSA SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

In one of their pioneering papers on the Early Stone Age of Greece forty years ago, Sotirios Dakaris and his colleagues stated that the area remains a blank page on the Paleolithic map of Europe. However, it is now clear that Greece has been inhabited since the Lower Paleolithic. Epirus in northwestern Greece is one of the most suitable areas for the investigation of the Paleolithic; there, several regional surveys as well as a series of recent systematic excavations have identified the presence of a range of subsistence strategies much more complex than originally thought. Human occupation of the uplands and coastal plains has suggested that hunter-gatherers were not simply moving between areas occupied alternatively during winter and summer, but that mobility allowed greater exploitation of a wider variety of environmental niches and resources. This is likely to have extended beyond the present boundaries of Epirus into central and southern Greece, Albania, Greek Macedonia, and the former Yugoslavia. One theory holds that by being mobile, groups are better able to structure their use of the landscape by positioning themselves close to important resources such as water, food, and stone, and to regulate group size and social networks. Defining the scale of these systems, while difficult, may be achieved by examining the transport of stone, where transport from source to discard site provides a proxy measure for human movement.

The aim of my project is to investigate the scale and direction of this movement for hunter-gatherers in Epirus during the later Upper Paleolithic between 26,000 and 10,000 years ago. To do this I have chosen Kastritsa, a late Upper Paleolithic cave site located on the shores of Pamvotis Lake in the Ioannina basin, Eastern Epirus.



Photo: Paraskevi Elefanti

**South-southeast facing view towards the mouth of Kastritsa cave.**

Excavations have suggested that the site acted as a focal point in the landscape, with structures including formal hearths pointing to regular and repeated use, and stone artifacts and debitage indicating that tool manufacture and maintenance were being undertaken.

To this end, the excavated collection from Kastritsa is being investigated and geological survey in the Ioannina basin undertaken. Both the archaeological and geologically sampled material is being studied macroscopically (defining basic rock characteristics such as size, color, and the nature of the exterior surfaces) and microscopically through thin sections (including identification of mineral structure and trace fossils).

Cataloguing of the stone tool and debitage collection from Kastritsa, which is held in the Archaeological Museum in Ioannina, is well under way, and a number of interesting patterns in the range of stone types present have been identified. Geological survey is well advanced, and approximately 30 limestone outcrops within a radius of 25 km of the site have been investigated, in which significant quanti-

ties of fine-grained chert have been identified and sampled. However, comparisons with excavated material and the results of experimental knapping have strongly suggested that very little of this local material was being used for tool manufacture at Kastritsa. All of the chert collected within and around the Ioannina basin during this first phase of fieldwork was found to be extensively fractured, probably due to tectonic activity. Consequently, the survey is being expanded to include outcrops further from the site.

In light of my work so far, it would appear that the majority of the lithic material discarded at Kastritsa was moved into the site by individuals carrying small but good-quality nodules or partially worked cores. This material was being sourced away from the site, probably from distances greater than 25 km, while the local fine-grained but completely shattered chert appears to have been largely ignored. This is not to say that these were never used, but that in the majority of cases individuals were relying on material that they were carrying around themselves, and that had been collected elsewhere. The aim of the next phase of the project is to locate these sites.



### Identification of Tree Species at Dispilio

STAMATIS CHATZITOULOUSIS

ASCSA STUDENT ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05  
ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

The site of Dispilio, in Kastoria in northwestern Greece, is a Neolithic lakeshore settlement located at an altitude of 627 m, a few meters from the shore of the Lake Orestiada. The stratigraphic sequence ranges from the Middle Neolithic up to the early stages of the Bronze Age (from 5500 to 3500 B.C.). It is the only systematically excavated wetland site in Greece.

The archaeological significance of wetlands lies mainly in the preservation of organic material, such as wood, which can

*continued on page 24*

be extremely informative regarding multiple aspects of prehistoric communities' lives. In these environments the prevailing anaerobic conditions prohibit the development or the survival of organisms such as insects and fungi that would normally destroy the wood.

The extended use of timber at Dispilio is documented not only by organic remains but also by the numerous posthole features and imprints of wattle on burned clay, documenting the typical Neolithic building tradition prevailing in Northern Greece and the Balkans. The basic architectural unit was the pile dwelling, built either on stable ground or erected on specially constructed raised wooden platforms supported by long vertical piles driven into the bed of the lake. According to this tradition, the walls of the structure were formed by rows of wooden piles, while the intermediate space appears to have been filled with beams of wood, branches, sticks, reeds, vines, or other materials. This framework, or "wattle," was then covered with clay, or "daub." Roofs were commonly of grass thatch, supported by interior roof posts or merely resting on the wattle-and-daub walls.

Vertical piles and horizontal roundwood and timber are the two broad archaeological categories of wooden material found in the deepest archaeological deposits found so far at the Dispilio site. Wooden vertical piles constitute the biggest portion of structural elements (around 2500), either as waterlogged timbers or as impressions on the archaeological deposits (postholes). The piles do not show any working signs pointing to any form of conversion of the parent tree trunks; it seems that the builders preferred to use roundwood timber from relatively young trees for their construction. The horizontal timbers consist mostly of natural roundwood (brushwood and twigs) and a few worked timbers and boards. They seem to belong to collapsed structural elements either of floor, roof, and wall parts or of platforms, although it is equally possible that some of the successive layers of interwoven branchwood and other organic material might be intended to insulate the living floors against the damp of the ground.

Tree-species identification, which was based principally on the microscopic observation of the wood's anatomical structure, was done via a representative sampling process including the two broad categories of

wooden material: the vertical foundation piles (107 samples) and the horizontally positioned brushwood, twigs, and timber (33 samples) found at the stratified deepest archaeological deposits of the excavated area. The sampling was required to answer some of the more fundamental questions regarding species-selection strategies and woodland-management practices adopted by the Neolithic habitants of the lakeshore settlement.

The wood analysis resulted in the identification of five taxa: juniper, pine, fir, deciduous oak, and ash. Among the vertical structural elements, juniper was by far the best represented taxon, on average accounting for approximately 77.57% of sample composition, followed by pine (12.14%) and fir (8.4%), while oak was much less represented, comprising only 1.8% of the sample population. The dominance of conifers was equally documented in the analysis of the horizontal roundwood and timber samples, representing 72.72% of the total sample, but with a slightly wider selection of hardwoods, representing 27.27%.

This wood analysis points to a consistency of the Neolithic builders and carpenters of Dispilio to the use of particular species, mainly softwood (predominantly juniper and pine), for specific constructive purposes (for example, a building's substructure), indicating that they used to take advantage of the properties and morphological characteristics of each species.

A remarkably wide range of information concerning the multidimensional role of timber in prehistoric times can be revealed through the development of systematic scientific analysis of waterlogged wood. The tree-species identification of any category of wooden material, such as roundwood, timber, brushwood, woodworking debris, and off-cut, can significantly contribute to the reconstruction of woodland composition and management practices and to the more comprehensive understanding of species selection and exploitation strategies that the prehistoric carpenter developed in order to support his daily needs, his architectural adaptations, his economic decisions, and his technological activities, or even to express his nonfunctional/"ideological" thoughts.

Tree-species identification constitutes a significant methodological and explanatory tool in my ongoing Ph.D. research, which deals with a broad range of Neolithic wood

utilization issues, such as species selection, woodland management, woodworking techniques, and the utilization of timber in building adaptations. The preliminary results of this small project will provide the starting point for a comprehensive discussion of all these parameters and factors as indicators of the technological, economic, and sociocultural interaction of a prehistoric community with its natural environment through the transformation of a natural raw material, an ecofact (wood), to a finished cultural product, an artifact (timber).



## Modeling of the Minoan Tsunami and Evaluation of Its Possible Effects

TATYANA NOVIKOVA

ASCSA SENIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBER, 2004–05  
NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, ATHENS

It has been suggested that the tsunami generated by the seventeenth-century B.C. eruption of the volcano at Thera caused widespread destruction along the Late Bronze Age coastal settlements of the Aegean Sea and may have triggered the eventual collapse of Minoan society. This hypothesis has important archaeological implications. My current research aims to contribute substantially to this topic, answering such crucial archaeological questions as which Minoan sites were most likely to have been affected, and what kind of damage, both at sea and on land, might be expected.

Unfortunately, the lack of sufficient data (because the event occurred at a prehistoric date) has resulted in a poor understanding of both the volcanic eruption of Thera and its accompanying tsunami. There has been a great deal of speculation about the tsunami source mechanism, the history of events leading to the generation of the tsunami, the initial tsunami height, and the height distribution in the eastern Mediterranean. Modeling is required to shed light on these questions and, consequently, I must elaborate the simulation model. Several important aspects of my study involve collaborations with other scientists: Prof. Floyd W. McCoy (University of Hawaii) and Mr. G. A. Papadopoulos (Institute of Geodynamics, National Observatory of Athens).

I began my research with an examination of the Thera volcano-eruption sce-



nario, using a wide range of published material. It is important to note that, according to recent studies (McCoy 2003), the eruption of Thera had a Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI) of 7.0, which is equivalent to the Tambora 1816 eruption, but not to that of Krakatoa in 1883 with VEI = 6.0 (as has been previously suggested). The eruption of Thera occurred in four major phases, preceded by a minor precursor phase (which does not generate a tsunami); eruption activity during three of these phases very likely produced tsunamis (McCoy 1984).

Depositional mechanisms, in combination with the inferred vent position, attest that there was no tsunami generation during the first major phase of the eruption. Consequently, in the second-phase activity, tsunamis may have been generated wherever pyroclastic flows entered the sea around the perimeter of the island. Analysis of deposits on land shows that tsunamis could have been larger than those produced earlier in this eruption stage. In addition, large tsunamis might also have been produced by seawater filling the collapsing caldera. Furthermore, in the final stage of eruption a tsunami was generated by both a pyroclastic flow and a lahar/debris flow entering the sea. This phase also marked the completion of caldera collapse, and as a consequence the generation of a tsunami.

Thus, following the scenario of the Thera eruption briefly described above, there is more than one tsunami-generating mechanism, including: 1) pyroclastic flows of scalding gases, ash, and other particles that the eruption swept into the sea; 2) caldera collapse or subsidence; 3) earthquakes accompanying eruptions; and 4) the pressure changes caused by explosions. All of these mechanisms are involved in the present study.

All studies completed thus far attribute the Minoan tsunami to the explosion-collapse of the volcano at Santorini, which formed a large submarine caldera. Such simulations, however, result in wave heights of more than 15 m in near-field but 6 m to 11 m at a far-field distance in northern Crete. Thus, models that incorporate sudden volcano collapse, caldera formation, inrush of water into the caldera, and collision of water masses with the caldera wall can only partly explain the destruction in restricted coastal zones of Crete and in certain areas of the Aegean coast.

In the current stage of my research priority will be given to the consideration of two possible tsunami-generating mechanisms: the caldera collapse, combined with a large tectonic earthquake, proposed by Pararas-Carayannis (1992), and the pyroclastic flow entering the sea, suggested by McCoy (1984). The numerical models involving such tsunami mechanisms are so complex that they have not been analyzed in publications to date.

Eventually, the model of Minoan tsunami development will give us information about its effect in near and far fields and will be important for archaeologists in both educational and practical terms: it will greatly help them to better understand the real process of tsunami as triggered by volcanic eruption and to apply this knowledge to the analysis of similar events that have left their signatures on archaeological sites. The information from the modeling will also be helpful for archaeologists in analyzing damage courses on structures in Aegean coastal zones. The model created might also bring to light new areas in the Aegean for excavation and surface-survey work. Currently, the only areas under investigation for Minoan tsunami deposits are northern Crete, western Cyprus, and the eastern Mediterranean coast of Israel. ❀

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## Wiener Lab News

Hariclia Brecolaki (University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne) has been selected as the 2005–06 Malcolm H. Wiener Visiting Research Professor. Her research will focus on “Materials, techniques, and execution: a scientific investigation of the Mycenaean wall paintings from the Palace of Nestor at Pylos.” A field trip focused on wall painting and seminars on the technology of ancient painting from the Bronze Age to the Roman period are among her planned contributions to the academic program at the School.

The Wiener Laboratory has awarded three fellowships and one research associateship for 2005–06. Elissavet Hitsiou (Ph.D. 2004, Sheffield) will research the “Production and circulation/trade of Greek transport amphorae from two newly excavated Classical and Hellenistic sites in Pieria, Macedonia”

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## Blegen Library News

As of March 2005, the Blegen’s book ordering and cataloguing have been moved onto ALEPH and are done online. Library Secretary Maria Tourna and Assistant Librarian Elizavet Gignoli have been trained to enter “missing” entries and make corrections in Ambrosia, the union electronic catalogue shared with the British School of Archaeology and the Gennadius Library. There are approximately 12,500 “missing” or inaccurate entries to be addressed, a daunting task.

Assistant Librarian Phyllis Graham resigned from the Blegen Library effective November 30, 2004. Mrs. Graham has served the Blegen Library with loyalty since 1998. The School and the Library organized a farewell party for her in November where staff members and friends had a chance to wish her the best and to thank her for her contributions to the Library over the years.

Benjamin Millis, who has been working as a part-time employee since February 2003, is now working full-time, replacing Ms. Graham. With a Ph.D. in Classical Philology from the University of Illinois, Mr. Millis is primarily involved with book selection and ordering. ❀

— Demetra Photiades  
Acting Librarian, Blegen Library

under a geoarchaeology fellowship; Frangkiska Megaloudi (Ph.D. 2004, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) was awarded an environmental archaeology fellowship for her project “Agriculture and cultural influences in Thasos during the final Neolithic and Early Bronze Age: a view from the archaeobotanical remains”; and Paraskevi Tritsaroli (National Museum of Natural History, Paris) received the Angel Fellowship (physical anthropology) for the project “Burial custom variations in Northern and Central Greece through Byzantine times: analysis of biological and spatial distribution of the osteological and archaeological data.” The research associateship was awarded to Maria Ntinou for her project “Wood charcoal analysis at Mochlos and Azorias: a tool for the reconnaissance of plant use in eastern Crete during the Bronze Age and the Archaic period.” ❀

## In Memoriam

PHYLLIS WILLIAMS LEHMANN  
1912–2004

Phyllis Williams Lehmann, ASCSA Managing Committee Member *Emerita*, died on September 29, 2004, at her home in Haydenville, Massachusetts. An archaeologist and art historian, she was a two-time Senior Associate Member of the School and represented Smith College on the Managing Committee from 1956 until her retirement. Ms. Lehmann is perhaps best known for reuniting the hand of one of the icons of Western art, the Winged Victory of Samothrace, with two of its fingers.

Ms. Lehmann was an authority on the monuments and architecture of Samothrace, where she was assistant field director of the excavation from 1948 to 1960 and acting director from 1960 to 1965. From 1946 to 1978 she was a member of the faculty at Smith College, serving as dean of the college from 1965 to 1970. She held a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College and received her Ph.D. from New York University in 1943. Among her many published works are *The Pedimental Sculptures of the Hieron in Samothrace* and *Samothrace III: The Hieron*, winner of the Society of Architectural Historians' Alice Davis Hitchcock Book Award in 1969.

In 1950, a team led by Ms. Lehmann's husband Karl unearthed the missing right hand of the famed Winged Victory. The hand had lost its fingers, although the tip of the ring finger was discovered nearby. On the way home from Samothrace that year, on a serendipitous stop in Vienna, Ms. Lehmann had the opportunity to examine an assortment of marble fragments at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, unidentified remnants of an Austrian excavation at Samothrace in the 1870s. Among them she discovered the rest of Winged Victory's ring finger and a thumb. The fragments were reattached to the hand, now displayed at the Louvre in a glass case next to the statue.

Ms. Lehmann discovered a second-century B.C. marble statue of Nike, the goddess of victory, at Samothrace in 1949. The third Nike to be found on the island (the first was the Winged Victory now displayed at the Louvre, found in 1863), it is today on display in a museum on Samothrace.

Ms. Lehmann was named an honorary citizen of Samothrace in 1968.

MICHAEL H. JAMESON  
1924–2004

Mike Jameson, as he was known to both family and friends, passed away on August 18, 2004, at Stanford Hospital in California, a few miles away from his Palo Alto home of the last 28 years.

Multilingual, cross-cultural, and intercontinental from his early years, Mike lived a fascinating and rich life. Born in England, he soon moved with his parents to China, where his father accepted a teaching appointment as a professor of Western literature. Growing up in a foreigners' colony in Beijing, Mike learned to speak Mandarin and retained an interest in Chinese culture for the rest of his life. Later, as a recipient of prestigious academic fellowships, he would spend a year or two at a time living in England, Italy, and Greece, and would use the opportunity to immerse himself in the local culture.

Mike came to the U.S. shortly before World War II broke out and began work on a B.A. at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1942. Although he was mobilized and put to the task of learning Japanese, the war was over before Mike could be de-

ployed. It was hard to predict that such a close engagement with the major Asian languages would give way to a lifelong devotion to the Classics, yet Mike's natural ability to pick up foreign languages was apparent from early on. Perhaps it was due to his early exposure to non-Western cultures that throughout his life Mike displayed a lively interest in world cultures, looking for anthropological insights beyond the Classical field, keeping his French, German, Italian, and Modern Greek active by reading literature in the original languages, as well as forming and maintaining close and dear friendships with nationals of many countries.

Mike's academic achievements and his *cursus honorum* are well known, and his long publications record is striking in its breadth and variety, spanning all the branches of the Classics: philology, history, and archaeology. Mike was a preeminent scholar in the field of Greek epigraphy, the discovery and publication of Themistokles' Decree being only one of his many contributions to the field. In Greek archaeology, Mike can be said to have rediscovered the Greek countryside as a legitimate and profitable area of scholarly attention, pioneering the techniques of aerial (balloon)

### Sti yia sou, sti yia mas, Spiro!

On Sunday afternoon, December 12, 2004, a small group from the School met at the Epiros Restaurant, which sits a stone's throw from the Agora excavations, to celebrate the name day of Spiridon Spiropoulos, conservator and potmender at the Agora for many years who was knowledgeable about many other aspects of the excavations, including the thousands of inscriptions housed in the Stoa of Attalos. Spiro died in 1983. The group was joined by Spiro's nephew, George Chalas, and his wife, and Spiro's old friend Gene Vanderpool called from Boston with greetings. For many years, workers and scholars from the School and the Agora would join Spiro at his regular table in the front window of the Epiros for lunch and beer. Empty bottles would collect on the table and on the floor, around the feet of the gathered, and customarily would be left there so that the Epiros staff could tally the *logariasmos* as the afternoon came to a close. This year, the Epiros has shut its doors forever to make room for further Agora excavations, perhaps a fitting end for a tradition, a life, and the restaurant that played host to so many of us. Yia sas, Spiro.

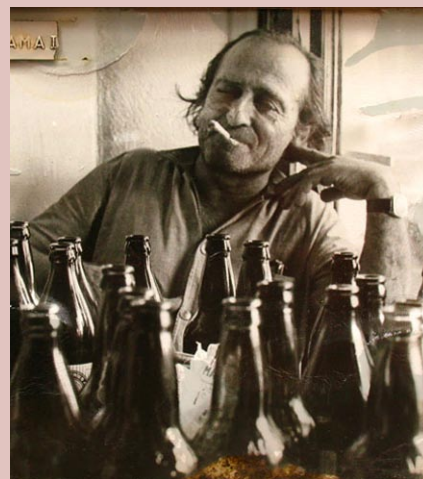


Photo courtesy of G. Vanderpool

**Spiro at the Epiros, mid-1970s.**

—June Allison



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## In Memoriam

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photography, shallow-water archaeology, and survey methodology during numerous seasons of fieldwork in the Southern Argolid.

Mike's contributions to teaching during two decades at the University of Pennsylvania, and then at Stanford, can be properly measured only by the sense of deep appreciation and of acute loss that his students feel after his departure. Many of his students have become professors and can pride themselves on having nurtured good students of their own, while others are still shaping their careers, but we all have one thing in common: having had Mike as a mentor, we came to rely on his untiring accessibility for professional advice, critical reading of works in progress, and fascinating conversations on subjects of common interest. Mike was generous with both time and energy when it came to learning about the work of others and was always ready and able to understand others' points of view.

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## Student Reports

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riage and Pederasty in Plutarch's *Lives and Moralia*," delivered at the Seventh International Conference of the International Plutarch Society in Rethymno this May. The rejection of pederastic love (intellectually, at least) and the promotion of conjugal *eros* as the only lawful *eros* by Plutarch at this particular point in time may be explored in terms of societal pressures within Greek society at the beginning of the second century A.D. For Plutarch, at least, conjugality becomes the institution that quells uproar in the *polis*, joins *ethne* together, and promotes harmony at all levels of the socially and ethnically diverse world of the Empire.

The need for an historical approach that weds different disciplines is paramount in the study of imperial Greece, and it is my hope that my research will place Plutarch and the *Moralia* in their rightful place among the primary sources for the Greek history of the first and second century A.D. The School is unique because of the wealth of its resources (both animate and inanimate) in providing the ideal locus for this type of interdisciplinary work to take place. Such work would not be possible without the contributions of many generous individuals from the School community and beyond. ❀

During their last visit to Greece, in the spring of 1999, Mike and his wife Virginia stayed at the Queen's Megaron in Loring Hall. A three-time Senior Associate Member of the School himself, Mike won the hearts of all the School members that year, coming to afternoon tea every day and making sure to meet every student and lend a willing ear to their interests and plans. Mike understood neither life without human contact nor human contact without a genuine interest in others.

To commemorate Mike's contribution to the study of ancient Greece and his connection to the ASCSA, which included more than 40 years as a Managing Committee Member and member *emeritus*, a colloquium was held in June at Cotsen Hall, and a magnolia tree was planted in his memory in the School garden in Athens.

—Irene Polinskaya

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## REV. EUGENE J. COTTER 1932–2005

Classics professor Rev. Eugene J. Cotter, who taught for many years at Seton Hall University, died this past May. An alumnus of three of the School's "On-Site" programs in the 1990s, Father Cotter served four terms as chair of the classical studies department at Seton Hall, and authored, among other works, "The Roots of English: An Etymological Dictionary," published on the web.

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## NATHANAEL V. DAVIS 1915–2005

Industrialist and philanthropist Nathanael V. Davis, who served on the School Board from 1959 to 1977 before becoming an *Emeritus* Member, died this past April. After World War II and for the next three decades, Mr. Davis led Alcan, the world's second-largest supplier of aluminum. He also served for 30 years as Chairman of the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations, named for his uncle, who spearheaded the development of the modern industry of aluminum by founding Alcoa in 1886. It was thanks to Arthur Vining Davis, himself a trustee from 1939 to 1962, that the School received funds from the Foundation in order to build a new wing for the Blegen Library, named after him and dedicated in 1959. ❀

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## News & Notes

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kis Publishers, has received enthusiastic reviews and coverage in the Greek press. The book, in Greek and English, includes introductory essays by Gennadius Library Trustee **Edmund Keeley** and Agora Excavations Director **John McK. Camp II**. In conjunction with the book's publication, the National Bank Cultural Foundation organized an exhibition of Mr. McCabe's pictures at the Eynardos Mansion in Athens in February.



*Borderlines: A Memoir*, written by noted author, Princeton University Professor *Emeritus*, and Gennadius Library Trustee **Edmund Keeley**, was published in May by White Pine Press. The memoir tells the story of the author's many journeys across cultural divides, from his first years in Greece, when Mr. Keeley's father was the American Consul in Thessaloniki, to his time as a student in Washington, D.C., and Princeton, to his return to Greece as an adult.



*The Empress Theodora: Partner of Justinian* (University of Texas Press, 2002), by Managing Committee Member *Emeritus* **James Allan Evans** (University of British Columbia), was recently published in an Estonian translation. Mr. Evans' book was the result of research conducted while he was a Whitehead Professor at the School in 1998–99.



**Richard S. Mason** (1970–71 Regular Member and George McFadden Fellow and longtime Fellow and Member of the School thereafter) has been named Outstanding Teacher of the Year by the students of the Honors College of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.



Managing Committee Member **Jeffrey S. Soles** (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) has received a grant from the NEH for collaborative research to support the final seven-week excavation season at Mochlos in Crete and to write up field reports. ❀

Ione Mylonas Shear, longtime Member of the School, passed away in the spring of 2005. She will be remembered in the next issue of *ákoue*.

Two articles in the Herakleion (Crete) newspaper *Nea Krete* and a segment on *Krete TV* featured the results of summer 2004's excavations at Azoria, directed by ASCSA alumnus **Donald C. Haggis** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Managing Committee member **Margaret S. Mook** (Iowa State University). Articles on the Azoria Project also appeared in *Eleftherotypia* (Athens, 7/16/04), the *Raleigh News and Observer* (9/6/04), and *Durham Herald Sun* (9/19/04).



Managing Committee Member **Thomas J. Palaima** was awarded the University of Texas at Austin Texas Exes Jean Holloway Award for Excellence in Teaching 2004. Recently busy on the lecture circuit, he delivered the 14th Annual Leventis Lecture in Nicosia, Cyprus, on "The Triple Invention of Writing in Cyprus and Cypriote Sources for Cypriote History"; spoke

at the 4th Annual Bellarmine Forum on Violence at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles; lectured on Linear B tablets at the University of British Columbia; and presented three lectures and a seminar as Lansdowne Lecturer at the University of Victoria, British Columbia. He also served as a consultant for the Discovery Channel documentary on the Trojan horse and warfare in the *Iliad*, and he continues to write regular op-ed pieces for the *Austin American-Statesman* and reviews for the *London Times Higher Education Supplement*.



Managing Committee Member *Emeritus* **Lionel Casson** (New York University) was presented with the Archaeological Institute of America's Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement at the AIA's annual meeting, held in Boston in January. Also honored at the meeting were Managing Committee and Wiener Laboratory Committee Member **Jane Buikstra** (University of New Mexico), who received the AIA's Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology; Managing Committee Member **Eric Cline** (George Washington University), recognized with the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award; and ASCSA Student Associate Member **Jennifer Palinkas** and Corinth Excavations Architect **James A. Herbst**, who received the Poster Grand Prize Award for "Road Works in Roman Corinth: A Newly Excavated Street in the Panaghia Field."



*Deep-Water Shipwrecks off Skerki Bank: The 1997 Survey*, by underwater archaeologist **Anna Marguerite McCann** (MIT; ASCSA

Regular Member and Fulbright Fellow 1954–55), was recently published by the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*. The book is co-authored by John Peter Oleson. Also recently published: *Terra Marique: Studies in Honor of Anna Marguerite McCann on the Receipt of the Gold Medal of the Archaeological Institute of America* (Oxbow Books, 2005). Edited by John Pollini (University of Southern California), the volume includes papers presented at a special colloquium held in Ms. McCann's honor, along with essays from colleagues and friends.



School alumnae/i, Managing Committee Members, and staff were well represented at the annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America in January, with several making multiple appearances. Managing Committee Member **Jodi Magness** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) presented papers on excavations at Yotvata, Israel, and on the interdisciplinary status of classical archaeology and was a discussant in a plenary session on archaeology's interaction with history, art history, philology, and anthropology in the academic context, while Managing Committee Secretary **Carla M. Antonaccio** (Wesleyan University) organized a colloquium on Morgantina (in which she presented a paper on recent fieldwork and research) and served as a panelist in a workshop on ancient and modern imperialism.



*Greece: Images of an Enchanted Land, 1954–1965*, a collection of 110 black-and-white photographs by School Trustee **Robert A. McCabe**, published last October by Pata-

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