

ákoue

Winter 2004, No. 51



*Terracotta plaque,
Agora Excavations, 2003*

Photo by Craig Mauzy.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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Lazy Days of Summer?

Although the School's academic year concludes in early June, School-related activities continue year-round. Here, Stephen V. Tracy offers his account of how he spent the summer of 2003—his first full summer as Director of the School.

Far from a quiet time, the School bustles with activity during the months of June and July. Only August is relatively quiet as most Athenians leave the city and many of the staff go on vacation. Even in August, however, the departments of the School, the excavation offices, and the libraries remain open.

During the School's two Summer Sessions, which run from the early June through the end of July, the Athens staff provides much support and a host of speakers address the groups at sites and monuments. The Agora excavation proceeds at this same time, with about 35 student volunteers living in housing in the Kolonaki area and frequenting the School and library. The libraries are also busy with many visiting scholars. The rooms in Loring Hall that are not used by students and staff are fully booked during the summer months.

Also during this time, there are many scholars working around Greece on various excavation, survey, and study projects under the aegis of the School. One of my most rewarding duties as Director is to visit these projects to learn as much as I can about them. Last summer I made three separate trips to projects in the Argolid and Corinthia, Halai, and Crete.

School General Manager Pantelis Panos accompanied me to the Argolid and Corin-

thia. We made our first stop at Isthmia, where we met with Timothy Gregory and Elizabeth Gebhard, both of whom had study seasons in progress and teams working on the finds. Ms. Gebhard and her staff are also cooperating with the *ephoreia* in preparing an important new installation/presentation of the finds in the Isthmia museum. We continued on to the Nemea Valley, where we discussed with Stephen Miller his plans for re-erecting two more columns of the Zeus Temple. James Wright gave us a short tour of the site at Tsoungiza before driving us to the site of the looted Mycenaean chamber tomb that he has been excavating at Barnavos. The next morning we found Chris Pfaff and his assistant David Scahill using a computerized global positioning system (GPS) to produce the first-ever actual state plans of the Argive Heraion. After touring the site with Mr. Pfaff, we proceeded to the harbor at Kenchreai, where Joseph Rife and his students were at a Roman cemetery describing and documenting remains that have been partially looted over the past half-century. Among them are some elaborate chamber tombs with very well preserved painted decoration. A French team of experts, under the direction of Alix Barbet, was there working on these in cooperation with Mr. Rife.

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Photo: June Allison

ASCSA Assistant Professor Kevin Glowacki and Director Stephen V. Tracy standing in front of the caldera on the island of Santorini.

Summer 2003 Agora Excavations Reveal Later Roman Levels

With primary funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, last summer's excavations in the Athenian Agora proceeded with a team of 45 students and supervisors, representing more than two dozen universities and colleges. Here, Excavation Director John McK. Camp II summarizes the summer's highlights.

As in the past few seasons, work during Summer 2003 was concentrated largely in the northwest corner of the Agora, known locally as Section BZ. The area was divided into two parts: the north-south road and areas to the west (supervised by Mike Laughy) and east of the road (under the supervision of Marcie Handler, assisted by Bruce Hartzler).

After several years of exploring the Byzantine houses of the tenth century A.D. that overlay the area, we began this season to strip away their foundations and made substantial progress into the underlying Roman remains. Much of what was exposed dated from the third to the sixth centuries A.D., a period when Athens both flourished because of her philosophical schools and was severely challenged by barbarian incursions. At this early stage the full plan of the area, the chronological phases, and the probable functions of the Roman buildings are uncertain.

The main topographical feature was the north-south street, which divided the area into two parts. The Late Roman walls on both sides of the street are recognizable from the use of the hard white lime mortar used to bond the fieldstones and assorted ancient blocks with which these rubble walls were constructed. Individual features encountered include a rectangular water basin to the west, and a well, terracotta water channel, and settling basin to the east; drains and waterlines began to appear in the street during the final week. A seat block for a latrine suggests the possible use of at least one of the hydraulic installations in the area. Excavation in previous seasons of the adjacent areas to the north and south give some indication of the use and history of this part of Athens in Late Roman times, and there is evidence that three successive invasions left their mark on the area.

West of the road, we excavated the remains of a bath built in the third century A.D. Dozens of *tegulae mammatae*, the wall tiles with breast-like protrusions designed to allow the free circulation of heated air, were found this season and almost certainly come from this bath. Pottery found in the subterranean service passages to the south suggests that the bath went out of use when Alaric and his Visigoths attacked Athens in A.D. 396. A hoard of 431 bronze coins found just above indicates that the area was further threatened



Photo: Craig Mauzy

A north-south street, uncovered during excavations of the Roman remains, was the area's main topographical feature.

and/or damaged when the Vandals attacked Athens in the 470's A.D. Final abandonment in the Roman period will have come as a result of the Slavic invasion of 582/3 A.D.

At the extreme north, a shallow, unlined well produced abundant material of the mid-fourth century A.D. It appears that this well, like the western bath, also went out of use as a result of Alaric's visit in 396 A.D.

Previous work nearby had produced indirect evidence of activity by coroplasts, makers of terracotta figurines, from the first to the fourth centuries A.D. The evidence consists of figurines, rejects, and moulds, though in limited concentrations and with no evidence thus far of any kilns. The pattern was continued this season with the discovery of several terracotta pieces, one a plaque with a helmeted female deity, presumably Athena (though she is uncharacteristically burdened with wings, a cornucopia, and a quiver, *see cover illustration*). Also noteworthy is a large figurine of a snub-nosed, pot-bellied Silenos.

To the east, under the supervision of Anne McCabe, excavations were carried out un-

der #3 Astingos (Hastings) Street, which was demolished in March 2003. The basement floor of this modest structure consisted of 0.90 m. of solid concrete with reinforcing rods. Almost immediately beneath, we began to find the tops of medieval walls of rubble construction, following the northwest/southeast orientation set very early on by the line of the Eridanos River. As usual, they are of fieldstones, tiles, and reused ancient material set in clay and are presumably of private houses. Toward the west, heavy layers of ash and fragments of slag suggested that some industrial activity was carried out nearby. The uppermost fill had fragments of pottery of the eleventh and twelfth centuries (brown-and-green painted ware and sgraffito wares) and perhaps somewhat later. It is still too early to tell the dates of the walls. From this upper fill we also recovered a battered votive relief showing a mounted horseman, probably dating to the fourth century B.C.

Our work in the Eleusinion under Laura Gawlinski was completed this season with the excavation of two wells. One, started last

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Work on Corinth Guide Progresses

Ancient Corinth, as the School's oldest excavation and one of the longest-running Athenian excavations, has been the subject of many volumes over the years, but the site has long needed an updated guide for the general public. Two years ago, Corinth Excavations Director Guy D.R. Sanders tapped Benjamin Millis (1997–98 James Rignall Wheeler Fellow, 1998–99 Edward Capps Fellow, 1999–2000 1984 Foundation Fellow), who is currently Blegen Library Acquisitions Coordinator, to prepare a new guide. Mr. Millis reports here on how some conclusions formed during the course of his research may rewrite the book on the ancient city.

The last new edition of the guide to the excavations at Corinth was published in 1954 (6th edition; reprinted with minor corrections in 1960), but even this book was based primarily on older editions, substantially reflecting the excavations as they were prior to the Second World War. My intent is to write a guide that is not simply an updated edition of the earlier one but an entirely new work that incorporates more recent discoveries. To that end, much of my time thus far has been devoted to the close and detailed study of virtually all the monuments found in the course of the excavations at Corinth.

My reexamination of the buildings in and around the Forum area has led to a number of observations that alter the dating or previous reconstructions of various monuments. The entrance into the Forum from the west, between Temples G and H, for example, deserves a second look. Both in publications and in plans, this entrance has always been reconstructed as a ramp leading from the higher ground west of the Forum to the lower level of the Forum itself. Examination of the sides of Temples G and H, however, reveals that this reconstruction is not

possible. Instead, the higher ground must have extended between the temples nearly as far east as their façades, at which point the difference in levels was negotiated by steps.

This reinterpretation of the Forum entrance represents a relatively minor modification to the topography of Ancient Corinth. Study of the northwest corner of the Forum, however, has resulted in somewhat greater changes of our understanding of that area. The Fountain of Poseidon, which Pausanias saw in the center of the west terrace, was dismantled at some point subsequent to his visit, and parts of the superstructure were reused in a staircase at the northeast corner of Temple D. This staircase is contemporary with the higher ground created north of Temple D by a filling operation. Since the core of the temple could not have existed before the raising of the ground level to its north, the temple, like the filling operation and the staircase, must postdate Pausanias' visit.

The immediate effect of this redating of Temple D is to remove it from the list of

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Student Reports

Imperial Patronage and Display of Roman Nymphaea

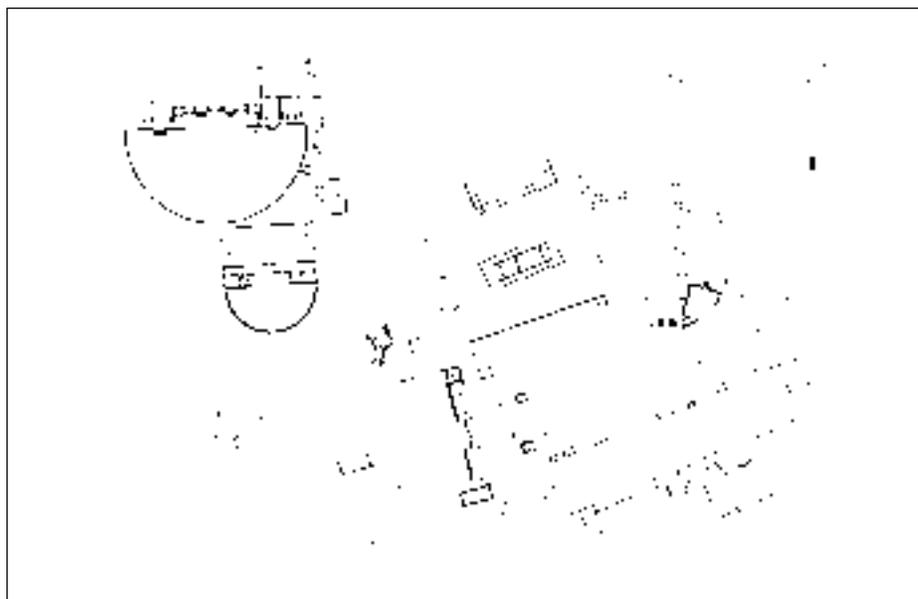
BRENDA LONGFELLOW
SAMUEL H. KRESS FELLOW

Hadrian, in conjunction with his first imperial visit to Greece, bequeathed a nymphaeum to Argos, a city notorious for its lack of water. Cut 14 meters into the rocky hillside of the Larissa and covered by a barrel-vaulted superstructure, this monumental fountain emulated a shadowy cave sheltering a mountain spring. Water poured into a pool beneath a statue of Hadrian, which stood in the murky depths of the edifice. This nymphaeum, like many others in Greece, Italy, and Turkey, distributed the water supply, beautified the city, and stood as a testament to Roman imperial power and control over the vital resource of water and the community it supplied. In my dissertation, "Imperial Patronage and Display of Roman Nymphaea," which I am researching and writing at the School this academic year through the generous support of the Samuel H. Kress Fellowship, I examine the social, political, and geographical factors that shaped these civic monuments.

More than 550 monumental fountains are known throughout the Roman Empire, each composed of architectural and decorative elements that celebrated and manipulated water. Romans held the ability to harness and control water in the highest esteem, as the capacity to distribute potable water from previously inaccessible sources demonstrated a far-reaching power over the natural world. Waterways often flowed into nymphaea, integrating the natural world into the urban environment and engaging passers-by aesthetically and refreshing them physically and psychologically. My project focuses on 18 civic nymphaea commissioned by or for Roman emperors and examines the multiple roles these monuments played in shaping and reflecting imperial identities. This corpus allows the investigation of nymphaea across time and geographical regions — from Rome to Constantinople and from the first through fourth centuries A.D.

The frequent display of portrait statues in imperially commissioned civic monuments throughout the Roman Empire provided vivid, visual reminders of the emperors' good works — his *euergesism*. In the case of the

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The forum area of Ancient Corinth, third century A.D., from *Corinth XX, The Centenary* (2003), p. xxvii, Plan IV.

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portrait of Hadrian in his nymphaeum at Argos, the symbolic potential of this portrayal was augmented by the context of the imperially bestowed gift of water. The extensive aqueduct that fed this monument, which was also donated by Hadrian, plummeted 1.60 meters just before entering the back wall of the nymphaeum. The sudden drop forced the water to burst forth beneath a rock-cut niche that held the heroically nude, filleted, and armed statue of the Emperor, colossal in size. From here, the water raced down the hillside to feed a network of fountains throughout thirsty Argos. Hadrian, towering over a rushing torrent of fresh water, radiated a message of domination, *euergetism*, prosperity, and rightful rule.

The message implicit in the Hadrianic nymphaeum at Argos is repeated in certain cities throughout Greece. In Athens, the Hadrianic aqueduct fed several civic fountains that provided a means to integrate the imperial regime into the urban landscape of the quintessential Hellenic city. In Nikopolis, a city founded by Augustus and closely associated with the glories of the early empire, two Hadrianic nymphaea reinforced the imperial interest in Roman Greece and at the same time favored the city that monumentalized Augustus' victory at Actium.

In my research, I examine the means by which emperors imitated, and sought to surpass and appropriate, works of the past through continuities and changes in monument placement, water usage, iconography, and architectural configurations. I follow the histories of these monumental fountains, investigating how their displays were transformed and adapted over the life of the edifices, often by subsequent imperial rulers. By examining the reuse of these monuments and their decorative elements in the context of contemporary social phenomena, I have encountered instances of nostalgia for the past, quests for political gain, and resilience in the face of economic decline.

I have spent the past several months combining research at the Blegen Library with visits to sites and museums in Greece and Turkey to explore the salient features of the fountains associated with emperors in Rome, Ephesus, and Athens. My efforts have focused on reconstructing each monument and situating it within its urban and historical context, work that will continue over the coming months. For each structure within my study, I propose a reading of the nymph-



Photo: Brenda Longfellow

The Nymphaeum on the Larissa, Argos.

aeum based on comparison with other monuments associated with individual emperors. Through this comparative approach, I am drawing conclusions about the symbolic function of monumental water displays within the established iconography of the imperial court. By considering the interplay between the control of water and its display, my project will contribute a new dimension to the ongoing assessment of the social functions of imperial patronage within the Roman Empire.



The Development of Late Roman/Early Byzantine Ceramic Assemblages in Northern Palestine

NICK HUDSON

SAMUEL H. KRESS JOINT ATHENS/JERUSALEM FELLOW

Thanks to the support of the Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellowship, I have been enjoying the many resources of the American School in my research into the development of Late Roman ceramic assemblages. In addition to the many fruitful hours spent in the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries, I have spent much time sorting through ceramic deposits dating from the third to seventh centuries A.D. housed in the Athenian Agora and Corinth, for which I owe great thanks to the curators at both sites.

The purpose of my research is to identify, archaeologically, the transformations in

Late Roman social and domestic life between the third and seventh centuries A.D. by observing changing trends within the ceramic assemblages. Much recent literature has been produced on this transformation from the perspective of social history. Archaeology has approached the issue from the point of view of urban development and the transformation of the Roman city to Byzantine urban centers and towns, but little archaeological attention has been given to the social milieu that spawned such a dramatic transformation, with a few notable exceptions.

The advantage of studying the ceramic assemblages of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods is their "everyday" nature. Pottery is a tool used daily and is essential to the performance of household activities. Food was stored, meals were prepared, and tables were set for dining, all with pottery, the ubiquitous archaeological artifact. Because pottery was universally used in the household and designed to perform specific functions within the house, the characteristics of an assemblage often can be informative concerning certain types of behavior. Many recent studies, focusing on fine wares used as dining vessels, have produced fruitful studies on dining behavior in antiquity. Unfortunately, few of these have situated the category of fine wares within the assemblage as a whole, something that has limited our knowledge of household behavior as observed through the ceramic record of the dining room.

The focus of my own work will ultimately

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Summer Sessions Offer Epic Experiences

The School's 2003 Summer Session program, led by Christina Salowey (Hollins University; Summer Session I) and Peter Krentz (Davidson College; Summer Session II), took some 40 students of the classics on a whirlwind six-week tour of the sites and monuments of Greece. Memories shared by Summer Session Director Christina Salowey and Summer Session student Shrita Gajendragadkar bear witness to the lasting impression such an intensive experience can leave on students and instructors alike.

As is the case with many alumni of the ASCSA, my first encounter with the School was my participation in a Summer Session. I finished that summer of 1989 thinking that no experience in Greece would ever be able to match the joyous atmosphere of learning and camaraderie, the intense feelings of sensory overload and total satisfied exhaustion, the awesome reverence of seeing places like Delphi, Mycenae, Crete, or the Parthenon for the first time. Then I had the privilege of leading the 2003 Summer Session I, a group composed primarily of graduate students and a few undergraduates on their way to graduate school, on a 44-day odyssey around Greece.

I knew from the lightning-quick pace they maintained on our first hike up Lykavittos that this group was going to go far. And we scaled many heights: the Acropolis on several occasions, Acrocorinth, Thorikos, Mt. Juktas, Kastro on Crete, the cliffs overlooking Delphi, Arcadian Orchomenos, and the Mt. Pendeli quarries. We also reached incredible lows: the second-lowest level of the Skoteino Cave, the limit of life and death at the Corycian Cave (our finest moment), the cistern at Mycenae, and the gateway to the underworld at Cape Taenaron. We heard from more experts in the field than can be mentioned: American School scholars and excavators, archaeological "rock stars," distinguished professionals from many foreign schools, museum curators, and researchers on specialized topics.

The adventurous spirit of the group made traveling with them a delight: they swam to Mochlos, descended from Kastro through Vronda into the modern village of Kavousi, soaked in the hot sulfurous springs at Thermopylae, hiked the back trail to the Corycian Cave, navigated the route to Mt. Pendeli by public bus and on foot, skinny-dipped at midnight in the Mani, slipped through the gorge of the dead to Kato Zakro, and raced in every Pan-Hellenic stadium we encountered. Our ebullient passage along the roads of Greece was quieted occasionally by truly awesome spectacles: the full moon rising over Peiraeus on our departure for Crete, a *kyrie eleison* chant by members of the group in the ruins of St. Titus at Gortyna, the moment we stood inside the temple of Bassae,



Photo: Christina Salowey

Peggy Mook, co-director of the Azoria Project, talking to Summer Session I members at Azoria, Crete.

the view from atop the architrave of the Parthenon.

I cannot thank enough all the American School and foreign scholars who were our guides on this journey, but my especial gratitude is for the all the members of the 2003 Summer Session I. They and I composed an epic poem of travel this summer, spanning the millennia of history that the land of Greece embraces. I have sent them out to sing the tale to all they meet.

— Christina Salowey (Hollins University)
Director, Summer Session I



As the first flakes of snow fell here in New Jersey, I couldn't help but long for the hot hot hot of the Greek summer. Even the memories of those rugged, nearly vertical, uphill hikes are enough to get my muscles warm and my head faint! While the physical rigors of the Summer Session certainly took most of us by surprise at the time, the aches and pains and perspiration that once seemed to belong to the legendary labors of Herakles

have now become battle scars that I am proud to bear.

Presentations, discussions, and debates were our primary focus: whether the topic was Pausanias' visions and travels or modern-day archaeological discoveries, we were all fortunate to have the opportunity to hear our academic peers tackle some of Greek archaeology's most ancient queries and conundrums. With what biases did the oracle at Delphi transmit messages? How do the varying styles of Olynthian houses reflect the changing social roles of the Late Classical period? Who was actually buried in the tomb at Vergina? Mingled with our own presentations were the insights of the numerous site directors and guest speakers who gave us their professional, and sometimes controversial, outlooks on the current status of the archaeological sites and objects within the range of our studies and travels. While many of us came to Greece with specific fields of interest, we all grew fond of inscriptions and Byzantine churches; we traced tholos tombs all over Thorikos; and we tracked whole settlements from Azoria to Kavousi with a

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Fellowship Furthers Study on Agora Votive Reliefs

The Kress Agora Publications Fellowship is given to scholars working on an Agora publication assignment. Last year's recipient, Carol Lawton (Lawrence University), spent her time at the School working on the Greek and Roman votive reliefs from the Agora Excavations, as she reports here.

The eight months I spent in Athens as a Kress Agora Publications Fellow (from January until September 2003) proved to be very productive, not only for my work on the Agora volume but also in permitting me to explore aspects of votive reliefs that relate that material to the larger corpus of Attic votive reliefs.

Most of the winter was spent working on the style and iconography of the reliefs already catalogued. I studied, for example, the different types used for a goddess such as Aphrodite and the significance of the differences in assigning the reliefs to the various shrines known to have been dedicated to her in the vicinity of the Agora. I was able to complete this work and write sections of text on Aphrodite, Asklepios and Hygieia, the Eleusinian gods and heroes, Herakles, men, and Zeus. I also finished cataloguing the anatomical reliefs dedicated to unidentified healing deities and the fragmentary reliefs preserving only the mortal worshippers.

I also worked on the topography and cults of the other deities and heroes to whom the reliefs are dedicated, in preparation for further study of those reliefs and their connections to local shrines. At the same time, down in the Agora I continued to work on the most

difficult and time-consuming part of the project, the identification of the numerous fragmentary reliefs of uncertain content (in the sense that I have not yet determined whether they are actually votive reliefs and, if so, to whom they might be dedicated). There is still work to be done in this area.

One major advantage to being in Athens was the opportunity to discuss the project at length with scholars working on related material. Kevin Glowacki, Assistant Professor at the School, is working on the sanctuaries and votives of the north slope of the Acropolis; Anja Klöckner of the University of Saarbrücken is compiling a database of all known Attic votive reliefs; and Olga Palagia of the University of Athens is publishing the votive reliefs from the Acropolis Museum and is graciously making her photographs available to me. Ms. Palagia has also asked me to write an article on votive reliefs and the Peloponnesian War for a volume she has proposed to Cambridge University Press.

In sum, I am very grateful to have been able to spend the "quality" winter time in



Photo: ASCSA Photographic Archives

Votive relief from the 1937 excavations of the Athenian Agora: a dedication to an unnamed banqueting hero by a woman named Chrysis depicting the reclining hero, a heroine, Chrysis and her daughter, 4th c. B.C.

Athens, undistracted by excavation, heat, and tourists, to move the Agora volume along considerably! ❄

Agora Excavations

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year, dates to the years around 500–480 B.C. and proved to be 12 m. deep, some 3 m. deeper than the average for the period. Near the bottom we recovered the staves of a wooden bucket but almost no period-of-use fill, suggesting that the well may not have been a success in producing water (a situation not unheard-of on the Acropolis slopes, where the subterranean water tends to follow well-defined seams).

Close by we excavated a second well, of the Roman period. This was also unlined, though collapsed tiles and stones suggest that the upper part of the shaft, where it passed through fill rather than bedrock, may have been lined originally. The well was some 6 m. deep and a distinct period-of-use fill was encountered at the bottom, consisting of about a dozen largely intact jugs and mugs, many with wheel-ridging and gouged deco-

ration, along with large fragments of several micaceous water jars. The closest parallels suggest that the well was in use in the latter half of the fourth century A.D. As it lies just within the protection of the Late Roman fortification wall it is not clear whether its abandonment was the result of Alaric's attack in 396 A.D.

Also from the lower levels of the well came a small, somewhat battered marble head of a sleeping infant or child. Eyes closed, he lies with his head tilted to his left; his left cheek bulges out and the entire right side is far more carefully finished than the (largely concealed) left. The basic scene and pose are very familiar as a figure of a sleeping Eros. Almost 400 examples are known, both in stone and terracotta. Unusual is the fact that our head is carved separately from the rest of the figure; normally the head rests

on the child's hand, a pillow, or some drapery, carved from the same piece of marble. Here, the head is finished in the round and there is a small round dowel-hole under the left side of the chin. Also surprising is the large hole, filled with lead and traces of some iron attachment, in the top of the head. A possible original location for this piece is the sanctuary of Eros and Aphrodite, excavated by Oscar Broneer in the 1930s on the north slope of the Acropolis, some 250 meters to the southeast.

From the lining of the well we recovered a fragmentary inscription of the fourth century B.C. Preserved is the upper part of a stele containing the preamble of a decree of the year when Nikophemos was eponymous archon (361/0 B.C.), and the decree may have to do with a treaty between Athens and the Thessalians. ❄

School Hosts Epigraphy Colloquium in Athens



Photo: June Allison

Charalambos Kritzas, Director of The Epigraphical Museum in Athens (left), and Miltiades Hatzopoulos, Director of the Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity of the National Hellenic Research Foundation (right), speakers at the Epigraphy Colloquium.

Organized by Mellon Professor of Classical Studies James P. Sickinger, an Epigraphy Colloquium held at the School in November 2003 presented new research by a select group of scholars working at the School and throughout Greece.

The day began with talks by two Associate Members of the School: Student Associate Member Laura Gawlinski (Cornell University) spoke on “A New Addition to the Fifth-Century Athenian Calendar of Sacrifices” and Senior Associate Member Molly Richardson, assistant editor of *SEG (Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum)*, presented new readings in “Agora I 6236 (SEG XXI 667): No Epistatai.” Kostas Sismanidis of the 16th Ephoreia in Thessaloniki and Emmanouil Voutiras of Aristotle University spoke on “Dikaipoliton synallagai: A New

Inscription from Dikaia, Colony of Eretria.” They were followed by Angelos Matthaïou, a senior editor of the new *IG (Inscriptiones Graecae)* project, on “The Naupactos Inscription.”

The afternoon session began with a paper by Whitehead Professor Gary Reger (Trinity College) entitled “A New Inventory from Mylasa.” Miltiades Hatzopoulos of Athens’ National Hellenic Research Foundation spoke on “New Documents from the Macedonian Chancery.” Kostas Buraselis of the University of Athens discussed “A New Fragment from Thebes.” The colloquium concluded with a presentation by Charalambos Kritzas, Director of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, on the “New Financial Archive of Argos.”

The conference was hosted by School Director Stephen V. Tracy. ❀

— June Allison

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School Administrator Maria Pilali, Mellon Professor James Sickinger, and Mr. Panos joined me for a day trip to visit John Coleman and his team at Halai. This site, first excavated by Hetty Goldman in the early twentieth century, was excavated by Mr. Coleman from 1991 to 1994. On a low acropolis, close to the sea, they have uncovered remains of an archaic temple as well as a massive wall with a gate and public building complex within. Kerill O’Neill then escorted us to the small island of Mitrou, where there are extensive prehistoric remains.

In July I went to Crete to meet INSTAP East Crete Study Center Director Thomas Brogan, who organized a four-day excursion to many projects on the island carried out under the School’s aegis. Joseph Shaw and his wife Maria were happily at work on the publication of *Kommos* volume V. I met with Philip Betancourt near the important secondary-burial cave site at Hagios Haralambos in the Lasithi plain. Vance Watrous gave a tour of Gournia and shared some ideas about the extent of the site along the coast. At Mochlos, Jeffrey Soles outlined his plans to clarify dates and building sequences for the final publication of the site. Margaret Mook and Donald Haggis showed me the results of their excavation this season on the acropolis of Azoria, where they found a series of large food-preparation and storage areas from the sixth century B.C. Finally, School Archivist Natalia

Vogeikoff-Brogan guided me around the small fortified Hellenistic site of Trypetos, where there is a series of very substantial houses with large hearths, for which she is publishing the assemblages of pottery.

From all my visits I came away with tremendous admiration for the careful work our colleagues are doing. The patience and dedication they show for their sites is inspiring. The wide variety of important work does us proud, and everywhere we have excellent relations with the local authorities, especially the local *ephoreias*.

In addition to these duties, I made courtesy calls on Greek, French, and British colleagues; visited the Danish Institute’s excavations at ancient Calydon; attended a conference on Apolline poetics and politics at the European Cultural Center at Delphi; traveled to Koç University in Istanbul to meet with its president, Attila Askar, on his plans to establish an M.A. program and an institute devoted to Anatolian studies; hosted a retirement dinner in the garden for two long-time employees of the School, Nancy Bookidis and Stella Bouzakis; visited the Agora excavations; tagged along on visits to Summer Sessions sites; and hosted welcoming and goodbye parties for the Summer Sessions. I will not mention the usual directorial duties, plus the added responsibility attendant upon two construction projects: the main reading room of the Blegen Library, now complete, and the Gennadeion’s renovated and expanded East Wing, due to be inaugurated in May.



Photo: Stephen V. Tracy

Thomas Brogan (Director, East Crete Study Center) and Jeffrey Soles (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) on the island of Mochlos.

It was a busy and good summer. The academic programs flourish; the vitality of the School is amazing and ably supported by its excellent staff. It is a privilege to serve as Director of this complex and multifaceted enterprise. ❀

Publications News

It has been a busy year in the Publications Office. Following the resignation of Kerri Cox Sullivan, *Hesperia* editor Tracey Cullen was appointed Acting Editor-in-Chief on June 1, 2003, and she served in this dual capacity until the recent arrival of Director of Publications Charles Watkinson (see story below). Carol Stein, Michael Fitzgerald, and Sarah George Figueira, the other members of the Publications Office, worked long hours and provided critical support during this transitional period.



Three new monographs have recently been published:

Argive Heraion I: The Architecture of the Classical Temple of Hera (October 2003), by Christopher A. Pfaff, inaugurates a new series and provides a richly detailed and illustrated account of fieldwork conducted at the Argive Heraion in the Peloponnese. This

work—the first concerning the site to appear in more than 50 years—will become a definitive source not only for scholars studying the Argive Heraion but also for those interested in architectural trends during the Classical period.

Ceramicus Redivivus: The Early Iron Age Pottery Field in the Area of the Classical Athenian Agora (*Hesperia* Suppl. 31, December 2003), by John K. Papadopoulos, presents material associated with potters' workshops and pottery production from Early Iron Age contexts in the area that later became the civic and commercial center of Athens. The potters' debris published in this volume sheds light on many aspects of pottery production, in prehistory as well as in the Classical and later periods.

XAPIΣ: Essays in Honor of Sara A. Immerwahr (*Hesperia* Suppl. 33, February 2004), edited by Anne P. Chapin, contains 20 articles pertaining to Aegean prehistory, Near Eastern

studies, and classical archaeology, collected here as a personal tribute to Sara Immerwahr and in recognition of her important contributions to the field.

Expected to go to press in March is the long-awaited *Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis II: The Classical Building*, by W. B. Dinsmoor and W. B. Dinsmoor Jr., distinguished classical architectural historians whose affiliation with the School (both were architects for the Agora Excavations) and studies of Athenian architecture spanned three quarters of the last century. The publication is edited by the younger Dinsmoor's widow, Anastasia Norre Dinsmoor, herself an accomplished archaeologist.



The health of *Hesperia* continues to be good. Submissions are plentiful and include a broad range of articles. Forthcoming soon are articles on administration and settlement in

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ASCSA Welcomes New Director of Publications

Charles Watkinson joined the staff of the School's Princeton, New Jersey-based Publications office in late February. As Director of Publications, Mr. Watkinson will oversee the many publications currently under production, work with excavation directors and authors to develop assigned monographs, and expand the marketing and distribution of ASCSA publications. He comes to the School from Oxbow Books, where until recently he served as Vice President. Many ASCSA members already know Mr. Watkinson from the time when he was Manager of the David Brown Book Company in Connecticut. Indeed, it was during his tenure there that he persuaded the School (along with many other publishers!) to sign up with David Brown Books.

Mr. Watkinson has a B.A. from the University of Cambridge, where he specialized in archaeology and anthropology. He is currently completing an M.B.A. degree at Oxford Brookes University.

In addition to knowledge of publishing and the business world, Mr. Watkinson also has considerable experience as a field archaeologist. He and I first met in 1992 when we were both part of the Pylos

Regional Archaeology Project (PRAP), working with project director Jack Davis (University of Cincinnati) and his colleagues to survey the area around the Palace of Nestor. Mr. Watkinson was a valued member of the PRAP team for three years, going on to work with Mr. Davis as a team leader of the Mallakstra Regional Archaeology Project (MRAP) in Albania. On both of these projects, he was much admired not only for his hard work and surveying skills, but also for his unique sense of humor. As part of MRAP, he published an important article in the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* entitled "Beyond Bunkers: Domination, Resistance, and Change in an Albanian Regional Landscape" (1999, coauthored with M. Galaty and S. R. Stocker). He also coedited a volume entitled *The Archaeology of Dictatorships*, currently in press with Kluwer (formerly Plenum) Press and expected to appear in 2004. Mr. Watkinson plans to continue to participate actively in archaeological fieldwork in Albania.

Mr. Watkinson joins the Princeton office at a critical time, when the practices of traditional publishing and the demands and opportunities of digital technology must merge. With his broad knowledge of inter-



national academic publishing and trends in digital publishing, he fills an important need at the School. He has already proposed several exciting new ideas aimed at increasing the visibility and competitive edge of ASCSA publications in today's publishing world. My colleagues in the Princeton office, as well as members of the wider ASCSA community, all join in welcoming Mr. Watkinson to the School and wish him a long and productive tenure.

—Tracey Cullen, Editor, *Hesperia*, and former Acting Editor-in-Chief

Recent Finds Prompt Recalculation of Magnitude of LBA Thera Eruption

History is always open to reinterpretation, as new technology, new perspectives, and even serendipitous events can bring to light long-overlooked evidence about the past. Such is the case with the Late Bronze Age Thera eruption. Floyd McCoy, ASCSA Managing Committee Member and Professor of Geology and Oceanography at the University of Hawaii, has studied the eruption for years and previously wrote about his efforts to map the buried landscape while a Senior Research Associate at the Wiener Laboratory in 1999-2000 (see Newsletter No. 44, Spring 2000). Some recently uncovered clues, which he describes here, suggest that the eruption's impact may have been much greater and more far-reaching than previously thought—a theory that garnered significant media attention (from *The New York Times*, among others) a few months back.

Establishing a relative ranking of volcanic eruptions is difficult and dangerous. Simply attempting to understand why volcanoes erupt has resulted in the death of a dozen volcanologists over the past two decades. Establishing a ranking might utilize factors such as the size of the caldera excavated at the vent during the eruption, the height of the eruption plume, the distance from the vent that ash and pumice were scattered, the damage done to the countryside, or the volume of ejecta discharged. It is the latter that we in volcanology have come to use as a measure of the explosivity of an eruption. In this scheme, every volume increase by 10 results in a unit increase in the Volcanic Explosivity Index, or VEI: $10 \text{ km}^3 = \text{VEI of } 1$, $10^2 \text{ km}^3 = \text{VEI of } 2$, etc. The ejecta can be pumice, ash, rock fragments, or anything else thrown out of the vent. It is usually considered as the loose unconsolidated volume (there is another calculation made, the dry rock equivalent [DRE], that corrects for pore space within or between particles and assumes a density correction based upon the rock type).

And here is the problem. Any volcanic deposit of loose tephra (pumice + ash) is quickly eroded or mixed into soils. Finding *in situ* exposures after only a few decades or centuries on which to base a VEI calculation can be difficult. Preservation is best for tephra deposited on the sea floor or in special nooks and crannies of the landscape, such as in ruined buildings within archaeological excavations (although the more we study the sea floor the more we realize that erosional and redepositional processes are common there).

In trying to determine a VEI value for the LBA eruption of Thera, erosion during the intervening 3,500 to 3,645 years since that eruption (your choice on the dates) had not left many exposures of tephra. It was known that maximum accumulations trended easterly from Thera, suggesting that the search should focus in this direction, such as on the island due east of Thera, Anaphi. Previous reports of pumice on Anaphi were incorrect (in one case it was not pumice, and at an-



Photo courtesy Floyd McCoy

Floyd McCoy mapping the buried LBA surface on Thera.

other site the pumice came from an earlier eruption of Thera).

So in the late 1980s I made two trips there on a tephra search, and failed. Anaphi had one road that connected Chora, the main town, with the port. Getting to the rest of the island required hiking. Anaphi is a large island. In the hot sun of summer, it took hours to simply hike to one remote area, then one had to battle thorn bushes to find exposures. The killer was walking home, thirsty, and tired, to be faced with Chora on the top of a very high hill as the final portion of the hike. I returned from Anaphi twice, exhausted and beaten, without finding tephra.

In 2001, after two decades of convincing myself that it could be done, it was off to Anaphi for another attempt—tephra had to be there and it was now or never. As the ferry approached the harbor, deep slashes cut across the countryside indicated that Anaphi had developed a highway system! And in a number of those road cuts were deposits of tephra from the LBA eruption of Thera. In

two cuts, the maximum thickness of the layer was 2 meters, twice what had been predicted.

Later, a colleague at the University of Athens mentioned new sea-floor cores west of Thera that had sampled the LBA tephra; new exposures on Crete and Kos added to the database. Incorporating all this, with new thoughts on eruptive mechanics at the vent, indicated a much larger tephra volume produced by the eruption. That translated into a minimum VEI value of 7.0 for the LBA eruption (prior values were about 6.5–6.7)—the eruption must have been larger than had been thought and was now equivalent to the largest eruption in historic times at Tambora (1815, “the year without a summer”). Mapping the distribution of ash indicated a far wider dispersal over the region, over all of Crete (only a dusting on western Crete) and perhaps as far as the east coast of the Peloponnese. Such a powerful eruption in the midst of a flourishing Cycladic culture, and the potential effects on surrounding cultures, points towards a major catastrophic event with regional and perhaps global effects. The story has become even more interesting. ❀

Conference Celebrates Panathenaia Games

Members of the School's Managing Committee and staff will participate in a conference on the Panathenaic Games organized by the University of Athens and the Acropolis Ephoreia, slated for May 11 and 12 at the University of Athens' main campus. Among the speakers are John Mikalson (University of Virginia), Carol Mattusch (George Mason University), Jenifer Neils (Case Western Reserve University), John Oakley (College of William and Mary), and Stephen V. Tracy, Director of the School. For further information, contact the School in Athens at ascsa@ascsa.edu.gr.



Gennadeion News

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

Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Manuscripts Exhibit Set for May

Only a few specialists know that the Gennadius Library, well known for its wide variety of printed books, incunabula, maps, archives, and other rare collections, also possesses a collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine manuscripts. To promote a wider knowledge of these manuscripts, the Greek Palaeographic Society, in collaboration with the Library, plans to organize an exhibition dedicated to the Gennadeion's manuscript collection in May 2004.

This precious collection was assembled mainly by John Gennadius himself, thanks to his extensive interest in all things connected to the intellectual life of post-Byzantine and modern Greece. The exceptional value of the collection lies in the fact that although it does not include impressive artistic manuscripts of the kind usually found in museums, each manuscript is a unique literary document. The collection covers a wide variety of topics and spans the thirteenth through the nineteenth centuries. Its oldest text is a Gospel on a piece of parchment, of extremely small dimensions, written in Cappadocia in the year 1226. From a palaeographical point of view, the most interesting manuscripts are the theological, liturgical, ecclesiastical, philological, philosophical, medical, music, and law documents—both Byzantine and

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Exhibition Highlights Recent Gift to Gennadeion

Postcards say with a single image what the sender might have said with a thousand words. In the early modern era, before newspapers, magazines, and the airwaves were saturated with instant images of distant lands and cultures, postcards played a central role in communicating not only sites and monuments, but also political events and government propaganda.

"The postcards of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century provide a unique record of the history of a dynamic period when the modern world began," writes Philip Betancourt in the introduction to his catalogue of the exhibition *Greece and Her Neighbours in Historic Postcards: 1895–1920*, which

opened in December at the Gennadius Library. The exhibition also honored Mr. Betancourt, who has donated a selection of his extensive collection of period postcards to the Library.

The book and exhibition portray the history of Greece and the Balkans over a 35-year period that was critical in the formation of the modern Greek state. It begins with the defeat of Greece in its war with Turkey in 1897, and ends in 1922, with another defeat and the abandonment of Greece's territorial hopes in Asia Minor. In between, Greece fought in the Balkan Wars and expanded its territory to include Crete, Macedonia and the city of Thessaloniki, part of Epirus, Thessaly, and many Aegean islands. The dramatic events in the

On a postcard printed in Bulgaria in 1912, the personification of Greece points the way for the Kings of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania as they charge Ottoman soldiers.

Photo courtesy of the Archives of the Gennadius Library.

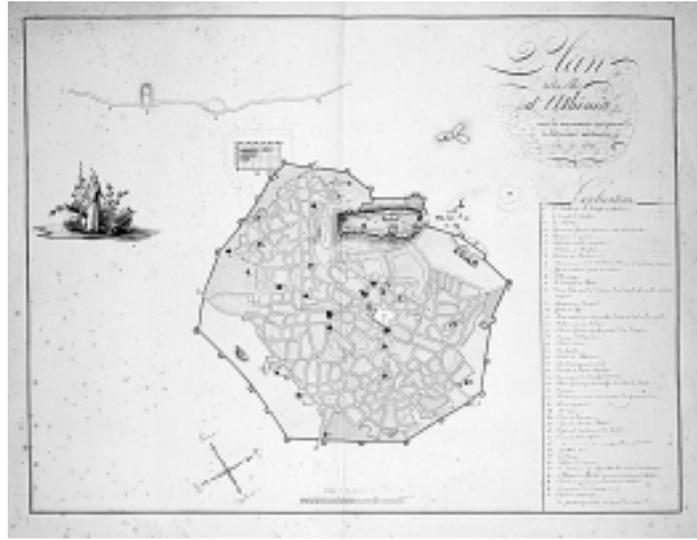
southern Balkans were mirrored elsewhere in these turbulent years, which marked the deaththroes of the Ottoman Empire and Czarist Russia.

Mr. Betancourt, who is Professor of Art History and Archaeology at Temple University, began collecting postcards over 20 years ago, drawn by their significance as an original source of information on a momentous time in Greece, where he has

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Plan of Early 19th c. Athens Newly Acquired

The Gennadius Library recently acquired a manuscript topographical plan of Athens, *Plan de la ville d'Athènes avec les monuments antiques et les ruines existantes*, levé en 1826. Measuring 49 x 62 cm., the plan is drawn in black with various sites in the city marked in red. The name of the artist does not appear anywhere, but on the back of the plan there is a note in pencil that the plan is “dressé et dessiné par Alex de Jaquershind [?] en 1825 [?].” Unfortunately, his identity remains a mystery; he does not seem to be mentioned in either the *Larousse Grand Encyclopédie* or any other art history dictionary. It may be that he was a French engineer, part of one of the French scientific missions, who came to Greece during the nineteenth century and drew maps and plans of Athens. In fact, the plan is almost identical to another plan made in the same year (1826) by J.F. Bessan and published in his work *Souvenirs de l'expédition de Morée, en 1828, suivis d'un Mémoire Historique sur*



Athènes, avec le Plan de cette ville (Valognes, 1835).

The sites are recorded using letters and numbers, but the descriptions are vague and they often show the designer's lack of archaeological knowledge in spite of the title of the map, which suggests that antiquities were the focus of his attention. Thus, while the plan records archaeologically unimportant features, such as the locations of

four “Ouvertures des cisternes” [well openings], several important sites are not thoroughly identified and others are omitted entirely. For example, on the Acropolis the artist labels “Le Parthenon,” “Le Temple d'Erechthée,” “Les Propylées,” “Logement de Gourras” [hero of the Greek War of Independence], and “Magasin à poudre” [powder magazine], but not the Nike Temple. A site marked “Colonnes

Plan de la ville d'Athènes.

Photo courtesy of the Gennadius Library.

qui avaient été élevées à l'honneur de 2 poètes qui avaient fait les meilleurs pièces de comédie” [columns erected in honor of two poets who composed the best comedies] is the choregic monument of Thrasylus, but the identity of “Colonnes faisant autrefois partie d'un Temple” [columns that were once part of a temple] is impossible to determine. The locations of many mosques and Greek churches are marked, but the Tower of the Winds is not shown.

Despite its shortcomings as an archaeological record, the plan, acquired from a local rare-book dealer in Athens, is a noteworthy addition to the Gennadeion's collection of materials produced by early travelers and visitors to Greece. ❀

— *Sophie Papageorgiou*
Head Librarian,
Gennadius Library

Library Celebrates Two Book Presentations

Two books recently published in Athens were presented at the Gennadius Library this winter.

Η Βυζαντινή Μονεμβασία και οι Πηγές της Ιστορίας της, Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas' collection and analysis of textual sources for the town of Monemvasia, was published by Estias in December. To mark the occasion, the Library hosted a celebration with speakers including Charalambos Bouras, Professor at the National Technical University, Athens; former British Ambassador to Greece, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith; and

President of the Gennadius Library Catherine deG. Vanderpool.

As architect, Ms. Kalligas, along with her husband Alexandros, has devoted herself to the preservation and restoration of Monemvasia. Ms. Kalligas also delved into the textual sources for the history of Monemvasia for her doctoral dissertation at the University of London, under the supervision of the late Donald Nicol, a former Director of the Library. With an introduction from Sir Steven Runciman, the thesis was published in 1990 as *Byzantine Monemvasia: the Sources*. The new publication is a translation.

In February the Library and Oceanida Publications marked the publication of Library Trustee Edmund (Mike) Keeley's book *Ακροβατώνιας στα όρια* (“Borderlines,” as the author himself translates it). The memoir tells the story of the author's many journeys across cultural divides, from his first years in Greece, when Mr. Keeley's father was the American Consul in Thessaloniki, to his time as a student in Washington, D.C. and Princeton, to his return to Greece as an adult. Speakers at the event included the writers Thanassis Valtinos and Dimitris Daskalopoulos. ❀

Byzantine Manuscripts

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post-Byzantine, some decorated, others not.

The exhibition will include representative manuscripts from the Gennadeion's collection. Also in May, the Library will host a seminar in which palaeographers, art historians, theologians, law specialists, musicologists, and other experts will present lectures on topics pertaining to each manuscript group. The event addresses not only the scientific community but also the wider public interested in manuscripts as a testimony to the culture of their time. ❀

— *Maria L. Politi*, President,
Greek Palaeographic Society

World Opera Project Adds New Dimension to Mitropoulos Competition

Home to a significant personal archives belonging to the late composer and conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Gennadius Library has also actively supported the annual Mitropoulos Competition since its establishment in 1996 on the centenary of his birth. This past December, Library Director Haris Kalligas awarded medals of honor to 12 young singers whose success in the competition won them roles in a new opera to be staged in ancient Olympia, marking the Cultural Olympiad.

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, the Orchestra of

Colors, organizer of the Mitropoulos Competition, and the Athens Concert Hall embarked in 2001 on the World Opera Project, a four-year artistic effort to commission and to create a new operatic work for the Olympics. In the 2001 "Composing Competition," the winner was Vasil Tole from Albania, whose opera *Eumenides* won first prize and the opportunity to be performed at the 2004 Cultural Olympiad. The following year, the Mitropoulos Competition's first-prize winner in the conducting category, Alpaslan Ertungealp of Turkey, took home the medal

and the job of preparing and conducting the opera.

The 2003 competition focused on singing, for the first time. In order to cast the opera, auditions were held in Boston, Munich, Tokyo, and Athens. Twenty-eight candidates from 21 countries were invited to compete at the Athens Concert Hall, culminating in a public concert on December 12, where the 12 medal-winners sang works by Puccini, Donizetti, Verdi, Mozart, Giordano, and Masagni and parts of Tole's *Eumenides*.

The World Opera Project will present *Eumenides*, a production

of the Orchestra of Colors, in the open-air theater at Olympia. Since the first year of the Mitropoulos Competition, the Orchestra of Colors has invited the Director of the Gennadius Library to present the first-prize medal, in recognition of the Library's importance as the home of many of Dimitri Mitropoulos' personal papers and manuscripts, donated in 1963 by the late conductor's friend, Kaiti Katsoyanni, and his friend and executor, James A. Dixon. ❀

— Maria Voltera
Assistant Archivist,
Gennadius Library

Postcard Exhibition

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conducted archaeological research during most of his career. Best known for his work on Minoan Crete, Mr. Betancourt has received the Archaeological Institute of America's Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement and an honorary doctorate from the University of Athens in recognition of his contributions to the field.

As he points out in the introduction to his catalogue, "thousands of photographs and drawings were made exclusively for postcard use, never to be printed anywhere else." Postcards could be made by private individuals or companies for the usual aims and interests of tourists, or they could be issued by governments as propaganda. They would preserve a visitor's memory of Athens' Temple of Olympian Zeus; capture the image of a Cretan lady of 1905 dressed in the latest European fashion; celebrate the Balkan Alliance, with a personification of Greece pointing the way for the Kings of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania as they charge fleeing Otto-

man soldiers in the First Balkan War; or record—in newsreel fashion—the arrival of troops on the Balkan front in 1915.

Taken on their own, the postcards are evocative, but they can tell only part of the story. When they are combined with information in the Library's Archives, the historical context begins to take shape. Among the Gennadeion Archives' most significant materials are those connected with the political history of Greece and the Balkans in the first half of the twentieth century, principally the papers of the Dragoumis family, above all Stephanos, Philippos, and Ion. To enhance the information given by the postcards, Archivist Natalia Vogekoff-Brogan added to the exhibition items that illustrate life during those years. From the papers of Stephanos Dragoumis comes a letter from an Ephor, Josef Hatzidakis, pleading for the use of the Loggia in Herakleion as a new Antiquities Museum, as well as his reports on the excavations at Prinias and Phaistos. There is also an exchange of two letters between Ion Dragoumis and Pavlos Melas concerning the liberation of Macedonia, as well



Photo, left: View from the Acropolis towards the precinct of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, Metz, and Mt. Hymettos, 1900. Photo, right: Fashionable lady in Crete, 1905.

Photos courtesy of the Archives of the Gennadius Library.

as newspapers describing events in the Balkan Wars and World War I, which made their way on to the postcards in stunning variety and color.

The catalogue, with a foreword by Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, is bilingual, the Greek translation provided by Polymnia Muhly. Produced by Potamos

Editions, the book was partially underwritten by the National Bank of Greece. In Greece it is available at bookstores or the Gennadius Library; in the U.S., from the Princeton office through Jane Goble, e-mail: jgoble@ascsa.org, tel.: (609) 683-0800. ❀

— Catherine deG. Vanderpool
President, Gennadius Library

East Wing Expansion Scheduled for Completion in Late Spring 2004

Thanks to the approaching Summer Olympics, much of Athens resembles a construction zone, and the American School and Gennadius Library are no exception. The renovations to the East Wing and the construction of Cotsen Hall are nearing completion, with the grand opening set for May 25, 2004.

Photos, clockwise from top: December 2003, second basement stack area, to be furnished with compact shelving; December 2003, upstairs lobby with view towards mezzanine balcony; September 2003, lead architect Yiannis Vikellas (right) discusses progress with J&P Project Manager Achilles Petemerides; September 2003, southwest corner of Cotsen Hall abutting on the Library's colonnade.



Photo: Pantelis Panos



Photo: Catherine deG.Vanderpool



Photo: Catherine deG.Vanderpool

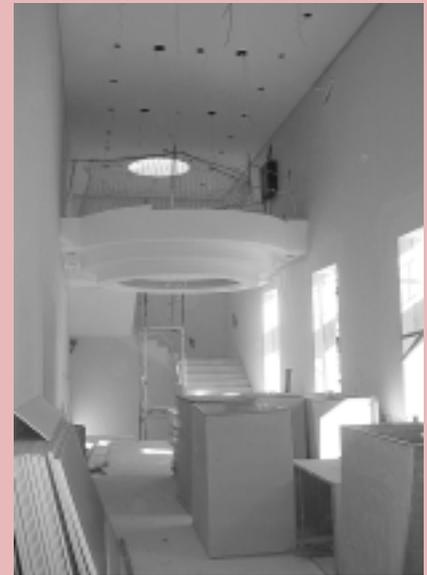


Photo: Pantelis Panos

Elias Petropoulos, Author and Poet, Mourned

Elias Petropoulos, expatriate Greek author who donated a large quantity of his papers to the Gennadeion over the past three decades, died of cancer in Paris on September 3, 2003. A well-known author and folklorist, Petropoulos published nearly 80 books on Greek culture, with an emphasis on the Greek “underworld.” To the non-Greek public he is known mainly from his monumental work *Rebetika*; less well known is his contribution to the preservation of Greek folk art and tradition. His books on old iron doors and windows (*Ελληνικές Σιδεριές*

Ευλόιοι) and modern Greek burial customs (*The Graves of Greece*) bear witness to arts that are being lost and traditions that are rapidly being forgotten.

Elias Petropoulos was also interested in recording the historic memory—as his books on the Jews of Thessaloniki (*Les Juifs de Salonique* and *Old Salonica*) show—and in contemporary artists, writing a number of monographs about painters such as Nikos Gabriel Pentzikis and Kostas Tsoklis and poets such as Odysseas Elytis (*Ελύτης*, *Μόραλης*, *Τσαρούχης*). “With the originality of his work and his

daring style, Elias Petropoulos created his own niche in Greek letters,” declared Eleftherios Venizelos, Minister of Culture, expressing his regret for the author’s death.

Petropoulos donated part of his papers to the Gennadius Library in 1974, and for the next 28 years he continued to enrich the collection with more material. The papers include his correspondence; original drawings by the author and other well-known Greek painters, such as Alekos Phasianos, used for the illustration of his books; handwritten sheet music and lyrics of

1250 rebetika songs; material related to Karagiozis and shadow theater; and photographs of musicians and singers, musical instruments, and other objects. ❀

— Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Archivist, ASCSA

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

Solow Summer Research Fellows Advance Work on Diverse Topics

Fellowships from the Solow Art and Architecture Foundation enabled three senior scholars to spend the summer of 2003 in Greece furthering their research. Kathleen M. Lynch (University of Cincinnati) continued her study of an assemblage of domestic pottery from the excavations of the Athenian Agora. Shawna Leigh (Gettysburg College) also spent much of her time at the Agora Excavations working toward the completion of her book, *Watering Athens: The Use and Re-use of Public Hydraulics during the Roman Period*. Further afield, Bonna Wescoat (Emory College) completed work toward the final publication of the monuments of the Eastern Hill at the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace.

Ms. Lynch's summer research was an extension of work done for her dissertation (*Pottery from a Late Archaic Athenian House in Context*, University of Virginia, 1999), in which she examined a deposit of pottery discarded in a household well after the Persian destruction of Athens in 479 B.C. The pottery, which represents the contents of an Athenian household's cupboards, gives great insight into domestic operations and social activities in the house.

With access to the Blegen Library's diverse holdings, Ms. Lynch continued this past summer to research the individual pots, consulting publications of excavation pottery and collecting formal and iconographic par-

allels to further demonstrate that the objects found in the subject house are characteristic of typical Athenian pottery assemblages. At the offices of the Agora Excavations in the Stoa of Attalos she was able to expand her project to include a study of the remains of the house that the well and its deposit served. In this house, she noted, the Athenians disposed of whole pots down their household well—ones that were not previously broken by the Persians—apparently taking this opportunity to start over. She has suggested that there was probably a conception that the barbarian Persians had contaminated (both figuratively and, perhaps, literally) the Athenians' homes—a plausible explanation for why households would close their wells when water is such a precious resource in Greece.

Ms. Leigh benefited from access to a number of volumes unavailable to her in the United States, as well as the excavation notebooks from the Agora Excavations. She used this reference material to complete and submit a book proposal to Cambridge University Press. Also in furtherance of publication of her book, Ms. Leigh delved into the Agora Excavations archives for information on the Late Roman-period hydraulics of the area and researched the material for the Late Roman chapters of the book. She was also able to conduct a final site inspection of the remains of hydraulics in the Athenian Agora, Dexameni Square, and other open excava-

tions around the city. Her stay in Athens was well timed: easy access to recent Greek periodicals enabled her to access information on the most recent finds, including those from the Athens Metro excavations, and she hopes to complete her manuscript by the end of this year.

Ms. Leigh's presence in Athens also enabled her to clarify the origins of a section of Hadrian's Athenian aqueduct, found in the area where the athletes' Olympic village will be sited and excavated by archaeologists from the B' Ephoreia of Classical Antiquities. (The section of aqueduct has been preserved on the site and will be presented as part of the opening ceremonies.) It was unclear whether this was a part of the aqueduct that had been reused as the major water supply system of Athens from the 1870s to the 1920s or an entirely new section which would be very important in terms of containing stratified dating evidence. With the assistance of School Administrator Maria Pilali and other School support staff, Ms. Leigh was able to make contact with the archaeologists, confirming that the aqueduct section is one that was reused and is thus already mapped in her dissertation work.

Ms. Wescoat spent the initial portion of her summer examining comparanda for the monuments of the Eastern Hill, journeying to Corinth, Epidauros, Lykosoura, Mega-

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Former Cornell President Joins ASCSA Board; Davis Named Treasurer

At its November meeting, the School's Board of Trustees elected classics scholar Hunter R. Rawlings III to serve a five-year term and nominated Henry Davis to succeed Hunter Lewis as Treasurer.

A 1966 graduate of Haverford College, with honors in classics, Mr. Rawlings received a Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1970. He began his academic career as assistant professor of classics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, where he ultimately served as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research and Dean of the system's graduate school. He was President and Professor of Classics at the University of Iowa from 1988 until 1995.

During Mr. Rawlings' tenure as President of Cornell University from 1995 to 2003, the University's endowment more

than doubled, and a \$1.5 billion capital campaign was brought to successful conclusion. Mr. Rawlings was also instrumental in carrying out a \$200 million campaign for scholarships and financial aid.

Mr. Rawlings is chair of both the Association of American Universities and the Council of Ivy League Presidents, and is a former editor of *The Classical Journal*. His scholarly publications include *The Structure of Thucydides' History* (Princeton University Press, 1981), as well as numerous monographs and articles.

Also at the November meeting, the Trustees elected Henry P. Davis as Treasurer, completing the term of Hunter Lewis, who has served twice as Treasurer in addition to eight years as President. Under Mr. Lewis' stewardship, the School's endowment has grown

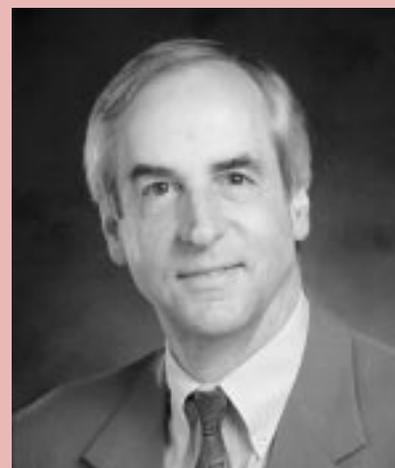
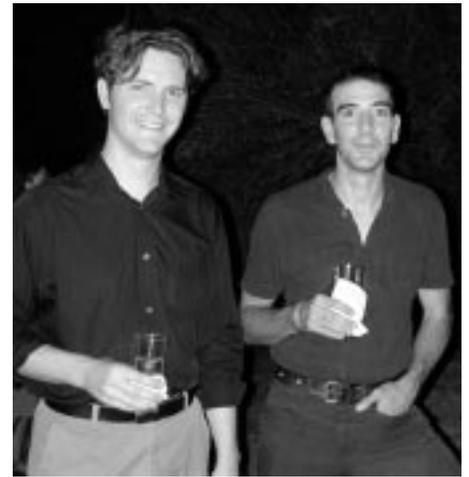


Photo courtesy of Cornell University

Hunter R. Rawlings III

to \$140 million. Mr. Davis, a Managing Director at Arden Asset Management, joined the Board in 2002. The Trustees also named Alan L. Boegehold, Trustee since 1998, a Trustee Emeritus. ❀



2003-04 WELCOME PARTY FOR SCHOOL MEMBERS. *Photo, left:* **Christine Smith** (Student Associate Member), **Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst** (Curator, Corinth Excavations), **James Herbst** (Architect, Corinth Excavations), and **Gerald LaLonde** (Senior Associate Member) at last September's garden party welcoming new School Members. *Photo, right:* **Nick Hudson** (Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellow) and **Aaron Poochigian** (James and Mary Ottaway Jr. Fellow) at the party.



AT THE ANNUAL TRUSTEES LECTURE, NOVEMBER 2003:

Photo, above: ASCSA Senior Associate Member **Peter Schultz**, **Brice Erickson** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Agora Fellow **David Scahill** at the reception following the lecture.

Photo, above-right: **Gloria Pinney** delivering this year's lecture, "The Thera Miniature Fresco and the Problem of Continuities of Traditions from the Bronze Age."



Photo, left: Gennadius Library Director (and Monemvasia resident) **Haris Kalligas** lectures Fall program participants in Monemvasia's Upper City. *Photo by June Allison.*



Photo, left: **Norman Herz** (Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia at Athens) presenting his Wiener Laboratory Lecture on “The Getty Kouros — 6th Century B.C. Masterpiece or 20th Century A.D. Hoax?” in September. Photo, right: Under the guidance of School Archivist **Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan**, center, students examine the pottery in the School’s antiquities collection.



Photo, above-left: Student Associate Member **Jennifer Palinkas** talks with **Alexandros Mantis**, Head of the Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Nauplion, before his October lecture on “The Reconstruction of the ‘lost’ Parthenon Sculptures.”

Photo, above: Corinth Excavations Director **Guy D.R. Sanders** points out architectural details at the Argive Heraion during the School’s Fall Program. Photo by Kirsten Day.



Photo, left: **Charles K. Williams, II** (Corinth Excavation Director Emeritus), **Stella Bouzaki** (former Conservator of the Corinth Excavations), and **Nancy Bookidis** (former Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations), at the retirement party for Drs. Bouzaki and Bookidis in the garden of the American School in June 2003. Photo by Stephen V. Tracy.

Blegen Library News

The seemingly endless earthquake repairs at the Blegen Library finally came to an end, and after 14 long months the offices and the Main Reading Room collections returned to their original premises in September. Library staff managed to move, within just three days, some 3,000 books that had been temporarily housed in the basement, plus all the Library offices' equipment—a Herculean effort that minimized the inconvenience to Library users.

After moving the offices and the Main Reading Room back to the old building, Library staff continued to reorganize in order to better serve Library users. The basement space that had held the temporary Reading Room is now being used to store some 2,000 volumes of books and periodicals that are not in great demand, and the previously crowded periodical sections have been rearranged.

The renovated Main Reading Room includes new lighting and wireless network access. Wireless networking has also been expanded to the New Extension, and we hope during the course of the year to wire the Davis Wing for internet access. Members wishing to take advantage of these new internet connections from their carrels or tables are reminded to bring computers equipped with wireless network cards.



In early October the annual inventory of the Blegen Library's holdings took place. To our great shock, more than 100 books were missing. This is a serious problem, since some of these are quite expensive or out of print, and

one that may force us to adopt additional measures concerning access to the Library.



The "Newspaper Clippings" project, which had stopped for more than a year, returned to life thanks to a generous gift of funding from ASCSA Senior Associate Member Judith Binder. This funding has enabled us to select a qualified young archaeologist, Stavros Oikonomides, to continue the project. Ms. Binder—who, from the very beginning, fully understood the importance of this archival material and its utility for a great number of scholars and researchers—has used her excellent knowledge of Athenian topography to create a special scheme for classifying the material, which will facilitate the use of the clippings after the project is completed.



In early November, a farewell party was given at the Director's residence for Blegen Librarian Camilla MacKay. Her two years as Librarian were extremely productive, with the addition of many electronic resources, the enhancement of the Library's web page to provide instant access to numerous databases and information sources, and the purchase of ALEPH library management software to be used cooperatively by the Blegen, Gennadius, and British School libraries.

— *Demetra Photiades*
Acting Librarian, Blegen Library

Wiener Lab Report

Animal Sacrifice at the Site of Nemea

MICHAEL MACKINNON
WIENER LABORATORY 2003
SUMMER RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Although animal sacrifice is a popular component of cult worship in Archaic and Classical Greece, it is also a topic that is incredibly diverse and complex. Ancient texts and art provide some clues about when, where, and how animals were sacrificed to ancient Greek deities, but archaeologists must study the animal bones recovered from shrines and altars to reconstruct a more detailed picture of ancient sacrifice and ritual.

The site of ancient Nemea produces one such ritual deposit for us. Here a collection of materials associated with cult practices for the legendary baby Opheltes, in whose honor the great Nemean Games were founded in the sixth century B.C., is preserved for the modern scholar.

During the summer of 2003, I was able to analyze the collection of animal bones recovered from this important deposit thanks to funding from a Wiener Laboratory research associateship. The bones had been burnt and were very fragmentary—certainly the animal itself was burnt on the altar. The analysis revealed several very interesting facts about animal sacrifice at this site and yielded new insight into the rituals performed there. Adult sheep (and not young lambs) appear to have been the animal of choice, but rarely was a whole individual offered, and it seems that the worshippers were rather selective as to exactly which parts of the animal were burnt on the altar.

The bone evidence suggests that the hides (with the lower feet still attached inside, as well as the tail and head in some cases) were removed from the sheep prior to sacrifice and, presumably, were tanned and processed in a separate area of the site. The remaining animal carcass was butchered into segments. The meat was cooked and most likely consumed, with the leftover bones offered and burnt on the altar for the gods. The hero Opheltes, however, seems to have received predominantly bones of the upper hind leg as his share. Moreover, the overwhelming preference is for those sections on the left-hand side of the sheep. This choice is unique among Greek sites. In cases from other sites where a side choice is noted, the right side



Photo: Pantelis Panos

The renovated Main Reading Room.

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School Studies Integrated Library, Information System

With funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, four leaders in the field of library and information resources traveled to Athens in September for a series of meetings with key Athens staff to develop a coherent information management strategy for the School as well as a plan for implementation.

The visiting experts included Patricia Albanese, Mount Holyoke College's Executive Director of Library, Information, and Technology Services; Suzanne Bonefas, Director of Technology Programs, Associated Colleges of the South; Susan Perry, former Library Director at Mount Holyoke College and current Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Senior Advisor; and Elliott Shore, Bryn Mawr College's Director of Libraries and Information Services. Over a period of four days, from September 10–14, they explored a broad range of issues with the Athens-based planning committee. The visiting committee's resulting report and recommendations will form the basis of a long-term plan for the School's library and information systems.

As an institution that not only teaches, but also supports excavation, research, and publication, the School has a variety of information resources under its management. The Blegen Library and the Gennadius Library now have combined holdings of

195,000 volumes, including almost 35,000 books in the Gennadeion that qualify as rare books. The Archives in both Libraries contain unique documents connected with early and modern Greek and Balkan history as well as American archaeological research in Greece. Furthermore, the School possesses major primary information resulting from its excavations at Corinth and the Agora, and produces a quarterly scholarly journal as well as several books a year, mainly excavation monographs, through its U.S.-based Publications Department.

Since the late 1980s, the School has invested millions of dollars in its libraries and information resources. It has expanded the physical plants of both Libraries; organized an Archives department; hired and trained professional staff in information technologies; computerized; and acquired electronic resources. Most recently, the School, in collaboration with the British School of Archaeology in Athens, has agreed to purchase library management software from ALEPH. Also in recent years, both excavations, but especially the Agora, have invested heavily in the electronic organization of the information under their management.

To move into the future effectively and efficiently requires hard thinking about or-

ganizing and presenting information from all sides of the School's operations. As a first step, a group from the School met with Ms. Perry and Program Officer Donald Waters at the Mellon Foundation in late October 2002 to define issues and set out directions for further exploration. As a next step, the School established a planning committee in Athens headed by the Director, Stephen Tracy, and including key staff members involved in libraries and other information resources as well as technology. These include John McK. Camp II, Director of the Agora Excavations; Tarek Elemam, Information Technology Supervisor; Haris Kalligas, Director of the Gennadius Library; Camilla MacKay, then Head Librarian of the Blegen Library; Anna Nadali, Associate Librarian of the Gennadius Library; Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian of the Gennadius Library; Guy D.R. Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations; and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, Archivist. Carol Stein, Associate Editor of Publications, participated as well. Also included in the planning process are James R. McCredie, president of the ASCSA Trustees; Managing Committee Chairman Rhys F. Townsend; and Catherine deG. Vanderpool, President of the Library and Executive Vice President of the School. ❀

Managing Committee Welcomes New Members at January Meeting

The Managing Committee added Macalester College, the University of Victoria, and Wayne State University to its institutional membership at the January meeting in San Francisco, bringing the total number of Cooperating Institutions up to a record 169.

Joseph L. Rife, who was the Wheeler Fellow at the ASCSA in 1995–96, will represent Macalester, while Sarah Bassett, an art historian, was selected by Wayne State as its representative. Brendan Burke, who will represent the University of Victoria, served as the School's first Assistant Professor from 2000 to 2002. Other institutions recorded changes in their representation, including McMaster, which is replacing Michele George with Celina Gray (Regular Member 1998–99; 1999–2000 Samuel H. Kress Fellow; 2000–01 Oscar Broneer Fellow); Gustavus Adolphus

College, nominating Bronwen Wickkiser (1999–2000 Thomas Day Seymour Fellow; 2001–02 Gorham P. Stevens Fellow; 2003–04 Harry Bikakis Fellow) to replace long-time Member Stewart Flory, who is retiring; the University of Cincinnati, which selected Katheen Lynch (1996–97 John Williams White Fellow; 1997–98 Samuel H. Kress Fellow; 1998–99 Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow; 2003 Solow Fellow); and William Marsh Rice University, which is replacing Michael Maas with classical archaeologist Caroline Quenemoen.

Also at the January meeting, Sherry Fox was reappointed to a third term as Director of the Wiener Laboratory, and Charles Watkinson was confirmed as Director of Publications, a newly created position replacing that of Editor in Chief (see related story, p. 9). ❀

Publications News

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Venetian Navarino; recent work at Azoria on Crete; and the history and architecture of the Delos synagogue, the oldest original synagogue building in the Diaspora. An issue devoted entirely to articles on Mycenaean feasting will appear in June 2004. To increase the diversity of submissions, an editorial advisory board has been established, made up of scholars representing diverse areas of expertise. Board members will funnel interesting new work to *Hesperia* and advise the editor during the review process.



Revised guidelines for authors preparing monographs or articles for *Hesperia* have been posted on the ASCSA Web site. All prospective authors are strongly encouraged to consult these guidelines! The Publications Office continues to work closely with the David Brown Book Company to increase sales of monographs and to encourage more individuals to subscribe to *Hesperia*. ❀

Summer Session

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Summer Session II members at the Menelaion.

newly found enthusiasm. Aspects of architecture, physical anthropology, ceramics, and fortifications were only a few of the educational highlights of our travels in Greece as we engaged in scholarly discussions on-site that spilled over into lunchtime musings.

But then there were the less academic but equally enjoyable conversations of the summer, inquiries and puzzles that reflected our delight in the modern as well as the ancient Greek landscape. Did every bakery store woman in Crete have a crush on Ian? If at first you cannot find a kiosk with an Algida ice cream freezer, do you keep looking or do you settle for a Delta ice cream? Is it really possible to place in a hierarchical order the beaches of Methoni, Crete and Voidhochilia? Is it Frappé time yet?

Solow Reports

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Iolopis, Nemea, Argos, the Argive Heraion, and Eleusis to view various examples of theatral structures, open circular structures, Late Classical Doric architecture, and platforms for monumental sculpture. During her travels she had the opportunity to examine the remains of a sunken orchestra near the Isthmus at Ayia Theodoroi, which had been excavated during construction of the national highway and would soon be rendered virtually inaccessible by the construction of the rapid train line. This monument was of particular relevance because of its conceptual similarity to the Theatral Circle on the Eastern Hill at Samothrace.

At the Sanctuary of the Great Gods, Ms.

Now that we are back in the grind of the regular academic year, the intellectual and physical wanderings of the summer serve as escapes and reminders of our educational and personal interests. Though we are now scattered all over the country (with one of our group even as far as Geneva, Switzerland), we are facing the wintry months this year with exceptional handouts, site plans, and notes to guide us through: the sentimental memories of the days in the sun and the balmy evenings relaxing and joking about all we had done and seen during those days and, above all, the hopes of returning to our beloved Hellas.

— Shrita Gajendragadkar
ASCSA Summer Session II, 2003

Wescoat focused on resolving extant questions related to the spatial relationships of several structures and physical features. In the process, she completed reconstructed plan drawings of the six phases of architectural development on the Eastern Hill, as well as block drawings for a more comprehensive record of the statue bases and orthostate monuments framing the Theatral Circle. At the end of her fellowship, she began a restored section of the region. She also worked on examining, cataloguing, and photographing a collection of context pottery from this area for publication. The final publication of the Eastern Hill monuments will appear as the ninth volume in the series entitled *Samothrace. Excavations Conducted by the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University.* ❀

Corinth

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temples seen by Pausanias, which, consequently, necessitates finding a new candidate to take its place. The most obvious building is the poorly understood and badly preserved Temple K to the south of Temple D. The assumption that Temple D was a replacement or rebuilding of Temple K also helps to explain why the latter was demolished down to or below foundation level already in the Roman period. In addition, the filling operation north of Temple D is dependent upon the construction of the Northwest Shops. This building is in turn linked with the second phase of the Lechaion Road Basilica and the construction of the Captives' Façade. Therefore, these three buildings, together with the filling operation, the construction of Temple D, and the destruction of Temple K, all need to be seen in the context of a major third-century building program that dramatically reshaped the north side of the Forum.

Even greater changes are proposed for our understanding of the South Stoa during the Roman period. In brief, there are serious problems with the published reconstruction of the Stoa in the Roman period, and any notion of it as one unified building, as in the Greek period, must be abandoned. Rather, it appears that the South Stoa ought to be understood as at least three discrete units built on the foundations of the earlier structure and, in places (most prominently at the west end), incorporating the remains of the earlier shops. The divisions between these units, the road leading south through the Stoa and the monumental entrance to the South Basilica, are echoed also in the absence of the colonnade at these points. Certainly the colonnade of the Stoa continued to exist at the eastern end (in the form of a Roman replacement) and the western end; whether this was also the case in the central part of the Stoa is more debatable.

In short, restudy of the buildings in and around the area of the Forum at Corinth has shown that much exciting and potentially important work remains to be undertaken, even in the case of monuments that were first excavated nearly a century ago. My own research has merely scratched the surface of what still needs to be done, but I believe it will provide a point of entry into the current state of scholarship on Corinth as well as indicate promising areas for further study. ❀

From the Neolithic to Byzantium: ASCSA “Class of ’04” Covers It All

The School regularly hosts a varied community of Student and Senior Associate Members, whose broad range of research interests form an essential part of the learning experience at the School. The “Class of ’04” includes students and scholars from universities around the U.S. and Canada, with Berkeley and UT/Austin tied at two each for the most numbers of Fellows in the School’s academic program this year. The list includes members and dissertation or research projects in italics.

Regular Members

Amalia Avramidou
John Hopkins University
Bert Hodge Hill Fellow
5th c. B.C. Athenian iconography and vase painting, the Codrus Painter

Timothy Brelinski
University of Virginia
Virginia Grace Fellow
Narrative technique in Homeric epic

Amelia Robertson Brown
University of California, Berkeley
John Williams White Fellow
Classical Greek culture in the eastern Mediterranean, 2nd c. A.D.; sanctuaries in Late Antiquity

Ari Bryen
University of Chicago
Thomas Day Seymour Fellow
Broad shifts in patterns of trade, settlements, politics in Hellenistic and Roman periods

Jonathan David
Penn State University
Iconatrophly, propaganda, and folk-tale in Herodotus’ barbarian logoi

Leslie Kirsten Day
University of Arkansas
School Fellow
Women’s self image in Classical Antiquity

Amy Dill
University of Texas, Austin
Fulbright Fellow
Honorary School Fellow
Continuity in ritual and religion from Mycenaean to later times

Jamieson Donati
Florida State University
School Fellow
Civic dining in the Athenian Agora

Sarah James
University of Toronto
Cyclades as a locus of transmission in the LBA

Sean Lake
Fordham University
Philip Lockhart Fellow
Homeric society, evolution of Homeric poem and orality

Michael Laughy, Jr.
University of California, Berkeley
Michael Jameson Fellow
Archaeology: Early Iron Age to Classical period & epigraphic studies, Athenian Agora Excavations

Ephraim Lytle
Duke University
James Rignall Wheeler Fellow
Greek literature: Oppian’s Halieutica, a literary commentary

Dimitri Nakassis
University of Texas, Austin
Heinrich Schliemann Fellow
Archaeology of Aegean Bronze Age and Archaic Greece

Aaron Poochigian
University of Minnesota
James & Mary Ottaway, Jr. Fellow
Stageable translations of Aeschylus’ Persians, Seven Against Thebes, and Suppliants

Philip Sapirstein
Cornell University
Fulbright Fellow
Greek architecture: Technical processes for tiles and terracottas in ancient Greek temples

Kathryn Topper
Harvard University
Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow
Greek art and archaeology

Christopher Trinacty
Brown University
Martin Ostwald Fellow
Greek theater: archaeology, literature, drama, and poetry

Student Associate Members

Ann Nicole Brysbaert
University of Glasgow
Bronze Age decorated plaster in the Aegean and the East Mediterranean: an analytical, experimental, and comparative study of its technology

Leda Costaki
University of Toronto
New plans in an old setting: Tradition and innovation in Athens’ street plan

Melissa Eaby
University of North Carolina
Fulbright Fellow
Early Iron Age Cretan burials

Alexanader Fantalkin
University of Tel Aviv
Contacts between the Greek world and the Southern Levant, ca. 1000-538 B.C.

Laura Gawlinski
Cornell University
Sacred law of Andania

Fatma Yaprak Gursoy
University of Virginia
Democratization in Greece and Turkey

Athena Hadji
University of California, Berkeley
Sociocultural aspects of Early Cycladic metallurgy

Craig Hardiman
Ohio State University
The nature of Hellenistic domestic sculpture in its cultural and spatial contexts

Kieran Hendrick
University of California, Berkeley
Eugene Vanderpool Fellow
The cult of the Roman emperors and imperial family in Greece

Nicholas Hudson
University of Minnesota
Kress Joint Athens/Jerusalem Fellow
Connecting households to history in the Roman East

Hüseyin Sükrü Ilıcak
Harvard University
M. Alison Frantz Fellow
The Greek Revolution of 1821

Danielle Kellogg
University of Pennsylvania
Acharnai: History and identity

Zoe Kontes
Brown University
Social articulation in the Early Bronze Age

Demetris Kontogiorgis
University of Sheffield
Microartifact analysis as an indicator of cultural site formation processes: Evidence from the Neolithic tell at Paliambola

John Robert Leonard
SUNY University, Buffalo
The Roman harbors of Cyprus

Brenda Longfellow
University of Michigan
Samuel H. Kress Fellow, Art History
Patronage and display of Roman imperial nymphaia

Kirsi Lorentz
Cambridge University
Strontium isotope composition in determining local versus non-local individuals in populations exhibiting culturally modified head shapes in ancient Cyprus and Greece

Class of '04

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Samantha Leah Martin
Cambridge University
Fulbright Fellow

The paradoxical relationship of the Stoa in ancient Greek civic topography

Sara Palaskas

University of California at Los Angeles
Cities in the mountains: The development of Macedonia into an expansionist state

Jennifer Palinkas

Emory University
Sacred gates: Procession and propyla

Gloria Park

University of North Carolina
Gorham P. Stevens Fellow
Building culture: Perceptions and responses to early architecture: 900-600 B.C.E.

David Platt

Stanford University
Pantainos' gift: Books, libraries, and library culture in Roman Athens

Spencer Pope

Brown University
Excavations at Palike, Sicily

Brandie Ratliffe

Columbia University
CAORC MultiCountry Fellow
Image and relic in Byzantine pilgrimage sites

Laurialan Blake Reitzammer

University of California at Berkeley
Ancient Greek lamentation

Kristen Seaman

University of California, Berkeley
Personification and allegory in Hellenistic art

Evangelia Sikla

Bryn Mawr College
Of men and animals: The economic, socio-political, ideological, and religious components in the relationship between humans and animals in Bronze Age Crete

Christine Smith

Washington University
Cults of craftsmen

Antonia Stamos

Temple University
Fulbright Fellow
The stone vases from the Minoan site of Pseira

Georgia Tsartsidou

University of Thessaloniki
Wiener Lab Fellow, Environmental Studies
Analysis of the phytolith assemblages from a Neolithic site (Makri) and an ethnographic environment (community of Pomaks)

Erin Walcek

University of Missouri-Columbia
Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Fellow
The votive occurrences of terracotta figurines: Evidence for early Greek cult

Thanos Webb

University of California, Los Angeles
Wiener Lab Fellow, Faunal Studies
The social implications of animal use in Neolithic Greece: Species identification at Alepotrypa Cave, Diros, and Limenaria, Thasos Island

Andrew White

University of Maryland
Fulbright Fellow
Ritual and theatre in Byzantium

Bronwen Wickkiser

University of Texas at Austin
Harry Bikakis Fellow
Using Greek law to interpret the Telemachos monument

Georgia Tsouvala Yoranidis

The Graduate Center, CUNY
Social and historical commentary on Plutarch's Erotikos

Claudia Zatta

Johns Hopkins University
Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow
The facets of change in ancient Greek thought

George D. Zouganelis

University of Athens
Isolation and characteristics of mitochondrial DNA from human skeletal remains from modern and ancient Greek burial sites

Senior Associate Members (holding fellowships)

Nükhet Adiyeye

Mersin University
Aegean Fellow
Crete during the process of the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1829

Dimitra Andrianou

Bryn Mawr College
Jacob Hirsch Fellow
Domestic furniture and furnishings in Late Classical and Hellenistic Greece

Ayse Aydın

Mersin University
Aegean Fellow
The single-staircase ambo of the early Christian churches of Thessaloniki

Mark Bartusis

Northern State University
NEH Fellow
Pronoia: A Byzantine fiscal and agrarian institution, 12th -15th centuries

Dimitar Boyadzhiev

Sofia University
Mellon Research Fellow
Cultural history of ancient Thrace as reflected in anthroponymy

Brian Damiata

UCLA
Wiener Lab Fellow, Environmental Studies
Shoreline reconstruction in the vicinity of the Ionian Islands, Western Greece & potential impact of sea-level rise on a coastal archaeological site: A pilot study using the World Heritage Site at Delos

Stathis Gourgouris

Columbia University, NEH Fellow
The collected works of Demetrios Kapetanakis

Janet Jones

Bucknell University
CAORC MultiCountry Fellow
Technology, trade, and influence in the first millennium B.C.E. Asia Minor: Ancient glass from Gordian

Shawna Leigh

Gettysburg College, Solow Fellow
Watering Athens: The use and re-use of public hydraulics during the Roman period

Kathleen Lynch

University of Cincinnati, Solow Fellow
Late Archaic domestic assemblage from the Athenian Agora

Marek Titien Olszewski

Warsaw University
Mellon Research Fellow
Survival of pagan mythological themes on mosaics from the Eastern Provinces, following the abolition of pagan cults in the 4th - 7th centuries

Lee Ann Riccardi

The College of New Jersey
Solow Fellow
Study and publish five Roman sculptures from the Athenian Agora

Ligia Cristina Ruscu

Babes-Bolyai-University Cluj
Mellon Research Fellow
Contacts between the Greek cities of the west coast of the Black Sea and the Romans

Bonna Wescoat

Emory University, Solow Fellow
Monuments of the Eastern Hill at the Sanctuary of the Great Gods

Remzi Yağcı

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi
Aegean Fellow
Pottery and archaic architectural terracottas of Soli: Early Greek contacts with Cilicia ca. 1000-600 B.C.

In Memoriam

LUCY TAXIS SHOE MERITT (1906–2003)

Lucy Taxis Shoe Meritt, an internationally known classicist and archaeologist whose career spanned some 70 years of active scholarship, died on April 13, 2003. Considered one of the world's foremost authorities on classical archaeology with particular reference to Greek, Etruscan, and Roman architecture, she had a long and close association with the School that began as a student and spanned more than seven decades. Editor of *Hesperia* and School Publications from 1950 to 1972, she was also the author of *A History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Volume II, 1939–1980, published by the School in 1984.

Born in Camden, New Jersey, Lucy Shoe Meritt discovered the world of archaeology in 1915, when at the age of nine she saw the stereoscopic views of Pompeii in the Memorial Hall Museum in Philadelphia. Her interest in the classics was nurtured at Bryn Mawr College, where she received a B.A. in 1927, M.A. in Classical Archaeology and Greek in 1928, and Ph.D. in Classical Archaeology and Greek in 1935. She studied at the American School from 1929 to 1934, focusing on the chronological distinctions in the execution of architectural mouldings. She was twice Fellow of the American Academy in Rome (1937 and 1950), where she continued her work on Greek, Etruscan, and Ro-

man architecture. Her numerous publications on the subject include *Profiles of Greek Mouldings* (1936), *Profiles of Western Greek Mouldings* (1952), *Etruscan and Republican Roman Mouldings* (1965), and a revised reissue of *Etruscan and Republican Mouldings*, with Ingrid Edlund-Berry (2002), as well as numerous articles and reviews.

In addition to her fieldwork, Lucy Meritt contributed to the field of classical archaeology through her association with several distinguished educational institutions. She taught archaeology and Greek at Mount Holyoke College and was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. A Visiting Scholar at the University of Texas at Austin since 1973, she taught seminars as a professor of classical archaeology, most recently in 1990. Among her numerous honors were the Gold Medal of the Archaeological Institute of America for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement, 1976; an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Brown University, 1974; and an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Hamilton College, 1994.

A memorial service for Lucy Meritt was held on February 15, 2004 in the Texas Union on the University of Texas at Austin campus, and the University's Department of Classics and the College of Liberal Arts have established the Lucy Taxis Shoe Meritt Memorial Scholarship Fund in Classical Archaeology to ensure her legacy of scholarship. ❀

Student Reports

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be the ceramic assemblages of Late Roman/Early Byzantine northern Palestine. Primary research on this material will begin when I embark on the second half of my fellowship in Jerusalem. During my time in Athens, however, I have been developing a method of recording ceramic material from archaeological deposits. My work at the Athenian Agora has produced a short series of assemblages ranging from the late third to the fifth centuries A.D., each divided into the gross categories of “table and service,” “personal,” “cooking,” and “kitchen and utility” vessels. I recorded a comparable assemblage from the mid-seventh century during my visit to Corinth. Diagnostic sherd counts of different vessel types allow for a simple calculation of relative frequency expressed as a percentage of the whole assemblage, the results of which show significant changes in the characteristics of the different assemblages over time as the relative quantities of table and service vessels decreases and are replaced by increasing proportions of cooking and kitchen and utility vessels. Possible interpretations for such a change in the assemblage are available, but I am hesitant to commit to any particular explanation at this early stage of my work.

It is my hope to replicate this study in northern Palestine with the purpose of incorporating the results into a social history of the region in Late Antiquity. The results of my work in Greece will provide important comparanda for the eastern material in general and will serve to provide a better understanding of the possible mechanisms that cause such changes to the ceramic assemblage. ❀

Wiener Lab Report

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typically dominates, although in all of these other cases the sacrifice was made to a god, such as Apollo, and not to a legendary hero like Opheltes. One suggestion for this difference is that if the gods were to receive limbs from the right side of the animal, heroes had to be distinguished from them in some manner, so why not sacrifice the left side of the animal in their honor?

The Nemean faunal material provides crucial information about a fascinating aspect of Archaic Greek life that is often difficult for the modern scholar to assess. At the same time, this rich material opens up new questions for future research about the role of sacrifice and ritual in ancient cults. ❀



Photo: D.G. Mitten

Lucy Shoe Meritt at the Eretria Museum in 1991, when she traveled with the ASCSA's “On-Site” tour on perhaps her last visit to Greece.

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.

Niall W. Slater, Managing Committee Member (Emory University) and chair of the Blegen Library Committee, was elected to a three-year term as president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the 40th Triennial Council, held in Seattle in August 2003. Founded in 1776, Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest and most prestigious honor organization in the country.



The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) has selected Managing Committee Member and Member of the Executive Committee **Naomi J. Norman** (University of Georgia) as the next Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (AJA), effective July 1.



In October 2003, **James Allan Evans**, Managing Committee Member *Emeritus* (University of British Columbia), gave public lectures at a dozen universities in Ontario and Quebec on a speaking tour sponsored by the Classical Association of Canada. Mr. Evans' book, *The Empress Theodora: Partner of Justinian* (University of Texas Press, 2002), the rough draft of which he wrote while a Whitehead Professor at the School in 1998-99, was recently reissued in paperback, and an Estonian translation is soon to be published.



Managing Committee Member **Donald Lateiner** (Ohio Wesleyan University; 1969 Thomas Day Seymour Fellow) was honored by the Ohio Humanities Council as the recipient of the 2003 Bjornson Award for Distinguished Service in the Humanities.



L. Vance Watrous (SUNY – Buffalo; member of the Managing Committee and the Committee on the Wiener Laboratory) is among the recipients of a 2003 SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence. The award honors those who have consistently demonstrated superb teaching at the undergraduate, graduate, or professional level.



Michael Cosmopoulos

At January's Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) in San Francisco, **Michael Cosmopoulos** (Managing Committee member; Gennadius Library Trustee; Chair, Committee on the Gennadius Library) was honored with this year's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching. Mr. Cosmopoulos is Hellenic Government-Karakas Foundation Professor of Greek Studies and Professor of Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Missouri, St. Louis.



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