

ákoue

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This well-preserved marble portrait head, unearthed during last summer's excavations at the Agora, is a rare example of its kind. See page 4 for story.

Photo: Craig Mauzy

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Photo: James B. Sickinger

School Trip Catches Up on Developments in N.E. Greece

JAMES B. SICKINGER

MELLON PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

As Mellon Professor, my main role is to oversee the academic program—no small task, since School Members study and live in an area shaped by a multitude of historical and cultural influences, offering a wealth of important and relevant sites and museums. While it is impossible to incorporate them all into the School's Regular Program, it is necessary to constantly reassess the program to ensure that we are exposing students to unique opportunities and to the latest developments in archaeological research.

With this in mind, among my goals was to include in one of this year's fall trips some northeastern sites that had not been visited in recent years. Thus, after a fifteen-year hiatus, the American School's Regular Program returned to the island of Samothrace during the first trip of the term. Our brief but productive visit included study of such well-known monuments of Hellenistic architecture as the Heroon, Arsinoeion, and Propylon of Ptolemy, but we also had the opportunity to see for ourselves the results of recent excavations conducted by New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, including evidence for re-identification of the old "Temenos" as the "Hall of the Choral Dancers." Excavations Director James McCredie had welcomed me to his excavations at the sanctuary of the Great Gods several months earlier and brought me up to date on recent work, information I was able to share with

Participants in the School's fall trip to Samothrace listen intently to Regular Member Kristen Seaman's report on the nearby Arsinoeion.

the Regular Members as we explored the site.

Back on the mainland we worked westward from Alexandroupolis and visited several sites whose appearance has changed since the School last visited them in the late 1980s. Especially impressive was Mesembria-Zone, located just outside of Alexandroupolis. Excavations there in the early 1990s extended the circuit of the city's walls, uncovered an intramural sanctuary of Apollo, and offered new evidence for the site's identification as ancient Zone, and not Mesembria as previously thought. Noteworthy too was a new museum at Abdera, where finds from the excavations of that ancient city are now housed; all that detracted from its impressive and well-labeled displays were the limited hours, which made our visit all too brief.

As is the case every year, the success of the fall trips was a result of the contributions of many individuals, especially members of the Greek Archaeological Service. On Samothrace, Dimitris Matsas offered Regular Members a fascinating tour of his excavations of the prehistoric site at Mikrovouni. On Thasos, Marina Sgourou, curator of the Thasos Museum and an American School alumna, gave us a tour of the Museum and its storerooms—closed to the public for over a decade—before showing us some ongoing

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Azoria Excavations Provide Clues to Organization, History of Early Cretan Polis

Project Director Donald C. Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Field Director Margaret S. Mook (Iowa State University) report on the first season of excavations at Azoria, being conducted under the auspices of the American School and the Archaeological Service of Eastern Crete.

The first of five seasons of excavation at Azoria, in east Crete, was conducted in the summer of 2002, with the purpose of examining the peak of the South Acropolis, an area that had been last explored in 1900 by Harriet Boyd Hawes. Twenty-two trenches were opened across the site, allowing us to begin studying the form and organization of the Archaic city, its early history, and conditions of abandonment.

While the site had been inhabited since the Final Neolithic period, it reached a size of at least six hectares by the Early Iron Age (LM IIIC-PG) and was occupied continuously down to the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. During the sixth century B.C. the settlement expanded to its maximum size, perhaps as large as 15 hectares. The city was substantially redesigned and rebuilt in the early sixth century. Evidence of planning consists of a series of roughly concentric “spine walls” which were used to organize and segregate space as well as direct communication routes through the settlement. The uppermost spine wall on the peak of the South Acropolis forms a massive architectural terrace that runs along the natural bedrock contour, both supporting the buildings up-slope from the wall and forming the back wall of structures on the terrace below. Houses on both sides of the wall were excavated in 2002, revealing interesting variations in design; simple three-room axial plans are found alongside complex square corridor houses, suggesting social stratification and functional differentiation of households.

One fascinating discovery this season was a large civic building—a dining, food-processing, and storage complex on the west slope of the South Acropolis—that is both functionally distinctive and architecturally separate from the domestic units so far excavated. We uncovered only a single room of the dining structure this season. This room, about 30 square meters in area (about 6.5 meters wide), has a clay floor and a single round column base of hewn limestone set slightly off-center of the doorway, which leads through a cross wall of smallish boulders; the doorway itself is over 1.10 meters wide. On the floor were found fragments of three large terracotta stands, two of which

are fenestrated. One stand has a torus molding with red-painted triglyph and metopal sections, while a lower register has alternating black and white sections. A fourth fenestrated stand was found in an adjoining storeroom. These stands were designed to support large kraters and probably formed the centerpieces in drinking and dining ceremonies. Given the unusual size, architecture, and assemblage of this room, we think that it forms part of an *andreion*, which was the context for the *syssitia* (similar to the Spartan *phiditia*) or common mess of the urban elite (Strabo 10.480). As described by Aristotle (*Pol.* 1272a), a percentage (one-tenth of the income) of crops and flocks derived from both public lands and serf-tribute was allotted for sacrifices to the gods, public services, and the common meal. Three adjoining storerooms exposed on the north side of the dining building at Azoria could have accommodated these tithes that were evidently required for admission to the *syssitia*. Aristotle does not tell us what the contents of these public stores would have been, or what the specifics of the meal or ceremonies actually

were. Work at Azoria is thus filling these gaps in our knowledge of the organization and economic and political systems of the early Cretan city.

One of the storerooms contained at least nine large pithoi, some decorated with elaborate relief work characteristic of Cretan storage jars: heraldic birds, foliate bands, rosettes, a variety of guilloches, interlocking spirals, and shield bosses, among others. One pithos had a bull's head protome. Seed remains from the floor of the storeroom were well preserved in the penultimate burnt destruction of the city at the end of the sixth century—a burning horizon that is visible across the site. In the storeroom of the *andreion* complex, finds consisted of both grapes and olives, indications of the contents of some of the pithoi—perhaps the tribute paid for the common meal.

Clues to the elite citizenry's diet are also provided by two kitchens within the complex. The southernmost kitchen was filled with food debris, fragments of numerous cups, pithoi, and a whole hydria found

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Aerial view of Azoria from the south.

Photo: Margaret S. Mook

Agora Excavation Season Spans Several Areas and Eras

During Summer 2002, a team of 40 students and supervisors, supplemented by an indoor staff of 15, conducted excavations in three areas of the Athenian Agora: in the northwest corner, along the Panathenaic Way, and just south of the Eleusinion on the northern slopes of the Acropolis. Primary funding for these efforts, part of the ongoing excavations of the Athenian Agora by the American School, was provided by the Packard Humanities Institute.

JOHN MCK. CAMP II

AGORA EXCAVATIONS DIRECTOR

Excavations in the northwest corner (Section BZ) explored the transition between the tenth/eleventh-century A.D. Byzantine settlement and the underlying Late Roman remains and refined our understanding of several Medieval features. The large plastered cistern found last season was dismantled and proved to have been lined with mudbricks, and a paved platform was encountered around the mouth of a well in Room B. A large coarse-ware jar buried under the floor in the corner of Room D contained the skeletal remains of an infant. The Byzantine walls have a fair admixture of ancient material built in, including some very large blocks. Several of the marbles clearly come from funerary monuments that must have been brought in from beyond the city walls, some 500 meters to the northwest.

The Late Roman walls, recognizable from their lower levels and the use of a lime mortar, should tie in with similar walls found to

the southeast. Thus far no clear plan or obvious function has been identified for the Roman remains, though a terracotta water channel and large rectangular settling basin were found in what should be a courtyard around the well. An assortment of small terracottas was found in the area; similar pieces, dating from Early Hellenistic to Late Roman times, have been a common find in the immediately adjacent area. A mould for an alpha-globule lamp (ca. 100 A.D.) was also encountered, but nothing suggests that such material was actually being made in the vicinity.

A Late Roman pit in the area produced one of the more interesting finds of the season, the marble head of a long-haired, heavily bearded individual wearing a rolled and twisted fillet ornamented with some sort of central medallion or jewel. Such fillets are often interpreted as indicating that the individual depicted is a priest, though the unusually long locks and somewhat idealized features suggest that our find may be a deity or barbarian, rather than a portrait. The carved pupils of the eyes and the deep drilling of the hair date the piece fairly far along in the Roman period.

In the adjacent area (Section BE) we explored various levels in, around, and under the Classical Commercial Building. This section was most directly affected by the torrential downpour on July 8, causing us to alter our plans for the season somewhat. Thirteen centimeters of rain fell in about 2 hours, leaving this trench under as much as two feet of water until Craig Mauzy resurrected our overworked pumps. The fill under a pedestaled wall became completely saturated, causing the wall above to collapse.

Despite these difficulties, a round shaft lying under the south wall of the Classical Commercial Building was partially excavated. It seems to be a well, dating to the Protogeometric or Early Geometric period (ca. 1000–900 B.C.), making it the earliest evidence of habitation in this area north of the Eridanos River. In the upper part of the well we encountered the well-preserved skeleton of a robust young man, loosely flexed, lying on his right side. The pose and the full complement of bones in their correct relative position suggest that the burial was in-

tended rather than accidental and that after its collapse and/or abandonment the upper part of the well was deliberately used as a grave. We reached a depth of about 2 meters, at which point the regular collapse of soft, saturated bedrock from the sides of the shaft persuaded us to cease operations.

A small trial trench was opened up along the east side of the Panathenaic Way, to the west of the bema in front of the Stoa of Attalos. Earlier excavations in the area had been carried down to the Late Roman levels, but not earlier. It is clear that the width and course of the road varied somewhat over the centuries. The southwest side of the street is well defined in the Hellenistic and Roman periods by a handsome stone gutter, but the northeast edge is generally far less well defined. We hoped to find the ancient shoulder and therefore the edge of the road, and several hard-packed surfaces were encountered, though further digging will be necessary before we can confidently restore the width and history of Athens' main street.

Work continued also in the area just south of and uphill from the Eleusinion. Here the depth of fill has left almost no surviving architectural remains, and our understanding of the use of the area in antiquity will probably have to come from wells, cisterns, and/or other deposits in pits in the bedrock. This season we excavated more of a well first encountered last season. The fill, which seems to date to the late sixth/early fifth century B.C., has produced a bronze measure for dry goods, the skeletons of several dogs, a fair number of loomweights, assorted fragments of painted pottery, and the palmette finials of a stone altar.

Scraping bedrock also resulted in the surprise of the season: a handsome, well-preserved marble portrait head, apparently of a priest. The portrait is life-size, showing a male with abundant curly hair and a light beard. On his head he wears an elaborate diadem or crown, decorated with eight small busts. Such crowns are usually interpreted as an indication that the individual was a priest, most often of the imperial cult. A fair number of examples are known from Asia Minor, dating from the first to the fourth centuries A.D., but few if any from Greece.

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Photo: Craig Mauzy

Excavations in Section BZ yielded a marble head from the Late Roman period.

Corinth Excavations Unearth Geometric Grave in Panayia Field

Last season's excavations at Corinth continued to focus on the Panayia Field, uncovering a long-suspected grave and its associated objects, described here by Corinth Excavations Director Guy D.R. Sanders.

Excavations at Corinth for the past five years have concentrated on the complex stratigraphy of successive Roman building phases in the Panayia Field. The size of the Roman houses found in this area required the builders clear an extensive, flat open area. Our repeated close examination of the sides of the deep Late Antique robbing trenches that reduced these Roman houses indicates that almost the whole area had been trimmed down to stereo. Virtually nothing of earlier phases remains intact. Exploration in two of these later disturbances, however, produced four substantially complete Geometric vessels. The finds suggested the existence of a Geometric grave in the area. Excavation in the 2002 season proved this to be the case.

Preserved *in situ* was a very large sarcophagus of sandy limestone with interior dimensions of 0.7 m. by 1.6 m. that appears to have been centrally placed within the grave cut (2.3 m. by an estimated 3.8 m.). After the sarcophagus had been positioned, the north end of the cut was back-filled with small boulders, and these were covered with a layer of marl clay up to the lip of the sarcophagus. This ramp facilitated the placement of the heavy Acrocorinth limestone cover slab (estimated at 750 kg.). When the slab was in place the filling of the grave resumed. During this process vessels used during the burial liturgy were carefully placed upright against the side of the cut. Two oenochoi, each with a cup, a skyphos, and a kyathos set upright in their mouths, were found in the northeast corner. Two decorated amphoras, one with an upright skyphos in its mouth and the other largely complete but substantially cut by the robbing trench, were found on the west side, and a hydria (or transport amphora) was placed on the east side. Two small aryballoi were tossed, not placed, into the fill on the north side. No trace of charcoal or ash, which may have suggested preparation of a funerary meal, was found. The date of the grave is transitional Early Geometric to Middle Geometric I, or ca. 825 B.C. +/- 25.

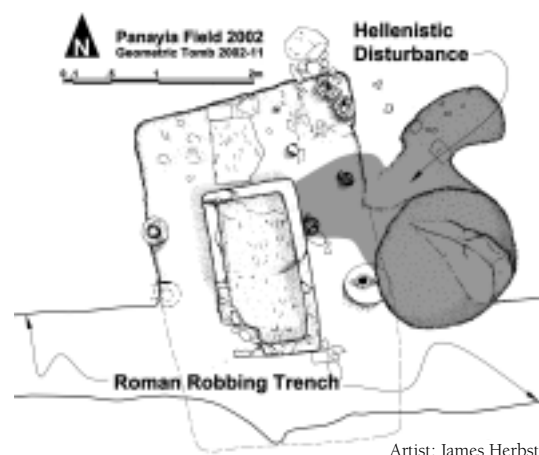
The sarcophagus is the largest Early or Middle Geometric example found to date at Corinth, and with the 10 *in situ* and 5 displaced oenochoi, plausibly associated with the grave, it is clearly a rich assemblage. The

aryballoi appear to be for chrysation oil (perhaps scented), the hydria for water, the decorated amphoras for wine, and the oenochoi for mixing and pouring wine and water, and the cups may have been shared for drinking and/or used for libation.

The survival of the grave is remarkable when one considers that the excavation team was not the first but the fifth group to have found it. The grave was extensively damaged and partly looted by both Hellenistic and Roman disturbances. Excavation around and the filling of a well in the Hellenistic period revealed part of the east side of the grave and the sarcophagus it contained. This prompted the discoverers to break the lid and rifle the grave contents, leaving only a tiny stone bead behind. The sarcophagus lid was broken into two parts; one half was dumped into the well, and the other half was allowed to rest displaced on top of the sarcophagus. Two broken oenochoi were found in the Hellenistic disturbance. The lid was partially exposed when the foundations of a second-century

building were dug and again in the third century when the foundations of the wall were robbed out. The construction of the mid-Roman *domus* in the second half of the third century cut away the south end of the grave (ASCSA Newsletter 45, 2001). Finally, sixth-century robbing of the *domus* wall re-exposed and cut away the south end of the sarcophagus, which was partially filled with earth and fresco fragments when the trench was back-filled. Careful removal of these

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Artist: James Herbst

A diagram of the area of excavation, indicating sources and locations of previous disturbances.

Managing Committee Elects New Leadership

In a special October election, the School's Managing Committee chose Jane B. Carter (Tulane University) as Vice Chair of the Managing Committee, replacing Stella Miller-Collett (Bryn Mawr College), who had resigned from the position. Ms. Carter was serving on the Managing Committee's Executive Committee at the time of her election.

Ms. Carter has a Ph.D. in Classical Archaeology from Harvard University. An Associate Professor in Tulane's Department of Classical Studies, she is currently at work on a book, *The Beginning of Greek Sculpture*, to be published by Yale University Press.

Replacing Ms. Carter on the Executive Committee is Admissions and Fellowship Committee member Naomi J. Norman. Ms. Norman, an Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Georgia, has directed the University's excavations at Carthage since 1992. She holds a Ph.D. in Classical Art and Archaeology from the University of Michigan.

John G. Younger has been appointed to replace Ms. Norman on the Admissions and Fellowships Committee. He is a Professor of Classics and Humanities and Western Civilization at the University of Kansas and holds a Ph.D. in Classics from the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Younger's current research focuses on the Bronze Age Aegean and on Greek art, especially sculpture.

The Managing Committee of the ASCSA is composed of elected representatives from some 170 Cooperating Institutions. Through its network of elected subcommittees, the Managing Committee is responsible for supervising the School's admissions and fellowships, academic programs and personnel, publications, excavations and surveys, and research facilities. A full listing of Managing Committee members, as well as Cooperating Institutions and their representatives, can be found on the ASCSA web site (<http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/directory>). ❀

Student Reports

Retrieving the Art of Roman Wall Painting at Corinth

SARAH LEPINSKI

HOMER AND DOROTHY THOMPSON FELLOW, 2002–2003

A modern visitor to a Roman city rarely sees the extent of its original painted decoration. Unlike stone architecture and relief, and durable types of interior decoration such as mosaic, the materials used in wall paintings prevent their longevity *in situ*. At Corinth, however, a few scenes are still visible today. Painted fish swim through Egyptian-blue waters on the chamber walls of the spring-house of Peirene Fountain. Faded gladiators wrestle lions on the *cavea* wall of the Theater, and Pygmies who once fished, danced, and played musical instruments along the *dromos* of a Roman tomb now occupy a wall in the Corinth Museum.

These painted scenes offer a glimpse of the elaborate and extensive wall painting that once adorned the city's public buildings, commercial areas, religious sanctuaries, burial chambers, and domestic structures. During the last century, excavations at Corinth by the American School have uncov-

ered Roman wall paintings from these various contexts. In the last two decades, excavations in the Panayia Field and the area east of the Theater have produced numerous well-stratified examples.

The excavations of a large Roman house in the Panayia Field thus far have revealed a group of three large-scale figural paintings, portions of other figures, and fragments of architectural, floral, and geometric motifs. The identified figural subjects include two *Victories* measuring about one-half life-size and one smaller maenad measuring one-third life-size. All three figures are framed in floral and geometric borders and are associated with numerous fragments with elaborately painted patterns. The paintings date from the second to the fourth centuries A.D., on the basis of the associated material culture. The wall paintings from the area east of the Theater include both figural subjects (in smaller scale than those from Panayia Field) and floral, faunal, architectural, and geometric motifs. They date approximately from the first to the third centuries A.D.

My dissertation research focuses on the unpublished wall paintings from the house in the Panayia Field and includes a significant amount from the structures east of the Theater, which have been published in an article by Laura Gadbery and in preliminary reports by Corinth Excavations Director Emeritus C.K. Williams, II and Orestes Zervos. Mr. Williams will be publishing a group of the figural wall paintings from two buildings in the area in a forthcoming publication. The wall paintings from these two areas form a coherent group with which to explore the meaning and function of the figural and decorative motifs within their architectural, social, and historical contexts at Corinth. In addition, comparing the wall paintings from the house in the Panayia Field to those in the area east of the Theater, which are understood to be at least partly domestic in nature but are slightly earlier in date, will enable me to create a general chronology of Corinthian wall painting during the Roman period and will help determine how techniques, styles, and materials used in the wall paintings changed over time.

This past academic year and summer (2001–02), I spent most of my time in Corinth studying the wall paintings from the Panayia Field. During this period, I examined and recorded the decoration, technique, and style of the wall paintings, assisted with the consolidation and reconstruction of the decorative schemes, and researched the archaeological contexts and associated material culture. This year, I will study the mate-

rial from the area east of the Theater, perform chemical analyses on the wall paintings from both areas, and complete a survey of Roman-period wall paintings from sites and museums throughout Greece. The chemical analyses will be carried out in collaboration with Hariclia Brecoulaki, Vassilis Perdikatsis, Andreas Karydas, and Maria Perla Colombini. The results will help answer questions regarding the sources of the pigments and organic materials (local or imported), the identification of different groups of artisans working within the city, and the interaction of local and foreign artisans.

In the coming months, with visits to sites and museums throughout Greece, I expect to discover that much more Roman-period wall painting is preserved in Greece than is known at present. In general, Greece is underrepresented in publications of Roman wall painting and, to my knowledge, no synthesis of Greek wall painting during this period exists. The limited amount of scholarship is due to a number of factors, not the least of which is the fragmentary condition in which much wall painting is found during excavation and the painstaking work required for its consolidation, conservation, and publication. In the end, I hope that my work on the wall paintings from well-stratified contexts at Corinth will promote further study of Roman-period wall paintings in Greece and contribute to the general understanding of wall painting throughout the Mediterranean in the Roman period.



Exploring Interests Classical to Modern

WILLIAM CARAHER

DOREEN C. SPITZER FELLOW, 2002–2003

JACOB HIRSCH FELLOW, 2001–2002

Thanks to the support of the Doreen C. Spitzer and Jacob Hirsch Fellowships I have been able not only to bring my dissertation to completion but also to make significant progress on a number of related projects. The dynamic emphasis at the American School on “process” over “product” gave me a much-needed respite from the grind of dissertation writing and encouraged me to engage in some challenging new ventures, during which I took full advantage of the resources of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries; the access to the monuments, museums, and landscapes of Greece; and the genuine interest of colleagues and professors

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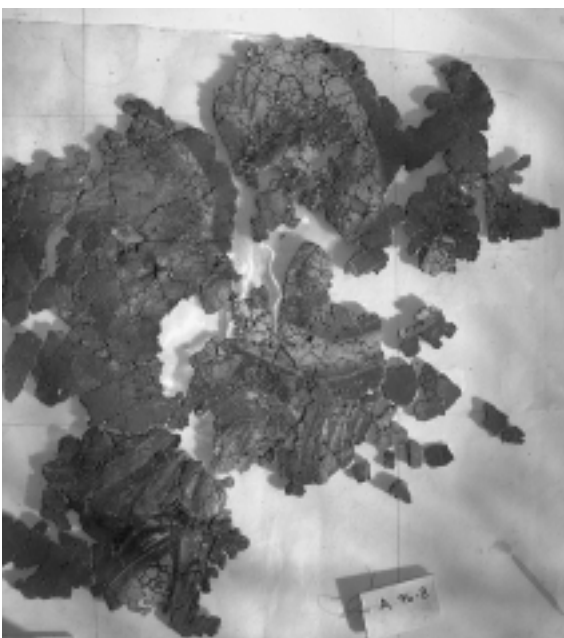


Photo: G.D.R. Sanders

Victory on red ground from Panayia Field during conservation. The figure holds a palm branch in her left hand; her right arm extends across her body and her right hand holds a wreath, as though she is crowning someone to her left.



Davis Joins ASCSA Board of Trustees

Investment manager Henry P. Davis has been elected to the ASCSA's Board of Trustees. A Managing Director at Arden Asset Management Inc. since 2001, Mr. Davis is responsible for managing the overall due diligence and portfolio monitoring process, and is a member of the firm's Investment Committee. He also participates in asset allocation and portfolio construction, focusing on qualitative factors, as well as a variety of operational, strategic, structuring, and legal issues of the firm.

Prior to joining Arden, Mr. Davis was an investment advisor to several high-net-worth families, with responsibility for investment manager analysis, selection, and oversight and asset allocation decisions. He is currently a trustee advisor to the Gordon P. Getty Family Trust and an advisor to William A.M. Burden & Company, a New York-based family office founded in 1949. Mr. Davis previously was an attorney with Davis Polk & Wardwell specializing in asset management work.

Mr. Davis is a director and trustee of the Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Foundation, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Mycenaean Foundation, the British School at Athens Foundation, and givingwell.org, Inc.

Mr. Davis has been involved in a variety of archaeology projects in Greece since 1984, including field work as a trench supervisor at the Minoan excavations at Palaikastro in Crete. From 1988 to 1991, he spent his summers in London and Athens as an associate student at the British School of Archaeology. Mr. Davis is a graduate of Yale Law School and Cornell University, where he graduated summa cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. ❀

Summer Session: Life in the Fast Lane

Many of us think of summer as a time to slow down after the rigors of the academic year, but participants in the American School's Summer Sessions live a very different reality. Last summer, two groups of students each spent six weeks visiting more than 100 sites, listening to dozens of lectures, and experiencing Greece from a unique perspective, as explained by the sessions' directors.

When asked to describe the first Summer Session of 2002, I can just repeat what previous Summer Session directors and members have said: Intensive. There's nothing like it. Read the trip logs. Ask around; someone's been there, done that, can tell you about it.

Integral to the working of the summer programs is the generosity of the foreign and Greek archaeological community who give freely of their time and expertise. They present their projects in an intensely personal way, saying, "This is the stuff of my research; this is what I saw and this is what it is telling me." Their experience enriches ours. The staff of Loring Hall and the bus drivers are also a major component. The maids make Loring Hall into a true home base while we are in Athens, and the bus drivers give us the benefit of their experience on arranging schedules and telling us where the better restaurants and beaches are.

Of course the most important part of the session is the group of members itself. We were nine undergraduates, eight graduates, two schoolteachers, and myself, a Regular Member in 1983–84. Several members had studied in Rome for a term, which provided an interesting point of reference to Athens and Greece. Other members were blessed

with good singing voices and entertained us during the ever-longer (and hotter) bus rides between sites.

A summer session is a group on the run. Some moments stand out: Emily Allen in her flip-flops, sprinting in the stadium at Olympia, and beating the others in their more substantial footwear. Breakfast in mountainous Makrynitsa: great food, and all the fresh-squeezed orange juice one could want. Learning that in some hotels, you are better off asking for a frappe for breakfast. Racing across town to hear guest speakers first at the Agora, then at the National Museum, then on the Acropolis: thank God for the Metro. Sitting on real grass at Chaironeia while Rich Green gave an impromptu and excellent recap of the Battle of Chaironeia. Members of the group descending like wolves on the computers, to satisfy their appetites for e-mail. And last but not least, the downpour on July 10 that swamped Athens and knocked out power in Loring Hall for 24 hours. Intensive. There's nothing like it.

— Ruth Palmer (Ohio University)
Director, Summer Session I



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Photo: Jeremy Walker

At Sounion, Summer Session I students gather for Aileen Ajootian's lecture on the Temples of Poseidon and Athena.

Student Reports

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here in Athens. My participation in several trips with the Regular Members further enhanced my ability to perceive the Greek landscape not as a series of objective sites “where the ancients walked and lived” but as a continuous expanse of places methodologically defined by academic disciplines ranging from epigraphy to philology to archaeology.

With a renewed energy and a growing awareness of the Greek landscape as a historiographic topography, I pursued a diverse portfolio of projects that will doubtless lead to a fuller appreciation of the disciplines contributing to the interpretation of the ancient world and its subsequent legacy. These projects are brought to the fore here, at the expense of my on-going dissertation research, if for no other reason than it is always more fun to talk of new interests and pursuits than about those one has lived with for years! First, in collaboration with Timothy Gregory, Co-Director of the Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey, I am nearing the completion of the publication of a pair of fortifications on Mt. Oneion in the Eastern Korinthia. One fortification, a rubble enceinte high on the rocky crest of Mt. Oneion, overlooks a pass leading primarily to the southeast and the Epidauria. It is probably a fortified camp and likely dates to the tumultuous Late Classical/Early Hellenistic period. The other fortification guarding this same pass, about halfway up the north face of the mountain, probably dates to the second Enetocratia and appears to represent a low-cost effort to guard Venetian Peloponnesos from the Ottoman threat to the north.

My second undertaking is a translation and commentary on the tenth-century (?) *Life of Theodore of Kythera*. The Blessed Theodore lived during the ninth century and his *Life*, by an otherwise unknown Leo, provides a brief, if garbled, glimpse of existence in the southern Peloponnese and the island of Kythera during this period. This document has been an important point of reference for studies of the island of Kythera and has perhaps produced a distorted picture of the history of the island on account of the dearth of archaeological or other documentary sources for its history during the Byzantine period. My new study of this obscure life will take full advantage of my ongoing archaeological research as member of the Australian Paleochoira Kythera Archaeological Project conducted by the Australian Archaeological Institute in Athens and the University of Sydney. In the end, I plan to

compare the landscape generated by survey archaeology on Kythera to a hagiographic landscape informed by literary, ecclesiastical, political, and theological concerns.

My final project, undertaken in conjunction with the Eastern Korinthia Archaeological Survey, is a diachronic study of an upland basin in the southeastern Korinthia known to locals as Lakka Skoutera. My particular interest here is the Modern period, which in this area is represented by a loose agglomeration of 15 houses of various ages and in various stages of abandonment, 7 *alonia*, and numerous cisterns, roads, and field walls, all overseen by a single elderly donkey. My firsthand experience in the countryside, in part during my time with the American School, has reinforced in me the importance of documenting and studying the recent past of the Greek landscape as it becomes increasingly endangered by development.

The resources of the American School made possible the opportunity to pursue interests ranging from the Classical to the Modern period in Greek history. Working on these projects in the friendly environment of the School has allowed me to begin to appreciate the significance of the productive dynamic between the American School, the Greek past, and the various methods at the disposal of a well-rounded scholar.



New Evidence for City Planning in Classical Sicily

SPENCER POPE

EUGENE VANDERPOOL FELLOW, 2002–2003

The city of Paliké, located high on a hill above the venerable shrine of the Palici in eastern Sicily, is best known as the center of Ducetius' short-lived Sikel federation of the mid-fifth century B.C. Diodorus Siculus (XI.88–90) reports that Ducetius, a Sikel king, founded Paliké and that after a short period of rapid growth, the city was destroyed by the Syracusans and subsequently abandoned. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed different phases of occupation ranging from the Archaic to the Hellenistic periods; these results provide new insights into the relationship between Sikels and Greeks and new information on the composition of Sikel cities.

A system of large retaining walls built with polygonal masonry comprise an Archaic phase of occupation at the site, while a regular, orthogonal urban grid has been dated to the end of the fifth or beginning of

the fourth century B.C. Paliké had a defensive wall constructed in two phases, the first of which may correspond to Ducetius' “strong walls” mentioned by Diodorus (XI.90). The second phase was constructed in the woven wall technique (*muro-a-tellaio*), a rare example in eastern Sicily.

I am at work on a dissertation based on the results of recent excavations at the site, with a focus on the domestic architecture and the urban grid. As a Fellow at the American School, I am investigating the development of the planned city in both mainland Greece and Magna Graecia with an eye toward its implementation at Hellenized sites in the West. Paliké is differentiated from other planned cities in Sicily in that both overall house size and street intervals were laid out on a scale greatly reduced from neighboring cities, an arrangement that reflects adaptations to the topography of the site. Coterminal with the planned city is the system of defensive walls. Defensive works in Sicily have a history apart from mainland Greece for most of the Classical period and seem to have been developed at an accelerated pace, first by rival tyrants and later through contact with the Carthaginians. The defensive walls at Paliké are an important aspect of the site and may be a telling element for the transmission and innovation in masonry and wall building in a period noted for rapid development of siege warfare technology.

Despite the vigorous activities of Ducetius, the Sikel resistance was short-lived, with military defeat following shortly after Ducetius' death. However, sovereign Sikel states and territories are noted during the Athenian Invasion of 415 B.C. and play a role in the negotiations between the Carthaginians and Dionysius I. The continued occupation of Paliké through the fourth and into the third century B.C. may represent the tail end of the designated “Sikel corridor” that had been carved out in the Archaic period as a buffer between Greek cities. The final end of occupation at Paliké may coincide with increased Roman attention and eventual adoption of Sicily as a province of Rome. 𐌆

The Summer 2002 *akoue* included a partial list of contributors who had donated books to the Blegen Library in the past two years. Space limitations preclude us from acknowledging all the generous authors who donated copies of their works; however, a full list of donors can be found on the Blegen Library's website (www.ascsa.edu.gr/blegen).

Year as Whitehead Offers Ample Opportunity for “Change”

John H. Kroll (University of Texas at Austin), a Whitehead Visiting Professor at the School for the 2002–03 academic year, reports on his opportunities to both teach and learn about coinage and currency, the current focus of his scholarly work.

I expected this was going to be a memorable year, and just weeks into the School's fall term I could tell I would not be disappointed. I quickly learned from Greek friends of two newly excavated bronze allotment plates—one from the island of Tinos (!)—to add to the growing list of these small inscribed objects that have come to light since my last census 20 years ago. In late September I flew to Rethymno, Crete, to participate in a conference on “Interconnections in the Mediterranean 16th–6th centuries BC,” sumptuously organized by V. Karageorghis and N. Stampolites. The papers there presented a continuous stream of new discoveries and observations, a good number of which proved to have important implications for my current work on bullion currency and the beginning of coinage; and I left having made many new friends and being much better informed about all manner of topics involving long-distance trade in the Late Bronze and Iron Ages.

I next turned to the task of assembling a paper on ruler imagery on coins for a November conference on Early Hellenistic Portraiture at the German Institute, co-spon-



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Whitehead Professor Jack Kroll examining coins in the ASCSA Collection.

sored by the American School, the German Institute, and the Fritz-Thyssen Stiftung. The conference over, I returned to an article on bullion in early Greek coin hoards and to two long-term commitments involving American School material: completion of Sterling Dow's study of Athenian stone *kleroteria* and a chronological study of the fourth- and

third-century bronze coinage of Corinth, a project that I have undertaken with Dr. Selene Psoma of the Greek National Research Foundation.

During the winter term I am scheduled to offer a seminar on numismatics, the first numismatic course at the School, I believe, since William Wallace was a visiting professor in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Athens is an advantageous place for teaching about coins because of the abundance of resources, including the new Numismatic Museum in the Schliemann mansion, the Alpha Bank collection, two specialized numismatic libraries, and the American School's own collection of 2,000 bronze coins, which is ideal for hands-on study and practice in coin identification. In early June I will be assisting my colleague, Catherine Grandjean (University of Nantes), in running a 10-day program for French graduate students on the numismatics of Argos and the Peloponnesos under the auspices of the French School in Athens. We are making arrangements so that these students too will be able to spend a day or two at the American School in a practicum with the School's collection, the only coin collection in Athens with easy access for students.

This, then, is how the year has begun to shape up: in a word, busy—but, I hope, not so much so as to preclude time for some good travel and enjoying the many other pleasures of just being back in Greece. 🌿

School Trip

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excavations that are reinvestigating the history of the island's first colonists. In addition, Konstantinos Zachos, another American School alumnus and Ephor in Ioannina, arranged for a tour of his recent excavations at Nikopolis, while Vassiliki Adrimi arranged a visit to her ongoing excavations at Dimini, where she has uncovered what may be a new Mycenaean palace.

Including Samothrace among this year's trips required some adjustment in the traditional trip itineraries, but any logistical difficulties were more than offset by the positive results of our visit. As we strive to provide our students with an unparalleled opportunity to study Greek civilization first hand, we need to constantly tweak and adapt our programs to take advantage of the richness of the sites and monuments of Greece. 🌿



Photo: James B. Sickinger

Fall trip participants took advantage of the opportunity to visit the museum on Samothrace.

Summer Session

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I'm not sure how many ASCSA summer session groups compose their own song, but I think ours—composed on the dock of Pylos after a typically long day in mid-July—vividly attests the positive interpersonal dynamics of Summer Session II, 2002. As with previous sessions, the demographic of our group was nicely heterogeneous, including undergraduates, grad students, and high school teachers. Overall, it was a strongly academic-minded group of classicists and art historians with a serious attitude toward the session. Their free-time habits were equally impressive—I would often find them reading Herodotus, Thucydides, or Aristophanes, which would subsequently provide the basis for animated group discussions on the bus or at meals.

I believe that the primary factor in the success of this particular summer session was the positive group dynamic. Despite, or perhaps because of, the very different personalities present, there were very few cliques or tensions (and these only arose at the very end of the six weeks). For the most part, these students truly enjoyed being together, and I would usually see large numbers of them joining together at the end of the day for dinner, playing cards, or dancing.

Another essential ingredient in the suc-

cess of this session was our bus driver, Christos, who was with us on both mainland trips (as well as all of the day trips in Attica). Not only did he assist me in planning our itineraries and routes, he also suggested non-touristy tavernas for our group meals—a pleasant and popular change! A definite highlight of the summer was stopping at his own family's restaurant in Boeotia on the last day of the Northern trip and feasting on roast lamb, potatoes, tzaziki, and home-made olive oil and wine.

The support provided by the American School is a critical component of every Summer Session. Beginning a full year before the start, Bob Bridges provided helpful communications and suggestions for planning and executing the program. Niamh Michalopoulou made the complicated financial aspects of the summer seem simple and straightforward, and it was always pleasant dealing with her before and after each trip. Anna Dimogotsou, at American Holidays, did her usual fine job arranging buses, hotels, and ferries—particularly during the stressful situation caused by the boat strike on the day we left for Crete! Demetra Barbou in Loring Hall was also incredibly helpful and accommodating in arranging picnic lunches, early breakfasts, etc.

One of the main strengths of the American School programs, particularly during the summer months, is the availability of emi-

nent guest speakers, curators, and excavators. Due to the helpful notes of my predecessors, I was able to arrange for many of these specialists to speak to the group, and my students definitely appreciated having access to these experts. Some of the most popular were Brendan Burke (NM Prehistoric Galleries), Aleydis Van de Moortel (Kommos), Molly Richardson (Epigraphic Museum), Kim Shelton (Mycenae), and Yannis Akamatis (Pella). As always, people also loved all of Bob Bridges' talks.

Since this was my first experience leading an ASCSA Summer Session, I remained pretty faithful to the tried-and-true itinerary of past years. I definitely recommend that future directors strive, as I did, to include some post-Classical excursions (such as Kalavrita), and to give students an idea of, and appreciation for, the modern country in which they are living and traveling. For many of my students, this was their first visit to Greece, and I believe that their positive experience on the Summer Session will bring them back to the Hellenic world again and again.

— Lisa R. Brody (Oregon State University)
Director, Summer Session II

Agora

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The appearance of such a rare, substantial, and well-preserved example from Athens is therefore noteworthy.

While many of the known examples combine both members of the imperial family and deities, the crown on the new portrait seems to portray all mortals, increasing the probability that he is in fact a priest of the imperial cult. It is unclear whether the busts represent a single generation of the imperial family or the lineal descent through eight generations, or a combination of the two. The figures are small but relatively well cut and detailed, and their features suggest that it is perhaps to the late second century A.D. that we should date this piece. (A detailed report on the find can be viewed at <http://www.agathe.gr/cgi-bin/text?lookup=excavations:report:john:2002>.)

We anticipate that next season will see the continuation of excavation in all these areas. We also plan on opening up a new area to the east, where we have acquired a building that is ready for demolition. Other properties overlying the Painted Stoa are in the process of expropriation. ❖



Photo: L. Brody

The members of Summer Session II in front of the dolphin fresco in the domestic quarters at the Palace of Knossos.



Gennadeion News

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

Gennadeion Board Elects New Member

At their October meeting, the Gennadeion Board welcomed Theodore (Tod) Sedgwick as its newest elected member.

Mr. Sedgwick, who began his career as a reporter, later founded Pasha Publications, publishers of newsletters and magazines in the areas of energy, defense, and the environment. He is currently chairman of Io Energy LLC and president of Sedgwick Publishing Company, which publishes daily and weekly periodicals on energy and other topics. His interest in Greece, as well as his introduction to the Gennadius Library, dates to his time as a student at College Year in Athens in 1967. Mr. Sedgwick's experiences in Athens were enhanced by a familial connection: a relative, *New York Times* correspondent Alexander "Shan" Sedgwick,

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Theodore (Tod) Sedgwick



Plans Move Ahead for Restoration of the Gardens

Since they were first laid out in the 1920s, the gardens of the Gennadius Library have long provided readers, friends, and neighbors an oasis of green in the center of downtown Athens. When the campaign for the Gennadius Library was launched in 1997, their restoration and revival formed a central part of the plan, in recognition of their importance not only to those who enter them but also for the surrounding community.

In keeping with the architecture of the Library itself, the gardens were designed in a formal, neo-classical style in 1922. In the early years, white rose bushes flourished alongside the axial paths lined with neat rows of boxwood, and the baby cypresses planted at the corners of the 1926 Main Building took root and began to grow. In later years,

however, through World War II and its aftermath, the bushes and trees suffered from disease and neglect. They were revived briefly in the early 1960s with the help of landscape architect Ralph E. Griswold, who also worked with the American School on the design of the Agora archaeological park. But climatological changes in Athens have forced a reassessment of the plantings. Furthermore, it has become apparent to all that the gardens' design no longer serves the needs of the members and staff of the Library and School or the surrounding community.

In 2001, thanks to the support of the late Deno Leventis, Trustee of the Library, and other generous donors in Greece and the United States, the Library retained The Olin Partnership of Philadelphia, one of America's

Artist's rendition of the Gennadeion's East Fountain gardens

Courtesy The Olin Partnership

most renowned firms for landscape architecture, to develop a Master Plan. Partners Laurie Olin and Dennis McGlade, along with Associate Cricket Brien, traveled to Athens in February 2002 to assess the garden itself and to speak with students, scholars, faculty, staff, and friends of the Library and School. They also took the opportunity to meet with local landscape contractors and experts in Greek horticulture.

Based on their interviews, site visits, and research on Greek gardens, The Olin Partnership prepared a detailed program as a basis for the Master Plan. The program calls for the elimination

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Gennadeion Broadens Collections on Venetian Studies

The collections of the Gennadius Library include significant works illuminating the history of Venice and of Greek areas under Venetian domination from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries. John Gennadius himself amassed a diverse body of material, including many rare books, documenting the important role played by Venice in the history of post-antique Greece. In 1938 then-Director of the Library, Shirley Weber, made a significant and important contribution to the Venetian collection when he purchased a unique set of late seventeenth–early eighteenth century topographical surveys of cities in the Venetian Peloponnese, commissioned by Francesco Grimani.

Over the past several years, the Library has continued to enhance this already rich collection. In addition to the purchase in recent years of the complete *Studi Veneziani*, in 2002 the Library acquired, through gifts and exchanges, the gamut of publications issued by the distinguished Venetian research center, Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, founded by Napoleon in the late eighteenth century. Among these are the *Atti dell' Istituto*

Codex Grimani, Venetian plan of Modon, early 18th century.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Veneto, dating from 1939 to the present.

Thanks to these and other acquisitions, such as the 10-volume *Storia della Cultura Veneta, Storia di Venezia*, the Library now possesses a collection of Venetian materials almost unsurpassed outside of Italy. Not only is it important for the study of Venetian and European history, art, and civilization; the collection also supports research in other fields such as archaeology, since Venetian explorers excavated for Greek and Roman antiquities in areas of Venetian domination, including Crete and the Peloponnese. ❀

— Alexis Malliaris
Special Research Archivist
(Translation by Anna Nadali)

Levinge Book Enriches Early Travelers Collection

Thanks to the generosity of newly-elected Library Trustee, Theodore Sedgwick, the Library recently acquired Godfrey Levinge's *The Traveller in the East; being a guide through Greece and the Levant, Syria and Palestine, Egypt and Nubia... Excursions through the Southern provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, Albania, the Ionian Islands, and the principal islands of the Archipelago...* (London: printed by the author, 1839).

The book was initially intended to be a guidebook, "a brief sketch of directions and routes" for "some friends who were...proceeding on a tour into Greece and to the Levant." Although the title page is dated 1839—when the introduction was typeset—the work was actually finished in about 1846, the date of the preface. It was privately printed by the author; as he notes, "The Traveller, the Author, and Printer, of the following pages is the same person." Thus, it took Levinge seven years to produce the book. He intended to publish a second volume, to contain "the islands of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine, Egypt and Nubia," and as he wrote, "I trust I may not be so long occupied at it, on the contrary I look forward to be able to present it to my friends early next year." Unfortunately, despite his intentions, he never finished it.

Levinge lived in the Levant from 1831 to 1834, and his manuscript was responsible for much of the information in John Murray's first handbook for trav-

elers in the East, published in 1859. Most of the work is devoted to Greece and Asia Minor, from Smyrna to Constantinople. The binding has the original mauve pictorial cloth gilt, though a little faded, is in octavo format, and is about 340 pages long. A rare first edition, the book is a welcome addition to the Library's world-famous collection of works by early travelers to Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean. ❀

— Anna Nadali
Associate Librarian

Philoï Notes

The *Philoï* inaugurated their winter program in December with a lecture by Ambassador Ioannes Bourlogiannis-Tsangarides on "The Greek Revolution and the German Philhellenes," held at the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece. Next, the *Philoï* inaugurated the new year with the cutting of the vassilopita and a lecture at the Archaeological Society, where Linos Benakis presented "Pages of History and of the History of Philosophy in the Last Decades of the Byzantine Empire: Gennadios, Pletho, Bessarion."

Winter activities will conclude with the annual lecture in memory of John Gennadius, to be held in the Gennadius Library reading room on February 26. Thanos Veremis, Professor and Konstantinos Karamanlis Chair, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, is the scheduled speaker. ❀

Mark Your Calendars!

The New York–area friends of the Gennadius Library are organizing a third annual Clean Monday celebration, to be held March 10 at Estiatorio Milos in New York City. For more information, please contact Jane Goble at the U.S. office of the Library (telephone: 609-683-0800; e-mail: jgoble@ascsa.org).



From the Archives

The Kastriotis Papers: Portrait of an Artist

In 2000 the Gennadius Library acquired the papers of noted sculptor George Kastriotis from his widow Mary Kastriotis. Besides their intrinsic value as the record of one of Greece's well-known figures in twentieth-century art, the papers also amplify the Library's collection of archives connected with the family of Heinrich Schliemann.

George Kastriotis was the nephew and godchild of Sophia Schliemann, a member of the Kastromenos (later Kastriotis) family. Born in Athens in 1899, he was the only son in a family with four daughters. His father died when he was five and his family soon moved to Paris.

In 1917 he attended the Engineering School in Lausanne, although health problems prevented him from finishing his studies. He was evidently interested in the applied sciences throughout his life, to judge not only from his numerous inventions but also from the structure of his sculptures and his knowledge of materials. Among his papers are several blueprints for inventions such as "An electric clock operated by the swinging of a metal sphere" or "A hydraulic installation to supply water (or any liquid) to a tank and evacuate it automatically through a single pipe, in cases of failure of water supply."

After performing his military service, Kastriotis traveled in Austria, Germany, and Italy, visiting museums and sites and discovering his attraction to art. In 1926 his uncle showed the great twentieth-century sculptor Émile-Antoine Bourdelle one of Kastriotis' first pieces of sculpture. Bourdelle admitted Kastriotis to the Académie de la Grande Chaumière and his private atelier, where he studied for two years—a period about which he would speak enthusiastically



Kastriotis putting his final touch on the clay model of John F. Kennedy's bust, 1965.

Photo: ASCSA Archives

for the rest of his life.

This fruitful period came to an end in 1928, when he yielded to his mother's request that he return to Athens. There, he continued to pursue his interest in art. In 1930, he passed the examinations at the School of Fine Arts of the Athens Polytechnic School and began to participate in sculpture competitions. During this early phase Kastriotis created several works, which show some tentativeness in execution: the *Mourning Goddess*, *Life*, a *Sleeping Woman*, a relief called *At the tomb of Eleftherios Venizelos*, and a bust of his aunt and godmother *Sophia Schliemann, wearing the diadem of Troy*. He worked as a conservator during 1935 and 1936 at the National Archaeological Museum and the Acropolis Museum, where he improved his knowledge of technique, but soon resigned because he wanted to concentrate on sculpture.

When World War II began, Kastriotis was living with his mother at the family home at

Psychiko. After finishing a relief called *Greece and the Berlin-Rome Axis*, he stopped working for several years, exhausted not only psychologically but also physically due to lack of food. The death of his mother, in 1943, increased his feelings of sorrow and pain.

Greece's liberation from the German occupation reinvigorated Kastriotis. Between 1946 and 1966, he created 76 sculptures, organized two major exhibitions of his work, and participated in Panhellenic exhibitions in Athens, Paris, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. In 1958, he exhibited 70 works, an impressive quantity, in the Parnassus Hall. His second one-man show, at the Hellenic-American Union in 1965, featured 72 of his works. Among them was a copy of the bust of John F. Kennedy that Kastriotis created after the president's assassination and sent to his widow Jacqueline, who placed it in the Kennedy Library in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Kastriotis led a life devoted to art. Although he died in 1969 without receiving proper critical recognition, his widow has worked energetically to establish his posthumous reputation. Mary Kastriotis donated 80 of her husband's works to the Municipality of Piraeus and they are permanently housed and exhibited at the Kastriotis Room. She also wrote the biographical introduction to *Georgios Kastriotis, the Sculptor* (Athens, 2002), which forms the basis of this article. This volume contains a reassessment of Kastriotis' work by Paolo Moreno, Professor of Archaeology and History of Greek and Roman Art at the University of Rome, which validates Kastriotis' status as a sculptor of note. ❀

— Maria Voltera
Assistant Archivist

Memorial Concert Scheduled

A concert in memory of long-time Gennadius Library Trustee **Constantine Leventis**, who died in London last July, will take place at the Gennadius Library on May 28. The program will feature English music for the virginal and works by Bach, Marais, and Handel.

For more information, please call the Gennadius Library (telephone: 010-721-0536) or e-mail Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas (hkalligas@ascsa.edu.gr) or Head Librarian Sophie Papageorgiou (spapageorg@ascsa.edu.gr).

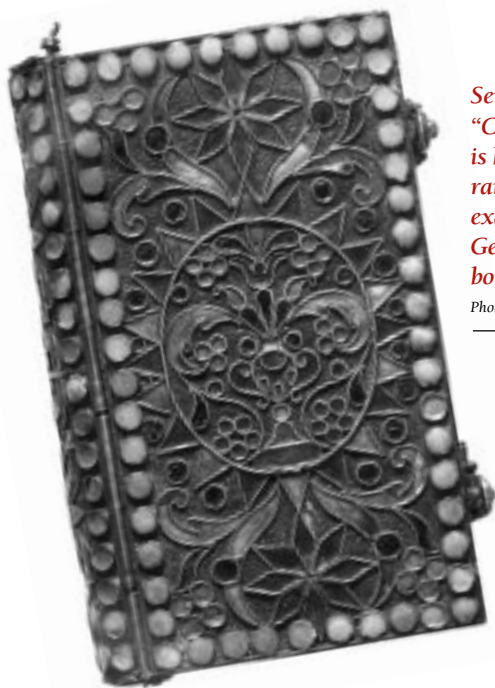
New Board Member

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lived in Athens at the time, was married to a Greek, and was a well-known figure in postwar Athens.

Subsequent trips to Greece nurtured his interest in the region, and he developed an especially strong affinity for the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Mr. Sedgwick wrote his thesis on the Greek Rebellion of 1770 and received a B.A. in Ottoman history from Harvard in 1971. His enduring interest in the period is reflected in his passion for collecting rare books on the Greek world and the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Sedgwick also serves on the boards of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., the Civil War Preservation Trust, and the Wetlands America Trust. ❀



Seventeenth-century "Cloisonné" binding is but one of the many rare and unusual examples in the Gennadeion's extensive bookbinding collection.

Photo: Elias Eliades

Exhibition, Catalogue Celebrate Art of Bookbinding

In conjunction with the Seventh International Forum on the Art of Bookbinding, organized in November by the international association Les Amis de la Reliure d'Art (ARA), the Gennadius Library organized an exhibition of rare bindings from its extensive collection, curated by Vangelio Tzanetatos.

Among the items on display is a rare Renaissance Italian leather binding dating to 1464, created for a philosophical treatise written by Manuel Chrysoloras and owned by Sigismondo Malatesta, member of a leading family of the time. Also in the exhibition is an example of one of the Library's Aldine bindings for a 1504 edition of Homer's *Odyssey*, printed in Venice. Later Italian bindings are represented by an elaborate cover gold-tooled with the arms of Pope Pius VI, produced in 1774.

In 1924, the School's President, William Caleb Loring,

wrote to John Gennadius: "The nearly one thousand beautiful bindings which you have gathered in your Library are a unique part of it... These bindings of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries are of surpassing interest, not only because they are beautiful examples of the binder's art, but also because of the famous libraries from which they have come."

In selecting the bindings for the current exhibition, on display until mid-March, Curator Tzanetatos included examples of the variety of styles represented in the Gennadeion's collection, as well as those with special or unique characteristics. The exhibition catalogue, published thanks to the generosity of EFG Eurobank Ergasias, includes her detailed observations on over 70 bindings, with color illustrations of 16 of the most exceptional pieces. ❀

Gardens

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of lawn areas and plants that are foreign to Greece, preservation of existing healthy trees, integration of plants capable of thriving in a Mediterranean climate, and reintroduction of fountains as a focal point. Spatial concerns are also addressed: the program emphasizes preservation of the historic front view of the Library, creation of outdoor spaces suitable for public gatherings, and delineation of private and public space. Circulation requirements and provisions for servicing the grounds were also included in the program.

With this framework, The Olin Partnership produced a Master Plan that designates five main garden areas, each with a distinctive character integrated into the overall fabric of the gardens. The Hall Terrace and East Fountain Gardens will become public areas, associated with the new auditorium, Cotsen Hall, and the entrance from Anapirou Polemou Street flanking the gardens to the east. The Main Entrance Gardens connect the grounds' main entrance on Souidias Street, facing the School, to the imposing columnar façade of the Library's Main Building. They, too, have a public character, and will retain the formality of design envisaged by the architects of the Gennadeion, but with changes in plantings. The West Fountain Gardens, which lie to the west of the main entry path, as well as the gardens flanking Loring Hall and Canaday House, a faculty residence, will provide more private garden spaces for students and faculty. The Loring Residence Gardens, nestling in the center of the Loring Hall residential complex, will serve West House, a faculty residence, as well as the Loring Hall dormitories and dining room.

With completion of the renovated and expanded East Wing, and Cotsen Hall, set for winter 2003–04, of immediate concern is the design of the Hall Terrace and East Fountain Gardens. When completed, the Hall Terrace will provide both an outdoor lobby space for public events and an area for receptions. A broad, easily walkable path will descend to the East Fountain Gardens, which will provide additional space for public gatherings. These gardens center on a pergola as well as a fountain area that is part of the original 1920s landscape design. A new fountain will be installed, along with lighting, plantings, paving, and several built-in benches. The two areas will be distinct yet will also be capable of functioning as a unified space adequate for handling 500 people.

The Main Entrance Gardens will also receive attention during this pre-Olympics time frame. Following a simple scheme outlined by The Olin Partnership, these highly visible gardens will be replanted, incorporating native and adapted plants with year-round interest. In the long term, the Master Plan calls for radically regrading these entrance gardens and creating a new access to the Library's West Wing. However, the final form of the design will depend on decisions connected with the use and layout of the Library's West Wing, still under discussion.

A color booklet entitled *The Gennadeion Garden Workbook: Creating a Master Plan* is available upon request from jgoble@ascsa.org in the U.S., for \$5.00 to cover shipping and handling. ❀

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Attic Orators, Bulgarian Poet Topics of Mellon Scholars' Research

Two recent participants in the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program report here on their areas of research at the School.

Thanks to a Mellon Research Scholarship, I arrived in Athens last January to advance my research program, titled "Language of the Attic Minor Orators (Andocides and Antiphon)." What followed was a productive three months during which I was able to accomplish a wide variety of objectives.

My main goal was to collect materials for the compilation of my *habilitation* thesis (a postdoctoral degree prior to professorship) on the origins of the Attic prose style. I have prepared a rough draft of a large section of the thesis, in which I have discussed the influence of the first Sicilian orators, namely Corax and Tisias (supposed inventors of rhetoric in general), on the earliest Attic orators, especially Andocides and Antiphon. I intend to complete and present that thesis (which I am writing in English) before my University authorities in about three or four years' time.

At the libraries of Athens (specifically, the American School's invaluable Blegen and Gennadius Libraries) I collected a vast body

of materials (including a considerable number of papers from periodicals that are unavailable in Poland) and consulted a number of reference books indispensable in my field of study. After my sojourn in Athens I felt that, in regard to my *habilitation* book, my collection of materials was almost complete.

The second facet of my work in Athens related to a paper, "Anmerkungen zu Andokides' Sprache und Stil," which I began to compile soon after my return to Poland, for publication in the *Prace Komisji Filologii Klasycznej Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności* [Proceedings of the Classics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences]. In this instance I also managed to collect all the necessary materials in Athens.

The third line of my research program resulted from a requirement imposed on me by my university authorities, to present a cycle of lectures on the so-called canon of Ten Attic Orators, scheduled to take 30 lesson hours in the winter semester of the

2002–03 academic year. The Blegen Library's very good collection of rhetorical studies enabled me to complete this task successfully, and the splendid working facilities I enjoyed and the aid I received from the library assistants allowed me to use my time efficiently and economically.

While in Athens, I also carried out a survey of the history of ancient philology and ancient history. This collection of materials for my students in Cracow is also a valuable by-product of my Mellon scholarship. My goal was to stimulate their studies for their M.A. degrees, and I believe I collected some key materials that will soon result in several written studies suitable for presentation as M.A. theses at the Jagiellonian University of Cracow.

My report would not be complete without a remark about the air of hospitality and friendship I found in Athens—from ASCSA scholars and staff, and scholars from other academic institutions. No less important, the quality of the accommodation and other material aspects of life at the School, as well as the funding so generously granted me by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, made my life in Athens comfortable and my work efficient. The Mellon Foundation fellowship enabled me to take a number of trips, start-

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"Going with the Flow" in Rome

Betsey A. Robinson, the School's 2001–02 Oscar Broneer Fellow at the American Academy in Rome and now an Assistant Professor in Harvard University's Departments of the Classics and the History of Art, reports on how her experiences expanded her perspectives on previous and future research.

The stated purpose of the Oscar Broneer Fellowship was "to allow a young scholar of Classical Antiquity, or of the reception of Graeco-Roman culture in the Middle Ages or the Renaissance, to broaden his/her understanding of the subject." After spending 2001–02 in Greece closing in on my dissertation, "Fountains and the Culture of Water at Roman Corinth," my year in Rome was indeed one of broadening. Besides beginning to edit the dissertation, outlining courses for the 2002–03 school-year, and delivering four lectures, I pursued several particularly Italian inquiries and took advantage of the rich offerings of trips, walks, talks, conferences, and the opportunity to interact with other fellows and visiting scholars at the American Academy.

My first pursuit was of Skyllas and their haunts. Corinth's Skylla—a sea-monster

with a girdle of dog-protomes and piscine tails—was a monumental, sculptural fountain-figure known from local coinage. The only preserved large-scale comparanda adorned grottoes in the Imperial villas around Rome: the Julio-Claudian residence at Sperlonga, Domitian's villa at Castel Gandolfo, and Hadrian's Tivoli villa. The sites at Sperlonga and Tivoli are open to the public, and I was able to visit each several times to ponder the settings of those Skylla statues, and to study sculptural fragments on display and in storage. With Italian and Vatican *permessi*, I gained access to the antiquities at Castel Gandolfo: a long visit to the Ninfeo Bergantino, one-time home of Domitian's Skylla, ample time to examine the fragments of the monster in the antiquarium at the Papal Villa, and a tour of the Domitianic remains (fountains, a theater, and a

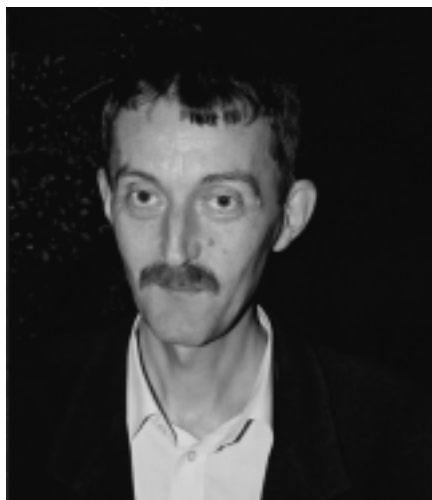
magnificent *cryptoporticus*) on this most private of properties.

Another day at Castel Gandolfo was spent studying the masonry pavilion at the mouth of the *emissarium* of the Alban Lake. This was part of a continued exploration into Giovanni Battista Piranesi's studies of Roman waterworks, a topic I first tackled in my Master's thesis. Other Piranesian work involved studies of the monumental Late Roman nymphaeum known as the "Trofei di Mario," both out in the "field" (Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, Rome) and in the Academy's Rare Book Room, where I pored over Piranesi's well-known etchings together with his less-appreciated commentary.

I am extremely grateful to have had the opportunity to spend a year as the Oscar Broneer Fellow of Classical Studies in Rome. It was a precious time of research and transition between Ph.D. studies and professorial responsibilities. Over the years, the Broneer Fellowship has made it possible for many young scholars to pursue research interests that transcend national boundaries, disciplinary divisions, and chronological labels. ❀



Photo, left: At the Seventh International Forum on the Art of Bookbinding, held in Athens this past November: Gennadeion Head Librarian **Sophie Papageorgiou**; conference speaker **John Lawrence Sharpe III**, a consultant on collection management and organization; and **Kostas Staikos**, an expert in libraries and the conservation and exhibition of rare books. Photo, right: **Jørgen Mejer**, Director of the Danish Institute, at the reception for the conference "Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean," held on September 26–29 in Athens and organized by the Institute.



Photo, left: **Horia Ion Ciugudean**, Director of the Muzeul National al Unirii in Alba Iulia, Romania, visited the School in fall 2002 as a Mellon Research Fellow. Photo, right: **Andrew Stewart**, Professor at the University of California, Berkeley; **James Herbst**, Architect, Corinth Excavations; and **Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst**, Curator, Corinth Excavations, at the opening of the exhibition "Houses of the Morea: Vernacular Architecture of the Northwest Peloponnesos (1205–1955)," held at the Gennadius Library last spring.



Photo, left: **Catherine Codoyannis**, **Jarrett Welsh**, **Matthew Baumann**, and **Jeremy Wollcer**, Summer Session I students. Photo, right: **Vasilis Lambrinoudakis** (University of Athens) gave a December lecture on "Rites of Consecration in Ancient Naxian Sanctuaries."



Students listening to a lecture by Director of the Corinth Excavations **Guy Sanders**, Argolid, fall 2002. *Photo, right:* On a recent visit to Athens, Managing Committee Chair **Rhys Townsend** got a tour of the Director's Residence from **Pantelis Panos**, General Manager of the School. The residence suffered significant structural damage in a September 1999 earthquake. Repairs and reinforcements to the School's buildings are scheduled for completion this spring.



Photo, left: A colloquium on "Early Hellenistic Portraiture: Image, Style, Context," sponsored jointly by the American School, the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (DAI), and the Fritz-Thyssen Stiftung, took place at the DAI November 9–10. ASCSA Student Associate Member Peter Schultz co-organized the conference along with Ralf von den Hoff (University of Munich). Pictured: **Catherine Keesling** and **Aileen Ajootian**, speakers at the conference.

Photo, bottom-left: Regular Member **William Bubelis** and School Director **Stephen Tracy** observe Regular Member **Arden Williams'** squeeze-making technique during a December mini-seminar on Greek epigraphy.



James McCredie, current President of the ASCSA Board of Trustees, former Director of the School, and former Chair of the Managing Committee, was honored in New York City in September upon his retirement as Professor and Director of the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, where he had served since 1983. Among the speakers was his long-time friend and colleague at NYU and at the ASCSA, **Evelyn Harrison** (pictured). In her remarks, she noted that "he enjoys directing because he likes to see things work and he knows how to make them work. This is the open secret of his success, and it applies to people as well as to inanimate objects. He recognizes that none of us is perfect and he balances off the flaws of all against their compensating virtues."



Photo: Margaret S. Mook

UNC Classical Archaeology graduate student Melissa Eaby and excavator Vangelis Phiorakis discuss the excavation of the fenestrated stands from the floor of the *andreion*.

smashed on its side. The food debris, including olive pits, concentrations of limpet and trunculus shells, and an extraordinary array of animal bones—sheep, goat, pig, agrimi, cow, hare, fish, sea urchin, crab—is not taken to be primary food preparation material from the kitchen itself, but rather a midden created in the room after its abandonment. That is to say, the condition of the material in the south kitchen suggests a garbage heap, discarded debris from both food preparation and consumption associated with the *andreion*.

While we still do not know the precise role of the *andreion* and its relationship to the system of *kosmoi*—the council of magistrates drawn from aristocratic clans—we can suspect that a hierarchy of *andreia* may have led to competition between factions for control of the office of *kosmos*, certainly by the early fifth century B.C. One find in one of the storerooms of the complex at Azoria may provide a clue. Part of a bronze helmet was discovered, a fragment of the distinctly high crest that belongs to an open-faced Cretan type, known in only one other full-sized example from Aphrati (now in the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg). Rows of incised lotus chains, guilloche, and wave patterns decorate the surface of the Azoria

piece. The discovery of armor in the storerooms of the *andreion* reinforces the military identity of the *kosmoi*, which were derived from the *startoi*, the military aristocracy of Cretan society.

Work at Azoria continues in 2003 with the aim of examining the development of the settlement from its Bronze Age beginnings until its establishment as a regional center in the Early Iron Age and an urban nucleus in the sixth century. The emphasis is on the recovery and analysis of animal bones and plant remains, with the purpose of relating differential patterns of animal husbandry and crop processing to models of land use and power relationships in order to identify corporate groups and to define the structure of the emergent city.

Funding for the project was provided by the National Geographic Society; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; 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; the Institute for Aegean Prehistory; the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete; and the Azoria Project Fund. For recent reports see www.azoria.org. ❧

Wiener Laboratory Reports

Late Neolithic Island Occupation: The Faunal Remains from Ftelia, Mykonos

NELLIE PHOCA-COSMETATOU
WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, 2001–2002

As a Research Associate at the Wiener Laboratory during academic year 2001–2002 I began the analysis of the faunal remains from the Late Neolithic site of Ftelia, located on the island of Mykonos. This is part of a larger project, in which I want to explore the means by which people survived on the Cycladic islands when they first occupied them on a more permanent basis during the Late Neolithic (ca. 5000 B.C.).

The site is very rich in faunal remains, which reach a density of almost 500 fragments per cubic meter of sediment in some open areas of the settlement. This is considered indicative of the important role of domestic animals in the economy of the site and in the subsistence strategies employed by the inhabitants of Ftelia.

The bones are well preserved: they display only very limited weathering and erosion of the bone surface, probably indicating quite rapid burial and limited exposure to the natural elements. Moreover, I have found some fragments in anatomical articulation, implying that the material was not moved around the site a lot. At the same time, and in particular in the open areas (as opposed to areas within the houses), there is clear evidence of gnawing of the bones by dogs as well as by rodents; the presence of both kinds of animals supports the notion of a permanent occupation of the site by its inhabitants, as indicated also by the extensive architectural remains recovered during excavation.

The faunal assemblage reveals an economy of a strictly domesticated nature, given the complete absence of any wild animals. The two most common domesticated animals recovered are sheep and goat, which together constitute more than 85% of the assemblage, with sheep twice as numerous as goats. Of clearly secondary economic importance were pigs (10%) and cattle (3%); the rare presence of cattle is probably closely related to the presumed absence of traction during the Late Neolithic.

Numerous lines of evidence provide in-

continued on next page

sights into the reasons for keeping ovicaprids and the main products sought after by the inhabitants of Ftelia. The frequent presence of cut marks on various bones, identified through the use of the Wiener Laboratory's microscopes, attest to the importance of meat. The predominance of females over males also supports a culling practice focused on meat and milk.

An examination of the age of death of the animals, through the study of tooth wear and bone fusion, indicates, though, that the inhabitants of the site were practicing different herd management strategies for each of these two ovicaprid species. Sheep were killed predominantly at a young age, as opposed to goats, which were more often kept to adulthood. Although it is not possible to arrive at any definitive answer as to what these differences might mean (e.g., that sheep might have been kept primarily for meat and goats for milk and/or wool, and perhaps also as leaders of the sheep flock), I believe that this difference in culling practices is of prime relevance in trying to ascertain any particular features of the island economy that might have enabled the successful occupation of Mykonos at around 5000–4500 B.C.

Such features of the faunal assemblage, coupled with the differences noted between the species composition at island sites as opposed to mainland ones, shed light onto the factors that influenced successful occupation of the islands during the Late Neolithic.



Bronze Age Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean Painted Plaster

ANN BRYSHAERT

WIENER LABORATORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, 2000–2001

During the last year I have been carrying out research for my Ph.D., which comprises a technological study of painted plaster from 14 sites in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean from the Middle and Late Bronze Age. The broader aims of this research are to analyze the different levels of technological transfer, change, innovation, and continuity featured in decorated plaster as well as the geographical and chronological transfer of iconographical themes and motifs. Through a comparative study on this material, I aim to use the obtained data to investigate the direction of technological transfer and to

examine the forces behind the technological features and transfers.

Within this broader framework, I was very fortunate to be able to work at the Wiener Laboratory and use its extensive facilities and its growing library on painted materials, mortars, and related studies. Through my situation at the Wiener Laboratory, I was also able to continue a very fruitful collaboration with some of the leading research institutions in Greece. Vassilis Perdikatsis, a world-renowned scholar in geology, mineralogy, and material science, has been sharing his extensive knowledge on Bronze Age painted plaster with me, first through his position at the Institute of Geology and Mineralogy and now as Associate Professor at the University of Chania.

After I conducted a macroscopic study of the painted plaster from the sites of Thebes, Glas (Boeotia), Knossos (Crete), and Phylakopi (Milos), I took a selection of small samples into the Lab. These were photographed and prepared for subsampling in the wet laboratory. These samples served for further study by mineral analysis using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and by study as polished cross-sections. Since none of the above-mentioned material has ever been analyzed before, some interesting features can be reported here.

Although the identification of the pigments does not form a complicated picture since most used materials were locally found (as past reports show), the blue pigments form an intriguing group of material. On Crete (Knossos, Ayia Triada, Amnissos), Mycenae, and Akrotiri, both Egyptian blue (a synthetic blue material) and Riebeckite/Glaucophane (a blue amphibole) have been used, either as separate paint layers to indicate two different blues, or in combination with each other. This can also now be attested in several other places within the Aegean. Egyptian blue was found at Thebes, Glas, Knossos, and Phylakopi, but an amphibole blue was also detected at Phylakopi.

At the Wiener Laboratory I also made a collection of glass pigment slides. Through this inexpensive and relatively fast method I was able to study mineral pigment mixtures and separate them out, something that is not possible via XRD. This enabled me to recognize green and purple pigments as being composite pigments: blue with yellow or blue with red.

Concerning the nature of plaster as a backing support, most samples showed a high degree of purity of lime. Furthermore, the cross-sections study demonstrated both the physical and the stratigraphical make-up

of the sample and the relation between the paint layer and its plaster support. This may determine the commonly used painting techniques: *al secco* and/or *al fresco*.

Since most pigments employed were found locally, the identification of pigments may not be very indicative in a study about transfer of technological features between regions, although the blue materials may form an exception. A similar conclusion can be drawn from looking at the plaster composition. In fact, the more material I analyzed, the more regional tendencies I observed in the plaster make-up. This mainly manifested in the use and amount of fillers, although there were some interesting constants to be detected as well.

It became apparent that using only one factor will not help to trace technological transfer, let alone its geographical direction. I plan to proceed by taking the range of observed features per site together and relating these to each other within the actual material and then amongst material from each site and region. In this context, my plan is analogous to the phenomenon whereby the entire assemblage of a find usually conveys much more about its function, use, and meaning than a single type of object. ❖

CORRECTION: The Summer 2002 issue of *ároue* included a Wiener Laboratory Report solely attributed to Agora Excavations Conservator Julie Unruh on the Laboratory's use of its x-ray facility to examine Agora artifacts. Wiener Laboratory Director Sherry Fox coauthored the report with Ms. Unruh and should have been credited.

Corinth

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ancient disturbance contexts left a surprisingly substantial portion of the grave intact.

Excavation in the complex stratigraphy in the Panayia Field has required the full attention of the student supervisors. Christine Smith (the Geometric tomb), Dorian Borbonus (Late Antique house) and Kieran Hendrick (Early Roman floors), and Jen Palinkas deserve the greatest praise both for their very careful work and their congeniality. Sarah Lepinski, who is working on the fresco from the Panayia Field for her dissertation, had a vested interest in making sure their efforts were well recorded but performed her duties as Assistant Field Director beyond the call of duty. Her place will be taken in 2003 by Jen Palinkas, who excavated with such distinction a long series of Roman road beddings interrupted by drain cuttings and pits. ❖

Wiener Laboratory News

Laboratory Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

It has been another busy fall, with the new Wiener Laboratory Fellows and Research Associates arriving and getting started on their research projects, along with a full academic and social schedule, including lectures and an open house. Rosalia Christidou (Paris X-Nanterre University), 2002–03 Faunal Fellow, is working on “The production, use and distribution of Neolithic bone tools in eastern Macedonia, northeastern Greece”; Aikaterini Skourtoupoulou (University of Cambridge), 2002–03 Geoarchaeology Fellow, is studying “The procurement, production and circulation of knapped stone during the Late Neolithic period of northern Greece”; and J. Lawrence Angel Fellow Eleni Stravopodi’s (University of Athens and the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology) project is “The biocultural profile of porotic hyperostosis as it is evidenced in the Early and Middle Holocene populations in Greece: a microregional approach.”

On September 23, the Wiener Laboratory held an open house in celebration of the Lab’s tenth anniversary. The open house was followed by a garden reception in honor of ASCSA Trustee Malcolm H. Wiener. We were fortunate to have Dr. Wiener with us for this celebration, and with all of the rain we have been having this fall we were lucky, too, that the heavens waited until the end of the



Photo, left: Clairi Palyvou (University of Thessaloniki) and Malcolm Wiener at the Wiener Laboratory Open House. Photo, right: Stavros Papamarinopoulos (University of Patra), Sherry Fox, Director of the Wiener Lab, and Floyd W. McCoy (University of Hawaii) at the reception.

evening to open upon us. The following week, Jane E. Buikstra (Leslie Spier Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, and Wiener Laboratory Committee member) gave a fantastic Wiener Laboratory Lecture entitled “Venerated Ancestors: Mummies of the Ancient Andes.” The 11th Annual Malcolm H. Wiener Lecture was presented on October 21. In his speech entitled “New Perspectives on the Late Bronze Age Eruption of Thera,” Floyd McCoy (University of Hawaii), as usual, not only educated but entertained the audience as well. In a December Wiener Laboratory seminar, one of the 2001–02 research associates, George Zouganelis, talked about his results on ancient DNA research, and another seminar in January was presented by 2000–02 J. Lawrence Angel Fel-



Photos: Marie Mauzy

low and 2002–03 Research Associate Chryssi Bourbou, who conveyed the results of her research on human skeletal remains from the Byzantine period in Greece with a focus on paleopathological lesions.

The Wiener Laboratory is offering a new fellowship in Environmental Studies beginning in 2003–04. The Lab is hoping to attract researchers studying various aspects of the environment such as archaeobotanical studies or specifically the study of seeds, charcoal, phytoliths, pollen, etc. from archaeological contexts in Greece. More information on this new fellowship can be found online at: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/Wiener/enviro.pdf>.

— Sherry C. Fox
Director of the Wiener Laboratory

Mellon Scholars

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ing from Athens with its antiquities and museums, and including such sites as Delphi, Eleusis, Vergina, and Euboea. The award also gave me a chance to obtain books I have been seeking for quite a long time.

I am grateful to all who helped make my three months in Athens so fruitful. I think that while in Greece one may truly achieve what we call the Platonic ideal, which emerges from a certain unity of intellectual pursuits—studying, writing, and discussing—with the beauty of the natural world, the enchanting beauty of the Greek mountains, forests, and islands.

— Ireneusz Ptaszek
Jagiellonian University of Cracow, Poland



As a Mellon Research Fellow at the School in Fall 2001, I had the opportunity to examine the Costas Varnalis archive donated to the Gennadius Library by the poet’s family. Varnalis’ philosophic vision borrows from ancient Greek authors such as Aeschylus, Plato, Xenophon, and Aristophanes, and in both periods of his work—the early period from 1902 to 1919, and the years following his initiation into Marxism (1922–1974)—references to ancient myth and mythological motifs are vivid and traceable. The archival materials housed in the Gennadeion were critical to my understanding of Varnalis’ ideological evolution, and having access to the doctoral thesis of Greek philologist Yoannis Zareyannis, where the “loans” of ancient Greek tradition in Varnalis’ oeuvre have been extensively described and analyzed, was of great help in leading me

through Varnalis’ mythological Pantheon.

Tracing in the archive Varnalis’ formative years in his native Bulgaria and at the Greek educational institutions from which he graduated was of essential importance to understanding Varnalis’ ideology. It is well known that Varnalis’ adoration of Greek antiquity was imparted in the Zarifeion Lyceum in Plovdiv (Philippoupoli), Bulgaria, where he studied at the beginning of the century. In this context, his many references (in his *Philological Memoirs*) to the difficult modern history between Bulgaria and Greece shed light on the climate in which the Greek ideology of Varnalis was initially molded.

Numerous archival materials confirm the severe disappointment Varnalis experienced due to the clash of ancient Greek ideal and myth with the reality of the early twentieth-century Greek state. It is worth noting that

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“Just Writing it Up” in Carrel NN

Recipient of a 2002–03 Senior Research Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), Mark Lawall (University of Manitoba) explains why turning several years of research into a conclusive report is easier said than done.

A friend once told me that he had finished the research for his dissertation—he knew what he wanted to say; he just had to write it up. He has yet to put pen to paper. The scary thing is that I hear myself saying that phrase a lot lately! After all, that is why I am in Athens for the year. In 1998, I began the research for a typological and chronological study of the transport amphoras found in the Athenian Agora. By 2000 I had more than 1,500 drawings and catalogue descriptions written and I had studied the pottery from more than 150 deposits.

So, this is the year to “just write it up.”

Of course other things rapidly get in the way. A three-day conference at the Danish Institute on transport amphoras expanded to five days, what with leading tours of the Agora amphoras and meeting with colleagues. And those meetings led to invitations to study material at other sites...

But I am writing! At times the enormity of the task seems overwhelming, so I write a section on a “minor class” or even on just one sherd, like the Etruscan (?) rim from under the Stoa of Attalos. Even such restricted topics sometimes lead to intriguing discoveries and send me dashing down five flights of stairs to the computer room to e-mail a colleague that the date of a deposit or the identity of an amphora class has just changed dramatically. If an amphora type

known at Corinth otherwise never appears before 146 B.C., I rush off to tea in hopes that a “Corinthian” will be there to receive this news about the “interim period.”

Some fairly significant issues have yet to be resolved. How should I label the different types? Amphora typologies are deservedly notorious for their unwieldy type numbers. The old tradition of city labels, however, demands that you know the producing city. Now, however, more and more amphora types have been isolated but only a small portion of these can be identified with a particular producer. So I lean towards regional labels with brief descriptive type names. I wait to see how unwieldy the system becomes. Another problem: where do I divide the material in terms of chronological periods? In some cases, over a century there is really very little change in the amphoras that appear in Athens (e.g., between 325 and 225 B.C.), but at other times major shifts in the types present occur at far shorter intervals. I am letting the amphoras dictate the periods for now; again, maybe with more text actually written I’ll abandon that idea...

Remember the writing teacher who taught you to write an outline, fill it in with increasing detail, proofread, and turn in the finished essay? “Just writing it up” is never like that! ❄

Mellon Scholars

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Varnalis’ later work includes the use of ancient symbols to demythologize ancient myth, bearing in mind the developments of the 1922 Asia Minor catastrophe and the defeat of the Megali Idea. The transformation that the use of ancient tradition underwent in Varnalis’ subsequent oeuvre is mirrored in the fact that during the interwar period he became a zealous Marxist and embraced the ideal of dialectic materialism and class-free society. This convergence of antiquity and the contemporary in Varnalis’ view of the modern Greek state was an extremely interesting aspect of my research.

Precious finds in the Varnalis archive included his translations of poems by Bulgarian poets, both unpublished and published in literary reviews and newspapers of his time. I traced some uncollected translations that bring to the surface part of Varnalis’ poetic oeuvre in “second writing” and also contribute to the study of relations between Varnalis and Bulgaria, which was the subject of my research as well. The Varnalis papers include samples of Bulgarian poetry (Hristo Botev, Hristo Smyrnenski, Nikola Vaptsarov) in Greek, translated by the poet (along with French translations of poems by H. Smyrnenski), as well as Varnalis’ correspondence with Bulgarian writers, public figures, publishing houses, and intellectuals of his time. Although my research didn’t bring to light any essential information about trips Varnalis made to Bulgaria (which was my initial research focus), correspondence with family members left back in Bulgaria (his sister and nieces) offered evidence that supported the drawing of conclusions on Varnalis’ relations with Bulgaria, both emotional and intellectual.

I intend to continue to examine the connection between ancient Greek symbology and mythology and the social and historic events of modern Greek history that Varnalis compares to their ancient archetypes. Shedding light on such obscure (for the Bulgarian public) aspects of the work of one of the most renowned Greek writers is relevant to today’s considerable rapprochement between Bulgaria and Greece in all spheres, the field of philology included. Such research will contribute to a deeper understanding of the cultural legacy of ancient Greek tradition, the values of which are shared by Bulgarians and Greeks alike.

— Zdravka Mihaylova
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sofia, Bulgaria



Photo: Craig Mauzy

One more Sullan destruction deposit to study...then just write it up! (The author in the basement of the Stoa of Attalos, October 2002.)

In Memoriam

GLADYS DAVIDSON WEINBERG (1909–2002)



Photo courtesy of David Grose

Gladys Davidson Weinberg in an impish moment, wearing a nineteenth-century “glass artifact” from the Corinth storerooms.

Gladys Davidson began her career in classical archaeology as a member of the Johns Hopkins University expedition to Olynthus in 1931. She continued her work in Greece as a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and, from 1933 to 1937, as a member of the American School's Excavations at Corinth.

At Corinth, excavations were under way, with Saul Weinberg, Special Fellow in Archaeology (ASCSA 1933–38), excavating on the hill near the temple of Apollo. Gladys undertook to work on the “minor finds”—small, significant morsels of antiquity, no two alike, made of various materials (iron, marble, stone, plaster, leather, bronze, silver, gold, and glass) and accumulated since digging began here in 1896. “Minor” refers only to size; these finds could be tucked into little manila envelopes marked MF (whimsically, for “misfits”) or cached in an empty flat Papastratos Ennea cigarette box. In the summer of 1937 Gladys joined the School's regular trips to northern Greece, the Peloponnesos, and Crete. But, as more and more objects made out of glass kept turning up in Corinth, she became curiouser and curiouser about this useful, decorative, surprisingly durable material. How was it made? By whom? Where? When? What forms could it take? How old was it? So many questions; so much she wanted, so much she needed,

to find out! With boundless enthusiasm, she was off and running...

There was a simplicity about life in Ancient Corinth in the 1930s. Electricity had not yet arrived in the smaller villages; only the lighthouse at Pera Chora across the gulf flashed its steady beam all night on the sleeping fields and vineyards. Evening entertainment at the excavation house was simple: tracing by lamplight the profiles of resident Corinthians and their visitors, Gladys and Saul among them, listening to records on the twist-its-tail Victrola—Beethoven's *Appassionata* was Saul's favorite, pulling roasted chestnuts out of the ashes when the fire had warmed up the room, or mounting a frieze of familiar Corinthian “Orientalizing” animals at ceiling height in the saloni. Or, with a book, to bed.

Charlie Morgan, Professor of History and Art at Amherst, was Director of the School; Janet, his wife, brought their little Turkish dog down from Athens for a weekend and swimming. Bert Hodge Hill, Vermont bred, sage raconteur, perpetual interpreter of Peirene's water system; Wolf Schafer with his dog Schoner, who carried the architect's briefcase in his mouth and pawed chestnuts out of the coals; Oscar and Verna Broneer, who lived in their own house nearby, presiding over a crop of artichokes; George Cachros, native counselor and friend; young Andreas, native pot-mender; Nancy Bookidis; Bob Scranton; Roger Edwards; Orestes Zervas; Mary Campbell (Roebuck); Dorothy Schierer; Dick Stillwell—Corinthians all.

Gladys and Saul were married in New York in 1942, beginning a partnership that extended throughout the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and planted deep roots by founding the Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Missouri-Columbia—a museum that grew to worldwide excellence and influence through its outstanding collections, educational programs, docent volunteers, and more. Her mother's motto, for decades, Gladys remembered, was “*nil desperandum*”—a really good motto for someone who couldn't stand the idea of not doing just about anything there was to do.

What remains to do is to honor, in the words of Gladys' daughter Miriam, the “scholarship, experience, persistence, patience, gentle strategy, old-world courtesy, respectful diplomacy, and just plain savvy” that made Gladys such a remarkable individual.

—Doreen Canaday Spitzer

David Grose, Professor of Classics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst and a former student of Gladys Davidson Weinberg, has created a fund in her memory, to honor Ms. Weinberg's efforts to develop a strong collection at the Blegen Library and to recognize her contributions to the School, to the excavations at Corinth, and to postwar Greece (particularly through her involvement with the Greek War Relief efforts from 1944 to 1946). The fund will be used to purchase books for the Blegen Library devoted to glass studies, a field that Ms. Weinberg pioneered and championed during her long and distinguished archaeological career.

Gifts may be sent to the School or to Mr. Grose (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 USA).

CONSTANTINE LEVENTIS (1938–2002)

Businessman, art benefactor, and long-time Gennadius Library Trustee Constantine Leventis died in London on July 24. Mr. Leventis, head of his family's London-based Greek-Cypriot business conglomerate, was also chairman of the A.G. Leventis Foundation, which has been a major source of funding for the preservation of ancient Hellenic and Cypriot art. Mr. Leventis joined the Library Board almost at its inception in 1995, and remained actively involved until shortly before his death. In 1979 he was appointed by the government of Cyprus to serve as honorary ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Through the Leventis Foundation, Mr. Leventis generously supported the Library's building and expansion program and underwrote the Clean Monday celebration held in the Library's garden in Athens, an event that has become a hallmark of early spring in recent years. His most recent gift helped support the master planning process for the gardens of the library, also a passionate interest. His contributions to scholarly pursuits in the areas of art and archaeology live on in the numerous galleries and archaeological projects financed and supported by the foundation.

The ASCSA family was saddened to learn of the death of Kathryn Butt Nall, former secretary at the Corinth Excavations in the late 1960s, who passed away in May 2000.

School Expands Networking Capabilities

TAREK ELEMAM

INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY MANAGER

Rapid changes in technology continue to affect the way modern libraries serve their patrons. Keeping abreast of this ever-evolving field, the American School recently installed a wireless optical laser connection between the main building and the Gennadius Library. Unlike standard wireless network signals, the optical link is a point-to-point, invisible laser link with a fast speed of 100 megabytes per second (Mbps). A wireless access point was also recently installed in the Gennadius Library. Soon, the Library's main reading room and the whole floor will be connected and will provide local area network access as if these computers were in the main building. A similar wireless device is also installed in the Blegen Library's temporary main reading room.

While current wireless connections, with their slower speed and susceptibility to signal degradation under some physical condi-

tions, are not yet a practical replacement for the hard-line backbone of the School's information services network, their application in open areas like the Libraries' main reading room represents a true gain in terms of overall School connectivity and illustrates the potential of new network technologies. This potential has also been explored at Corinth, where a small wireless network has been installed to accommodate the use of laptops within the museum. This is a promising and valuable advance; a future plan might be the investigation of wireless devices that operate effectively over a much wider area, allowing excavators in the field touch-of-a-button access to the local network and all the resources it holds.

The Information Technology department will continue to find the best technology suitable for the School, and will continue to pursue the improvement of information technology service for its members, staff, and visitors. ✿



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Information Systems & Technology Manager Tarek Elemam standing next to the optical laser device placed on the roof of the ASCSA building. The device links to the other optical laser on the roof of the Gennadius Library, seen in the background.



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Blegen Library staff (from front left clockwise – Dimitra Andritsaki-Photiadi, Associate Librarian; Elisavet Mitsou-Tzinioli, Assistant Librarian; Eleni Marantou, former Secretary; Camilla McKay, Head Librarian; Maria Tourna, Secretary; and Phyllis Graham, Assistant Librarian) surrounded by boxes while moving out of the office.

Blegen Library News

The Blegen Library is temporarily presenting a new face to Members and visitors. We closed for four days in late June to move all the collections and offices from the old building to the newly finished basement of the New Extension. The basement is now home to the main reading room, the offices for the Library, and the new computer room. Several members of the School helped out, and we are very grateful to Aileen Ajootian, Sandy Blakely, Wendy Closterman, Nigel Kennell, Carol Lawton, Eran Lupu, and Jere Wickens, all of whom spent many hours moving books three flights down from the old to the new main reading room.

Although office space is a little tight and we look forward to the completion of the repairs and return to our offices upstairs this spring, we've been able to take advantage of the new space and implement some important changes in the new library area. Regular members can now connect to the Internet using their laptops from the main reading room, which has significantly lightened traffic in the computer room. We've also purchased a printer for the visitors' computer so that visitors can now print citations or articles from electronic journals.

In August, Eleni Marantou left to take a

job as an archaeologist on Crete. Maria Tourna, who was in charge of the newspaper clippings files, has stepped into her position as library secretary. Although we were sorry to see Eleni go, Maria settled into the position immediately.

Under Tellos Panos's leadership, negotiations for new library software are moving ahead, and if all goes well, staff of the Blegen, Gennadius, and British School libraries will begin training in 2003.

— Camilla McKay, Head Librarian

Users of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries take note:

Thanks to the installation of wireless access points in the Gennadeion and in the Blegen's temporary main reading room, laptops equipped with a wireless adapter can be connected to the network from those areas. Those hoping to avail themselves of these facilities should make sure their laptops are set up for wireless networking. For more information, please contact the Information Technology department.

What's New?

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

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

Managing Committee member **Margaret Mook** was named a Master Teacher in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Iowa State University for 2002-03 for using unique methods to enhance student learning and developing off-campus learning experiences. ISU students have participated in her previous research on pottery from the Kastro and will be members of the Azoria Project excavations in eastern Crete during the summer of 2003. Ms. Mook is the Field Director of the Azoria Project and has been invited to present the first season's work in an address to the Iowa Academy of Science, an affiliate of the American Association of the Advancement of Science, at their 115th annual meeting.

The Raleigh News and Observer featured the excavations at Azoria, directed by alumnus **Donald Haggis** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), in an article discussing the summer's exploration of the Archaic city and its Bronze Age and Early Iron Age foundations.

An article in the Summer 2002 *Florida State University Research in Review*, examining restrictions on public information in the wake of the September 2001 terrorist attacks, profiled ASCSA Mellon Professor **James Sickinger** and highlighted his perspectives on the Athenian roots of modern public-records access.

David Roessel, ASCSA M. Alison Frantz Fellow in 1995-96, was awarded the Modern Language Association of America's Prize for Independent Scholars for his book, *In Byron's Shadow: Modern Greece in the English and American Imagination* (Oxford University Press, 2001).

Betsey Robinson (Samuel H. Kress Fellow 2000-01, Oscar Broneer Fellow 2001-02) has joined the faculty of Harvard University as an Assistant Professor in the Departments of the Classics and the History of Art.

With whimsical furnishings and décor reminiscent of a children's storybook, the newly renovated Cotsen Children's Library, housed within Princeton University's Firestone Library, reopened this past fall. The library, which contains an extensive historical collection of children's literature, was established with a gift by University alumnus **Lloyd Cotsen**, ASCSA Trustee and Chair of the Trustees of the Gennadius Library.

W. Robert Connor, Visiting Professor at the School in 1977-78 and former Chair of the ASCSA Self-Study Visiting Committee, was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Mr. Connor retired as President and Director of the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park at the end of last year.



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